

**THE 6TH CENTURY “HOUSE WITH  
A TRICLINIUM” AT STOBI:  
A PRELIMINARY REPORT**

**KUĆA SA TRIKLINIJUMOM IZ  
6.VIJEKA IZ STOBIJA:  
PRELIMINARNI IZVJEŠTAJ**

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UDK 902/904

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**Abstract**

This paper is a preliminary report from the excavations of a large house discovered in 2009 within the Residential and Commercial Quarter at the archaeological site of Stobi. It was named as the House with a triclinium because it was the only house in the quarter with an apsidal room. The house is located on the east side of the new large street called Via Superior and to the north of the Semicircular Court. On the northeast side it borders on the Domus Fullonica. The house was completely excavated to the latest floor levels during the 2009 and 2010 campaigns and in the following two years a few test trenches and conservation of the house have partially revealed earlier phases and stratigraphy in the area.

The house built probably in the mid-4th century, remodeled and repaired several times throughout its existence due to destructions caused by various reasons. During the 6th century it is fine example of a large house with inner courtyard modified to an incomplete peristyle with one portico missing on the south side, but

**Abstract**

Ovaj tekst predstavlja preliminarni izvještaj sa iskopavanja velike kuće koja je otkrivena 2009. godine, u okviru stambeno-poslovne četvrti na arheološkom lokalitetu Stobi. Nazvana je Kuća sa triklinijumom zato što je bila jedina kuća u četvrti koja je imala prostoriju sa apsidom. Kuća se nalazi na istočnoj strani nove, široke ulice nazvane Via Superior i sjeverno od Polukružnog trga. Sa sjevernoistočne strane graniči se sa Domus Fullonica. Kuća je u potpunosti istražena, do posljednjeg nivoa poda, tokom kampanja 2009. i 2010. godine, a u naredne dvije godine urađeno je nekoliko probnih sondi i konzervacija kuće koji su djelimično otkrili ranije faze i stratigrafiju u prostoru.

Kuća je najvjerojatnije izgrađena polovinom 4. vijeka i tokom svog postojanja je više puta preuređivana i popravljana usljed razaranja izazvanih različitim uzrocima. Tokom 6. vijeka to je lijep primjer velike kuće sa unutrašnjim dvorištem prepravljenim u nepotpuni peristil s jednim trijemom koji nedostaje na južnoj strani, ali skroman u pogledu ukrasa. Oba dvorišta

modest regarding the embellishments. Both courtyards equipped with drainage, a large apsidal room – a triclinium, a kitchen and two storage rooms, three corridors and six other rooms were on the ground floor, while the private compartments were probably on the upper floor. Towards the end of the 6th century it was subdivided into two separate houses and finally abandoned in the 7th century. The house probably belonged to a middle-class man who perhaps held a high military post in the city.

*Keywords:* Stobi, 6th century, house architecture, triclinium, incomplete peristyle type

opremljena drenažom, velika apsidalna prostorija – triklijum, kuhinja i dvije ostave, tri hodnika i još šest prostorija nalazila su se u prizemlju, dok su privatni odjeljci verovatno bili na spratu. Krajem 6. vijeka podijeljena je na dvije zasebne kuće i konačno napuštena u 7. vijeku. Kuća je vjerovatno pripadala čoveku iz srednje klase koji je možda imao visoku vojnu funkciju u gradu.

*Ključne riječi:* Stobi, 6. vijek, arhitektura kuće, triclinium, nepotpuni peristilni tip

## Introduction

The large-scale systematic excavations at the ancient city of Stobi in 2009 and 2010, aside from the already known buildings, were focused on revealing ancient remains in new areas in the southeast and southwest parts of the city (Figs. 1, 2).<sup>1</sup> The Temple of Isis and its surrounding complex were unearthed at the southeast part of the lower terrace along with segments of the fortification wall and the south gate. 324 meters of the northwest fortification wall and five rectangular towers were revealed along the edge of the upper terrace. At the southwest part of the city, the Residential and Commercial Quarter from the 6th century was excavated on a large area of approximately 7300 m<sup>2</sup>.

The Residential and Commercial Quarter is bordered on the west and south by the fortification wall and on the east by the main street, the Via Sacra, which leads from the gate called Porta Heraclea into the city. In the late 5th and throughout the 6th centuries, the commercial and religious center of the city was located along the Via Sacra, with the Semicircular Court, shops and workshops along the street and the magnificent Episcopal Basilica on the east side, across the court. The terrace to the west of the Via Sacra, up to the fortification wall, was occupied with modest buildings aligned along the west and east sides of the new 7-8 meter wide street named Via Superior. The street, excavated for a length of 112 meters, branches off the Via Sacra just at the Semicircular Court, runs around it and leads to the north. It is widest at the junction with the Via Sacra where it opens up in a small square paved with stone slabs, while in the remaining part the surface of the street is paved with small pebble stones set into an earthen bedding (Fig. 3). A few narrow alleys parallel to one another and more or less perpendicular to the Via Superior run between the buildings

<sup>1</sup> Excavations were carried out in the Theatre, Building with Arches, Episcopal Basilica and Semicircular Court, as well as at the West Cemetery. The project was part of the so-called capital projects funded by the government through the Directorate for Cultural Heritage Protection, carried out by the National Institution Stobi, conducted by S. Blaževska. A large team of archaeologists and technical staff participated in the project.

## Uvod

Sistematska iskopavanja velikih razmera u antičkom gradu Stobi 2009. i 2010. godine, pored već poznatih građevina, bila su usmerena na otkrivanje antičkih ostataka u novim oblastima u jugoistočnom i jugozapadnom dijelu grada (Sl. 1, 2).<sup>1</sup> Izidin hram i kompleks koji ga okružuje, otkriveni su na jugoistočnom dijelu donje terase, zajedno sa djelovima zida utvrđenja i južne kapije. Uz ivicu gornje terase otkriveno je 324 metra severozapadnog zida utvrđenja i pet pravougaonih kula. U jugozapadnom dijelu grada otrivena je stambeno-poslovna četvrt iz 6. vijeka na velikoj površini od oko 7300 m<sup>2</sup>.

Stambeno-poslovna četvrt omeđena je sa zapada i juga zidom utvrđenja, a na istoku glavnom ulicom Via Sacra, koja vodi od kapije zvane Porta Heraclea prema gradu. Krajem 5. i tokom 6. vijeka, trgovački i vjerski centar grada nalazio se duž Via Sacra, sa Polukružnim trgom, radnjama i radionicama duž ulice i velelepnom Episkopskom bazilikom na istočnoj strani, naspram trga. Na platou, zapadno od Via Sacra, do zida utvrđenja, nalazile su se skromne građevine poređane duž zapadne i istočne strane nove ulice, široke 7-8 metara, nazvane Via Superior. Ulica, istražena u dužini od 112 metara, odvaja se od Via Sacra, tik kod Polukružnog trga, obilazi ga i vodi ka sjeveru. Najšira je na mjestu gdje se spaja sa Via Sacra, odakle se širi prema malom proširenju koje je popločano kamenim pločama, dok je u preostalom dijelu površina ulice popločana sitnim šljunkom postavljenim na zemljanoj podlozi (sl. 3). Nekoliko uskih uličica koje su paralelne jedna s drugom i manje-više upravne na Via Superior prolaze između zgrada i vode prema bedemu grada i njegovim kulama. Na zidovima ovih skromnih građevina, sa nekoliko prostorija u prizemlju, građenih od pješčara vezanog blatom u donjim zonama i čerpiča u gornjem dijelu, pokrivenih tegulama ili tankim pločama od pješčara uočljive su višestruke faze izgradnje i popravke. U pojedinim zgradama vidljivi su zi-

<sup>1</sup> Iskopavanja su vršena u Teatru, Objektu sa svodovima, Episkopskoj bazilici i Polukružnom trgu, kao i na Zapadnom groblju. Projekat je bio dio tzv. kapitalnih projekata koje je finansirala Vlada, preko Uprave za zaštitu kulturnih dobara, a realizovala ga je Nacionalna ustanova Stobi, pod rukovodstvom Silvine Blaževske. U projektu je učestvovao veliki tim arheologa i tehničkog osoblja.

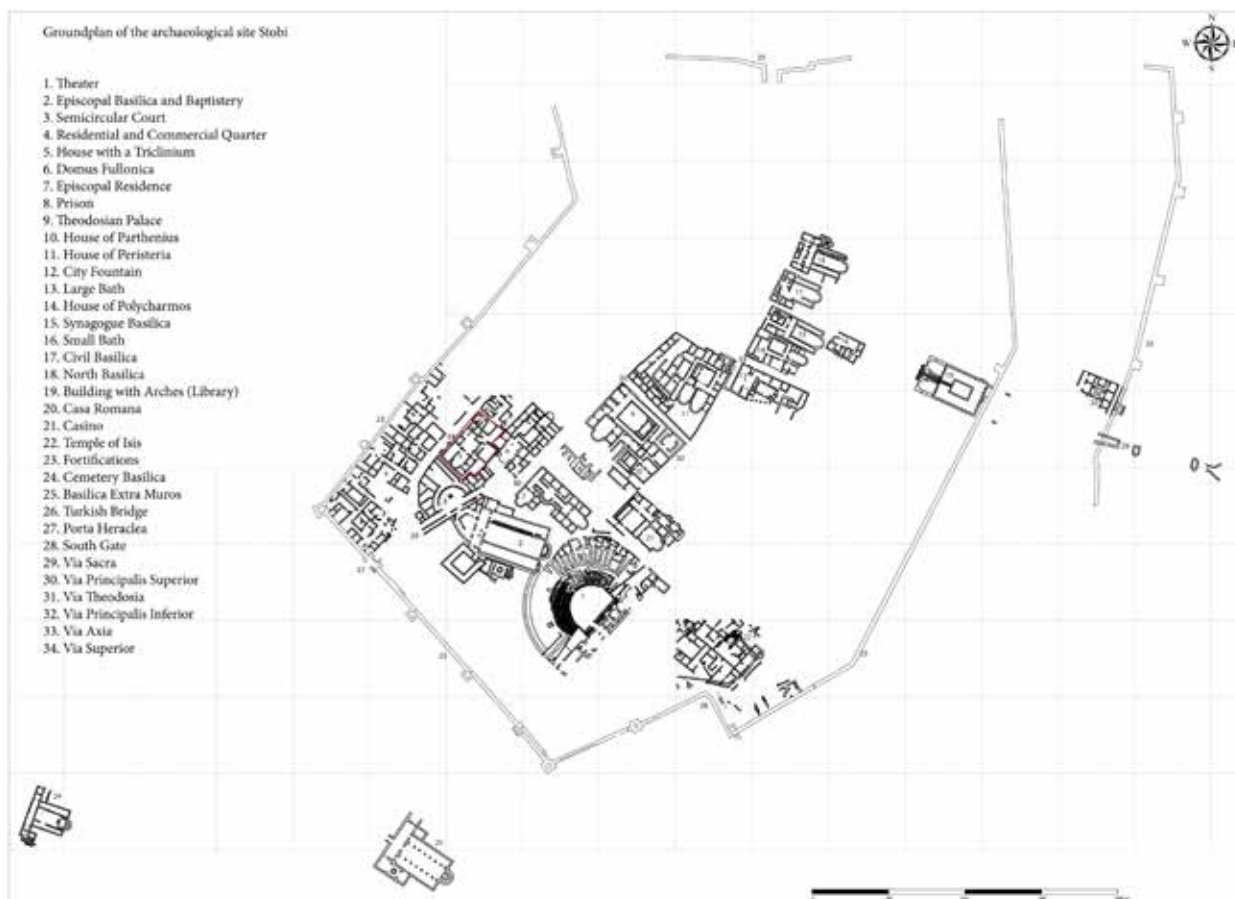


Fig. 1. Plan of the archaeological site of Stobi  
Sl. 1. Plan arheološkog lokaliteta Stobi

and lead towards the fortification wall and its towers. Multiple construction phases and repairs are noticeable on the walls of these modest structures with a few rooms on the ground floor, built of sandstone bound with mud in lower parts and mud brick in upper, covered with roof tiles or thin sandstone slabs. In some buildings stone and mortar walls of an earlier phase are visible. Most of the buildings in the quarter are residential structures, although the precise function of some of them is yet to be determined. The finds on the latest floor levels show that the buildings existed throughout the 6th century and that the quarter as well as the whole city was abandoned at the end of the 6th and beginning of the 7th century, or sometime later.<sup>2</sup> Two hoards containing the latest coins

