

ANTIČKA I RANOVIZANTIJSKA ARHEOLOŠKA  
SVJEDOČANSTVA NA SVETOMIHOLJSKOJ  
PREVLACI KOD TIVTA

Preliminarni rezultati istraživanja od 1997. do  
2011. godine

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ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE ARCHAEO-  
LOGICAL TESTIMONY ON SVETOMIHOLJSKA  
PREVLAKA NEAR TIVAT

Preliminary research results from 1997. to 2011.

UDK 904:72(497.16Prevlaka)

**Apstrakt:**

U periodu od 1997. do 2011. vršena su sistematska arheološka istraživanja na Prevlaci Svetog arhangela Mihaila kod Tivta. Cilj ovog članka je da se prikaže jedan dio rezultata istraživanja antičke i ranovizantijske stratigrafije (od I vijeka do XI vijeka), koje su činile osnovu budućeg srednjovjekovnog manastira i Zetske arhiepiskopije. Za razumjevanje svih arheoloških procesa kroz veliki vremenski period biće potrebno više od jedne decenije proučavanja velike količine nalaza, i zato ovaj rad predstavlja samo uvod u naučno razumjevanje jednog od najinteresantnijih arheoloških lokaliteta na istočnojadranskoj obali.

*Ključne riječi:* ranoimperialni period I/II vijek, epigrafski naptisi, italska sigilata, Istočna sigilata, kasnoantički period, ranovizantijski period, ranohrišćanska bazilika, amfore X/XI vijeka.

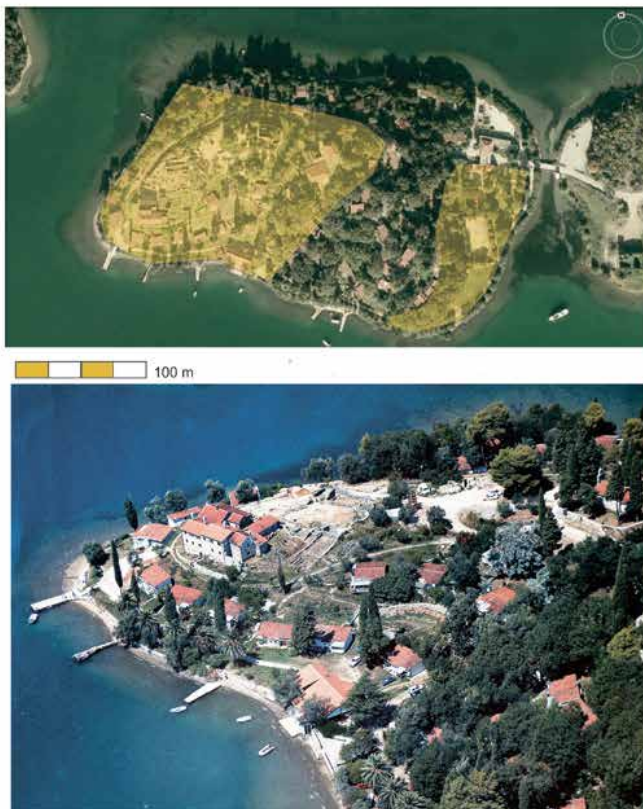
**Abstract:**

From 1997. to 2011. on the small island Prevlaka of Saint Archangel Michael near Tivat in Boka bay, systematic archaeological excavations has been carried out. The scope of this article is to shown one part of preliminary results of the investigations, related with the antique and earlybyzantine archaeological stratigraphy (from II century BC to XI century) which were the basis of future medieval monastery and Archbishop seat of Zeta. For understanding all archaeological process through the large period of time it will be necessary to spent more the one decades, studying an enormous quantity of findings, and this work is only introduction in scientific approach for understanding one of the most interesting site on Eastern Adriatic coast.

*Key words:* Early imperial period I/II cent, italic sigilata, Eastern sigilata, Late Antique period, early byzantine period, Early christian basilica, amphorae X/XI cent.

Ne može se reći da nije postojalo arheologije na Prevlaci Svetog Arhangela Mihaila kod Tivta prije kraja XX vijeka, ali su dotadašnja istraživanja bila ograničena i u priličnoj mjeri nemetodološka.<sup>1</sup> (Sl. 1)

We cannot say that there was no archeology at Prevlaka before the end of the twentieth century, but one thing is certain, the previous researches were defined as superficial, limited, and excessively non methodological, which led to a number of erroneous conclusions.<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1)



Sl. 1 - Prevlaka Svetog Arhangela Mihaila;  
Fig. 1 - Prevlaka of Saint Archangel Michael;

Sa druge strane sistematska istraživanja započeta 1997. godine su prošla kroz različite faze i za njih se može kazati da su kompleksnijeg karaktera, sa uključivanjem velikog broja različitih naučnih profila: od arheologa i antropologa, do arhitekata i istoričara umjetnosti.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prva sistematska istraživanja obavili su profesori Jovan Kovačević i Vojislav Korać pedesetih godina XX vijeka: V. Korać, Ostaci manastira Sv. Arhanđela Mihaila na Prevlaci, Starinar, br. 51, 2000, 135-170.

<sup>2</sup> Pod rukovodstvom nekadašnje Arheološke Zbirke Crne Gore profesor Đorđe Janković (Filozofski fakultet Beograd) 1997. godine započeo je sistematska istraživanja manastriškog kompleksa, koja su obuhvatala i prostore van konaka. Dosad nije publikovano mnogo, a ono što je objavljeno više se nalazi u vidu preliminarnih izvještaja iskopavanja i manjih studija o arhitekturi, kamenoj plastici i keramici; Đ. Janković, M. Živković, G. Simonović, Đ. Čapin, Miholjska Prevlaka, Istraživanja u 1997., Glasnik Srpskog arheološkog društva 14, Beograd 1998, 137-143;

In contrast, the systematic studies has started in 1997. and which are still ongoing, have passed through various stages, and for them it can be said that are of a more complex character with the inclusion of a large number of different scientific profiles: from archaeologists and anthropologists, to architects and art historians.<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2: situation of excavated mon-

<sup>1</sup> The first systematic research was conducted by professors Jovan Kovacevic and Vojislav Korac during the period between 1956 and 1957: V. Korać, Ostaci manastira Sv. Arhanđela Mihaila na Prevlaci, Starinar, br. 51, 2000, 135-170.

<sup>2</sup> Under the lead of the former Archaeological Collections Montenegro, Professor Djordje Janković (Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade) began the systematic research of monastery complex in 1997., which included areas outside the dormitory. So far, not much was published and what was revealed is more in the form of preliminary re-

(sl. 2. Situacija  
otkopanog kompleksa na Prevlaci, 1997. 2011.)

### Rimski slojevi

Prvi i najstariji arhološki nalaz iz rimskog perioda koji se pojavio u nekoj naučnoj raspravi datuje se u I ili II vijek naše ere. Riječ je o grobnom titulusu sekundarno uzidanom u pod oltarske apside crkve Svete Trojice na Prevlaci. Na početku su postojale nedoumice po pitanju njegovog originalnog porijekla. Tako je Mommsen smatrao da je njegovo mjesto nalaza mnogo udaljenije, i da se odnosi na Oštri Rt ili Punta Oštro na samom izlazu iz Bokokotorskog zaliva.<sup>3</sup> Danas, nakon višegodišnjeg istraživanja, skoro je sasvim izvjesno da natpis potiče sa Svetomiholjske Prevlake. Natpis glasi:

C(AIO) EGNATIO  
C(AI) F(ILIO) SERG(IA TRIBV)  
MARCELLO DEC(URIONI)  
IVLIA TERVULLA  
IVLIVM PHILINVM ET  
IVLIVM CRESCENTEM  
LVBERTOS TESTANMENTO  
PONERE IVSIT  
L(OCUS) D(ATUS) D(ECRETO) D(ECURIONUM)

U franjevačkom manastiru na obližnjem ostrvcu Otok ili Gospa od Milosti, nalazi se, kao spolija, rimski žrtvenik posvećen JUNONI LVCINI, boginji i zaštitnici porođaja, što je jedini ovakav natpis na Istočnom Jadranu.<sup>4</sup> Kako

Đ. Janković, Srpsko Pomorje, 7-10. stoljeća, Beograd 2007; Đ. Janković, Saborni hram Svetog arhangela Mihaila manastira Ilovice, Drevnohišćansko i svetosavsko nasleđe u Crnoj Gori-Cetinje Mitorpolija Crnogorsko-primorska, Beograd, Institut za teološka istraživanja PBF, 2010.; O keramici 13.-14. vijeka: I. Pašić, Manastir Svetoga arhangela Mihaila na Prevlaci, arheološki slojevi iz 13. i sa početka 14. vijeka, Glasnik SAD, Beograd 2004; Od 2009. do 2011. godine arheološka istraživanja Svetog Arhangela Mihaila nastavio je Zavičajni muzej u Baru pod rukovodstvom Mladena Zagarčanina kustosa Muzeja u Baru.

3 J. Martinović, Antički natpisi u Crnoj Gori, Podgorica 2013.

4 Istorija Crne Gore I, 189; Frano Buluč, Ritrovamenti antichi a Otok presso Krtola, *Bulletino di archeologia et storia dalmatina* XXIV, Split 1903, 146.

astery complex on Prevlaka island)

### Roman layers from I and II century

The first and the oldest archaeological findings from the Roman period which appeared in some scientific debate dates from I and II century AD. It is a secondary grave titulus under vaulted apse of the church of Sveta Trojica at Prevlaka. At the beginning, there were dilemmas concerning its genuine origin. Thus Mommsen believed that his place of origin is more remote and that relates to the Oštri Rt or Punta Oštro on the exit of the Boka Kotorska bay.<sup>3</sup> Today, after years of research, it is almost certain that the inscription comes from the Svetomiholjska Prevlaka. The inscription on this epigraphic monument reads:

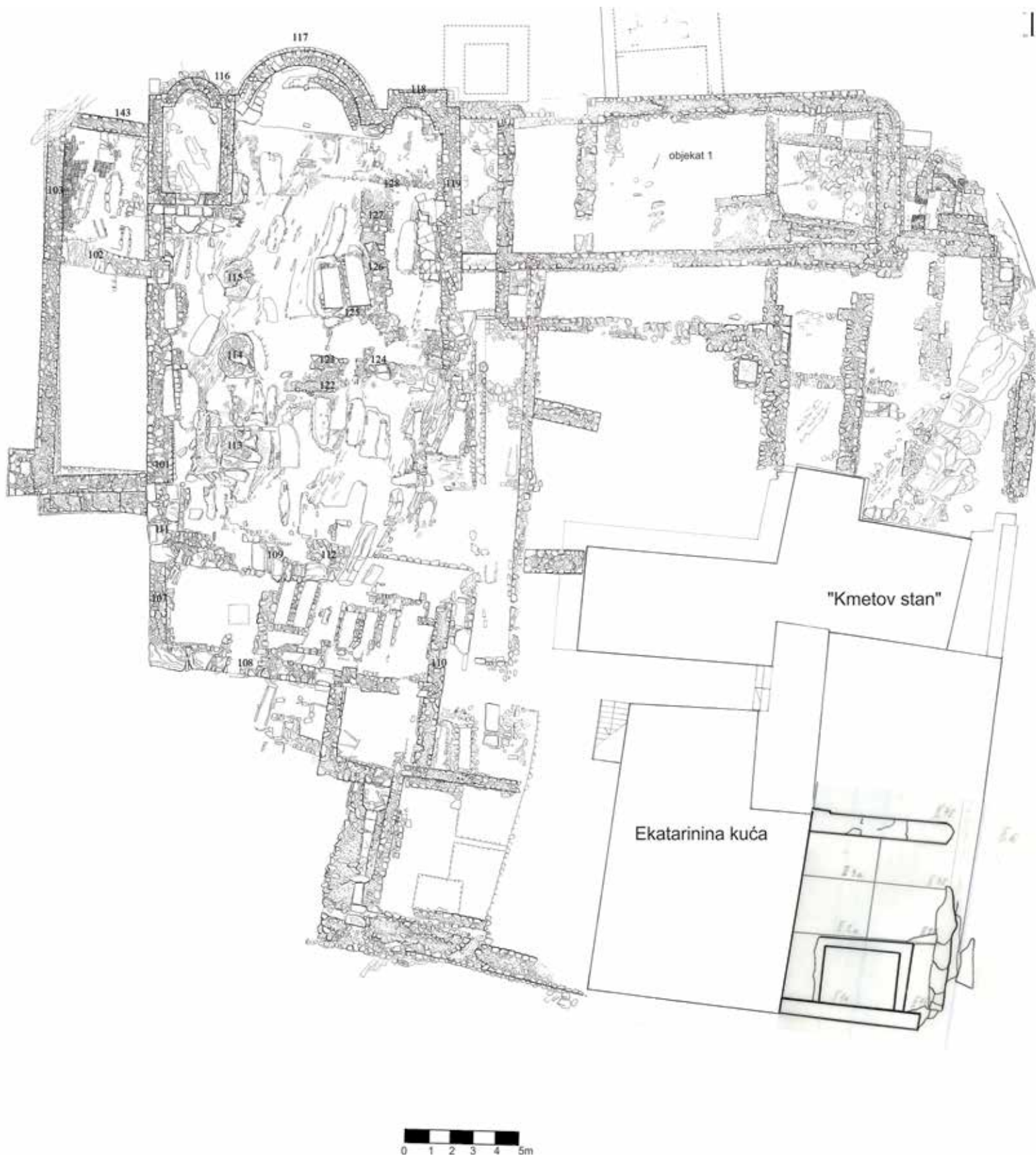
C(AIO) EGNATIO  
C(AI) F(ILIO) SERG(IA TRIBU)  
MARCELLO DEC(URIONI)  
IVLIA TERVULLA  
IVLIVM PHILINVM ET  
IVLIVM CRESCENTEM  
LVBERTOS TESTANMENTO  
PONERE IVSIT  
L(OCUS) D(ATUS) D(ECRETO) D(ECURIONUM)

Within the Franciscan monastery on the island Otok or Gospa od Milosti, is installed, as a spoil, Roman altar dedicated to JUNONI LVCINI, goddess and patroness of childbirth, which

ports of excavations and smaller studies of architecture, stone sculptures and ceramics; Đ. Janković, M. Živković, G. Simonović, Đ. Čapin, Miholjska Prevlaka, Istraživanja u 1997, *Glasnik Srpskog arheološkog društva* 14, Beograd 1998, 137-143; Đ. Janković, Srpsko Pomorje, 7-10. stoljeća, Beograd 2007; Đ. Janković, Saborni hram Svetog arhangela Mihaila manastira Ilovice, Drevnohišćansko i svetosavsko nasleđe u Crnoj Gori-Cetinje Mitorpolija Crnogorsko-primorska, Beograd, Institut za teološka istraživanja PBF, 2010.; about pottery from 13. to 14. cent, see: I. Pašić, Manastir Svetoga arhangela Mihaila na Prevlaci, arheološki slojevi iz 13. i sa početka 14. vijeka, *Glasnik SAD*, Beograd 2004; From 2009 to 2011 the archaeological research of the Holy Archangel Michael was carried out by Museum in Bar under the leadership of Mladen Zagarčanin custode of Muzeom of Bar.