<sup>2</sup> For the general history and urban development of Stobi, see Wiseman 1986. Blaževska 2021, and specifically for the end of life of the city, see Wiseman 2006. Wiseman 2007. Snively 2009. Pavlovski-Blaževska 2017/2018. Blaževska 2021.

dovi od kamena i maltera iz ranijih faza. Većina objekata u četvrti su stambeni objekti, mada precizna funkcija nekih od njih tek treba biti utvrđena. Nalazi na najmlađoj fazi podova pokazuju da su građevine postojale tokom 6. vijeka i da je četvrt, kao i cio grad, napuštena krajem 6. i početkom 7. vijeka, ili nešto kasnije.<sup>2</sup> Dvije ostave sa Maurikijevim novcem, kovanom u Solunu 584-585. godine, pronađene su skrivene ispod podova, što ukazuje na nadolazeću opasnost od upada avarskih i slovenskih plemena, kada je vjerovatno većina stanovnika napustila grad.<sup>3</sup> S druge strane, fragmenti uvezene sjevernoafričke keramike iz prve polovine 7. vijeka, ukazuju na to da su stanovnici i dalje živjeli

<sup>2</sup> Za opštu istoriju i urbani razvoj Stobija, vidi Wiseman 1986. Blaževska 2021, i posebno za završnu fazu života grada, vidi Wiseman 2006. Wiseman 2007. Snively 2009. Pavlovski-Blaževska 2017/2018. Blaževska 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Četiri druge ostave novca, kao i pojedinačni nalazi istih moneta Mavrikija, koji su otkriveni širom grada, predstavljaju terminus post quem za njegovo napuštanje. Vidi Hadzi-Maneva 2009, 108-109, cat. nos. 14-18 i tablu 2.



Fig. 2. Aerial view of the archaeological site of Stobi, from east  
Sl. 2. Arheološki lokalitet Stobi, pogled sa istoka

of Maurice, minted in Thessalonica in AD 584-5, were found hidden below the floors, indicating the upcoming danger from incursion of Avar and Slavic tribes, when probably most of the population left the city.<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, fragments of imported North African pottery dated in the first half of the 7th century point out that inhabitants continued to live in the city and that the trade with distant ceramic production centers in the Mediterranean was still ongoing.<sup>4</sup> Recently a folles of Heraclius minted in Constantinople in AD 634-635 from the collection of the National Museum of Belgrade, discovered "in the area of the Episcopal Basilica", was published.<sup>5</sup> Further research should reveal

3 Four other coin hoards as well as single finds of the same issues of Maurice were discovered throughout the city, providing a terminus post quem for its abandonment. See Hadzi-Maneva 2009, 108-109, cat. nos. 14-18 and table 2.

4 For imported pottery of North African origin see Radnjanski 2018. A *spatheion* amphora was discovered on the latest floors in the workshops behind the Semicircular Court; see Nikolovski 2018, 324, T.V:10, dated to AD 620-630.

5 Ivanišević-Radić 2018, 106, Table 1, no. 16.

u gradu i da je trgovina sa udaljenim centrima keramičke proizvodnje na Mediteranu još uvijek bila u toku.<sup>4</sup> Nedavno je objavljen Iraklijev folles kovan u Carigradu 634-635. godine iz zbirke Narodnog muzeja u Beogradu, koji je otkriven „u prostoru Episkopske bazilike”.<sup>5</sup> Dalja istraživanja trebala bi da otkriju više podataka o tome kada je grad zapravo napušten, ili da li je kontinuirano nastanjen i tokom 7. vijeka.

Ovaj tekst predstavlja preliminarni izvještaj sa iskopavanja velike kuće otkrivene 2009. godine, koja se nalazi u okviru stambeno-poslovne četvrti, sa istočne strane Via Superior i sa sjeverne strane Polukružnog trga. Nazvana je "Kuća sa triklinijumom" zbog sobe sa apsidom ili triklinijumom, koji se ne pojavljuje ni u jednom od objekata koji su otkriveni

4 Za importovanu keramiku sjeverno afričkog porijekla vidi Radnjanski 2018. Spatheion amfora je otkrivena u najkasnijem sloju u radnji iza Polukružnog trga; vidi Nikolovski 2018, 324, T.V:10, datovana u 620-630 g.

5 Ivanišević-Radić 2018, 106, Table 1, no. 16.





Fig. 3. *Via Superior*, view from northeast.

Sl. 3. *Via Superior*, pogled sa sjeveroistoka

more data for when the city was actually abandoned, or if there was continuous habitation at least through the 7th century.

This paper is a preliminary report of the excavations of a large house discovered in 2009 within the Residential and Commercial Quarter, on the east side of the *Via Superior* and to the north of the Semicircular Court. It was called "the House with a Triclinium", referring to the apsidal room or triclinium that does not appear in other buildings discovered in the quarter.<sup>6</sup> The house was excavated to the latest floor levels during the 2009 and 2010 campaigns. During the following two years a few test trenches and conservation of the house have partially revealed earlier phases and stratigraphy in the area.

<sup>6</sup> Except for the neighboring *Domus Fullonica*, where there are two, none of the excavated modest buildings in the area of the Residential and Commercial Quarter have apsidal rooms.

u okviru četvrti.<sup>6</sup> Kuća je, tokom 2009. i 2010. godine, istražena do nivoa poda. U naredne dvije godine urađeno je nekoliko probnih rovova i konzervacija kuće koji su djelimično otkrili ranije faze i stratigrafiju u prostoru.

### Opis kuće

Kuća sa triklijumom je pravougaona građevina orijentisana u pravcu SI-JZ, dužine 31,50 m i širine 25,60 m, sa ukupnom površinom od 756 kvadratnih metara u prizemlju (Sl. 4, 5). Omeđena je trotoarom duž *Via Superior* na zapadnoj strani i prodavnicama i radionicama orijentisanim prema *Via Principalis Superior* na istoku. Uska uličica na južnoj strani razdvaja kuću i Polukružni trg, dok se na sjeveroistočnoj strani graniči sa *Domus Fullonica*.

<sup>6</sup> Osim susjednog *Domus Fullonica*, gdje su otkrivene dvije, nijedan od otkrivenih objekata na prostoru stambeno-poslovnog kvarta, nema prostorije sa apsidom.

### Description of the house

The House with a Triclinium is a rectangular building oriented in a NE-SW direction, measuring 31.50 m in length and 25.60 m in width, occupying a total surface of 756 square meters on the ground floor (Figs. 4, 5). It is bordered by the sidewalk along the Via Superior on the west side and by shops and workshops oriented towards the Via Principalis Superior on the east. A narrow alley on the south side separates the house and the Semicircular Court, while on the northeast side it borders on the Domus Fullonica.

The house consists of a triclinium and two courtyards surrounded by rooms and corridors. The triclinium (room no. 4), kitchen with auxiliary rooms (nos. 1-3), storage room (no. 5) and the outer court (no. 19) are in the south part, while the inner court (no. 9) with

Kuća se sastoji od triklinijuma i dva dvorišta okružena sobama i hodnicima. Triklinijum (soba br. 4), kuhinja sa pomoćnim prostorijama (br. 1-3), ostava (br. 5) i vanjsko dvorište (br. 19) su u južnom dijelu, dok se unutrašnje dvorište (br. 9) sa okolnim hodnicima i sobama (br. 6-17) nalazi u sjevernom dijelu kuće. Tehnike zidanja i ograničeni podaci dobijeni iz probnih sondi upućuju na nekoliko faza gradnje, preuređenja ili prepravki izvedenih na različite načine, koje su se dešavale tokom 5. i 6. vijeka. Zidovi u prvobitnoj fazi kuće građeni su od većih pravougaonih ili kvadratnih blokova pješčara postavljenih u horizontalne redove, koji su vezani krečnim malterom sa lijepo obrađenim fugama. Prosječna debljina zidova iznosi između 0,60-0,70 metara, dok su nešto širi temelji postavljeni duboko na stijeni. U kasnijim fazama zidovi su sanirani blatnim malterom, uz upotrebu tankih ploča od pješčara ili fragmenata pločica za izravnavanje. Fragmenti arhitekton-

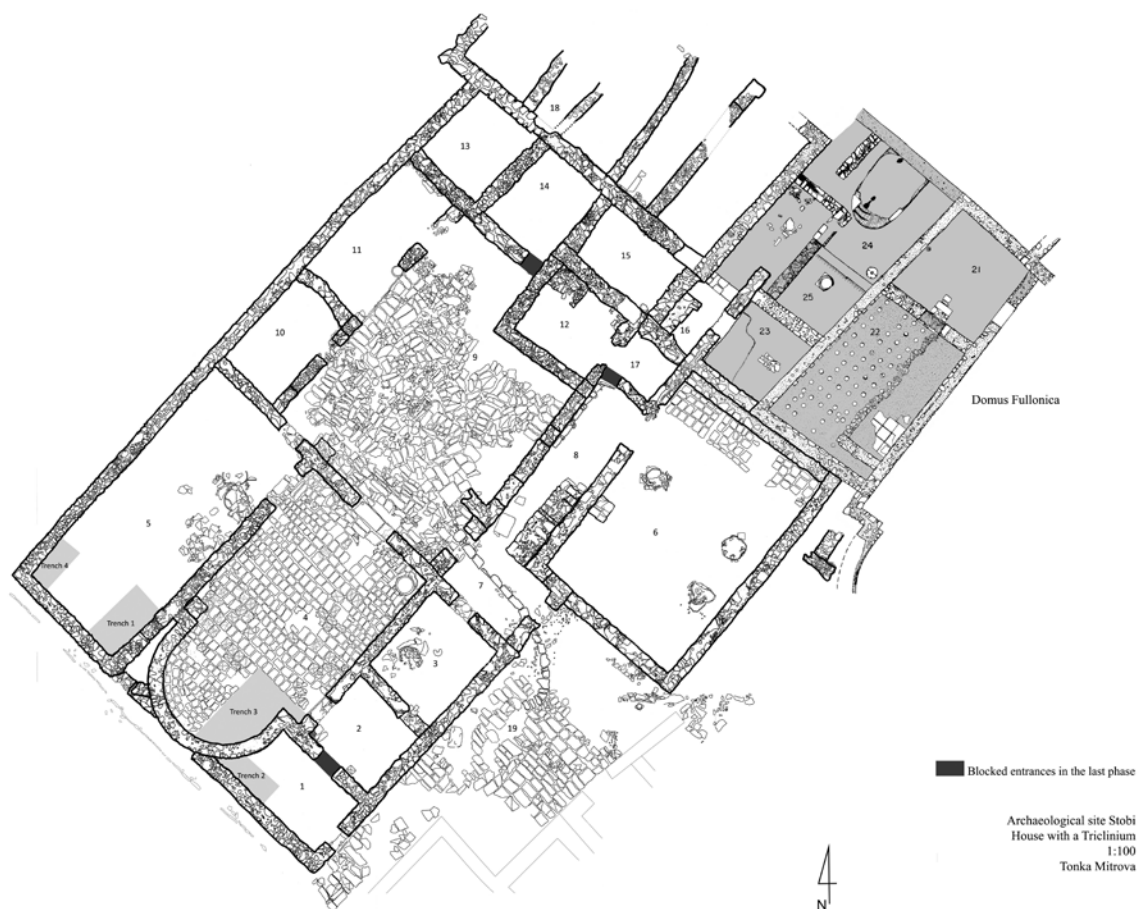


Fig. 4. Plan of the House with a Triclinium

Sl. 4. Plan Kuće sa triklinijumom



Fig. 5. House of the Triclinium, view from east.

Sl. 5. Kuća sa triklinijumom, pogled sa istoka

surrounding corridors and rooms (nos. 6-17) is located in the north part of the house. The masonry and limited data obtained from the test trenches point to several building, remodeling or repair phases made in different manners that occurred during the 5th and 6th centuries AD. The walls in the original phase of the house were built of larger rectangular or square sandstones set in horizontal rows bound with lime mortar with nicely worked joints. The average thickness of the walls is between 0.60-0.70 meters, while slightly wider foundations were set deep on the bedrock. In later phases the walls were repaired with mud mortar, using thin sandstone slabs or fragmented tiles for leveling courses. Fragments of architectural elements, mainly column fragments, were inserted as spolia in certain walls. They are preserved to various heights above the latest floor levels, from 0.30 to 1.20 meters. The upper parts of the walls were made of mud brick, and the roof consisted of a wooden construction covered with large roof tiles of Laconian type. The floors were also renewed following

skih elemenata, uglavnom fragmenti stubova, umetnuti su kao spolia u pojedine zidove. Očuvani su do različitih visina iznad najmlađeg nivoa poda, od 0,30 do 1,20 metara. Gornji djelovi zidova bili su od ćerpiča, a krov se sastojao od drvene konstrukcije pokriveno velikim tegulama Lakonskog tipa. Podovi su takođe obnovljeni nakon rekonstrukcije zidova i imali su različite kote u zavisnosti od rasporeda i komunikacije između prostorija. U najmlađoj fazi podovi su u većini prostorija i hodnika bili zemljani, osim u dvorištima, koja su popločani pločama od pješčara i u triklinijumu i djelimično u ostavi 6, gdje su podovi popločani opekama.

Nijesu sve faze potvrđene u cijeloj kući; zato je ovaj rad usredotočen na posljednje dvije faze, nakon čega će uslijediti kratak opis otkrića vezanih za ranije faze.

Glavni ulaz u kuću bio je na njenom jugoistočnom uglu. Tri stepenika vode u uzak hodnik, koji se poslije nekoliko metara otvara u veliko pravougaono dvorište (br. 19), koje je



the reconstruction of the walls and had different elevations depending on the arrangement and communication between the rooms. In the latest phase the floors were earthen in most of the rooms and corridors, except in both courts where sandstone slabs paved the floors and in the triclinium and partially in storage room 6 where the floors were paved with bricks.

Not all phases are attested in the whole house; therefore, this paper is focused on the last two phases, followed by a brief description of the discoveries related to the earlier ones.

The main entrance to the house was on its southeast corner. Three steps lead into a narrow corridor, which after a few meters opens up into a large rectangular court (no. 19), covered on the east, west and north by the roofs of the surrounding rooms (Fig. 6). The corridor and most of the court were paved with sandstone slabs, except in the north part where the floor was earthen. Four fragmented columns of pink marble breccia were dug along the north edge of the paving to different heights from 0.28 to 0.68 meters. Behind the columns, two white marble column bases are found, both with the same diameter of the upper torus of 0.30-0.31 meters. Columns and bases were reused and probably supported a "porch" at the south wall of storage room 6; it covered only the part of the court with the earthen floor.

A small corridor (no. 7) connects the outer and inner court. The inner court (no. 9) is a rectangular space measuring 13.60 x 9.50 meters, narrowing in width to 9.20 meters at the north side (Fig. 5).<sup>7</sup> The floor was paved with sandstone slabs of various sizes set into earthen bedding in no particular order. A rectangular basin once stood in the center, but was later dismantled (Fig. 7). The lack of roof tiles in the destruction layer indicates that the court was open in the middle.

<sup>7</sup> The deposits in the north part of the house were disturbed by military trenches dug during World War I. One trench in a NE-SW direction passed through room 12, inner court and room 11, damaging the east wall of room 12 and the outer east wall of the house. During the conservation of the neighboring *Domus Fullonica* in 1981, excavations were carried out in the west rooms nos. 23-25 which actually belong to the House with a triclinium, in the area to the north of room 17 and partially in room 15. Excavations are not published.



Fig. 6. Court (no. 19), view from northeast.

Sl. 6. Dvorište (br. 19), pogled sa sjeveroistoka.

sa istoka, zapada i sjevera pokriveno krovovima okolnih prostorija (Sl. 6). Hodnik i veći dio dvorišta bili su popločani pločama od peščara, osim u sjevernom dijelu gdje je pod bio zemljani. Duž sjeverne ivice pločnika ukopana su četiri fragmentovana stuba od roze mermera na različitim visinama od 0,28 do 0,68 metara. Dvije baze stubova od bijelog mermera pronađene su iza stubova, obje sa istim prečnikom gornjeg torusa od 0,30-0,31 m. Stubovi i baze su sekundarno korišćeni i vjerovatno su pridržavali „trem“ na južnom zidu ostave 6, pokrivajući samo dio dvorišta sa zemljanim podom.

Mali hodnik (br. 7) povezuje spoljašnje i unutrašnje dvorište. Unutrašnje dvorište (br. 9) je pravougaoni prostor dimenzija 13,60 x 9,50 metara, koji se sa sjeverne strane po širini sužava na 9,20 metara (Sl. 5).<sup>7</sup> Pod je bio popločan pločama od pješćara različitih veličina postavljenih na zemljanu podlogu bez posebnog reda. U sredini je nekada stajao pravougaoni bazen, ali je kasnije demontiran (Sl. 7). Nedostatak tegula u sloju rušenja ukazuje da je dvorište bilo otvoreno po sredini.

Dvorište je bilo okruženo ostavom 5 i triklinijumom na jugu, hodnikom br. 8 na is-

<sup>7</sup> Slojevi u sjevernom dijelu kuće narušene su vojnim rovovima iskopanim tokom Prvog svjetskog rata. Kroz prostoriju 12, unutrašnje dvorište i prostoriju 11 prošao je jedan rov u pravcu SI-JZ, pri čemu je oštećen istočni zid prostorije 12 i spoljni istočni zid kuće. Prilikom konzervacije susjednog *Domus-Fullonica* 1981. godine vršena su iskopavanja u zapadnim prostorijama br. 23-25 koje zapravo pripadaju kući sa triklinijumom, na prostoru sjeverno od sobe 17 i djelimično u prostoriji 15. iskopavanja nijesu objavljena.

The court was surrounded by storage room 5 and the triclinium on the south, corridor no. 8 on the east, rooms 10 and 11 on the west, and rooms 13-17 on the north, while room 12 was built in its northeast corner. It is connected through doorways to almost all rooms around it, except rooms 12, 15 and 17, which are accessible through the east corridor 8. The court was rearranged from the earlier peristyle type surrounded by porticoes supported by stone and mortar piers whose remains are visible in the east wall, where the intercolumnar space was walled up in mud masonry to create a solid wall. Thus the east portico became a corridor (no. 8) where a stone and mud staircase (1 x 4 meters) for the second floor was built against the west wall of room 6 (Fig. 8). What had been a west portico in the previous phase was divided into two rooms 10 and 11 by a partition wall. A bench covered with stone slabs on top was built against the south wall of room 10 (Fig. 9). A drainage channel had been dug into the floor through the middle of the room, but the stones and bricks of which it was made were removed and the channel was filled in before the division of the portico and construction of the bench.

Six rooms (12-17) built in the north and east porticos and in the northeast end of the court were created by rebuilding the existing walls and the construction of new walls with stone and mud. Rooms 13 to 16 did not communicate with each other, but there were doorways between room 13 and room 11, between room 14 and the court, and between rooms 15, 12, 17 and the east corridor no. 8.



Fig. 8. Stone foundation for the stairs for the upper floor in the east corridor (no. 8).

Sl. 8. Kameni temelj za stepenište za sprat u istočnom hodniku (br. 8).



Fig. 7. Inner court (no. 9), detail of the pavement and dismantled basin.

Sl. 7. Unutrašnje dvorište (br. 9) detalj trotoara i devastiran bazen.

toku, sobama 10 i 11 na zapadu i sa sobama 13-17 na sjeveru, dok je prostorija 12 izgrađena u njegovom sjeveroistočnom uglu. Vratima je povezana sa skoro svim prostorijama oko nje, osim sa sobama 12, 15 i 17, u koje se ulazi kroz istočni hodnik 8. Dvorište je preuređeno od ranijeg peristilnog tipa kada je bilo okruženo trijemovima oslonjenim na stubove od kamena i maltera, čiji su ostaci vidljivi na istočnom zidu, gde je prostor između stubova zazidan kako bi bio napravljen zid. Tako je istočni portik postao hodnik (br. 8) gdje je uz zapadni zid prostorije 6 ugrađeno stepenište od kamena i blata (1x4 metra) koje vodi do drugog sprata (Sl. 8). Ono što je u prethodnoj fazi bilo zapadni portik, pregradnim zidom je podijeljeno na dvije prostorije 10 i 11. Uz južni zid prostorije 10 je uzidana klupa prekrivena kamenim pločama. Sredinom prostorije u podu je bio ukopan drenažni kanal, ali su kamenje i opeke od kojih je napravljen uklonjeni i kanal je zatrpan prije podjele trijema i izgradnje klupe.

Šest prostorija (12-17) izgrađenih u sjevernom i istočnom portiku i u sjeveroistočnom dijelu dvorišta, nastale su pregradnjom postojećih zidova i izgradnjom novih od kamena i blata. Prostorije od 13 do 16 nijesu bile međusobno povezane, ali su se vrata nalazila između soba 13 i 11, između sobe 14 i dvorišta i između soba 15, 12, 17 i istočnog hodnika br. 8. Nekoliko stepenica je premostilo visinsku razliku između prostorija 15 i 12, i između prostorija 17, 8 i 6. Sve prostorije imaju zemljane

A few steps bridged the height difference between rooms 15 and 12, and between rooms 17, 8 and 6. All rooms have earthen floors except room 12, which reused the stone slab pavement of the court (Fig. 10).

Room no. 6 located to the northeast of the inner court, measuring 10.50 x 7.30 meters, served as a storage room (Fig. 11). East and west stone and mortar walls of the previous phase were rebuilt using long rectangular sandstones bound with mixed mortar and mud, and the south wall was reconstructed in the same manner with mud mortar. Its north wall was built against the earlier stone and mortar wall attributed to the *Domus Fullonica*.<sup>8</sup> The floor was earthen, except along the north wall where four rows of bricks were set into earthen bedding. In the middle of the room, two large square post holes for wooden beams were found, which probably supported the upper floor. Two large pithoi were placed close to the east wall, and a third pithos stood on the opposite side, closer to the tile-arched doorway to the east corridor no. 8. A square "platform" made of several rows of brick was built against the west wall.

The rectangular triclinium (room no. 4) with a deep apse on the south side was the largest room, measuring 12.20 x 7.20 meters (Fig. 12). It was directly accessible from the inner court through a 2.15 meter wide entrance; the threshold consisted of two fragments of reused marble blocks with a wide frame and a cutting for the door jamb. Two other doorways linked the triclinium with storage room no. 5 to the west and room no. 2 to the east. A similar marble slab with a cutting for the door jamb was placed on the threshold of the 1.20 meter wide door toward room no. 2, while the one toward the storage room no. 5 is 1.85 meters wide with a threshold paved with sandstone slabs. The floor level in the triclinium is at the

<sup>8</sup> The north wall of storage room no. 6 was built against the south wall of room 22 with the hypocaust system that belongs to the *Domus Fullonica* and along the south wall of room 23 (see Fig. 4). There is no communication between the west rooms 23 to 25 and the rest of the *Domus Fullonica*, and it is quite possible that they were part of the House with a Triclinium in the earlier phase. Additional research is necessary to understand the connection of the House with a Triclinium with west rooms 23 to 25 of the *Domus Fullonica*.

podove osim prostorije 12, u kojoj su sekundarno korišćene kamene ploče iz dvorišta (Sl. 9).

Soba br. 6, koji se nalazi sjeveroistočno od unutrašnjeg dvorišta, dimenzija 10,50 x 7,30 metara, služila je kao ostava (Sl. 10). Istočni i zapadni zid od kamena sa malterom, iz prethodne faze, obnovljeni su korišćenjem dugih pravougaonih ploča od peščara koje su vezane mješavinom maltera i blata, dok je i južni zid rekonstruisan na isti način blatnim malterom. Njen sjeverni zid je izgrađen uz raniji zid od kamena i maltera koji se pripisuje *Domus Fullonica*.<sup>8</sup> Pod je bio zemljani osim uz sjeverni zid gdje su u zemljanu podlogu postavljena četiri reda opeka. U sredini prostorije pronađene su dvije velike kvadratne rupe za stubove od drvenih greda, koje su vjerovatno nosile gornji sprat. Dva velika pitosa bila su postavljena uz istočni zid, a treći pitos je stajao na suprotnoj strani, bliže zasvedenim vratima prema istočnom hodniku br. 8. Uz zapadni zid je sazidana četvrtasta „platforma“ od nekoliko redova opeka.