3 J. Martinović, Antički natpisi u Crnoj Gori, Podgorica 2013.





Sl. 2 - Sitacija iskopanog kompleksa manastira Svetog Arhangela Mihaila na Prevlaci;  
Fig. 2 - Situation of excavated medieval monastery of Saint Archangel Michael on Prevlaka;

je veliki broj kamene plastike, naročito iz preromaničke epohe, ugrađen u zidove ovog manastira<sup>5</sup>, možemo pretpostaviti da je natpis donešen sa Prevlake, iako postoje mišljenja da je jedan dio spolija sa bližeg ostrva, Sveti Marko (Sveti Gavriilo, Stradioti).<sup>6</sup> Natpis je ugrađen kao donji stub ograde stepeništa za terasu prvog sprata konaka. Uklesan je na prizmičnoj ari osnove 0.40 x 0.40 m, visine 0.70 cm; rađen u lošem lokalnom kamenu. Gornji dio natpisa sa ukupno četiri retka loše je sačuvan, pa se jedva naziru slova prvoga retka. Drugi, treći i četvrti redak relativno su dobro očuvani<sup>7</sup>:

STATIA/?/ L(uci) F (ilia)

CLEMENTIA

IVNONI LYCINAE

V (otum) S (solvit) L (libens) M (merito)

Sljedeći natpis je pornađen tokom iskopavanja ruševina, za vrijeme arheološke kampanje profesora J. Kovačevića i V. Korača. Riječ je o cipusu, dimenzija 0.14 x 0.14 x 0.10 m, i visine odlomljenog, kupastog dijela 0.10 m. Cipus, rađen od lokalnog krečnjaka, nema okvirnu profilaciju već je uklesan na ravnoj prednjoj strani slovima rustične kapitale.<sup>8</sup> Natpis, koji bi mogao da se datuje u vrijeme I-III vijeka, glasi:

Diis Manibus /sacrum/

NONIVS

VALE/n/NS

H(isc) S(itus) /est/

Ovo su najbolje očuvani epigrafski spomenici koji svjedoče o postojanju rimske nekropole na ostrvu. Tokom istraživačkih radova 2009.-2011. godine otkopan je još jedan cipus, na kome još nije dešiforovan veoma oštećen natpis uklesan u kvalitetnom krečnjaku bijele boje. Natpis, urezan rustičnom kapitalom, pruža se u šest redova, sa karakterističnom početnom dedikacijom: „Bogovima Manima posvećeno“ (Diis Manibus Sacrum).

5 I. Pušić, Preromanska dekorativna plastika na Otoku Boka Kotorska, Naše starine V, Cetinje 1975, 235-24.

6 Đ. Bošković, Istraživanja srednjovjekovnih spomenika na južnom primorju, Spomenik SKA LXXXVIII, drugi razred, 69, Beograd 1938. 136, al. 31-34.

7 J. Martinović, op.cit., 71.

8 J. Martinović, op. cit., 71.

is the only inscription on the Eastern Adriatic of that category.<sup>4</sup> As a large number of stone sculptures was, especially the pre-Romanesque, built into the walls of the monastery<sup>5</sup>, we can assume that the inscription was brought from Prevlaka, although it is argued that some parts of the spoils were brought from the neighbouring island Sveti Marko (St. Gabriel, Stradioti).<sup>6</sup> The inscription is incorporated as a lower fence post of the stairs for the terrace of the first floor of the dormitory. It was engraved on base acres 0.40 x 0.40 m, with the height of 0.70 cm, made in poor local stone. The upper part of the inscription with a total of four lines is poorly preserved, and the letters of the first line are barely discernible. The second, third and fourth row are relatively well preserved<sup>7</sup>:

STATIA/?/ L(uci) F (ilia)

CLEMENTIA

IVNONI LYCINAE

V (otum) S (solvit) L (libens) M (merito)

The following inscription was found during the excavations of the ruins, during the archaeological campaigns of professors J. Kovacevic and V. Korac. It is cipus, dimensions 0.14 x 0.14 x 0.10 m, and with height crushed, of conical section 0.10 m. Cipus, made of local limestone, no frame molding, is engraved on the front of the flat side letters with rustic capitals.<sup>8</sup> The inscription could be dated to I-III century, reads:

Diis Manibus /sacrum/

NONIVS

VALE/n/NS

H(isc) S(itus) /est/

These are the best preserved epigraphic monuments that testify the existence of a Roman necropolis of on the island Prevlaka. During

4 The History of Montenegro I, 189; Frano Buluč, Ritrovamenti antichi a Otok presso Krtola, Bulletino di archeologia et storia dalmatina XXIV, Split 1903, 146.

5 I. Pušić, Preromanska dekorativna plastika na Otoku Boka Kotorska, Naše starine V, Cetinje 1975, 235-24.

6 Đ. Bošković, Istraživanja srednjovjekovnih spomenika na južnom primorju, Spomenik SKA LXXXVIII, drugi razred, 69, Beograd 1938. 136, al. 31-34.

7 J. Martinović, op.cit., 71.

8 J. Martinović, op. cit., 71.

*Rimska vila*

Sa jugozapadne strane ostrva, ispod sadašnjeg konaka manastira sv. Arhangela Mihaila, sondažnim istraživanjima su otkriveni ostaci rimske vile pozicionirane na samom rubu morske obale (Sektor III). Na ovom dijelu ostrva nalazi se prilično široki plato koji nije nastao prirodnim putem. Po svemu sudeći teren je vještački proširen i pripremljen za građevinu koja je svojim južnim i zapadnim stranama dodirivala morsku obalu. Vila se prema sjeveru i istoku propinjala ka uzvišenju, gdje se danas nalaze vidljivi ostaci manastirskog kompleksa, do kote od 13.59 metara nad morem. Istraživanja vođena 1997. godine otkrila su ostatke zidova i mozaika (Sl.3:1) koji je nastao na poznohelenističkim slojevima<sup>9</sup>, što je utvrđeno postojanjem ulomaka keramike karakteristične za ovu epohu. Na 20-tak metara od obale, otkriveni su mozaički pavimenti koji se mogu datovati u I-III vijek. Oni su konstatovani u sektoru III gdje su otvorene 3 sonde. Takođe, pronađeni su djelovi bazena koji bi mogli biti i dio termalnog kompleksa, ili bazeni za sakupljanje kišnice. Od pokretnog arheološkog materijala otkopani su ulomci keramike i amfora. Naročito se izdvajaju fragmetni luksuzne italske tera sigilate porijeklom iz Arre-cijuma kao i razne druge vrste fine rimske keramike: fragmetni žižaka, keramika tankih zidova, ali i velika količina ulomaka ognjišne grnčarije i različiti tipovi amfora. Pronađeno je i rimsko staklo I-III vijeka i razni metalni predmeti.<sup>10</sup> U sektoru X pronađeni su najvisočije pozicionirani tragovi rimske vile. Ovdje su registrovani ostaci rimskih zidova i djelovi poda rađenog tehnikom nasatično poređanih kamenih pločica. Otkopani su i ulomci keramike I-III vijeka, ali su svi nalazi u nedefinisanim stratigrafskim kontekstima, usitnjeni i izmješani sa recentnijim arheološkim

<sup>9</sup> Janković et al. 1998, 139.

<sup>10</sup> U sondi 1 otkriven je zid neke veće i značajnije rimske građevine sa djelimično očuvanim podnim mozaikom rađenim od bijelih tesela. Ova građevina je korištena u kasnoantičko i ranovizantijsko doba, sudeći prema podnom mozaiku koji je obnavljan opekama. Ispod podnog maltera i šuta naišlo se na još jedan mozaik, iznad koga je ležala rimska keramika pomješana sa keramikom helenističkih osobina. U sondi 2 naišlo se na zid nekog drugog objekta: Janković et al. 1998, 139.

the research work 2009 – 2011, another cippus was excavated, on which, has not yet been deciphered a very damaged inscription carved in high-quality limestone of a white color. The inscription, carved with rustic capital, provided in six rows, with the typical initial dedication, dedicated to the gods Manes (Diis Manibus Sacrum).

*Roman villa*

On the southwest side of the island, under the current dormitory of the monastery of St. Archangel Michael, by sounding surveys, we have discovered the remains of a Roman villa positioned on the edge of the sea coast (Sector III). Fairly broad plateau can be found in this part of the island that is artificial. Seemingly, the terrain is artificially expanded and prepared for a building that is, by its southern and western sides, touching the coast. Towards the north and east, villa was rearing to the hill where today are the visible remains of the monastery complex, at a height of 13.59 meters above sea level. The researches have been conducted in several campaigns between 1997 and 2002 and revealed the remains of walls and mosaics that were created on late Hellenistic layers<sup>9</sup>, as determined by the existence of pottery sherds of a characteristic which is typical of this epoch. At a distance of 20 meters from the coast, during the archaeological campaign in 1997, mosaic pavements (Fig.3: 1) were discovered that can be dated to the I-III century. Parts of the pool were found as well, that could be part of the thermal complex, or pools of rainwater. From the archaeological material excavated are fragments of pottery and amphorae. Particularly, the fragments of luxury Italic terra sigillata were allocated originating from to Arretium (Arretine ceramics), and various other types of fine Roman ceramics: fragments of lucernae, thin walls ceramics, and, a large amount of fragments of cooking pots and different types of amphorae. A typical Roman glass was found (from I - IV century), and lot of types of metal objects.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Janković et al. 1998, 139.

<sup>10</sup> In the probe 1, the wall of a larger and more significant Roman building with a partially preserved floor mosaic





1.



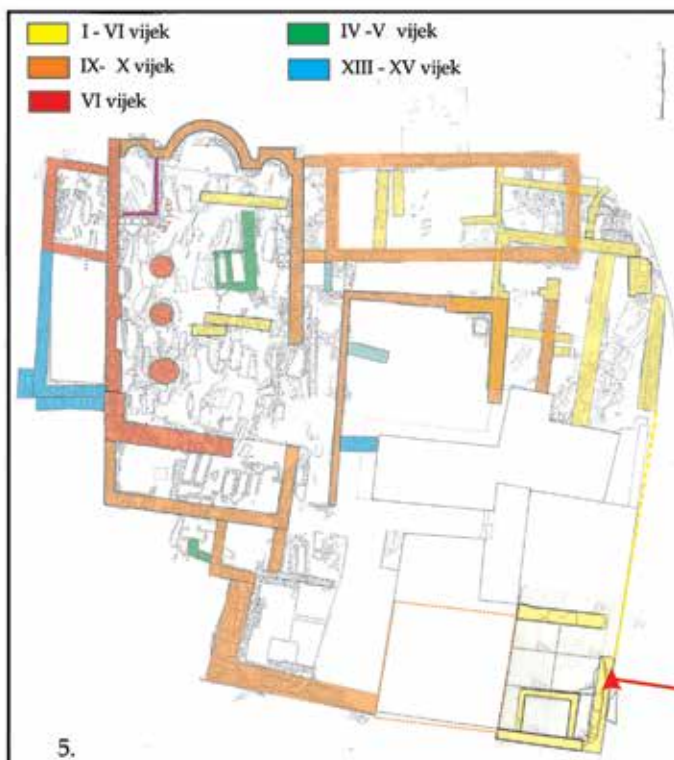
2.



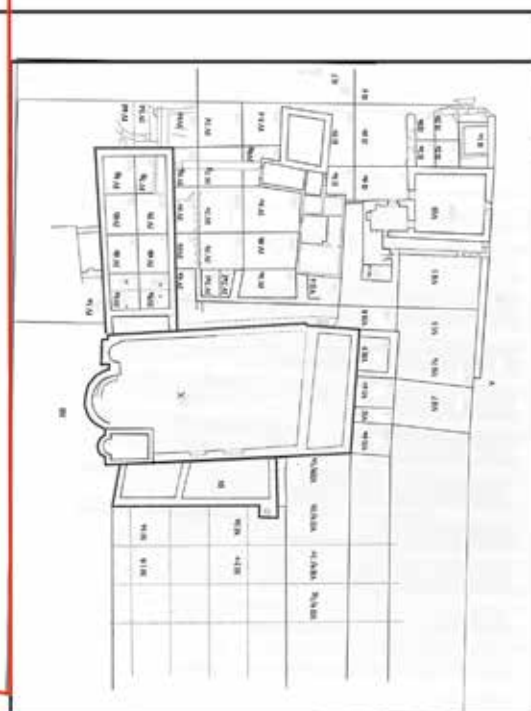
3.



4.



5.



6.

Sl. 3: 1. Mozaici iz I/II vijeka; 2-4. Sektor II; 5. graditeljske faze; 6. Markirani sektori i sonde;  
 Fig. 3. Mosaics from I/II century; 2-4. Sector II; Marked phases of excavated complex;

nalazima.

U nešto nižem dijelu (sektor VII) koji obuhvata jugozapadni i zapadni prostor ispred hrama, otkopana je velika površina s kraja I ili prve polovine II vijeka. Istraživanja u periodu 2010.-2011. odvojila su naknadno nasute od intaktnih slojeva, i rasporedila ih po određenim morfološkim kvalifikacijama i vremenskom djelovanju njihovog nastajanja. Na osnovu stratigrafskih jedinica (SJ 09 i SJ 010) možemo zaključiti da su određene „stihijske“ aktivnosti krajem I ili u prvoj polovini II vijeka naše ere uništile rimsku vilu, i da su nakon velikog požara ostavile za sobom veliku količinu veoma raznovrsnog keramičkog i drugog materijala (Sl. 5).

Najrasprostranjenija stratigrafska jedinica (SJ 09) je sloj crvenkasto-mrke zemlje pomješane sa velikom količinom gari i arheološkog materijala. Ona se kontinuirano prati na cijelom prostoru sektora VII. Debljina sloja varira od 0.10 do 0.30 m, a osnovna karakteristika njenog sastava je velika količina keramike raznovrsne tipološke i produkcijske pripadnosti. Nerjetko je pomješana sa većim komadima ugljenisanog drveta, i keramikom nagorjelih površina. Ono što se primjećuje jeste nedostatak građevinskog materijala: tesanika, djelova poda i veće količine maltera, pa se pretpostavlja da je nakon stradanja rimske vile materijal odvojen iz određenog razloga. Sledeći sloj (SJ 010) je u istom hronološkom odnosu sa prethodnim, s obzirom da je arheološki materijal vremenski identičan, ali je po sastavu nešto dugačiji. Zemlja je glinovitija, pomješana sa gari i većom koncentracijom sitnijeg kamenja (debljina sloja varira od 0.15 - 0.20 cm). Među materijalom preovlađuju takođe keramički ulomci nagorelih površina. Ovaj stratum prati padinu koja se pruža od južnog dijela sektora VII prema sektoru VII sonda / 7 a-b na površini od oko 400m<sup>2</sup>. Da su slojevi SJ 09 i SJ 10 „in situ“ ukazuje jako crvena zapečena zemlja koja se pruža do sterila i koja dokazuje da se nakon požara velika količina užarene mase hladila na istom mjestu formirajući jako zapečenu zemlju.

Geologija ostrva je flišnog karktera, sastavljena od nizova kompaktnih sedimentnih stjenovitih žila, među kojima se najčešće smjenjuju lapor pješčar i glineni škriljci. Teren je u

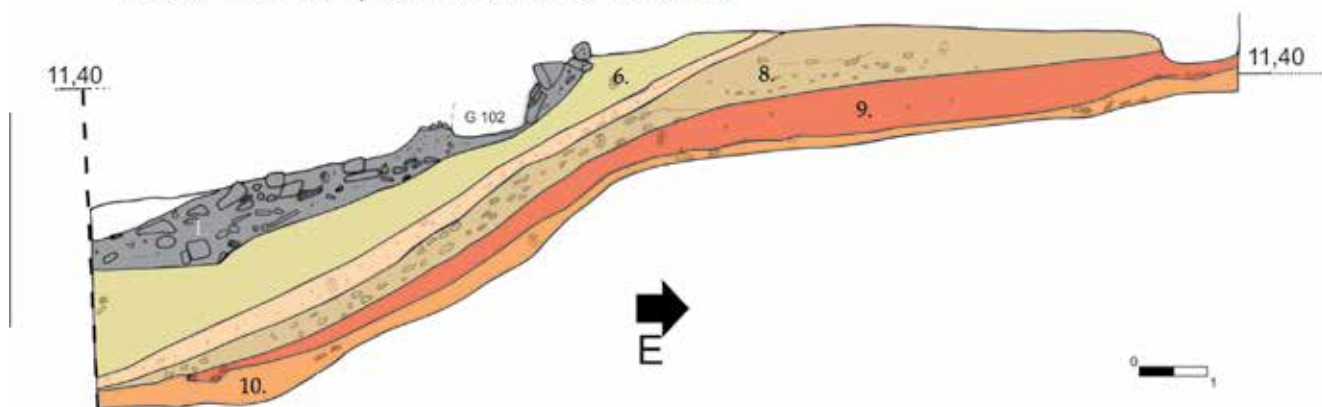
The sector X were found the tallest positioned traces of a Roman villa. Here are the remains of Roman walls registered (in the di-conicon) and parts of the floor. There were fragments of pottery excavated from I to III century but since all of the findings are within undefines stratigraphic contexts, crushed and mixed with more recent archaeological finds we can not draw more valid conclusions.

In the slightly lower part (section VII) which is located on the south-west and west area in front of the temple, a large area with the Roman layers from the end of I century or first half of II century was found. The excavations in 2010-2011 separated the subsequently backfilled of intact layers, and deployed them at certain morphological qualifications and time activity for their appearance. Based on stratigraphic units (Unite 09 and Unite 010), we can conclude that certain “chaotic” activities at the end of I century or first half of II century AD destroyed large Roman villa, and that after the great fire they left behind a large amount of very diverse ceramic and other materials (Fig.5).

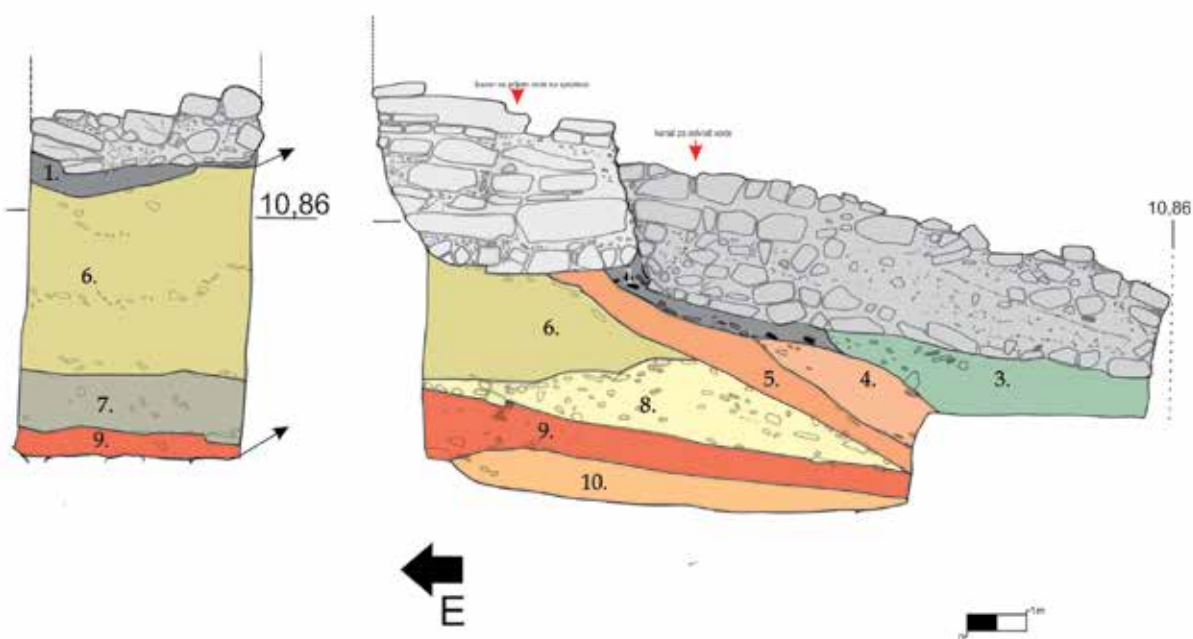
The most widespread stratigraphic unit (Unite 09) is a layer of yellow-brown earth mixed with large amounts of soot and archaeological materials. It is continuously followed through the entire area of the sector VII. The layer thickness varies 0.10 to 0.30 m and the basic characteristics of its composition is a large amount of pottery of the various typological and production origin, dated to the end of I or first half of II century. The layer is uniformly outspread, following a slight incline. Hardly ever is mixed with large pieces of charred wood, and ceramics of the burned area. What is noticeable is the lack of building material: stones and parts of the floor and larger quantities of plaster, therefore it is assumed that after ruined material was separated of white tessellation, was discovered. Judging by the floor mosaic that was rebuilt with bricks, this building was used in the late antiquity and the early Byzantine period. Beneath the mortar floor and debris, another mosaic was found, above which laid the Roman pottery mixed with pottery with Hellenistic characteristics. The probe 2 encountered the wall of another building. In addition to the layers of Roman and late Roman period, under the foundation layer of the object the Hellenistic pottery was established: Janković et al.1998, 139. \_



Sektor VII, istočni profil između sondi 6a-6b, 7b.



Sektor VII/7a - profil istok zapad.



- |   |                                  |   |   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
|  | Zid 9.-10. v.                    |  | Žuta glinovita sa malterom                                    |
|  | Sloj VI vijeka                   |  | Crvenkasto-mrka sa gari i arheološkim materijalom, I-II vijek |
|  | Nasip                            |  | Žuta raspala stijena sa malterom, I-II vijek.                 |
|  | Sloj šuta i zemlje VI-VIII vijek |   |   |

Sl. 5 - Arheološki profil u sektoru VII;  
Fig. 5 - Archaeological profiles in sector VII.

padu prema zapadu i sjeverozapadu. To je uslovalo da se cilju formiranja kasnoantičkog groblja niveliraju velika količina zemlje. Njen sastav ukazuje na ostrvsko porijeklo, što zaključujemo na osnovu geoloških karakteristika. To je, po svemu sudeći, prilično angažovan poduhvat, izveden u jednom mahu u cilju formiranja „novog“ utilitarnog prostora na zapadnoj i sjeverozapadnoj strani. Nasipanje zemlje (SJ 06) otkopane na drugom mjestu, na ostrvu, i njeno nivelisanje preko prethodnih slojeva (SJ 07 i SJ 08) vrši se u cilju pravljenja uslova za nastavak života na ovom mjestu. Sastav nasipa je i geološki kompaktan. Njega čini sloj raspale žute stijene, pomješane sa manjom količinama keramike I-III vijeka, što je i dokaz da je zemlja donošena sa drugog mjesta. Kada i odakle je počelo nasipanje sektora VII i IX teško je kazati? Granica arheološke zone koja pripada ranorimskom periodu počinje na samom ulazu na ostrvo, na samoj istočnoj strani. Godine 1965., prema Uvali Solila pronađeni su tragovi mozaika, fragmenti fresaka i odlomci mermera, dok je na samoj obali pronađen veliki broj sitnih ulomaka antičke keramike.<sup>11</sup> Tokom 1997. godine na samom ulazu vršena su manja sondažna istraživanja koja su pokazala postojanje izdvojenih rimskih cjelina.

Slojevi sa kraja I ili prve polovine II vijeka obiluju velikom količinom keramičkog materijala raznovrsnih tipoloških i produkcijskih osobina. Preovlađuju ulomci amfora i drugih oblika terakota. Široka je tipologija kuhinjskog posuđa, ali i luksuzne keramike: terra sigillate zapadne, italske produkcije i terra sigillate istočne produkcije, ESB i Çandarlı were. To svjedoči o veličini, bogatstvu i značaju lokaliteta u ovom periodu.

#### *Kuhinjska keramika I-II vijeka*

Kuhinjsku keramiku karakteriše veoma izražena tipološka raznovrsnost. To su uglavnom ognjišne forme (otvorene i zatvorene), rađene na brzom vitlu veoma dobre fakture, sa dodatkom velike količine sitnog kvarca i pijeska. Ug-

<sup>11</sup> Dr. Maja Parović-Pešikan, mr Jovan Martinović, dr Vojislav Trbuhović, mr Laposava Savić-Trbuhović, Pregled arheoloških spomenika na području obale Boke Kotorske, Naše Starine VI, Cetinje, 1978., 147-175, 146.

rated for some reason.

The following layer (Unite 010) is in the same chronological relationship with the previous, as the material is identical to the time, but is slightly different in composition. The earth is clayey, mixed with soot and a higher concentration of smaller stones (thickness varies from 0.15- 0.20 cm). Among the material the ceramic fragments of burnt area prevails as well. A layer follows the slope that extends from the southern part of the sector VII to the sector VII probe / 7a-b. It is a large area of about 400 m<sup>2</sup>. If the layers unite 09 and unite 010 are "in situ", it indicates the very red baked earth which extends to steril and which proves that after a large amount of fire the glowing mass was cooling in the same place, forming part "baked bottom".

Geology of the island is of a flysch character, composed of a series of compact sedimentary rock cores, among which the most frequent are alternating marl, sandstone and clay shale. The site slopes down to the west and northwest. This has caused the formation of late antique necropolis to be leveled on a large amount of land. Its composition indicates that it had the island's origin, on which we clearly conclude by the basis of geological characteristics. It is apparently quite involved undertakings, made in one go: done in order to form the "new" utilitarian area on the west and northwest. Filling the country (Unite 06) excavated elsewhere on the island and its leveling over previous layers (Unite 07 and 08) is carried out in order to make the conditions for the continuation of life in this place. The composition of the embankment is geologically compact. It comprises the layer of crumbled yellow rocks, mixed with smaller amounts of pottery of I-III century, which is evidence that it was taken from another location. When and where the filling of sectors VII and IX started, is difficult to say. The border of the archaeological zone, which belongs to early Roman period, begins at the entrance to the island, on the eastern side. In 1965, towards the Solila Bay the traces of mosaics, fragments of frescoes and marble fragments were found, while on the coast huge number of small fragments of ancient pottery was found.<sup>11</sup> Here, a number

<sup>11</sup> Dr. Maja Parović-Pešikan, mr Jovan Martinović, dr Vo-

lavnom se radi o uvezenim proizvodima, premda bi ovaj vid svakodnevne, kuhinjske keramike, morao imati i svoje bliže centre produkcije, pa i lokalne. Osim kuhinjskih lonaca rađenih na brzom vitlu, konstatovani su i lonci rađeni mnogo primitivnije, gnjetanjem. Ovi lonci su pravlj-



Sl. 6 - Rimske uljane lampe - lucernae (1-9); italska tera sigilata (9-10);

Fig. 6 - Roman oil lamps - lucernae (1-9); Terra sigillata italica (9-10);

ni od poluprečišćene gline sa dodatkom pijeska sitnije i kupnije granulacije i imaju veoma izražajne autohtone osobine, koje je morfološki moguće smjestiti jedino u kontekst domaće, domorodačke ili ilirske keramike gvozdenog doba. Najviše nalaza kuhinjske keramike našli smo u sektoru VII, u sloju SJ 09 i SJ 010, gdje se datuju krajem I vijeka ili u prvoj polovini II vijeka. Neke od njih smo prikazali na Tabli 9 (T9: 1-8).

### *Italska sigilata*

Italska sigilata obuhvata širok spektar keramičkih proizvoda i podvrsta. Sa jedne strane to su produkti Južne i centralne Italije, među kojima se izdvajaju aretinski proizvodi. Među otvorenim luksuznim formama preovlađuju katinusi i zdjele. Najrasprostranjenija forma

of smaller probes was made at the end of 1997 which also testifies the existence of a Roman building that was separately laid.

The layers at the end of the first century are abundant in large amount of ceramic material and production of various typological traits. The prevailing are the fragments of amphorae and other forms of terracotta. There is a wide typology of kitchenware, but also luxury ceramics: terra sigilata of western, Italic productions, and terra sigilata of eastern production by the ESB and Çandarli were. This testifies to the size, wealth and importance of the site during this period.