Pravougaoni triklijum (prostorija br. 4), sa dubokom apsidom na južnoj strani, bila je najveća prostorija, dimenzija 12,20 x 7,20 metara (Sl. 11). U nju se ulazilo direktno iz dvorišta kroz ulaz širine 2,15 metara; prag se sastojao od dva fragmenta sekundarno korišćenih mermernih blokova i urezom za dovratnik. Drugo dvoje vrata povezivala su triklijum sa ostavom br. 5 na zapadu i sobom br. 2 na istoku. Slična mermerna ploča sa urezom za dovratnik postavljena je na mjestu praga od 1,20 metara širokih vrata prema prostoriji br. 2, dok su ona koja vode prema prostoriji br. 5, široka 1,85 metara i imaju prag popločan pločama pješćara. Pod u triklijumu je istog nivoa kao i dvorište, ali je visočiji od poda u prostorijama koje okružuju triklijum. Razlika je riješena pomoću dva stepenika sa obje strane vrata. Cijeli pod u triklijumu je popločan opekama od kojih su veće dimenzija 0,45 x 0,35 metara, dok su man-

<sup>8</sup> Severni zid ostave br. 6 je izgrađen uz južni zid prostorije 22 sa sistemom hipokausta koji pripada *Domus Fullonica* i uz južni zid prostorije 23 (vidi sl. 4). Ne postoji komunikacija između zapadnih prostorija 23 do 25 i ostatka *Domus Fullonica*, a sasvim je moguće da su one u ranijoj fazi bile dio Kuće sa triklijumom. Dodatna istraživanja su neophodna da bi se razumela povezanost kuće sa triklijumom sa zapadnim prostorijama 23 do 25 *Domus Fullonica*.



same elevation as the courtyard, but higher than in the surrounding rooms. The difference is resolved by means of two steps on both side doors. Bricks paved the entire floor in the triclinium; the larger ones measured 0.45 x 0.35 meters, the smaller ones 0.35 x 0.26 meters. Some of them are decorated with crossed lines "X" or with wavy lines impressed by fingers on the wet bricks. There is no particular order in laying the bricks, which were placed into mortar bedding. Those in the apsidal area follow the semicircle of the apsidal wall; in the rest of the room they are set in an alternating manner, vertically and horizontally. Plaster covered the walls of the room; only small fragments with traces of red, yellow and green color were found in the destruction debris near the west and east walls. The stone and mortar walls were not repaired in mud. The square pilaster of stone, brick and mortar measuring 0.70 x 0.70 meters was built against the west end of the apsidal wall and above the brick pavement. A large marble basin was found in the north-east corner of the room and a fragmentary pithos on the opposite side.

The storage room (no. 5) to the west of the triclinium has the same length, but it is somewhat narrower and measures 12.20 x 5.50 meters (Fig. 13). It was accessible directly from the peristyle court through a 1.10 meter wide door, or through the triclinium. The west



Fig. 10. Storage room (no. 6), view from south.  
Sl. 10. Ostava (br. 6) pogled sa juga.



Fig. 9. Room 12, reused pavement of the inner court, view from west.

Sl. 9. Soba 12, ponovo korišćeni trotoar unutrašnjeg dvorišta, pogled sa zapada.

je dimenzija 0,35 x 0,26 metara. Neke od njih su ukrašene ukrštenim linijama "X" ili valovitim linijama koje su utiskivane prstima u vlažne opeke. Nema nekog posebnog reda u ređanju opeka, koje su polagane u malternu podlogu. U prostoru apside prate polukrug apsidalnog zida; a u preostalom dijelu prostorije poređane su naizmenično vertikalno i horizontalno. Zidovi u prostoriji su bili premazani malterom; pronađeni su mali fragmenti sa tragovima crvene, žute i zelene boje u sloju šuta, u blizini zapadnog i istočnog zida. Zidovi od kamena i maltera nisu popravljani blatom. Kvadratni pilaster od kamena, opeke i maltera, dimenzija 0,70 x 0,70 metara, uzidan je uz zapadni kraj apsidalnog zida, a iznad poda od opeka. U sjeveroistočnom uglu prostorije pronađen je veliki mermerni mortar, a na suprotnoj strani fragmentovani pitos.



and south walls were significantly restored in stone and a mixture of mortar and mud. Three large pithoi were placed near the east doorway, one next to the east wall of the room set over the platform of stone slabs and the other two toward the north. A few slabs of various sizes were found scattered on the floor; in the south-east corner two long and narrow indentations, created by a wooden beam placed horizontally into the floor and surrounded by few post holes of various diameters, probably served as a base for a wooden or wattle and daub partition.

One of the three rooms to the east of the triclinium is identified as the kitchen (room no. 3) due to a hearth placed closer to the west wall (Fig. 5). The hearth has a trapezoid shape measuring 0.83 x 0.78 meters; it was bordered by bricks, tiles and sandstones placed vertically and had bricks on its floor.<sup>9</sup> It is surrounded by irregularly cut stone slabs and reused slabs of pink marble breccia and possibly by a wooden partition indicated by post holes of small diameter around it. Further toward the east were a fragmented small pithos and a millstone used as a vessel support. The kitchen measures 4.50 x 3.90 meters and has access from corridor no. 7. There are two more rooms towards the south (nos. 1 and 2). Room no. 2 (3.50 x 3.70 meters) provides communication between the kitchen and the triclinium. Room 1, measuring 4.90 x 2.90 meters, was created by construction of the south and east walls made of stone and mud, leaving a doorway in the east wall to exit directly into the paved corridor. All three rooms are connected through 1.10 - 1.20 meter wide doorways in the partition walls.

The house was equipped with drains built of vertically placed thin sandstone slabs and bricks covered by sandstone slabs. In some places imbrexes were placed on the bottom to direct the water. Of the two lines, one started from the east part of the inner court, while the second line was visible below the pavement in room no. 12, from where it continues into corridor no. 8, along its west wall (Fig. 4). The channels join in corridor no. 7; from there a single line continues through the middle of outer

<sup>9</sup> One fragmented brick found on the floor bears monogram. Letter M is clearly visible, but the remaining part of the monogram is illegible.

Ostava (br. 5), zapadno od triklinijuma, iste je dužine, ali je nešto uža i ima dimenzije 12,20 x 5,50 metara (sl. 12). Moglo joj se prostopiti direktno iz peristilnog dvorišta kroz vrata široka 1,10 metara, ili kroz triklinijum. Zapadni i južni zid su značajno restaurirani u kamenu i mešavini maltera i blata. Tri velika pitosa bila su postavljena u blizini istočnih vrata, jedan uz istočni zid prostorije postavljen na kamenoj platformi, a druga dva prema sjeveru. Nekoliko ploča različitih dimenzija pronađeno je razbacano po podu; dva duga i uska udubljenja u jugoistočnom uglu, nastala horizontalno postavljenom drvenom gredom u podu i okružena sa nekoliko rupe za kolje različitih prečnika, vjerovatno su služila kao osnova za drvenu ili pregradu od pruća.

Jedna od tri prostorije istočno od triklinijuma identifikovana je kao kuhinja (soba br. 3) zbog ognjišta postavljenog u blizini zapadnog zida (Sl. 5). Ognjište je trapezastog oblika, dimenzija 0,83 x 0,78 metara; bilo je oivičeno vertikalno postavljenim ciglama, tegulama i pješčarom, a pod popločan opekama.<sup>9</sup> Okruženo je nepravilno obrađenim kamenim pločama i sekundarno upotrijebljenim pločama od roze mermerne breče, a moguće je i drvenom pregradom na šta ukazuju rupe za kolje malog prečnika oko njega. Dalje prema istoku nalazili su se fragmentovani mali pitos i vodenični kamen koji je služio kao postolja za posudu. Kuhinja je dimenzija 4,50 x 3,90 metara i u nju se ulazilo iz hodnika br. 7. Prema jugu su još dijve prostorije (br. 1 i 2). Soba br. 2 (3,50 x 3,70 metara) omogućava komunikaciju između kuhinje i triklinijuma. Prostorija br. 1, dimenzija 4,90 x 2,90 metara, nastala je izgradnjom južnog i istočnog zida od kamena i blata, ostavljajući vrata na istočnom zidu za direktan izlaz u popločani hodnik. Sve tri prostorije su povezane vratima širine 1,10-1,20 metara, u pregradnim zidovima.

Kuća je bila opremljena slivnicima izrađenim od vertikalno postavljenih tankih ploča od pješčara i opekama koje pokrivaju ploče od pješčara. Na nekim mjestima, na dnu slivnika bili su postavljeni imbreksi koji su usmjeravali vodu.

<sup>9</sup> Jedna fragmentovana opeka pronađena na podu nosi monogram. Slovo M je jasno vidljivo, ali je preostali dio monograma nečitak.

court no. 19, leading the drain water outside the house into the alley between the Semicircular Court and the house (Fig. 14). The paved floor in the outer court slopes towards the south and from the east and west sides toward the middle where the drainage channel runs. It ends in a circular opening below the first step at the entrance and probably joins the drain that runs in the middle of the south alley to collect the rainwater from the gutters of both the house and the Semicircular Court, but where exactly it passes through the Semicircular Court to exit to the Via Sacra is not known. The house as such existed throughout the 6th century.

Significant changes in the final phase before the house was abandoned occurred mainly in its northern part. The south wall of room 12 and the partition wall between the rooms 11 and 13 were rebuilt in a rough manner with irregularly shaped smaller sandstones and fragmentary bricks and tiles set at a slant without any order and bound with mud (Fig. 15). All doorways between room nos. 13-17 and the rest of the house were blocked using the same rough masonry of small stones, bricks and mud (Fig. 15). It caused a division of the house into two separate parts, in such a way that these rooms became part of another structure toward the north. Rooms 12, 15 and 17 were filled with earth in order to raise the floor levels to correspond to the new elevation of the doorsteps (Fig. 16). A rectangular hearth, measuring 1.30 x 1.5 meters made of stones and bricks, bound and covered with clay (Fig. 17), was found in the northeast corner of room 12, while along its south wall were a few post holes.

After the isolation of the north rooms, the remaining part of the house continued in use on the same floor levels. A few changes were made: room 1 was cut off from the rest of the house by blocking the door towards room 2; thus, it was accessible only from the narrow corridor through the doorway in its east wall; the doorway into corridor 7 was narrowed by construction of door jambs in the same rough manner.

Od dvije linije, jedna je polazila iz istočnog dijela unutrašnjeg dvorišta, dok je druga linija bila vidljiva ispod kamenih ploča u prostoriji br. 12, odakle se nastavljala u hodnik br. 8, uz njegov zapadni zid (Sl. 4). Kanali se spajaju u hodniku br. 7, odakle se jedna linija nastavlja sredinom spoljašnjeg dvorišta br. 19, odvođeći otpadnu vodu van kuće u uličicu između Polukružnog trga i kuće. Popločani pod u spoljašnjem dvorištu ima nagib ka jugu, a sa istočne i zapadne strane ka sredini gdje teče odvodni kanal. Završava se kružnim otvorom ispod prve stepenice na ulazu i vjerovatno se spaja sa odvodom koji prolazi sredinom južne ulice, a koji je služio za prikupljanje kišnice iz kuće i Polukružnog trga, ali gdje tačno prolazi kroz Polukružni trg da bi izašao na Via Sacra nije nam poznato. Kuća kao takva postojala je tokom cijelog 6. vijeka.

Značajne promjene u posljednjoj fazi prije napuštanja kuće dogodile su se uglavnom u njenom sjevernom dijelu. Južni zid prostorije 12 i pregradni zid između prostorija 11 i 13 grubo su dozidani sitnijim komadima pješčara nepravilnog oblika i fragmentovanom opekam i tegulom postavljenim ukoso bez ikakvog reda, povezano blatom. Sva vrata između prostorija br. 13-17 kao i ostatak kuće blokirani su istim grubim zidanjem od sitnog kamenja, cigle i blata. To je uslovalo podjelu kuće na dva odvojena dijela, tako da su ove prostorije postale dio drugog objekta prema sjeveru. Prostorije 12, 15 i 17 nasute su zemljom da bi se podigao nivo poda kako bi odgovarao novoj koti praga (Sl. 13). U sjeveroistočnom uglu prostorije 12 pronađeno je ognjište, od kamena i opeke, pravougaonog oblika, dimenzija 1,30 x 1,5 metara, vezano i obloženo glinom, dok je duž njenog južnog zida bilo nekoliko rupa za kolje.