### *Cooking pots of I and II century*

Kitchenware is characterized by a strong typological diversity. These are mainly ingle-nook forms (open and closed), made on a fast wheel of a very good form, with the addition of large amounts of fine quartz and sand. These are mainly imported products, although this type of everyday kitchenware, had to have their production centers closer. In addition to cooking pots done on a fast wheel, there were established the pots made on much more primitive. These pots are made of half cleaned clay with the addition of sand of finer and bigger grit and have very expressive indigenous characteristics, which could morphologically be placed only in the context of local, indigenous or Illyrian Iron Age pottery. Most findings of kitchen pottery was found in the sector VII, in a layers 09 and 010, which have been dated in the end of first and first half of second century. Some of them we have shown on the table (T9: 1-8).

### *Italic terra sigillata*

Italic sigillata covers a wide range of ceramic production and the subspecies. On one hand it can be said that these are products of the Southern and the central Italy, some of which are truly Arretine products. Among luxury open forms the prevailing are plates (catinus) and

Jiislav Trbuhović, mr Lepasava Savić-Trbuhović, Pregled arheoloških spomenika na području obale Boke Kotorske, Naše Starine VI, Cetinje, 1978., 147-175, 146.





1.



2.



Sl. 7 - Kasnoantički koštani češalj (III/IV vijek);  
Fig. 7 - Late antique bone comb (III/IV century);

katinusa je Dragendorf 17B, rađena u radionica-  
ma Arecijuma u I i na početku II vijeka<sup>12</sup> (T 1: 2,  
4, 6, 7-10; Sl. 2: 1?, 10). Pronađeni su fragmenti  
većih *katinusa* tipa *Conspectus*. 22.1 (T 1:1), i  
fragment tanjira tipa Hofheim 11 A ili Korinth 10  
(T 1: 2).<sup>13</sup> Od zdjela smo izdvojili:

- zdjele tipa Dragendorf 24/25, *Conspectus*  
20.4, Haltern 12 (T2: 2, 3, 6, 8; Sl. 6: 10, 11),  
I/II vijeka (T2: 2, 3, 6, 8; sl.6...);<sup>14</sup>

12 Stariji tip Dragendorf 17 A karakterističan je za  
proizvodnju L. Gelliusa i C. Marriusa iz vremena Avgusta  
i Tiberija. Mlađi tip, Dragendorf 17B sa apliciranim  
ornamentima nastavlja da se proizvodi u sjeverno-  
italskim radionicama do kraja I vijeka: O. Brukner, *Rimska  
keramika u jugoslovenskom delu Donje Panonije*, Beograd  
1981, T 4-6, str. 53-54; Lj. Bjelajac, *Terra sigillata u Gornjoj  
Meziji*, Improt iz radionice Viminacium-Margum, Beograd  
1990 str. 124, T. 56; S. Nikolić-Đorđević, *Antička keramika  
Singidunuma*, Singidunum 2, 2000, str. 64, tip I/126:

13 B.Lahi, *Dëshmi të terra sigilatës italike dhe galeze  
jugore në qytetin e Shkodrës*, Iliria 2005-2006, (Tab. VI,  
44-52; Tab. VII, 53-57); O. Brukner, 1981, tab. 6,15.

14 Na gornjem dijelu trbuha su obično aplicirane  
predstave maski, rozeta ili spirala. Uporedi: O. Brukner,  
*Rimska keramika u jugoslovenskom delu provincije Donje  
Panonije*, str. 60, tab. 9, 10; Lj. Bjelajac, *Terra sigillata u  
Gornjoj Meziji*, str. 124, T. 56, 57; S. Nikolić, *Singidunum 2*,  
str.62, tip 1/120; *Conspectus* 1990, 148;

the bowls. The most prevalent form is plates  
Dragendorf 17 B, made in workshops from Are-  
cium in the I or first half of II century,<sup>12</sup> (T 1: 2,  
4, 6, 7-10; fig. 2: 1?,10). It was found bigger frag-  
ments of *paltes*, type *Conspectus* 22.1 (T 1:1),  
and also fragments of the plates Hofheim type  
11A or Corinth<sup>13</sup> (T 1:2). We are individuated  
several forms of bowls:

- Drag. 24/25, *Conspectus* 20.4, Hal-  
tern 12, from I and II century.<sup>14</sup> (T 2: 2, 3, 6, 8; fig.  
7: 10,11)

- Calotte shaped body of a small bowls,  
Drag. 35 (T2: 9; T3: 3, 4) from II and III century,  
and imitations of the same form (T 3: 1, 2);

- Bowls Drag. 33 (T3: 3), from II and III  
century<sup>15</sup>;

- Fragment of S profiled rim and callote-  
shaped body of a small bowl on ring footing  
(dated in to the II and III century);<sup>16</sup>

- Callote-shaped body with diagonally  
drawn rim, eith flange inside made of terra cot-  
ta with dim red coating (T 2: 4; T 3: 7, 8, 9). On  
the rim a series of stylized floral ornaments ap-  
peared, dated from I/II century (T 2: 4).

12 Older type of Dragendorf 17 A characterized for the  
producton L. Gellius i C. Marrius from the times of Au-  
gustus and Tiberius. Younger type, Dragendorf 17B with  
applicable ornaments continues to be produced in North  
Italic workshops until the end of I century: O. Brukner,  
*Rimska keramika u jugoslovenskom delu Donje Panonije*,  
Beograd 1981, T 4-6, str. 53-54; Lj. Bjelajac, *Terra sigillata  
u Gornjoj Meziji*, Improt iz radionice Viminacium-Margum,  
Beograd 1990 str. 124, T. 56; S. Nikolić-Đorđević, *Antička  
keramika singidunuma*, Singidunum 2, 2000, str. 64, I/126:  
13 B.Lahi, *Dëshmi të terra sigilatës italike dhe galeze ju-  
gore në qytetin e Shkodrës*, Iliria 2005-2006, (Tab. VI, 44-  
52; Tab. VII, 53-57); O. Brukner, 1981, tab. 6,15.

14 On the upper part of the body are usually aplicated the  
representation of the mask, floral (rose) or spiral motif,  
according to: O. Brukner, *Rimska keramika u jugoslovens-  
kom delu provincije Donje Panonije*, str. 60, tab. 9, 10; Lj.  
Bjelajac, *Terra sigillata u Gornjoj Meziji*, str. 124, T. 56, 57;  
S. Nikolić, *Singidunum 2*, str.62, tip 1/120.; *Conspectus*  
1990, 148

15 Najraniji primjerci ovih zdjela su iz vrmena imperato-  
ra Klaudija. Obimnija prizvodnja počinje tek za vrijeme  
Hadrijana i traje sve do III i poč. IV vijeka. Najintezivniji  
period proizvodnje je od sredine II do sredine III vijeka: Lj.  
Bjelajac, op.cit. str. 126, T. 59, 60; O. Brukner, p.cit. str. 61;  
S. Nikolić op. cit, str., 37, tip 1/45

16 According to: S. Nikolić, op. cit., str. 23, tip I/15

- kalotaste zdjele tipa Dragendorf 35 (T 2: 9; T 3: 3, 4), II/III vijeka, i imitacije iste forme (T3: 1, 2);
- zdjele tipa Dragendorf 33 (T3: 3) II/III vijeka.<sup>15</sup>
- kalotaste zdjele uvijenog oboda, na prstenastoj stopi, (T 3: 10) II/III vijeka;<sup>16</sup>
- kalotaste zdjele sa koso izvučenim obodom i naglašenom karenaturom u unutrašnjosti, rađene je od crveno pečene zemlje sa mat crvenim premazom (T 2: 4; T 3: 7, 8, 9). Ima primjera gdje se po obodu javlja niz stilizovanih floralnih ornamenata (T 2: 4). Datuju se u I/ II vijek.

### *Istočna sigilata B*

Istočna sigilata je najzasatupljenija među trepeznom keramikom krajem I i na početku II vijeka. To je varijanta italske tera sigilate, i predstavlja adekvatniji naziv za tzv „Samijsku keramiku“. Podijeljena je na istočnu sigilatu BI i BII (BI odgovara Samian B, a BII Samian A).<sup>17</sup> Datovanje ovog tipa keramike opredjeljuje se u period između 75. i 150. godine, u doba kada su se italske radionice uglavnom ugasile.<sup>18</sup> Među nalazima preovladava Istočna sigilata B II (ESB II). Rađena je od kredaste, derutne gline, sa dosta liskuna. Boja pečenja je crvenkasto braon do crvenkasto oker dok je slip premazan sa obje strane.<sup>19</sup> Najzastupljenije forme su: Robinson III, Atlante II/ form 80 (T 4: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,13; T 5: 5, 8); Robinson V, Atl. II/ form 62A, form 63, form 74, form 75 (T 4: 2, 4; T 7: 1, 6, 8); Robinson VI, Atl. II/form 60 (T 5: 7); Robinson V, Atl. II/ form 58 (T1: 5) J.W. Hayes, *Roman pottery fine were imports*, Vol. XXXII, *The Athenian Agora* (Results of excavation conducted by American school of classical studies at Athens: American school of classical studies Athens, Princeton, New Jersey 2008., 307, 308, 309, 317, 320,321, 332, 337, 342, 345, 368-370).

<sup>15</sup> Najraniji primjerci ovih zdjela su iz vrmena imperatora Klaudija. Obimnija proizvodnja počinje tek za vrijeme Hadrijana i traje sve do III i poč. IV vijeka. Najintezivniji period proizvodnje je od sredine II do sredine III vijeka: Lj. Bjelajac, *op.cit.* str. 126, T. 59, 60; O. Brukner, *p.cit.* str. 61; S. Nikolić *op. cit.*, str., 37, tip I/45

<sup>16</sup> Prema : S. Nikolić, *op. cit.*, str. 23, tip I/15.

<sup>17</sup> R. Makijanič. Istočna sigilata na Kvarneru, *Prinosi odjela za arheologiju*, Zagreb, 1983. 51-64., 51, 52:

<sup>18</sup> J.W. Hayes, *A supplement to Late Roman Pottery*, British School at Rome, London, 1980, 325-327;

<sup>19</sup> R. Makijanič, *op.cit.* 55.: J.W. Hayes, *Roman pottery, Fine were imports*, Vol. XXXII, *The Athenian Agora* (Results of excavation conducted by American school of classical studies at Athens: American school of classical studies Athens, Princeton, New Jersey 2008., 307, 308, 309, 317, 320,321, 332, 337, 342, 345, 368-370).

### *Eastern sigillata*

Eastern sigillata is most spread among ceramics of the end of the I or first half of II century. It is a version of Italic terra sigillata, and represents a more appropriate name for the so-called "Samian Ware Ceramics". Divided into eastern sigillata BI and BII (BI suits Samian B, while BII Samian A).<sup>17</sup> The dating of this type of pottery is allocated in the period between 75 AD and 150 AD, at a time when the Italic workshops were mostly extinguished.<sup>18</sup> Among the findings the prevailing is Eastern sigilata B II. It is made of chalk, clay run-down, with plenty of mica. Color firing is reddish brown to reddish ochre while the slip is coated on both sides.<sup>19</sup> The most representative forms are Robinson III, Atlante II/ form 80 (T 4: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,13; T 5: 5, 8); Robinson V, Atl. II/ form 62A, form 63, form 74, form 75 (T 4: 2, 4; T 7: 1, 6, 8); Robinson VI, Atl. II/form 60 (T 5: 7); Robinson V, Atl. II/ form 58 (T1: 5) J.W. Hayes, *Roman pottery fine were imports*, Vol. XXXII, *The Athenian Agora* (Results of excavation conducted by American school of classical studies at Athens: American school of classical studies Athens, Princeton, New Jersey 2008., 307, 308, 309, 317, 320,321, 332, 337, 342, 345, 368-370).

In the production of eastern ceramics can be included group of so called red slipped pottery, *Çandarli were*, with intensive darker red colour and well fired clay (T 6: 1-4) J.W. Hayes, *op. cit.*, fig. 388-391.

### *Thin walled cups*

Among the findings of the II century there are cups with thin walls. These are mainly pots for drinking liquids, made by using a very so-

<sup>17</sup> R. Makijanič. Istočna sigilata na Kvarneru, *Prinosi odjela za arheologiju*, Zagreb, 1983. 51-64., 51, 52.

<sup>18</sup> J.W. Hayes, 1985, 51: J.W. Hayes, *A supplement to Late Roman Pottery*, British School at Rome, London, 1980, 325-327.

<sup>19</sup> R. Makijanič, *op.cit.* 55. J.W. Hayes, *Roman pottery, Fine were imports*, Vol. XXXII, *The Athenian Agora* (Results of excavation conducted by American school of classical studies at Athens: American school of classical studies Athens, Princeton, New Jersey 2008., 307, 308, 309, 317, 320,321, 332, 337, 342, 345, 368-370).

VI, Atl. II/form 60 (T 5: 7); Robinson V, Atl. II/form 58 (T1: 5. J.W. Hayes, *Roman Pottery from the Athenian Agora*, Vol. XXXII, The Athenian Agora (Results of excavation conducted by American school of classical studies at Athens: American school of classical studies Athens, Princeton, New Jersey 2008., 307, 308, 309, 317, 320, 321, 332, 337, 342, 345, 368-370.).

Istočnoj sigilati treba priključiti grupu crvenoslipovane keramike, tzv Čandarli were, jače pečene i premazane tamnijim braonkasto crvenim premazom. (T 5: 1. 4 J.W. Hayes, *op. cit.*, sl. 388-391.).

### *Pehari tanknih zidova*

Među nalazima sa kraja I i prve polovine II vijeka ima pehara tanknih zidova (thin walled cups; pareti sottili). To su uglavnom posude za pijenje tečnosti, rađene veoma sofisticiranom tehnikom istanjivanja zidova, koje ide od pola milimetra do maksimalno tri milimetra debljine. Ukrašeni su na različite načine: radlom, ispupčenjima, trouglovima, geometrijskim motivima. Njihova produkcija ide od I vijeka prije Hrista i traje sve do III vijeka posle Hrista: (T 6: 1-12, 14, 15; J.W. Hayes, *op. cit.*, sl. 1548-1555, 1577.).

Od luksuznih pehara izdvojili smo: crveno firnisovani pehari račvasto profilisanog oboda i vertikalnih zidova koji se u donjem dijelu lome i prelaze u usko dno;<sup>20</sup> pehari razgrnutog oboda rađeni od crveno pečene i prečišćene gline sa tragovima mrke mat boje po površini-datuju se u drugu polovinu I i u II vijek (T 7: 11, 12).<sup>21</sup> Zatim pehari tanknih zidova, ravnog, vertikalno izvučenog oboda rađeni od crvenkasto pečene zemlje, javljaju se krajem I vijeka i pehari jajolikog recipijenta, blago razgrnutog oboda i u unutrašnjosti konkavnog dna, urkašeni su zarezi-izvedenim radlom, datuju se u I i II vijek.<sup>22</sup>

20 Pehari se datuju u kraj II i u III vijek, prema: O. Brukner 1981, *op.cit.* str. 78, T. 54, tip. 19; S. Nikolić, *op. cit.* str. 163, tip IX/12.

21 A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović, O.Velimirović-Žižić, D. Srejović, *Antička Duklja nekropole, Podgorica-Beograd, 1974, str.203, tip II/4.*

22 O. Brukner 1981, *op.cit.*, str. 82, tip 11, T 59/15; S. Nikolić 2000, *op. cit.*, str. 176, tip IX/53.

sophisticated technique of thinning walls, going from half a millimeter to a maximum of three millimeters. Very rarely, could the types of 4 and 5 mm thick be found. Their production runs from II century BC until II century AD. (T 6: 1-12, 14, 15; T 7: 11, 12; J.W. Hayes, *op. cit.*, sl.1548-1555, 1577).

Out of luxury goblets best known are red furnished cups with forked molded rim and vertical walls in the lower part broken and cross in the narrow bottom;<sup>20</sup> cups with flaring rim made of red baked and purified clay with traces of brown matte color on the surface have been dated to the second half of the first and in the second century T 7 11.12;<sup>21</sup> cups with thin walls, flat, vertically protruding rim made of reddish baked clay, occur at the end of the first century; cups egg-shaped recipient, slightly flaring rim and inside the concave bottom, decorated with commas are executed serrated wheel, have been dated to the first and second century.<sup>22</sup>

### *Oil lamps (Fig.6)*

Among the findings, there is a small number of fragments of oil lamps, slightly larger pieces are rarely to be found, while the complete were not discovered. We have selected a few better-preserved pieces from the sector VII, layer of yellow-brown soil with soot and archaeological material, and from the layer of dark brown soil with material from VI century: (6/1) glazed lamp with round body and heart-shaped nose, with a relief image on the disc. Black varnish, before being glazing, was rolled in the pores of the relief to obtain a more intense impression. The disc is a depiction of griffin from behind that compels the human figure to knee. Iconography is very rare on lucernae of Roman period and depictions of a scene from the myth of Arimaspians who is believed to be one-eyed rider who lived on the banks of Black sea. Ari-

20 Cups have been dated to the end of the II and the III century: O. Brukner, *op.cit.* str. 78, T. 54, type. 19; S. Nikolić, *op. cit.* pg 163, type IX/12.

21 A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović, O.Velimirović-Žižić, D. Srejović, *Antička Duklja nekropole, Podgorica-Beograd, 1974, str.203, tip II/4.*

22 O. Brukner, *op.cit.*, 82, type 11, T 59/15; S. Nikolić, *op. cit.*, pg. 176, type IX/53.



*Uljane svetiljke (Sl. 6)*

Među keramičkim nalazima pronađen je veoma mali broj sitnih uljanik svetiljki i rijetko su nalaženi nešto veći komadi, dok cijelih primjera nije bilo. Izdvojili smo nekoliko bolje očuvanih komada iz sektora VII, sloj žuto-mrke zemlje sa gari i arheološkim materijalom (SJ 09, 010), i iz sloja tamno-mrke zemlje sa materijalom VI vijeka (SJ 01): (6/1) gledosana svetiljka kružnog tijela i srcolikog nosa, sa reljefnom predstavom na disku. Crni firnis je prije gledosanja utrljan u pore reljefa kako bi se dobio intezivniji utisak. Na disku je predstava grifona koji s leđa primorava ljudsku figuru da kleči. Ikonografija je veoma rijetka na lucernama rimskog doba i pokazuje scenu iz mita o Arimaspiansu za koga se vjerovalo da je jednooki jahač koji je živio na oblama Cnog mora uključen u vječnu borbu sa grifonom zbog zlata. Ikonografija je veoma rijetka, a mit se koristi za rimsku propagandu, I ili prve polovine II vijeka (tip Deneauve X, Bonifay 14)<sup>23</sup>; (6/2) ulomak svetiljke rađene od oker pečene, dobro prečišćene gline, sa realistički modelovanim ljudskim palcem (kraj I vijeka ili prva polovina II vijeka); (6/3) ulomak svetiljke rađen od veoma dobre, skoro porculanske fature crveno-braon boje, premazane gustim bordo slipom. Svetiljka je ukrašena vegetabilno-geometrijskim motivima, (kraj I vijeka ili prva polovina II vijeka); (6/4) Ulomak nosa svetiljke, rađene od pjeskovite, kredaste gline premazane tankim crvenkastim slipom, Svetiljka je u obliku realistične predstave njuške psa ili šakala, (kraj I ili prva polovina II vijeka); (6/5) dno svetiljke diskoidnog oblika sa žlijebom koji odvaja dno od ramena. Rađena je od polupjeskovite oker gline, sa utisnutim stopalom (*planta pedis*), (kraj I vijeka ili prva polovina II vijeka); (6/6) fragment diska i ramena svetiljke, rađene od dobro pečene crvene gline, premazane gustim tamno crvenim premazom, I ili prva polovina II vijeka; (6/7) fragment diska svetiljke sa očuvanim stilizovanim motivom u obliku rozete, I ili prva polovina II vijeka (tip Deneauve VII/ podtip 1C; Bonifey tip 4 C)<sup>24</sup>; fragment dna svetiljke rađene od dobro

23 M. Bonifey, Etudes sur la ceramique tardif d' Afrique, 2004, 335.

24 M. Bonifey, op.cit., 130, sl. 179/4.

maspians is included in the everlasting fight with griffin for gold sake. The iconography is very rare and impressive since it uses the myth of Roman propaganda, I or the first half of the II century (type Deneauve X, Bonifay 14)<sup>23</sup>; (6/2) a fragment of a lamp made from ocher baked, well purified clay, with a realistic modeling of the human thumb (I or first half of II century); (6/ 3) a fragment of a lamp made from very good, almost porcelain facture of red-brown color, coated with thick burgundy slip. The lamp is decorated with plant-geometric motifs, I or first half of II century; (6/4) A fragment of a nose of a lamp, made of sandy, chalky clay coated with a thin reddish slip, the luminaire is in the form of a realistic representation of the muzzle a dog or jackal, I or the first half of II century; (6/5) bottom of a lamp of a discoid, flat shape with a groove that separates the bottom from the shoulder, made of half sandy ocher clay, with foot imprinted (*planta pedis*), I or first half of II century; (6/6) a disc fragment and shoulders of a lamp, made of well-baked red clay, coated with thick dark red slip, I or the first half of II century; (6/ 7) a fragment of disc of a lamp with stylized motif preserved in the form of rosettes, I or first half of II century (type Deneauve VII/ sub type 1C; Bonifey type 4 C)<sup>24</sup>; (6/8) a fragment of flat bottom of a lamp, made of well cleaned sandy soil, with workshop seal imprinted ATIMENTI; (6/ 9) a fragment of shoulder and rim of a disc of North African lamp made of fine baked red clay. Around the rim of the lamp there are circular square symbols including one chrismon, while in the middle of the head is a hint of a bird, probably dove, VI century (Atlante X/D2, Bonifey 66).<sup>25</sup>

*Amphorae (I/II century)*

Amphorae are of different typological characteristics. Predominant types are of western Mediterranean productions, primarily fragments of amphorae Dressel 6AB, Dressel 2-4 and Forlimpopoli. However, the number of

23 M. Bonifey, Etudes sur la ceramique tardif d' Afrique, 2004, 335.

24 M. Bonifey, op.cit., 130, sl. 179/4.

25 M. Bonifey, op.cit. 361, sl.202b.

prečišćene pjeskovite zemlje, sa utisnutim radioničkim žigom ATIMENTI; (9/9) fragment rame na i oboda sjevernoafričke svetiljke rađene od dobro pečene crvene gline. Po obodu svetiljke se nalaze kružni kvadratni simboli među kojima je i jedan *hrismon*, dok se u sredini naslućuje glava ptice, najverovatnije golubice, VI vijek (Atlante X/D2, Bonifey 66).<sup>25</sup>

### *Amfore I/II vijeka*

Amfore su raličitih tipoloških osobina. Preovlađuju tipovi zapadnomediteranskih produkcija, prije svega ulomci amfora: Dressel 6AB i Forlimpopoli. Međutim, brojnost amfora, pretežno sitnih ulomaka je ogromna i zato je nemoguće utvrditi sve vrste koje se javljaju u prevlačkim slojevima, a za formulisanje ukupne tipologije pronađenog materijala biće potrebno još mnogo vremena. Ulomci čiji je obod veoma sličan amforama Dressel 1 pojavljuju se u slojevima sa kraja I i početka II vijeka i njihova tako kasna pojava nije jasna. Unutar tipologije Lamboglia 2 razlikujemo dvije varijante, Dressel 6A i 6B. Prvi tip amfora, Dressel 6A ima deblji obod, pravougaonog ili trouglastog presjeka. Vrat je dugačak, skoro cilindričnog oblika, spojen sa ramenom posude masivnim ovalnim drškama. Visina ovih amfora je prilično velika i kreće se od 0.95 m do 1.18 m ali postoje i primjerci koji imaju dužinu oko 0.70 m. Amfore mlađeg tipa Dressel 6 B imaju duži vrat koji prelazi iz manje naglašenog ramena u ovoidni ili piriforman recipijent koji se završava kratkim cilindričnim zavšetkom. Visina ovih amfora varira između 0.80m i 0.90 m, ali izvjesni komadi mogu dostići dužinu i do 1 metar visine. Postoji više varijanti Forlimpopoli amfora (Aldini I-IV) a razlike variraju od detalja do detalja u različitim profilacijama oboda, ručki ili dna. Tijelo je ovoidno, šire u gornjem dijelu i sužava se prema ravnom profilisanom dnu, dok je vrat cilindričan, a obod blago zaobljen ili nagleašen. Uobičajna visina ovih amfora je 0.50-0.60 cm. Najraniji primjerci se javljaju u I vijeku u Pompeji.<sup>26</sup> (Dressel 1 ili

amphorae is huge and therefore it is impossible to identify all the species that occur in Prevlaka layers, and the formulation of an overall typology of found materials will take a lot of time. In the layer of the end of I century or first half of II century it's appeared a lot of fragments of the rims which are very similar to the type of Dressel 1 amphoras, and this phenomena we can not explain in such conditions. Within the Lamboglia 2 typology there are two variants, Dressel 6A and 6B. The first type of amphorae, Dressel 6A has a thicker rim, with rectangular or triangular cross-section. The neck is long, almost cylindrical shape, connected with shoulder of the container with massive oval handles. The height of these amphorae is quite large and ranges from 0.95 m to 1.18 m but there are samples with a length of approximately 0.70 m. Much recent amphorae of type Dressel 6 B have a longer neck that moves from less emphasized shoulder in ovoid or piriform recipient that ends with a short cylindrical end. The height of these amphorae varies between 0.80m 0.90 m (maximum diameter is about 0.30 to 0.40m) but certain items can reach a length of up to a meter. Dressel 2-4: this type of amphorae has a short or long cylindrical neck ending with profiled ring rim. The handles are bifid, oval or with crank fracture. The body has been slightly wider from the neck and ends with a pointed bottom. This type of amphorae replaces type Dressel 1 somewhere in the middle of I century BC. There are several variants of Forlimpopoli type of amphorae (aldini I-IV) and the differences vary from detail to detail in various rim moldings, handles or bottoms. The body is ovoid, wider in the upper part and tapering toward the flat bottom, equivalent diameter as the diameter of the neck, while the neck is cylindrical, slightly round rim or emphasized. Usual height of these amphorae is 0.50- 0.60 cm. The earlier examples have been dated into the I century, in Pompeia<sup>26</sup>(Dressel 1 or subtype of Lamboglia 2?: T 8: 2, 9, 14, 17; Dressel 6A: T 8: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8?; Dressel 6B: T8: 6,16; Forlimpopoli: T 8: 12).

<sup>25</sup> M. Bonifey, op.cit. 361, sl.202b.

<sup>26</sup> M.Zagarčanin, Podvodno-arheološka istraživanja barskog i ulcinjskog akvatorija, Nova antička Duklja V, Podgorica 2013, 67-121..

<sup>26</sup> M.Zagarčanin, The Underwater Archeological Researches in Bar and Ulcinj Aquatorium Area - New Atique Duklja IV, Podgorica 2013, 67-127



1. Kasnoantičko-ranovizantijski dio objekta



2. Prostor za prefirmium



3. Hipokaust



4



5

Sl. 4 - Kasnoantički dio termalnog kompleksa sa hipokaustom, prefirmnijumom i kadama (1-5);  
Fig. 4 - Late Antique part of termal complex (termae) with hipocaust, prephurnium and baths (1-5);



podvrsta tipa Lamboglia 2?: T 8: 2, 9, 14, 17; Dressel 6A: T 8: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8?; Dressel 6B: T8: 6,16; Forlimpopoli: T 8: 12).

#### *Kasnoantička i ranovizantijska faza (Sl. 4)*

U prostoru sektora II i IV otkopane su prostorije jugozapadnog dijela kasnoantičke vile i ranovizantijskog kompleksa. To je prvo veće uzvišenje koje dominira nižim, priobalnim dijelom, smještenom tik uz rivu. Po svemu sudeći, ovo uzvišenje, na kome se takođe nalazio jedan od djelova ranorimskog objekta (prema materijalnih ostataka I/II vijeka ima mnogo manje) obujmljeno je u periodu III/IV vijeka masivnijim zidom sa južne i jugozapadne strane, zatvarajući tako prostor koje se nalazio na dva visinski različita nivoa.<sup>27</sup> Po svemu sudeći, sa južne strane, objekat je kasnoj antici više puta pregrađivan, dobivši nove prostorije na starijim temeljima.

U sektoru II (Sl.3:2-4), koji se nalazi na dijelu između jugozapadnog ugla „Kmetovog stana“ i južnog zida, otvoreno je 7 sondi. Sonda 1 je podjeljena na prostore: 1a (ovdje je pronađena pravougaona prostorija), i 1 b, koju čini prostor uz unutrašnje lice temeljne zone istočnog perimetralnog zida (606). Sonde 2 i 3 su takođe bile podjeljene na a i b, podužnim profilom u pravcu istok zapad, ispod „Kmetovog stana“.<sup>28</sup> Sonde 4 i 5 pružaju se niz blagu padinu koja se spušta ka jugu i jugozapadu, u liniji pružanja podužnog zida, dok su sonde 6 i 7 pozicionirane na prostoru uz pretpostavljenu liniju njegovog spoljnog lica (Sl. 3: 2-4).