Nakon odvajanja sjevernih prostorija, nastavljeno je korišćenje preostalog dijela kuće na istim podnim nivoima. Urađeno je nekoliko izmjena: soba 1 je odsječena od ostatka kuće blokiranjem vrata prema sobi 2; tako se u nju ulazilo samo iz uskog hodnika kroz vrata u njegovom istočnom zidu; ulaz u hodnik 7 sužen je izgradnjom dovratnika na isti grub način.



Fig. 11. The triclinium (no. 4), view from north.  
Sl. 11. Triklinijum (br. 4), pogled sa sjevera.

### House inventory

The inventory of finds in the destruction deposits and on the floors of the latest phase of the house is diverse but not abundant.<sup>10</sup> Besides seven large, severely fragmented pithoi found in both storage rooms and in the triclinium, the ceramic vessels discovered throughout the house are fragmentary and belong to various types of fine, kitchen and storage wares. Among them are a few plates from North Africa and Asia Minor workshops. Three plates determined as Hayes Forms 89, 90 and 105, products of Tunisian workshops throughout the 6th century, have been previously published.<sup>11</sup> The plate Hayes Form 89, found in storage room no. 5, is a rare example of a completely preserved vessel with diameter of 64.4 cm and rouletted decoration on the foot, thus belonging to variant B dated in the first half of the 6th century (T.1:1). Obviously of great value for the master of the house, the plate was kept in storage room no. 5 for a couple of decades. The other two fragments of plates, variants B of forms 90 and 105, are the most frequent types imported to Stobi from North African workshops; they were found on the floor pavement in room no. 12 (T.1:2,3). A small fragment of Phocaeen red slip plate of Hayes Form 3 was discovered on the floor in storage room no. 6 (T.1:4). It is

<sup>10</sup> Detailed catalogue of finds discovered in the House with a triclinium will be presented in other occasion.

<sup>11</sup> Radnjanski 2018, 365, cat. no. 3, Fig. 3, Hayes Form 89; 367, cat. no. 7, Fig. 7, Hayes Form 90; 373, cat. no. 22. Fig. 20, Hayes Form 105, typical for the late 6th and 7 centuries.

### Kućni inventar

Inventar nalaza iz slojeva rušenja i sa podova posljednje faze kuće je raznovrstan, ali ne i obilan.<sup>10</sup> Pored sedam velikih, jako fragmentovanih pitosa koji su se nalazili u obje ostave i u triklinijumu, keramičke posude otkrivene u cijeloj kući su fragmentovane i pripadaju različitim tipovima finih kuhinjskih i skladišnih posuda. Među njima je nekoliko tanjira iz sjevernoafričkih i maloazijskih radionica. Tri tanjira su opredijeljena kao Hayes forme 89, 90 i 105, proizvodi radionica iz Tunisa iz 6. vijeka, koje su ranije objavljene.<sup>11</sup> Tanjir Hayes forma 89, pronađen u ostavi br. 5, rijedak je primjer potpuno očuvane posude prečnika 64,4 cm, sa rouletting dekoracijom, koja pripada varijanti B iz prve polovine 6. vijeka (T.1:1). Očigledno od velike vrijednosti za vlasnika kuće, tanjir je čuvan u ostavi br. 5 tokom nekoliko decenija. Druga dva fragmenta tanjira, varijante B formi 90 i 105, najčešći su tipovi uveženi u Stobi iz sjevernoafričkih radionica; pronađeni su na popločanom podu u prostoriji br. 12 (T.1:2,3). Manji fragment tanjira sa Fokejanskim crvenim premazom Hayes forme 3 otkriven je na podu u ostavi br. 6 (T.1:4). Izrađen je od fine crvene gline koja sadrži čestice kreča, sa tragovima spatule po dnu. Na dnu ima pečat kao ukras: krst sa otvorenim rho, alpha i omega, pripada Grupi III, koja je datovana između 470. i 580. godine.<sup>12</sup> Mala fragmentovana keramička ampula - misionarska bočica od prečišćene crvene gline, je takođe otkrivena u ostavi br. 5 (T.1:5). Ukras na tijelu u velikoj mjeri nedostaje, ali sačuvani fragmenti ukazuju na najčešći motiv – krst u krugu sa tačkama i koncentričnim krugovima, dok oblik, odnosno ovalno tijelo, dvije male izbušene rupice koje služe kao drške za držanje ili kačenje i kratak probušen vrat, ukazuju na maloazijski tip eulogiae datiran u 6. i 7. vijek.<sup>13</sup> Potpuno očuvan bokal za vino ravnog dna, ovalnog tijela, uskog grla, lijevkastog otvora i

<sup>10</sup> Detaljni katalog otkrivenih nalaza u sklopu Kuće sa triklinijumom biće prezentiran u drugoj prilici.

<sup>11</sup> Radnjanski 2018, 365, kat. br. 3, sl. 3, Hayes Forma 89; 367, kat. br. 7, sl. 7, Hayes Forma 90; 373, kat. br. 22. Slika 20, Hayes Form a105, tipičan za kasni 6. i 7. vijek.

<sup>12</sup> LRP, 346-349, motif 66, Fig. 78h.

<sup>13</sup> Anderson 2004, 88, u zapadnoj maloazijskim gradovima ampule datiraju uglavnom od sredine 6. do prvih decenija 7. vijeka. Vidjeti i Vikan 2010, 26, Fig. 20a, b, iz oblasti Efesa. Katsioti-Mastrochristos 2018, 85-86, Fig. 5, 6.

made of fine red fabric with lime particles, with traces of spatula smoothing on the floor. It bears stamped decoration on the floor: a cross monogram with slight serifs at the extremities, with open rho, alpha and omega, belonging to Group III, dated between 470 and 580.<sup>12</sup> A small fragmentary ceramic ampulla, a pilgrim flask made of micaceous red clay, was also discovered in storage room no. 5 (T.1:5). The decoration on the body is largely missing, but the preserved fragments point to the most common motif – a cross within a circle with dots and concentric circles, while the shape, i.e., an oval body, two small pierced holes to serve as handles for holding or suspension and short pierced neck, points to the Asia Minor type of eulogiae dated in the 6th and 7th centuries.<sup>13</sup> The completely preserved wine jug with flat bottom, oval body, narrow neck, funnel shaped mouth, and single band handle, made of gray micaceous clay with lime particles and decorated with a single horizontal groove, was found in corridor no. 7 (T.1:6). In many cemeteries throughout the Mediterranean, this shape is dated in the 7th century.<sup>14</sup> Among the plain wares is a fragment of a pitcher with a strainer in the neck and a few lids for cooking pots.

The absence of ceramic oil lamps on the latest floor levels of the house is notable. Instead, several bases of free standing and/or hanging glass lamps were found throughout the house, usually close to the entrances into rooms or corridors (T.2:1). They are one of the most widespread glass finds especially in the Eastern Mediterranean, widely dated to the 5th and 6th centuries.<sup>15</sup>

Two bone objects decorated with incised geometrical patterns were discovered in storage room no. 5 (T.2:2). One is cylindrical and the other is a trapezoid shaped application with two perforations. In room no. 1, a deer antler was found, most probably raw material for the production of bone objects.

12 LRP, 346-349, motif 66, Fig. 78h.

13 Anderson 2004, 88, in western Asia Minor cities ampullae date mainly from the mid-6th to the first decades of the 7th centuries. See also Vikan 2010, 26, Figs. 20a, b, from the area of Ephesos. Katsioti-Mastrochristos 2018, 85-86, Figs. 5, 6.

14 Θέμος, Ζυββού, Pickersgill, Τσούλη 2010, 749, note 45, Εικ. 5, 12-14.

15 Antonaras 2008, 24, see notes 20, 21.



Fig. 12. The storage room (no. 5), view from west.  
Sl. 12. Ostava (br. 5), pogled sa zapada.

sa jednom drškom, izrađen od sive prečišćene gline sa česticama kreča i ukrašen jednim horizontalnim žljebom, pronađen je u hodniku br. 7 (T.1:6). Na mnogim nekropolama širom Mediterana, ovaj oblik je datovan u 7. vijek.<sup>14</sup> Među svakodnevnim predmetima nalazi se fragment krčaga sa cediljkom u vratu i nekoliko poklopaca za lonce.

Primjetno je odsustvo keramičkih uljanih lampi kod najmlađih nivoa poda kuće. Umjesto njih, širom kuće, obično blizu ulaza u prostorije ili hodnike, pronađeno je nekoliko postolja slobodno stojećih i/ili visećih staklenih lampi (T.2:1). Oni su jedan od najrasprostranjenijih staklenih nalaza, posebno u istočnom Mediteranu, široko datovani u 5. i 6. vijek.<sup>15</sup>

Dva koštana predmeta sa geometrijskom dekoracijom, otkrivena su u ostavi br. 5 (T.2:2). Jedan je cilindričnog oblika, a drugi je trapezoidna aplikacija sa dvije perforacije. U sobi br. 1, pronađen je rog jelena, najvjerojatnije sirovina za izradnju predmeta od kosti.

Razni bronzani i gvozdeni predmeti takođe su otkriveni u kući. Među njima su olovni tegovi za ribarske mreže, gvozdeni noževi, kao i bronzane i gvozdene šarke za vrata, klinovi i brave (T.2:3). Više komada lamelarnog oklopa (T.2:4,5) nađeno je u dvije grupe u različitim

14 Θέμος, Ζυββού, Pickersgill, Τσούλη 2010, 749, napomena 45, Εικ. 5, 12-14.

15 Antonaras 2008, 24, videti napomene 20, 21.



Various bronze and iron objects were also discovered throughout the house. Among them there are lead weights for fishing nets, iron knives, as well as bronze and iron door hinges, nails and locks (T.2:3). Multiple pieces of lamellar armor (T.2:3 4,5) were found in two groups in different parts of storage room no. 5, at a distance of more than 5 meters from each other. A total of 336 iron plates from the cuirass were found in both groups, divided into four different types, slightly differing in dimensions, shape and perforations. They were identified as part of a single cuirass, defensive military equipment of a member of the cavalry, popular among the barbarians as well as the cavalry of the so-called kataphraktarioi in the Byzantine army.<sup>16</sup>

The most numerous finds in the house are coins, recovered from every room. Most of them are single finds, except for 27 coins found in storage room 6, which are considered as part of a hoard containing the same issues as other hoards hidden below the floors throughout the city.<sup>17</sup> Most of the identified coins belong to the 4th century, except for several that were minted during the reigns of Justinian and Justin II; the latest is a coin of Maurice minted in Thessalonica in 584 AD.<sup>18</sup> In room no. 2 an octagonal 6 ounce bronze exagium was discovered (T.2:4 6), which is rare among commercial weights.<sup>19</sup>

Unfortunately, the latest remodeling and division of the house cannot be precisely dated. Except for the stone mill found on the floor in room 15, there are no finds on the raised floor levels that could help to determine when exactly the house was divided and how long both parts existed before being abandoned. The two plates Form 99 and 105 found on the earlier paved floor in room 12,<sup>20</sup> show that the final remodeling of the house and separation of



Fig. 13. Raised earthen floor level in the latest phase of the house in room 15, view from north.  
Sl 13. Podignut zemljani pod u poslednjoj fazi kuće u prostoriji 15, pogled sa sjevera.

djelovima ostave br. 5, na udaljenosti većoj od 5 metara jedan od drugog. U obje grupe pronađeno je ukupno 336 gvozdene ploče sa prskog oklopa, podijeljenih u četiri različita tipa, koji se neznatno razlikuju po dimenzijama, obliku i perforaciji. Identifikovani su kao dio jedinstvenog prsnog oklopa, odbrambene vojne opreme pripadnika konjice, popularne među varvarima, kao i konjice takozvanih kataphraktarioi u vizantijskoj vojsci.<sup>16</sup>

Najbrojniji nalazi u kući su monete koje su pronađene u svakoj prostoriji. Većina od njih su pojedinačni nalazi, osim 27 moneta pronađenih u ostavi 6, za koje se može pretpostaviti da su dio ostave novca koja sadrži iste produkcije kao i druge ostave skrivene ispod podova širom grada.<sup>17</sup> Većina identifikovanih moneta pripada 4. vijeku, osim nekoliko koje su kovane za vrijeme vladavine Justinijana i Justina II; najnoviji je novac Mavrikija kovan u Solunu 584. g. n. e.<sup>18</sup> U sobi br. 2 otkriven je osmougaoni bronzani exagijum od 6 unci (T. 2 : 4), koji je veoma rijedak među komercijalnim tegovima.<sup>19</sup>

Nažalost, najkasnije preuređenje i podjela kuće se ne može precizno datovati. Osim

<sup>16</sup> Angelovski 2015, 428-429. For the cuirass type see also Bugarski 2005, 161-179.