Na zapadnoj strani sonde II/1a pronađen je zid, ispod recentnijeg podzida, dok se istočnoj polovini sonde pojavio još jedan zid debljine 0.50 metra. Osim pomješanog kasnoantičkog

<sup>27</sup> Provom nivou kasnoantičke građevine pripada: sektor II, sonde 1-5 i sektor IV sonde 4g, 5g, 5d, 6g, 6d, 7g, 7d, 8g, 8d. Drugom nivou, koji se nalazi na mjestu kasnijeg dvorišta manastira (atrijuma, klaustar?), pripadaju sonde: IV/4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 6v, 7a,7b, 7v, 8a, 8b, 8v, kao i djelovi prostora VII/sonde 1a i 4 (Sl. 3-6)

<sup>28</sup> Ovaj objekat za posluhu kontese Ekatarine Vlastelinović sagrađen je u XIX vijeku, najvjerovatnije 1830-32., kada je Ekatarina Vlastelinović sagrađila svoj dom; vidi: Crnogorčević, Miholjski Zbor u Boci Kotorskoj, *Starinar 10-1, Beograd 1893, 1-73.* str. 177, T XIII

#### *Late Roman and early Byzantine phase (Fig. 4)*

In the area of sectors II and IV there were rooms of southwestern tract excavated of late antiquity villa and the early Byzantine complex. It is the first major elevation that dominates the lower coastal sector (III), located along the waterfront. By all accounts this elevation, on which there was also one of the compartments of the early Roman structure - though the material remains of the I / II century are much less-enfolded in III - IV century with more massive wall on the south and southwest side, thereby closing the area that was located on two different height levels.<sup>27</sup> By all accounts, on the south side, the building is from the late antique period repeatedly rebuilt, gaining new premises on the ancient foundations.

In sector II (Fig.3: 2-4), which is located between the south western corner of “Kmet’s flat” and western big (south) wall, 7 probes were opened. Probe 1 is a divided into areas: 1a (here a rectangular room was found), and 1 b, which makes the area along the inner face of the core zone of the eastern perimeter wall (606). Probes 2 and 3 have also been divided into a and b, with the longitudinal profile in the direction of east-west, under the “Kmet’s flat.”<sup>28</sup> Probes 4 and 5 are running down the slight incline that descends to the south and southwest, in line with the longitudinal wall, while the probes 6 and 7 are positioned in the area of the presumed line of its external face. (Sl. 3: 2-4).

On the western side of the probe II / 1a, a wall was found, under more recent sub-wall, while on the eastern half of the probe another wall appeared of thickness 0.50 meters. Besides mixed late Roman material, the money was found from the fourth century. It is a quite illeg-

<sup>27</sup> The first level of late Ancient building has: sector II, probes 1-5 and sector IV probes 4g, 5g, 5d, 6g, 6d, 7g, 7d, 8g, 8d. The second level, situated on the site of later monastery yard (atrium, cloister?), have following probes: IV/4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 6v, 7a,7b, 7v, 8a, 8b, 8v, as well as other parts of this areas VII/probes 1a and 4. (Sl. 3-6)

<sup>28</sup> This facility for the servants of Countess Ekatarina Vlastelinovic was built in the nineteenth century, probably 1830-32. When Ekatarina Vlastelinovic built her home; see: Crnogorčević, Miholjski Zbor u Boci Kotorskoj, *Starinar 10-1, Beograd 1893, 1-73.* pg. 177., T XIII

materijala, pronađen je novac IV vijeka. Radi se o prilično nečitkom folisu iz vremena cara Konstansa.<sup>29</sup> U sondi II/2a, u zapadnom kontrolnom profilu pronađen je također kasnoantički zid, u pravcu sjever jug. Otkrivena su tri reda lijepo slaganog kamena u zidu. U dijelu sonde II/2b otkopan je sloj šuta relativne dubine od 1.10 metara, ispod kog je ležao sloj svijetlo-mrke zemlje pomješane sa sitnim kamenjem i fragmentima opeke i keramike datovane u IV vijek. Ovaj sloj leži na zdravici i njegova dubina se kretala od 0.05 do 1.35 m. Na južnom dijelu sonde nalazio se sloj tamno-mrke zemlje sa sitnijim i krupnim malterom i sitnijim i krupnim komadima kamena. U sjeverozapadnom uglu sonde je pronađena velika količina fragmenata kasno-antičke keramike, opeka i malo stakla. Na relativnoj dubini od 0.65m otkopan je još jedan zid koji se pružao u pravcu sjever-jug. Ovaj zid se provlači ispod drugog zida otkopanog na istočnoj strani objekta, a svojim južnim krajem na njega naliježe masivni zid koji sa južne strane potpuno zatvara sondu; ima samo jedno lice, i svojom istočnom stranom je prislonjen uz strmu trošnu stijenu, zdravicu. U sondi 2 na dubini od 1.10 do 1.30m, na cijeloj površini, otkopan je sloj tamno-mrke rastresite zemlje u kojoj je nađeno prilično dosta kasnoantičkog materijala: terasigilate, žičaka, amfora IV vijeka. U istom objektu, na južnoj strani otkopan je sloj tamno-mrke zemlje sa raspalim krečnim malterom i tragovima gareži; i ovdje je, također, pronađena veća količina kasnorimske keramike i nešto raznobojnih kockica mozaika. U jugozapadnom uglu (sonda II/4a) pronađen je kasnoantički sloj sa većim djelovima pitosa, amfora i drugih posuda. Ovdje su nađena tri novčića cara Konstantina.<sup>30</sup>

Na zapadnom kraju istočnog dijela sonde II/6 pojavio se zid, koji je nastavak zida koji sondu II/1 a-b zatvara sa zapadne strane. Zidan je od lomljenog kamena. Na padini sa južne strane, sonda II/7, nakon skidanja sloja šuta (debljine 0.40 m) uočeno je da je južni zid

ible follis from the time of Emperor Constans.<sup>29</sup> The probe II / 2a, in the western control profile has also encountered an late ancient wall, in the

direction north-south. Three rows of beautifully laid stone wall were found. In part II / 2b of the probe, a layer of rubble with relative depth of 1.10 meters was found, below which lays a layer of light-brown earth mixed with small stones and fragments of brick and pottery, dating from the fourth century. This layer is located in a "healthy" soil and its depth is ranged 0.05 to 1.35 m. In the southern part of the probe there was a layer of dark-brown earth with fine and coarse mortar and smaller and big pieces of stones. In the northwest corner of the probe many fragments of late-antique pottery, bricks, and little glass were found. On the relative depth of 0.65m another wall that ran north-south was excavated. This wall runs under another wall was excavated on the east side of the building and its southern end a massive wall lies from the south side, which completely encloses the probe; there is only one face, and its eastern side is a pressed against the steep loose rock, black mold. The probe 2 at a depth of 1.10 to 1.30m, the entire surface, a dark-brown layer of loose earth was excavated and found quite a lot of late antique materials: terra sigillata, lamps, amphorae from the fourth century. In the same building, on the the south side a layer of dark-brown earth from decayed lime plaster and traces of soot were excavated; and here has also been found a greater amount of Late Roman pottery and some colorful mosaic tiles. In the southwestern corner (Probe II/4a) late antique layer with larger parts pythos, amphoras and other vessels was found. Here three coins of Emperor Constantine were found.<sup>30</sup>

At the western end of the eastern part of the probe II/6 the wall appeared, which is a continuation of the wall that the probe II / 1 a-b closing from the west side. It was built of crushed

<sup>29</sup> Na nedovoljno čitkom novčiću razaznaje se natpis: AV: ULP IVL CONSTANS NOB C (?); RV: VOT?

<sup>30</sup> 1) AV: CONSTANTINUS DNNOB C - RV: CAES...NO.../VOT; 2) AV: CONSTATINUS AVG - RV: DN CONSTANTIN.. MAX AUG/VOT XX, dolje između natpisa ST; 3) AV: ...DN CONSTANTINUS MAX; AV; RV. nečitko...MAX AVG.

<sup>29</sup> On illegible coin an inscription could read: AV: ULP IVL CONSTANS NOB C (?); RV: VOT?

<sup>30</sup> 1) AV: CONSTANTINUS DNNOB C - RV: CAES...NO.../VOT; 2) AV: CONSTATINUS AVG - RV: DN CONSTANTINI MAX AUG/VOT XX, below, between the inscriptions ST; 3) AV: ...DN CONSTANTINUS MAX; AV; RV. illegible...MAX AVG.

„Kmetovog stana“ ozdidan preko starijeg zida. Zid je građen od pritesanog kamena i krečnog maltera bijele boje. Kasnoantički objekat u sektoru II datovan je novcem IV vijeka, i drugim arheološkim materijalom.

Sektor IV se prostire od istočnog zida „Kmetovog stana“, zapremajući manastirsko dvorište, objekat 1 i prostor sa istočne i zapadne strane objekta 1, gdje je kasnije nadzidan istočni krak zgrade južnog manastirskog konaka. Prostor obuhvata prilično veliku površinu podjeljenu na 8 sondi. U sondi 1, pozicioniranoj uz spoljnje lice objekta 1 (402) prvo je otkopan sloj tamno-mrke zemlje sa malterom, sitnim i krupnim kamenom i prilično velikom količinom fragmenta grnčarije i ulomaka stakla: ovaj sloj je otkopavan na koti od 11.54. Sloj tamnomrke pokriva sloj sa malterom, kamenjem, i fragmentima rimske keramike. Nakon raščišćavanja šuta, na ovom dijelu se ukazala prostorija koja je imala ugrađene opeke u podu i zidovima, upotrebljavane za grijanje. Topao vazduh se dovođio iz termalnog dijela pronađenim u sondama IV/4 g, d i IV/ 5 g, d. Na dubini od 1.55 do 1.75, pojavio dio zida i kamene ploče poda. U sondi je konstatovan i sloj žutomrke zemlje pomješane sa sitnim kamenom i fragmentima gari. Ovaj sloj je direktno pokriva šut, pomješan sa hidrauličnim malterom i ulomcima opeka, što svjedoči o urušavanju ili stradanju u nekom nasilnom događaju. Konstatovana je veća koncentracija gareži i ugljenisanog drveta debljine 3-5 cm kao i prilična količina antičke keramike i stakla. Nivo šuta je ležao i na podu od opeka što svjedoči o naglom rušenju. Na istočnoj strani, pri savremenom podzidu nađeni su ulomci grnčarije i opeka. Ispod ovog sloja otkopan je veoma tanak sloj žute zemlje u kojoj je bilo nalaza grnčarije i manji broj tesela mozaika. Ispod njega se nalazio sloj šuta debljine od 0.4 - 0.6 cm. Na čitavoj površini sonde došlo se do poda napravljenog od pravougaonih opeka dimenzija 0.64 x 0.44 m. Opeke su jako ispucale, a pod je uz savremeni podzid vidno ulegnut usled slijeganja terena.

U sondi IV/6d, na istočnom kraju, pronađen je kvadratni bazen (između zidova 606, 603 i 607) sa zasiječenim uglovima stranica koje su omalterisane finim higroskopnim

stones. The slope on the south side, probe II / 7, after removing the layer of debris (thickness 0.40 m) it was observed that the southern wall of “Kmet’s flat” was built over the older wall. The wall was built of cut stone and lime mortar of a white color. Late Ancient building in sector II, was dated by the coin from the fourth century, and other archaeological material: typical peers, form Hayes 196, fragments of North African amphorae, ARSW and PHRSW, and it suggests a fairly strong activity within this part of the late antique buildings.

Sektor IV extends from the eastern wall of “Kmet’s flat”, with monastery courtyard, the building 1 and the area to the east and west sides of the building, where later eastern extension of the building of the southern dormitory was added. The area covers quite a large area divided into 8 probes. The probe 1, positioned along the outer face of the building 1 (402) first a layer of dark-brown earth with mortar, small and large stones and quite a large amount of fragments of pottery and fragments of glass was excavated: this layer is mined at a level of 11:54. The layer of dark brown soil, covered the layer of mortar, stones and fragments of late antique ceramics. After clearing the debris, in this part there was a room that appeared to have bricks in the floor and walls, and that was used for heating; hot air is fed from the thermal part found in in probes IV / 4 g, d and IV / 5 g, d. At a depth of 1.55 and 1.75, part of the wall appeared as well as the stone slab floor. The probe confirmed a layer of dark yellowish earth mixed with small stones and fragments of soot. This layer was a covered directly by debris, mixed with hydraulic mortar and fragments of bricks, which testifies to the collapse or suffering in a violent incident. We found a higher concentration of soot and charred wood, thickness of 3-5 cm, and a considerable amount of ancient ceramics and glass. The level of debris was lying on the floor with the bricks, which bears witness to sudden demolition. On the east side, in the contemporary retaining wall there were fragments of pottery and bricks found. Below this layer a very thin layer of yellow soil was excavated. There were findings of pottery and a small number of tessellation mosaic. Below it,

malterom. Bazen je srušen u gornjem dijelu, a očuvana visina iznosi oko 0,30 m. U južnom zidu, odmah iznad dna, nalazi se otvor za odvod tečnosti (širine 0,20 m) u vidu cijevi. Bazen je približno kvadratnog oblika, stranice su oko 0,60 m, i njegova južna stranica se poklapa sa južnim obujmnim zidom koji leži na stijeni (sonda IV/7d). Ovaj bazen je uzidan u drugi veći bazen, čiji je ostatak zapunjem malterom i krupnijim kamenjem i obloženim kvalitetnim crvenkastim hidormalterom. Zašto je stariji bazen smanjen nije sasvim jasno. Još jedan gotovo identičan bazen se nalazi na višem nivou, između zidova 506, 507 i 508. Rađen je takođe od lomljenog kamena i obložen rozikastim hidromalterom, ali za razliku od bazena u nižem nivou ovaj bazen nema odvodni kanal. (sl.4: 4,5).