<sup>17</sup> See note 2. For the identification of the coins discovered in the house, we are indebted to Maja Hadzi-Maneva, senior numismatist in the Museum of the National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia.

<sup>18</sup> MIB 112B.

<sup>19</sup> Bendal 1996, 27-28.

<sup>20</sup> There are also two coins found in the ashy soil above the floor level in room 15, both barely legible: inv. no. M-11-99 is a 20 numii issue probably of Justinian minted in Thessalonica; inv. no. M-12-513 is a 40 numii issue probably of Justin II.

<sup>16</sup> Angelovski 2015, 428-429. Za tip prsnog oklopa videti i Bugarski 2005, 161-179.

<sup>17</sup> Vidjeti napomenu 2. Za identifikaciju kovanica otkrivenih u kući dugujemo Maji Hadži-Manev, višem numizmatičaru u Muzeju Narodne banke Republike Severne Makedonije.

<sup>18</sup> MIB 112B.

<sup>19</sup> Bendal 1996, 27-28.

the northern rooms probably occurred after the late 6th century and that both parts existed for some time into the 7th century. The above-mentioned coin of Maurice minted in 584 AD found in storage room 6 gives a terminus post quem for the use of the remaining part of the house, while some of the ceramic finds such as the eulogia and flat bottom pitcher support the date into the 7th century.

### Earlier phases of the house

Test trenches, dug below the latest floors in various parts of the house and during the conservation in 2011 and 2012 (see Fig. 4), revealed deposits related to earlier phases and deposits that predate the construction of the house.

Test trenches 1-4 in the south part of the house revealed deposits that predate the house. Several earlier floor levels were found not related to the walls of the house or to any other walls (Fig. 18). Coins, oil lamps and ceramic vessels found on them span the 1st to the 4th centuries (T.3:1)-3), showing that the upper terrace was occupied during the Roman Imperial period, although at this level of research the type of the structures is hard to determine.

The excavations within rooms 13-15 showed earlier phases of the inner peristyle court, surrounded by porticos on the north, east and west sides.<sup>21</sup> The porticoes were supported by arched piers built of stones and mortar in their lower parts and of bricks (measuring 0.325 x 0.25 x 0.03 m) in the upper, resting on stylobate walls. The piers were found collapsed over a burned earthen floor, along with a thick layer of fragmented roof tiles of Laconian type and burned beams that had supported the roof, showing that the court suffered a severe destruction by fire, was seriously damaged and collapsed (Fig. 19). Also, the excavations have shown that there was one large room (no. 18) to the north of the north portico, slightly wider than the peristyle court, connected through two entrances at the east and west ends of the partition wall. The east entrance was 1.61 meters wide with a threshold made of a single

21 The remains at the southeast corner suggest that a portico might have stood on the south side as well.



Fig. 14. Earthen floor that predates the construction of the house (trench 1), view from north.

Sl. 14. Zemljani pod koji je prethodio izgradnji kuće (rov 1), pogled sa sjevera.

mlinskog kamena pronađenog na podu prostorije 15, nema nalaza na nivoima podignutog poda koji bi mogli da pomognu da se utvrdi kada je tačno kuća podijeljena i koliko dugo su oba njena dijela postojala prije nego što je napuštena. Dva tanjira forme 99 i 105 pronađene na ranijem popločanom podu u prostoriji 12,<sup>20</sup> pokazuju da je do konačnog preuređivanja kuće i odvajanja sjevernih prostorija vjerovatno došlo nakon kasnog 6. vijeka i da su oba dijela postojala neko vrijeme u 7. vijeku. Već pomenuti novac Mavrikija kovan 584. godine nove ere, pronađen u skladištu 6, daje terminus post quem za korišćenje preostalog dijela kuće, dok neki od keramičkih nalaza kao što su eulogia i krčag sa ravnim dnom, upućuju na 7. vijek.

20 U pepeljastoj zemlji iznad poda u prostoriji 15 nalaze se i dva novca, oba jedva čitljiva: inv. br. M-11-99 je izdanje od 20 numija vjerovatno Justinijana kovan u Solunu; inv. br. M-12-513 je izdanje od 40 numija vjerovatno Justina II.

sandstone slab, while the west one was 2.10 meters in width. Future excavations will show the size and function of this room in the earlier phases. There were sparse finds in the destruction layer and on the floor in the north portico: a round ceramic weight (inv. no. 11-206), two stone spindle weights (T.3:2) (inv. nos. 11-44; 11-46) and one ceramic weight (11-204) (T.4:4). A fragment of oil lamp (T.3:3) (T.4.35) (11-09) was found in the destruction deposit; only part of the shoulder decorated with closely spaced globules, part of the disk framed with three deep grooves and a solid, not pierced handle with three ribs are preserved. The fabric is dark red with lime particles, and traces of red slip are preserved on the rim. It belongs to the globule-and-volute Attic type of oil lamp typical for a wider period between the 3rd and early 5th centuries.<sup>22</sup> Of the 14 coins, only one has been identified. It was minted under Valentinianus in 383-388 AD,<sup>23</sup> indicating that the destruction happened after the late-4th or early 5th century.

After the destruction, the damaged walls were repaired. A new earthen floor was made above the destruction debris in the east part of the north portico, while in the west corner the debris was cleared and floor renewed. The threshold in the east door toward room 18 was built up to a higher elevation to correspond with the new earthen floor. The stylobate wall of the north portico was reused in its east half, leaving the space between the piers as a doorway toward the court. Not a single find was discovered on the renewed floor in the north portico.

Approximately at the same elevation as the above mentioned renewed floor in the north portico, earlier floors were discovered in the re-

<sup>22</sup> Agora VII, 138-139, cat. nos. 1224-1307, see especially no. 1264, dated in the late 3rd or early 4th century; Corinth IV/2, 105-106, 114, Broneer type XXVIII, cat. nos. 909-916, pl. XIII, the type widely dated from the middle of the 3rd to the early 5th century. For examples found on Rhodes, see Katsioti 2017, 115, cat. nos. A 34-35, with references for other sites throughout the Mediterranean, especially the latest dated example from Argos dated in the early 5th century; Sokolovska 1986, 116, T. 47, сл. 12, identical example found as a grave offering at the cemetery of Isar Marvinci, dated in the 4th century.

<sup>23</sup> Inv. no. M-11-93, [ ] S PF AVG, Bust with pearl diadem, cloak and cuirass to right / CLORIA REI-PVBLICE, gate of military camp].

## Ranije faze kuće

Probne sonde, iskopani ispod najmlađih nivoa podova u različitim djelovima kuće kao i proces konzervacije 2011. i 2012. godine (videti Sl. 4), otkrili su slojeve vezane za ranije faze i slojeve koji prethode izgradnji kuće.

U probnim sondama 1-4, u južnom dijelu kuće pronađeni su ostaci slojeva koji su prethodili izgradnji kuće. Konstatovano je nekoliko ranijih podnih nivoa koji nisu povezani sa zidovima kuće kao ni sa bilo kojim drugim zidovima (Sl. 14). U sondama su pronađeni novac, lampe i keramičke posude koje se mogu datovati u period od 1. do 4. vijeka (T.3:1), što pokazuje da je gornja terasa korišćena u vrijeme rimskog imperijalnog perioda, iako je na ovom nivou istraživanja teško odrediti tip objekta.

Iskopavanja u prostoriji 13-15 pokazala su ranije faze unutrašnjeg peristilnog dvorišta, okruženog porticima sa sjeverne, istočne i zapadne strane.<sup>21</sup> Portici su bili oslonjeni na zasvedene stubove izrađene od kamena u donjem dijelu, a u gornjem od opeke (dimenzija 0,325 x 0,25 x 0,03 m), i oslanjali su se na zidove stilobata. Stubovi su pronađeni obrušeni preko izgorelog zemljanog poda, zajedno sa debelim slojem fragmentovanih tegula lakonskog tipa i izgorelim gredama koje su podupirale krov, što pokazuje da je dvorište u požaru pretrpjelo ozbiljna oštećenja i rušenja (Sl. 15). Takođe, iskopavanja su pokazala da se sjeverno od severnog trijema nalazila jedna velika prostorija (br. 18), nešto šira od peristilnog dvorišta, povezana sa dva ulaza na istočnom i zapadnom kraju pregradnog zida. Istočni ulaz je bio širok 1,61 metara sa pragom od jedne ploče od pješčara, dok je zapadni ulaz bio širok 2,10 metara. Buduća iskopavanja će pokazati veličinu i funkciju ove prostorije u ranijim fazama. U sloju šuta i u podu sjevernog trijema pronađeni su oskudni nalazi: okrugli keramički teg, dva kamena vretena (T. 3 : 2) i jedan keramički teg. U sloju ruševine pronađen je fragment uljane lampe (T. 3 : 3), od koje je očuvan samo dio ramena ukrašen blisko raspoređenim globulama, dio diska uokviren sa tri duboka žljeba i nepro-

<sup>21</sup> Ostaci na jugoistočnom uglu sugerišu da je i na južnoj strani mogao stajati portik.



maining part of the house: in the inner court, the triclinium and both storage rooms. The house in this phase also suffered from fire, as shown by burned destruction deposits containing roof tile fragments and burned mud brick and mortar where various items were discovered (T.6). An almost fully preserved, plain dish (T.3:4) (11-169) was found in room 5, made of micaeous red fabric with lime and sand inclusions without slip or surface burnishing. It has a flat bottom (d. 11.4 cm), thick side walls and vertical rim (d. 16 cm). The dish is a local product, probably an imitation of North African plates similar to an example found in the Athenian Agora in a context dated to the third quarter of the 5th century.<sup>24</sup> A fragment of flat-rimmed bowl was found in the triclinium, made of brittle gray fabric with scalloped edge, single groove on the rim and incised monogram X flanked by four horizontal incised lines (T.3:5). The bowl probably belongs to Macedonian gray ware Form 2 (12-99).<sup>25</sup> Two fragments of oil lamps (T.3:6) belong to the Asia Minor type produced during the late 5th and throughout the 6th century.<sup>26</sup> The first fragment (12-46) has an almond shaped body, two rows of globules on the rim and a raised edge on the disk with tongues around the large filling hole. One cirlet is preserved on the shoulder towards the nozzle and one on the nozzle top. It is not clear whether there is a nozzle channel. Of the second fragment, a solid plain handle, a small part of the shoulder with two rows of globules, and a plain disk with a framing ring are preserved (12-47). Traces of reddish-brown slip are visible on the surface and inside. A glass vessel rim (T.3:7) (11-16) from a hemispherical bowl decorated with engraved, wheel-cut, shallow bands under the rim, made of colorless, transparent glass, belongs to Isings Form 96b and dates to the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century.<sup>27</sup> The second fragment of a han-



Fig. 15. Destruction deposit in rooms 14 and 15 from the first phase of the house, view from north.  
Sl. 15. Devastirani sloj u prostorijama 14 i 15 iz prve faze kuće, pogled sa sjevera.

bušena drška sa tri rebra. Glina je tamnocrvene boje sa česticama kreča, a na obodu su sačuvani tragovi crvenog premaza. Pripada globulasto-volutastom atičkom tipu uljanih lampi tipičnom za period između 3. i ranog 5. vijeka.<sup>22</sup> Od 14 moneta, samo jedna je identifikovana. Kovana je u vrijeme Valentinijana 383-388. g. n. e.<sup>23</sup>, što ukazuje da je do razaranja došlo poslije kasnog 4. ili ranog 5. vijeka.