Istraživanja u sektoru IV pokazala su da se ovaj prostor stalno nadograđivao pa se ovdje mogu izdvojiti najmanje tri faze i nekoliko međufaza. Prof. Janković je mišljenja da je prostor dvorišta za zagrijavanje hipokausta (prefurnium) naslojavan nekoliko puta. Najstariji kulturni sloj (1) leži na stijeni, i na njemu je pronađena crvena zapečena zemlja. Prostor je zatvoren podom od ploča lokalnog porijekla.<sup>31</sup> Ulomci keramike pronađeni su na površini ovog pločnika. Neki od njih su prikazani na tabli objavljenih nalaza iz sloja, u knjizi "Srpsko Pomorje 7.-10. stoljeća", u dijelu koji se bavi istraživanjima Prevlake. Objavljeni nalazi nisu homogeni i ne pripadaju svi ranovizantijskom periodu,<sup>32</sup> odnosno VI vijeku, već ima i starijih. To su ulomci vršnika tipa Hayes 196<sup>33</sup>, IV vijeka (T 10: 1, 2); ulomak lonca za kuvanje (casserole) Hayes 197 C/D,<sup>34</sup> severoafričkog porijekla, koji se datuju u kraj IV ili polovinu V vijeka (T 10: 4). Fragmenti amfora koji su objavljeni na ovoj tabli, naročito fragment vrata amfore sa dvije drške, rađen od pjeskovite zemlje,<sup>35</sup> pripada tipu Late Roman 1A, i datuje se prema Dominik Pieri-u krajem IV ili u prvoj polovini V vijeka (T 10: 9).<sup>36</sup> Ostali prikazani ulomci

31 Đ Janković 2007, 38.

32 Isti, str.38, sl. 30: 1-12.

33 M.Bonifay. *Études sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique.*: Archaeopress, *British Archaeological Reports, International Series*, Oxford 2004, 225.

34 M. Bonifay 2004, 226.

35 Đ. Janković 2007, 38, sl. 30, 11.

36 D. Pieri, *Le commerce du vin oriental a l'époque*

was a thick layer of debris from 0.4 - 0.6 cm. On the entire surface of the probe up until the floor made of bricks of rectangular dimensions 0.64 x 0.44 m. The bricks are heavily cracked, and the floor, with a modern retaining wall, was visibly pressed due to the sinking of the terrain.

The probe IV / 6d, at the eastern end, had a square pool (between the walls 606, 603 and 607) with notched corners of the edges that are plastered with fine hygroscopic mortar. The pool was demolished in the upper part and with preserved height of about 0.30 m. In the south wall, just above the bottom, there is an opening for draining liquids (width 0.20 m) in the form of tubes. The pool is approximately square-shaped, the sides are about 0.60 m, and its southern side coincides with the southern wall of bigger volume, lying on a rock (probe IV / 7d). This pool is built into the other larger pool, which is additionally filled with mortar and larger stones and coated with quality reddish hydro mortar. Why is the older pool reduced is not entirely clear. Another almost identical to this pool is located at a higher level between the walls 506, 507 and 508. It was made also of quarry manen and coated with pinky hydro mortar, but unlike pool in the lower level, this pool does not have draining tube. (Fig.4: 4-5)

The researches in sector IV have shown that the area was continuously upgraded, so that at least three stages and several intermediate stages could be singled out. Prof. Janković is of the view that the area of the yard for heating the hypocaust (prefurnium) was multi layered several times. The oldest cultural layer (1) is lying on a rock, and it had red baked earth. The area is closed by floor made of slabs of local origin.<sup>31</sup> Fragments of pottery were found on the surface of the pavement. Some of them are displayed in the table which published the findings of the layer, in the book of Srpsko Pomorje 7th to 10th century, in the section dealing with the research of Prevlaka.<sup>32</sup> The published findings do not belong to the early Byzantine and VI century, but they are older. These fragments of clibanuss/testum, type Hayes 196, from IV century (T 10:

31 Đ. Janković 2007, op. cit. 38.

32 Ibidem, op. cit 38, fig. 30, 1-12.



su pretežno hronološki neosjetljivi, naročito dna amfora koja mogu pripadati raznim formama (T 10: 7, 8, 9).

Hipokaust (Sl. 4: 1, 3) je koncipiran uobičajno: polukružna apsida koja se naslanja na manju, pravougaonu odaju (410), prizidanu uz stariji zid na istočnoj strani (603). Konstruisana je polaganjem debelih keramičkih ploča (413) na stubiće formirane slaganjem kvadratnih keramičkih opeka crvene boje, debljine oko 5 cm. Podne ploče su zalivene malterom bjeličaste boje, debljine oko 5 cm. Polukružni otvor za toplotu, između prefurnijuma i hipokausta ozidan je segmentasto. Osnova hipokausta je napravljena od debelog sloja hidromaltera premazanog preko sloja sitnijeg kamenja. Nakasnije u 10. vijeku, kada je započet benediktinski manastir, preko hipokausta je ozidano stepenište i napravljen ulaz u konak. Da bi se obezbijedila stabilna stepenišna rampa sa jugoistočne strane porušen je dio hipokausta i prizidana stepenišna platforma (414) naslonjena uz kasnoantički zid (603).

U okviru sonde IV6/d-8d otkopana je prostorija koju od padine sa južne strane odvaja ostatak masivnog (obujmnog) zida (606) sagrađenog u kasnoj antici. To je velika pravougaona odaja razučena pregradnim zidovima, od kojih se neki tek naslućuju u plitkim temeljnim zonama. Kasnije je na ove zidove, naročito na zid 615 i ostatak paralelnog zida 614 ozidan temeljni zid južnog manastirskog konaka 508, koji je ukopan u sloju porušene građevine stradale u IV ili u prvoj polovini V vijeka, i zid 601. Na površini I nivoa (IV6/d-8d), uz južni obujmni zid (606) nalazile su se dvije podužne prostorije koje su imale komunikaciju na istočnom dijelu, odvojene zidovima 602, 604, 605. U prvoj južnoj, pronađeni su ostaci polomljenog mozaika, pa se pretpostavlja da su obje prostorije u ovom dijelu vile, a koje su u relaciji sa kupatilom, bile pokrivene mozaičnim podom. Ovaj mozaik, postavljen na sloju intezivno žute glinovite zemlje koja je obezbjeđivala neporoznost, je

byzantine (V-VII siecles). Les temoignage des amphores en Goule , Beyruth, 2005; vidjeti i: M. Bonifay, D. Pieri, Amphores du Ve au VIIe s à Marseille: nouvelles donnée sur la typologie et le contenu, *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 8, 1995, 94-120

1, 2),<sup>33</sup> type of North African pots (type casse-ruolae) H 197 C/D, also North African origin, and dates from the end of IV to the first half of the fifth century (T 10: 4).<sup>34</sup> Fragments of amphorae that were shown to us in this table, are most and particularly recognizable, to fragment of the neck of amphora with two handles made of sandy earth<sup>35</sup> that belong to Late Roman 1A type, and by Dominik Pieri, are dated to the end of IV or beginning of V century (T 10: 9).<sup>36</sup> Other presented fragments are mostly chronologically insensitive, particularly the bottoms of amphora, which may belong to different forms (T 10: 7, 8, 9).

Hypocaust (Sl.4: 1,3) is commonly conceived: a semicircular apse which leans on a smaller, rectangular chamber (410) built onto the old wall on the east side (603). It is designed by laying thick ceramic plate (413) on the columns formed by stacking square ceramic tiles of a very red color, 5 cm thick. The floor panels are sealed with whitish mortar, 5 cm thick. The semicircular opening for the heat between prefurnium and hypocaust is built by segments, by half circular stacking of ceramic tiles. Basis of hypocaust is made of a thick layer of hydro mortar coated over a layer of smaller stones. No later than the 10th century, when a Benedictine monastery started, over the hypocaust a staircase was built into and made entry into the dormitory. In order to ensure the stable staircase ramp on the southeast side, part of the hypocaust was demolished and a staircase platform was built (414) put against the late ancient wall (603).

Within probes IV6/d-8d rooms were excavated, that from the south sides separates the rest of massive (huge) wall (606) which was built in Late Antiquity. It is a large rectangular

33 M. Bonifay. *Études sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique.*: Archaeopress, British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford 2004, 225.

34 M. Bonifay 2004, op. cit. 226.

35 Đ. Janković 2007, 38, fig. 30. 11.

36 D. Pieri, Le commerce du vin oriental a l'époque byzantine (V-VII siecles). Les temoignage des amphores en Goule , Beyruth, 2005; see: M. Bonifay, D. Pieri, Amphores du Ve au VIIe s à Marseille: nouvelles donnée sur la typologie et le contenu, *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 8, 1995, 94.-120

uništen, a samo su na nekim djelovima ostale udrobljene gomile keramičkih tesela, rasute u ograničenom prostoru. Odaju siječe gromadna živa stijena koja je vještački uravnata. Pilastar zida 614 i i zida 615 formirali su ulazni luk prema zapadu (sjeverna polovina prostorije), dok je zid 615 naslonjen na podužni istočni zid koji je po svemu sudeći prezidivan najmanje tri puta (406, 407, i najmlađi 603). Između zidova 607, 604 i 602 otkopan je sloj crne zemlje koji se pruža prema zapadu, da bi, skidanjem ovog sloja pronašli izrazito žutu, glinovitu zemlju. U ovoj glini je otkopano nekoliko fragmenata amfora koje bi mogle da se okvirno datuju u period IV ili V vijeka.

Posljednja faza ovog dijela rimske vile, stradale krajem IV ili početkom V vijeka, zatvorena je velikim slojem šuta i gari što ukazuje da je kompleks izgorio u požaru. U ovom sloju je pronađen jedan jednoredni koštani češalj iz III/IV vijeka (sl. 7: 1). Radi se o tipu trodjelnih češljeva sa jednim redom zubaca, profilovanih stranica ukrašenih kombinacijom trakaste valovice i okaca. Kao dodatni ukras na stranici, koju drže četiri gozdena zakivka, nalaze se po dvije horizontalno urezane linije, sa gornje i donje strane i četiri snopova vertikalnih linija. Dimenzije češlja: očuvana dimenzija oplata je 14.5 dužine i 6.8 cm visina; stranice: očuvana širina 11.3 x 2.2 visine. Primjerak veoma potjeća na grobni nalaz sa lokaliteta Danilo Gornje, koji je gotovo u cijelosti sačuvan.<sup>37</sup>

Materijal VI vijeka se pojavljuje u mnogo, mnogo manjoj količini nego što bi to trebalo pretpostaviti, s obzirom da se u VI vijeku na ovom prostoru gradi bazilika. Ulomaka amfora tipa LR1 i LR2 ima u sektoru VII; u sektoru IX je pronađen ulomak oboda amfore Keay LI, ulomci spatheona (malih vretenastih amfora), jedan fragment amfore tipa Gaza (LR5) i grnčarija ovog doba. U izvještaju iz 1988. izdovjen je jasno definisan ranovizantijski sloj, koji se pojavljuje: „sporadično ili u većoj mjeri na svim iskopanim površinama Prevlake. Ovim slojem je, kako se navodi, oredjeljena samo jedna

chamber with dispersed partition walls, some of which can hardly be seen in the shallow foundation zones. Later, on the walls, particularly in the wall 615 and the rest of the parallel wall 614 there is a masonry foundation wall of the south monastery dormitory 508 which is buried in a layer of destroyed buildings, ruined in IV or in the first half of the V century, and the wall 601. On the surface of I level (IV6 / d-8d), along the south voluminous wall (606) there were two longitudinal rooms that have had the communication on the east side, were separated by walls 602, 604, 605. In the first, south, the remains of a broken mosaic were discovered, so it is assumed that both facilities in this part of the villa, which are in relation to the bathroom, were covered with mosaic floors. This mosaic, placed on a layer of intense yellow clay earth which guaranteed the porous, was destroyed, and only in some parts of other smashed piles of ceramic tessellation, scattered in a limited space. This chamber is cut by boulders rock which is artificially leveled out. Pilaster of the wall 614 and wall 615 formed the entrance arch to the west (northern half of the room), while the wall 615 leaning on longitudinal east wall that is apparently rebuilt at least three times (406, 407, and the youngest 603). Between the walls 607, 604 and 602 there have been uncovered layers of black earth, which extends westward, in order to, by removing this layer, find extremely yellow clay soil. This clay had a few fragments of amphorae, which could be roughly dated to the period of the fourth and fifth centuries. -

The final phase of this part of the villa was probably destroyed in late fourth or early fifth century, and closed with the large ruins and soot, indicating that the complex was burned down in a fire. In this layer is found one row bone comb from the hird- fourth century (Sl.7:7). This type of tripartite combs with a single row of teeth profiled sides and decorated with a combination of strip and buds. As an additional decoration on the side, which is supported by four iron rivets, there are two horizontal incised lines, with the upper and lower sides and four bundles of vertical lines. On the top, right by the edge of the side to consolidate, the plating is evenly distributed with triangular serrated teeth,

<sup>37</sup> Ruža Sekso, Ukosnice, toaletne igle i češljevi iz fundusa Muzeja grada Šibenika, VAPD 105, 2012., 97-115, str.113, T III/18; uporedi sa: Ž. Krnčević, M. Menđušić, I. Pedišić, Danilo-Arheološki vodič, Šibenik 2000. str. 53.

*novosagrađena porstorija—za sada, okrenuta istok-zapad, veličine 6 x 4 metra, smještena u jugozapadnom uglu manastira. Ovaj sloj je datovan amforama ukrašenim urezima izvedenim češljem, ili rebrima na druge načine kao i ulomcima poznih vrsta luksuzne grnčarije kasnorimskih oblika, i djelovima staklenih posuda. U ovom sloju su kako se dalje navodi nađeni ulomci rane slovenske grnčarije (rađene gnejtanjem, neukrašene) što ukazuje na mogućnost razrješavanja pitanja doseljavanja slovenskog (srpskog?) naseljavanja i pokrštavanja.“ Sloj je vjerovatno zatvoren usled avarskog napada.<sup>38</sup>*

#### *Kasnoantička kapela (?)*

Tokom iskopavanja 2005. godine u unutrašnjosti ranoromaničkog hrama (Sektor X) pronađena je dvojna grobnica koja je pripadala nekoj ranohrišćanskoj kapeli (Sl. 2). O njenoj veličini i arhitekturi nemamo mnogo arheoloških podataka. Grobnica, ukopana u živoj stijeni, pominje se u članku profesora Koraća, ali se ovdje pretpostavlja da se radi o dijelu crkve iz XIII vijeka.<sup>39</sup> Ozidana je kvalitetno i premazana fino uglačanim malterom postavljenim preko poda čija je osnova fundirana na lomljenom kamenju. Grobnica je prislonjena uz južni i jugozapadni dio zdanja, od kojeg je ostala samo plitka temeljna zona (123, 124, 126) .