Nakon rušenja, oštećeni zidovi su sanirani. Preko ruševina, u istočnom dijelu sjevernog trijema urađen je novi zemljani pod, dok su u zapadnom uglu ruševine očišćene i pod obnovljen. Prag na istočnim vratima prema prostoriji 18 podignut je na veću kotu kako bi odgovarao novom zemljanom podu. Zid stilobata sjevernog trijema ponovo je korišćen u njegovoj istočnoj polovini, ostavljajući prostor između stubova koji je korišćen kao vrata prema dvorištu. Na obnovljenom podu u sjevernom trijemu nije otkriven nijedan nalaz.

24 Agora V, 111, P 8651, Pl. 71. Atlante 1, 253, Forma Robinson 1959, Tav. CXXVII, 7, imitating African C3 and D2, usually with stamped decoration.

25 For the types and chronology of Macedonian gray wares found at Stobi, see Anderson-Stojanović 1984, 99-109; Anderson-Stojanović 1992, 72. The example in question is similar in shape to cat. no. 432, p. 67-68, Pl. 49.

26 Katsioti 2017, 215-224, cat. nos. AM146, AM276, AM277, AM390, AM391, dated between 500 and 600 AD.

27 Isings 1957, 113-116, Form 96b. Antonaras 2017, 61, note 175.

22 Agora VII, 138-139, kat. br. 1224-1307, videti posebno br. 1264, datovana u kasni 3. ili početak 4. vijeka; Corinth IV/2, 105-106, 114, Broneer tip KSKSVIII, kat. br. 909-916, pl. KSIII, tip koji se široko datira od sredine 3. do početka 5. vijeka. Za primjere pronađene na Rodosu, videti Katsioti 2017, 115, kat. br. A 34-35, sa referencama za druga nalazišta širom Mediterana, posebno posljednji datirani primjer iz Argosa datiranog u ranom 5. vijeku; Sokolovska 1986, 116, T. 47, sl. 12, identičan primer pronađen kao grobni prilog na groblju Isar Marvinci, datiran u 4. vijeku.

23 Inv. br.M-11-93, [ ] S PF AVG, Bista sa bisernom dijamdom, ogrtačem i prsnim oklopom desno / CLORIA REIPUBLICAE, kapija vojnog logora].



dle of a vessel for liquids (11-05) dates widely throughout Late Antiquity. An amber bead (11-212), bone gaming pieces (12-08; 12-289; 12-295; 12-323), and a ceramic lid of a cooking vessel (12-19) are not indicative for dating. Of the 73 coins, most are identified as 4th century issues, a few are barely legible coins of the late 4th - 5th century, and the latest is a coin of Anastasius I (M-11-155) issued between 491 and 498 AD, found in destruction debris in the triclinium providing a terminus post quem for the destruction.<sup>28</sup> The finds show that the house existed on these earlier floor levels throughout the 5th century and was destroyed, probably in the earthquake in the early 6th century.

### Conclusion

Based on the available data, we can propose a preliminary chronology and the spatial arrangement of the House with a Triclinium throughout its existence. It was probably built at the same time as the second phase of the *Domus Fullonica* in the mid-4th century,<sup>29</sup> in the northwest part of Late Antique Stobi, an area on the periphery of the previous Roman city. The house in its original phase was quite spacious with a true peristyle inner court with porticoes on all four sides, a triclinium, kitchen and two storage rooms. It included also room 18 on the north side and rooms 23-25 excavated in 1981 as part of *Domus Fullonica* to the northeast. There is a possibility that the larger and impressive main entrance was located on the north side as well.

Although the evidence is not sufficient for precise dating, it is certain that the house suffered destruction in fire or earthquakes several times during the 5th and 6th centuries. Analysis in the wider context of Late Antique Stobi is necessary to determine whether the destructions were isolated incidents or related to known historical or events or natural disasters. Each time after the destruction the damaged walls were repaired, floors renewed and more rooms were constructed until it was

Približno u istom nivou kao i pomenuti obnovljeni pod sjevernog trijema, otkriveni su raniji podovi u preostalom dijelu kuće: u unutrašnjem dvorištu, triklinijumu i obje ostave. Kuća je u ovoj fazi takođe pretrpjela i požar, na šta pokazuju nagoreli slojevi ruševine sa ulomcima tegula i spaljenom opekam i malterom u kojima su otkriveni različiti predmeti. U prostoriji 5 pronađena je skoro potpuno očuvana, jednostavna posuda (T. 3 : 4), izrađena od prečišćene crvene gline sa primjesama kreča i pijeska bez premaza i površinskog brušenja. Ima ravno dno (p. 11,4 cm), debele bočne zidove i vertikalni obod (p. 16 cm). Posuda je lokalni proizvod, vjerovatno imitacija sjevernoafričkih tanjira nalik na primjer koji je pronađen na atinskoj Agori u kontekstu datovanom u treću četvrtinu 5. vijeka.<sup>24</sup> U triklinijumu je pronađen fragment zdjele ravnog oboda, od sive gline sa zarubljenom ivicom, jednim žljebom na obodu i urezanim monogramom X koji je flankiran sa četiri horizontalno urezane linije (T. 3 : 5). Zdjela, vjerovatno, pripada makedonskoj sivoj keramici Forma 2.<sup>25</sup> Dva fragmenta uljanih lampi (T. 3 : 6) pripadaju maloazijskom tipu proizvedenim krajem 5. i tokom 6. vijeka.<sup>26</sup> Prvi fragment ima tijelo u obliku badema, dva reda globula na obodu i uzdignutu ivicu na disku sa jezičcima oko velikog otvora za punjenje. Jedan prsten je sačuvan na ramenu prema kljunu i jedan na vrhu kljuna. Nije jasno da li je postojao kanal kljuna. Od drugog fragmenta sačuvana je jednostavna drška, manji dio ramena sa dva reda globula i običan disk sa uokvirnim prstenom. Na površini i iznutra vidljivi su tragovi crvenkasto-bron pre-maza. Obod staklene posude (T. 3 : 7) iz poluloptaste zdjele ukrašene ugraviranim plitkim trakama ispod oboda, od bezbojnog providnog stakla, pripada Isings Formi 96b i datuje se u kraj 4. i početak 5. vijeka.<sup>27</sup> Perla od ćilibara, koštani

24 Agora V, 111, P 8651, Pl. 71. Atlante 1, 253, Forma Robinson 1959, Tav. CXXVII, 7, imitirajući afričke C3 i D2, obično sa utisnutim ukrasom.

25 Za tipove i hronologiju makedonske sive keramike nađene u Stobima vidjeti Anderson-Stojanović 1984, 99-109; Anderson-Stojanović 1992, 72. Predmetni primjer je po obliku sličan kat. ne. 432, str. 67-68, pl. 49.

26 Katsioti 2017, 215-224, kat.br. AM146, AM276, AM277, AM390, AM391, datirani između 500. i 600. godine nove ere.

27 Isings 1957, 113-116, Form 96b. Antonaras 2017, 61, napomena 175.

28 MIBE 40.

29 Герасимовска 2009, 73; the author dates the reconstruction of *Domus Fullonica* with addition of the apse in the large triclinium, room no. 22 with the hypocaust and the dining room no. 27 with the surrounding rooms, toward the middle of the 4th century.

finally subdivided into two separate houses and subsequently abandoned in the 7th century. Besides other social, economic and historical events, an earthquake might be a possible reason for the abandonment of the house and the whole city. A human skull was found on the paved floor in the inner court (Fig. 6), one of the 12 other skeletons found throughout the city explained as victims of the post urban earthquake.<sup>30</sup>

Before being subdivided into two separate households, the House with a Triclinium was a fine example of 6th century domestic architecture. It was quite a spacious house, the largest in the quarter, occupying 756 square meters on the ground floor, with many rooms and spaces to address the needs of the household. It consisted of two courtyards equipped with drainage, a large apsidal room – a triclinium, a kitchen and two storage rooms, three corridors and six other rooms on the ground floor. The house was completely closed towards the main street Via Superior and had an entrance on the southeast, approached through a small alley between the house and the shops behind the Semicircular Court. The path leads through the outer court and corridor 7 into the inner court, which is the focal point in the house, linked directly to almost all rooms around it. The east corridor provides passage towards storage room 6, rooms 12 and 15, but also to the second story, possibly around the court and above room 6, as indicated by the stone and mud base for a staircase. There is another direct access into the south part of the house, which leads into the triclinium through rooms 1 and 2.

Regarding the architectural type, it is a typical house with an inner courtyard modified to an incomplete peristyle with one portico missing on the south side, unlike the rest of the known residences at Stobi, where a nymphaeum forms one side of the peristyle courtyard.<sup>31</sup> Multiple rooms were organized around the inner court. The apsidal room – tri-

predmeti za igru i keramički poklopac posude za kuvanje nijesu indikativni za datovanje. Od 73 novčića, većina je identifikovana kao produkcija iz 4. vijeka, nekoliko jedva čitljivih primjeraka je iz kasnog 4. - 5. vijeka, a najmlađi je novac Anastasija I kovan između 491. i 498. godine, pronađen u slojevima rušenja u triclinijumu pružajući terminus post quem za rušenje kuće.<sup>28</sup> Nalazi pokazuju da je kuća postojala na ovim mlađim nivoima poda tokom 5. vijeka i da je uništena, vjerovatno u zemljotresu početkom 6. vijeka.

### Zaključak

Na osnovu raspoloživih podataka možemo predložiti preliminarnu hronologiju i raspored prostorija Kuće sa triclinijumom tokom čitavog njenog postojanja. Vjerovatno je podignuta u isto vrijeme kada i druga faza Domus Fullonica, odnosno sredinom 4. vijeka,<sup>29</sup> u sjeverozapadnom dijelu kasnoantičkog Stobija, na perifernom prostoru prethodnog Rimskog grada. Kuća je u prvobitnoj fazi bila prilično prostrana sa pravim peristilnim unutrašnjim dvorištem, sa porticima na sve četiri strane, triclinijumom, kuhinjom i dvije ostave. Kući pripadaju i prostorija 18 na sjevernoj strani i sobe 23-25 iskopane 1981. godine kao dio Domus Fullonica na sjeveroistoku. Postoji mogućnost da se veći i monumentalniji glavni ulaz nalazio i na sjevernoj strani.

Iako ne postoji dovoljno dokaza za precizno datovanje, izvjesno je da je kuća stradala u požarima ili zemljotresima nekoliko puta tokom 5. i 6. vijeka. Neophodna je analiza šireg konteksta kasnoantičkog Stobija kako bi se utvrdilo da li su razaranja bila izolovani incidenti ili su bila posljedica poznatih historijskih događaja ili prirodnih katastrofa. Svaki put su nakon razaranja oštećeni zidovi popravljani, podovi obnavljani i nove prostorije dograđivane, sve dok nije konačno podijeljena na dvije zasebne kuće i kasnije napuštena u 7. vijeku. Pored drugih društvenih, ekonomskih i historijskih događaja, najvjerovatnije je zemljotres bio razlog za napuštanje kuće i cijelog

30 Pavlovski-Blaževska 2017/2018, 64.

31 For other rich residences at Stobi see Hemans 1986. Mikulčić 2003. Герасимовска 2009. The exception of this design is the Domus Fullonica, which is the only house with a peristyle court with porticoes on all four sides without a nymphaeum.

28 MIBE 40.

29 Герасимовска 2009, 73; autor datuje rekonstrukciju Domus Fullonica sa dodatkom apside u velikom triclinijumu, prostorija br. 22 sa hipokaustom i trpezarijom br. 27 sa okolnim prostorijama, sredinom 4. vijeka.

clinium, was the most embellished room with brick pavement on the floor and painted decoration on the walls, but unlike the triclinia in most of the residences on the middle terrace (House of Parthenius, House of Peristeria and the so-called Casino), it does not have an octagonal fountain in the middle. The floor in the apse is not raised above the floor in the rest of the room; there are no preserved traces of a semicircular couch or a cathedra that probably stood in the apse. It is situated at the end of the court, but not close to the main street as is typical for reception rooms. It is possible that the triclinium was not used just as a dining room but also for doing business, having in mind the built bench against the south wall Room 10 which served perhaps for clients who wait for audience and 6-ounce exagium in the neighboring room 2 which points to money exchange or trade activities. Room 1 has no specific finds or features, except for a deer antler, and it was probably a service room before was cut off the rest of the house by a blocked entrance and turned into a shop or workshop.

Except for the courts, triclinium, kitchen, storage rooms and corridors, where the shape, position or features discovered within the rooms help to determine their function, other rooms are hard to define. Rooms organized around the inner court usually have a more public character, although obviously the division of private and public functions is not that strict. We can propose that in this case private compartments for the owner of the house, his family and servants might be located on the upper floor. Regarding the decorations, the House with a Triclinium is modest compared to the richly decorated residences of the elite on the middle terrace and to the neighboring Domus Fullonica, not because of its size or number of rooms, but because of the lack of embellishments. There are no mosaic pavements, no elaborate marble architectural decoration, and the only adornment is the painted wall plaster in the triclinium.

The house probably belonged to a middle-class man who could afford imported North African goods. The iron cuirass plates show that the owner perhaps held a high military post in the city, while the eulogia indicates

grada. Lobanja pronađena na podu unutrašnjeg dvorišta (Sl. 7), jedan od 12 drugih skeleta pronađenih širom grada, najvjerovatnije je bila žrtva post-urbanog zemljotresa.<sup>30</sup>

Prije nego što je podijeljena na dva odvojena domaćinstva, Kuća sa triklijumom je bila lijepi primjer stambene arhitekture 6. vijeka. Bila je to prilično prostrana kuća, najveća u kvartu, zauzimala je 756 kvadratnih metara u prizemlju, sa mnogo soba i prostorija koje su služile raznim potrebama domaćinstva. Sastojala se od dva dvorišta opremljena drenažom, velike apsidalne prostorije – triklijuma, kuhinje i dvije ostave, tri hodnika i još šest prostorija u prizemlju. Kuća je bila potpuno zatvorena prema glavnoj ulici Via Superior i imala je ulaz sa jugoistoka, prilazilo joj se kroz malu uličicu između kuće i dućana iza Polukružnog trga. Kretanje vodi kroz spoljašnje dvorište i koridor 7 u unutrašnje dvorište, koje je centralna tačka u kući, direktno povezana sa skoro svim prostorijama oko nje. Istočnim hodnikom je omogućen prolaz prema ostavi 6, prostorijama 12 i 15 i ka drugom spratu, ali moguće i oko dvorišta i iznad prostorije 6, na šta ukazuje kamena i zemljana podloga za stepenište. Postoji još jedan direktan ulaz u južni dio kuće, koji vodi u triklijum kroz prostorije 1 i 2.

Po arhitektonskom tipu, radi se o tipičnoj kući sa unutrašnjim dvorištem modifikovanim u nepotpun peristil sa jednim trijemom koji nedostaje na južnoj strani, za razliku od ostalih poznatih rezidencija u Stobiju, gde jednu stranu peristilnog dvorišta čini nimfej.<sup>31</sup> Oko unutrašnjeg dvorišta organizovano je više prostorija. Prostorija sa apsidom – triklijumom, bila je najluksuznije dekorisana prostorija, sa opekama popločanim podom i slikanim ukrasima na zidovima, ali za razliku od triklijuma u većini rezidencija na središnjem platou (kuća Partenija, kuća Peristerija i tzv. Kasino), nema osmougaonu fontanu u sredini. Pod u apsidi nije izdignut iznad poda u ostatku prostorije; nema sačuvanih tragova polukružnog mjesta za sjedenje ili katedre koja je vjerovatno stajala u apsidi. Nalazi se na kraju dvorišta, ali ne blizu

30 Pavlovski-Blaževska 2017/2018, 64.

31 Za ostale bogate rezidencije u Stobiju vidi Hemans 1986. Mikučić 2003. Герасимовска 2009. Izuzetak ovog dizajna je Domus Fullonica, koja je jedina kuća sa peristilnim dvorom sa porticima na sve četiri strane bez nimfeja.

that he might have traveled on pilgrimage to Asia Minor. Many aspects of the architectural and social concept of the House with a Triclinium, within Stobi and in the wider context of Late Antique housing in the eastern provinces, need to be considered,<sup>32</sup> but the discussion will remain for other occasions.

glavne ulice kao što je tipično za prijemne prostorije. Moguće je da triklinijum nije služio samo kao trpezarija već i za obavljanje poslova, imajući u vidu ugrađenu klupu uz južni zid Sobe 10 koja je, možda, služila za klijente koji čekaju na prijem i exagium od 6 unci u susednoj prostoriji 2 koji ukazuje na aktivnosti razmjene novca ili trgovine. Prostorija 1 nema nikakvih značajnih nalaza ili obilježja, osim roga jelena, a vjerovatno je bila i soba za posluženje prije nego što je blokiranim ulazom odsječena od ostatka kuće i pretvorena u radnju ili radionicu.

Osim dvorišta, triklinijuma, kuhinje, ostave i hodnika, kod kojih oblik, položaj ili karakteristike otkrivene unutar prostorija pomažu da se odredi njihova funkcija, druge prostorije je teško definisati. Prostorije organizovane oko unutrašnjeg dvorišta obično imaju više javni karakter, iako očigledno podjela privatnih i javnih funkcija nije tako stroga. Možemo pretpostaviti da se u ovom slučaju na gornjem spratu nalaze privatne prostorije za vlasnika kuće, njegovu porodicu i poslugu. Po dekoraciji Kuća sa triklinijumom je skromna u poređenju sa bogato ukrašenim rezidencijama elite na srednjoj terasi i sa susjednim Domus Fullonica, ne samo po veličini ili broju prostorija, već i zbog nedostatka ukrasa. Nema popločanja ukrašenih mozaikom, nema mermerne arhitektonske dekoracije, a jedini ukras su oslikani zidovi u triklinijumu.

Kuća je vjerovatno pripadala čovjeku srednjeg staleža koji je mogao da priušti robu uvezenu iz Sjeverne Afrike. Gvozdene pločice prsnog oklopa ukazuju da je vlasnik možda imao visoku vojnu funkciju u gradu, dok eulogija ukazuje da je možda putovao na hodočašće u Malu Aziju. Potrebno je razmotriti mnoge aspekte arhitektonskog i društvenog koncepta Kuće sa Triklinijumom, unutar Stobija i u širem kontekstu kasnoantičkog stanovanja u istočnim provincijama,<sup>32</sup> ali diskusija će ostati za drugu priliku.

32 There is a vast bibliography on Late Antique housing, see Sodini 1995. Sodini 1997. Ellis 1988. Ellis 2004. Karagianni 2012. Lavan – Özgenel - Sarantis 2007. Snively 2021, with related bibliography.

32 Postoji ogromna bibliografija o kasnoantičkom stanovanju, videti Sodini 1995. Sodini 1997. Ellis 1988. Ellis 2004. Karagianni 2012. Lavan – Özgenel - Sarantis 2007. Snively 2021, sa srodnom bibliografijom.



T.1



1-3. North African red slip plates: Hayes Form 89, 90 and 105; 4. Fragment of Phocaeen red slip plate: Hayes Form 3; 5. Pilgrim flask; 6. Flat bottom jug.

1-3. Severnoafrički tanjiri sa crvenim premazom: Hayes forma 89, 90 i 105; 4. Fragment od Fokeanskog tanjira sa crvenim premazom: Hayes forma 3; 5. Misionarska bočica; 6. Bokal ravnog dna.

T.2



1



2



4

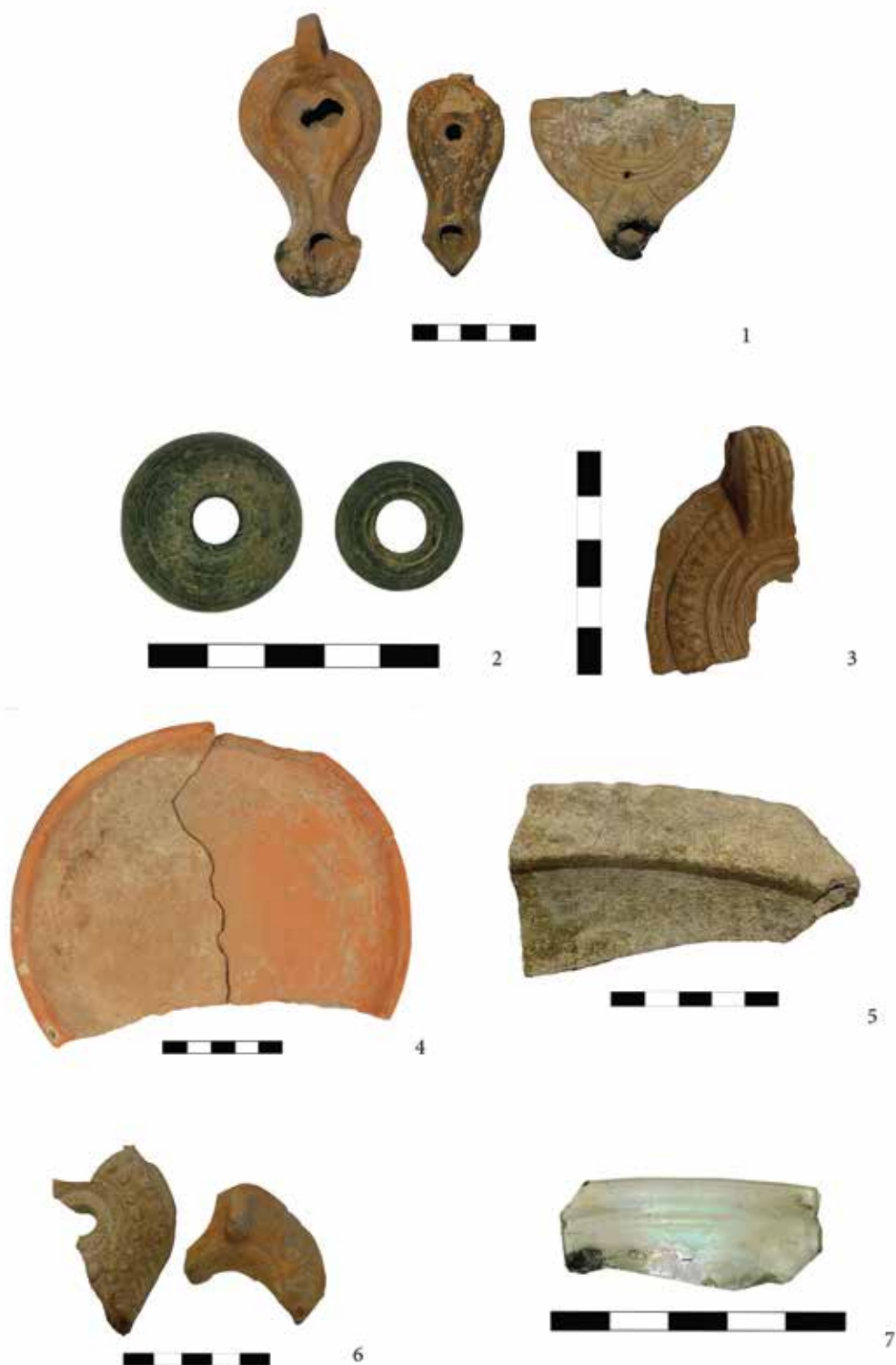


3

1. Fragments of glass lamps; 2. Decorated bone objects; 3. Pieces of lamellar armor in situ and after conservation; 4. Octagonal 6 ounce bronze exagium.

1. Fragmenti staklene lampe; 2. Koštani predmeti sa dekoracijom; 3. Komadi lamelarnog oklopa in situ i poslije konzervacije; 4. Bronzani oktogonalni exagium sa težinom od 6 unci.

T.3



1. Rimski tip keramičkih uljanih svetiljki (1st- 4th centuries); 2. Stone spindle weights; 3. Fragment of globule-and-volute Attic type of oil lamp; 4. Local plain dish; 5. Macedonian gray ware bowl: Form 2.; 6. Two fragments of Asia Minor type of globular oil lamps, 6th century; 7. Fragment of hemispherical glass bowl, Isings Form 96b.

1. Rimski tip keramičkih uljanih svetiljki (1 - 4 vek). 2. Kameni tegovi za vreteno. 3. Fragment atičkog tipa uljane svetiljke sa globulama i volutama; 4. Lokalni tanjir bez dekoracije; 5. Zdjela tipa Makedonska siva: forma 2.; 6. Dva fragmenta malazijskog tipa uljane svetiljke sa globulama, 6 vijek; 7. Fragment poluloptaste staklene posude, Isings forma 96b.

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