Ne znamo sa sigurnošću kada je sazidana građevina (kapela?) u kojoj je smještena dvojna grobnica, ali njeno rušenje možemo okvirno datovati u prvu polovinu V vijeka. Nakon rušenja kapele<sup>40</sup> formiralo se groblje najkasnije tokom V

38 Janković et al, 1998, 141.

39 V.Korać, op.cit. 136.

40 Prof. Janković dvojni grob i ostake zidova vidi kao hram sagrađen u III stoljeću. Po njegovom mišljenju jedan manji dio dna njenog zida ustanovljen je na sredini mlađeg hrama; pravac jug-sjever, ima temelj stepenika na zapadnoj strani, ispred koga je očuvan pod. U apsidi posljednje crkve nađena je veća površina podloge za pod od nasatično slaganog sitnog kamenja, tu je otkriven grob odmaknut od sadanšnje crkve, okrenut ka istoku, koji je probio podlogu za grob. Prema Jankoviću riječ je o pokojniku sahranjenom u IV vijeku, najvjerovatnije episkopu, koji je preživio mučenje. Hram je bio širine 12 x 16 x 8 metara i mogao je biti krstoobrazne osnove. Ovaj saborni hram stradao je u napadu Germana (Alariha) početkom 5 stoljeća: Janković 2011, op.cit. 144, 145.

beneath which flows evenly perforated line of holes of equal width. Right side of plating is not preserved, but left indicates the way it was decorated. At the ends is extended and increased by 1.1 cm, so that its length is engraved with horseshoe ornament, formed from strips filled with double buds. At the top of the semicircle there are two pseudo protomes engraved, in the form of affronted beaks of birds. Dimensions of the comb: preserved dimension of the plating is 14.5 long and 6.8 cm wide; sides: preserved width 11.3 x 2.2 height. A sample resembles the the grave findings from the site of Danilo Gornje, which is almost entirely preserved, but longer and narrower.<sup>37</sup>

The material from VI century existing indeed, but to a smaller extent that could have been presumed, bearing in mind that in the VI century, the basilica was being made in this area. The fragments of amphorae, types LR 1 and LR2, are to be found in sectors VII; in the sector IX a fragment of the rim amphorae Keay LII was found, fragments of pottery and spatheon of that time. The report Jankovic and associates in 1988.<sup>38</sup> separates and clearly defines the early Byzantine layer, which often emerges “*sporadically and to a greater extent in all excavated areas in Prevlaka. This layer is, as stated, affiliated as newly built room - for now, facing east-west, 6 x 4 meters, located in the southwestern corner of the monastery. This layer was dated by the amphorae decorated with notches which are executed with a comb, or ribs in other ways, as well as fragments of the late type of luxurious late Roman pottery shapes, and parts of glass vessels. In this layer are, as stated, found fragments of early Slavic pottery which, according to Jankovic, indicates the possibility of answering the issue on Slavic (Serbian?) immigration and Christianisation.* According to him the layers are closed during Avars attacks in to the first half of VII century.

37 Rose Sekso Hair clips, toiletries pins and combs from the Museum of the city of Sibenik, VAPD 105, 2012., 97-115, pg.113, T III/18; compare with : Ž. Krnčević, M. Mendušić, I. Pedišić, Danilo-Archaeological Guide, Šibenik 2000. 53.

38 Janković et al. 1988, op. cit.45

vijeka, sa pokojnicima sahranjivanim na različite načine. Činjenica da su grobovi koji su se obrazovali na i oko porušene kasnoantičke kapele zatrpani materijalom VI vijeka svjedoči da se starije groblje formiralo u međufazi, između rušenja kapele i zidanja bazilike. Znači nakon rušenja manje kapele jedno vrijeme se na prostoru sektora X sahranjivalo, da bi sahranjivanje bilo nastavljeno nakon zidanja ranohrišćanske bazilike, ali prema zapadu u sektoru VII. Od grobova (sektori VII, IX, X, XI) koje svrstavamo u period V-VII vijeka izdvojili smo šest vrsta sahranjivanja (T 12):

- 1) Sahranjivanje pod krovnim tegulama postavljenim na dvije vode (T 12: 2, 6, 7);
- 2) Sahranjivanje u običnoj raki sa krovnim tegulama postavljenim oko glave pokojnika (T 12: 5)
- 3) Sahranjivanje pokojnika kome se postavlja cijeli imbrices preko lica (T 12: 4);
- 4) Duboko ukopani grobovi sa konstrukcijom od kamenih ploča u vidu sanduka, preko koga je krov na dvije vode, dok je „krov“ na sastavima pokriven imbricesima (T 12: 3);
- 5) Grobovi u amforama (dječiji). Pronađena su dva takva groba i jedan od dva pokojnika je sahranjen u kasnoantičkim amforama (T 12: 1).
- 6) Zasvedene grobnice sa bankovima i kanalom, koje po svemu sudeći pripadaju zreloom VI vijeku.

### *Ranovizantijska bazilika*

Na mjestu današnjih ostataka rano-romaničke bazilike, najkasnije u drugoj polovini VI vijeka, sagrađena je velika trobrodna bazilika.

Njeni brodovi su bili odvojeni monolitnim stubovima od kojih su neki odnešeni za izgradnju hrama Svetog Trifuna 1166. godine, gdje se i danas nalaze. O ovoj činjenici govori i kotorski biskup Marin Drago, koji kaže da se gornja konstrukcija bazilike sastoji od arhivolti i da počiva na šest stubova „odnesenih sa mjesta zvanog Prevlaka“.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>41</sup> V.Korać, *op. cit.*, 142.

### *The late antique chapel (?)*

During the excavations in 2005 inside the Romanesque temple (Section X) double grave was found, which probably belong to earlychristian chapel. About its size and architecture we do not have a lot of archaeological data. The grave, dug into solid rock, is mentioned in an article by Professor Korac, but it was assumed to be a part of the church from XIII century.<sup>39</sup> They are well done and coated with fine quality polished plaster, laid across the floor and whose base is founded on smaller and larger rubble stones. The tomb is against the south and southwestern part of the building, of which shallow foundation zone has remained (123, 124, 126).

We can not say with certainty when it was built this chapel (maybe at the end of IV century), but we can suppose that it was demolished probably in the the first half of the fifth century. After this, over the remains of the building<sup>40</sup>, a graveyard was formed at the latest in the V century, while the deceased were buried in different ways. The fact that the graves were formed in and around the demolished earlychristian chapel that was swamped with material of VI century, it supports the thesis of the object dated to the proposed time. This means that the cemetery was in the intermediate stage between the demolition of the chapel and the layers before the destruction of the basilica, and it would roughly be V century. From the graves that are classified in this period we have singled out seven types of burials:

<sup>39</sup> V. Korać 2001, *op.cit.* 136.

<sup>40</sup> Prof. Jankovic said that this presumably a temple built in the third century. In his view a small portion of its bottom wall is set up in the middle of younger temple; direction south-north, has a foundation of staircase on the west side, in front of which is preserved the floor. In the apse of the church the larger surface was found of the substrate for clockwise laid small stones, where the grave was discovered away from the current church, facing east, which broke the surface of the grave. According to Jankovic it is a deceased that was buried in the fourth century, probably bishop who survived torture. The temple was the width of 12 x 16 x 8 meters and could be cruciform base. This cathedral church was ruined in the attack of Germans (Alarih) at the beginning of the 5th century: Janković (2010), *op.cit.* 144, 145.





Sl. 8 Kamena plastika: 1. Dio prerađene rimske statue, I/II vijek; 2. Kasnoantičak konzola, IV-V vijek; 3. Kamena urna ili ranohrišćanski kameni relikvijar za mošti (?); 4. Kapitela stub, VI vijek; 8. Baza stuba, VI vijek.

Fig. 8 Stone sculpture: 1. Part of reused roman statue, I/II century; 2. Late Antique console, IV-V century; 3. Stone urn or Early christian stone reliquary for holly bones; 4. Capital-column, VI cent; 8. Base of column, VI century.

Prevlaka je tokom XII vijeka bila „ruina“, zapušteno mjesto koje je potpadalo pod Kotoršku Biskupiju. Određeni historijski podaci jasno govore da je mjesto bilo napušteno u XII vijeku i da se na njemu u to vrijeme nije odvijao manastirski život.<sup>42</sup> Skorašnja arheološka istraživanja su

42 O tim događajima veoma slikovito svedoče tri sačuvana i jedan, vjerovatno, nesačuvan dokument. To su: 1. Notarski akt kotorske opštine, koji je zapisao rkt. kotorski episkop Ursacije 1124. g. ; 2. izjava Jona de Pakleco iz 1180. godine; 3. izjava rkt. sveštenika Kvirika iz 1181. g.; 4. nesačuvani akt rkt. episkopa Buciusa iz 1181. god., kojim je potvrdio odluku Kotorške opštine iz 1124. g. Prvi akt, koji je sastavio i zapisao rkt. episkop Ursacije ostavlja utisak zapisnika skupa plemstva i svih građana Kotora. Episkop Ursacije sa priorom Melom i plemićima Kotora okupio je stanovnike i na tom skupu je na osnovu jednodušnog svjedočenja seniora donio odluku da se Tumba Svetog Anđela (tako je Prevlaka nazivana 1124)

1) Burial under roof tegulae set in double gable roof (T 12: 2, 6, 7);

2) Burial in the regular grave with roof tegulae positioned around the head of the deceased (T 12: 5)

3) Burial of the deceased where all *imbrices* or *tegulae* are set over his face (T 12: 4);

4) Deeply dug graves with the construction of the stone slabs in the form of a *sarcophagus* through which a gable roof, and the “roof” of the bands are covered by *imbrices* (T 12: 3);

5) The tombs of amphorae (children). Found are two of such graves and one of them shows that the deceased is buried in the late antique amphorae (T 12: 1).;

6) Arched tomb with banks and channels, which apparently belong to the mature VI century.

#### Early Byzantine basilica

At the site of the remnants of an early Romanesque basilica at the latest in the second half of the sixth century was built a large three-aisled basilica. Its boats were separated by monolithic columns, some of which were taken away during the construction of St Tryphon in 1166., where even today some could be found. On this point Kotor bishop Marin Drago witnesses, who says that the upper structure of the basilica consists of archivolts and that rests on six pillars “removed from the place called Prevlaka”.<sup>41</sup>

Prevlaka during the twelfth century was a “ruin”, neglected place that was under the bishop of Kotor. The historical data clearly show that the place was abandoned in the twelfth century and during that time it did not develop the monastic life.<sup>42</sup> Recent archaeological re-

41 V.Korać, op. cit., 142

42 About these events are very vividly witnessed by three preserved and one probably unsaved document. These are: 1. The Notarial act of Kotor, who wrote rkt. of Kotor Bishop Ursacius 1124.; 2. statements of Jon de Pakleco from 1180. 3. Declaration rkt. Kvirik priest from 1181.; 4th unsaved document Bucius bishop from 1181., which confirmed the decision of Kotor municipality from 1124. The first act, which was compiled and written by Bishop Ursacije gives the impression in the minutes of the nobility assembly and all citizens of Kotor. Bishop Ursacije with

pokazala da su na Prevlaci postojali fragmenti stubova rađeni od lijepo glačanog mermerskog (Sl.8: 4, 5). Neki su pronalazeni u slojevima šteta u sektoru VII, sonde 6,7. Najrječitiji dokaz da su sa Prevlake odnešeni stubovi i ugrađeni u crkvu Svetog Trifuna 1166. godine je ostatak monolitnog granitnog stuba postavljenog ispred crkve Svete Trojice koga je ovdje smjestila kon-tesa Ekatarina Vlastelinović, obnavljajući crkvicu.

Najznačajniji arheološki dokazi o postojanju trobrodne bazilike pronađeni su tokom istraživanja 2005. godine. Tada su na sjevernoj strani naosa otkopane tri kružne temeljne stope stubova (113, 114 i 115) koje se nalaze sa sjeverne strane, na nižem terenu. Ukopane su u sloj rastresitije laporaste stijene, što je uslovalo gradnju jačih temelja. Sa južne strane temelji stubova nisu pronađeni, osim jedne osnove (127). Na ovoj strani stijena je kompaktnija, tako da nije bilo potrebe za ukopavanjem temeljne stope, već su baze stubova fundirane direktno na stijeni.

Način zidanja bazilike iz VI vijeka očuvan na ostatku sjevernog zida (101), kao i na zidovima prostorije (102, 103 i 143), prizidane uz sjeveroistočni ugao. Ova odaja, popločana crvenim podnim opekama dimenzija 30 x 30 cm, služila je vjerovatno kao skrivnica. Bočni zid je paralelan sa sjevernim zidom crkve, i rađen je na isti način. Zidanje kvaderima se razlikuje od načina ranoromaničkog graditeljstva. Kod mlađe građevine kamen se slaže ravnomjerno, u alternaciji crvenkastog i bijelog krečnjaka. Spojnice su dersovane a zatim su preko vlažnog maltera povučene oštre fuge (116, 117, 118). Ranohrišćanska bazilika se zida ujednačeno, slaganjem dužih kvadera u pravilnim redovima sa tankim spojnica bez dersovanja i fugovanja. Sjeverozapadni ugao crkve iz VI stoljeća sagrađen je na jakoj temeljnoj osnovi (146, 147). dok je zapadni zid cijelom dužinom blago iskošen, prateći konfiguraciju stijene koja mu je obezbijedila čvrstu podlogu (109, 111, 110).

U periodu IX ili X vijeka gradi se ranoromanička bazilika koja koristi dispoziciju starijeg objekta, dok se preko antičkih, kasnoantičkih

da crkvi Svetoga Tripuna: I. *Sindik, Prevlaka 1124 i 1181, Boka 24, Herceg-Novi 2004, 127-132.*

search has shown there were fragments of pillars made of finely polished marble on Prevlaka (Sl 8: 4,5). Some were also found in the layers of rubble in the sector VII, probes 6.7. We highlight a large piece of granite pillar of greenish color that for its geological characteristics fit the pillars in the church of Saint Tryphon. The most telling evidence that from Prevlaka the poles were taken away and built into the church of Saint Tryphon in 1166, is the remaining of the monolithic granite pillar mounted in front of the Church of the Holy Trinity. It was apparently set up here in the 19th century by countess Ekaterina Vlastelinovic, when renewing the church of the Holy Trinity.

The most significant archaeological evidences on the existence of basilica were found during the research in 2005. At that time, on the north side of the nave three circular footing poles were excavated (113, 114 and 115) which are located on the north side of the church, on the lower ground. There were buried in the looser layer of marl rocks, which caused their strong basing. On the south the foundation of columns are not found, except substructure of bases (127). On this side, the rock is compact, so there was no need for digging footings, but the base pillars were dug directly on the rock.

The building manner of the basilica from VI century, was preserved in the rest of the north wall of the church (101), as well as on the walls of the annex (102, 103 and 143), built along the north-east part of the basilica. This chamber, with tiled floor bricks measuring 30 x 30 cm, was probably used as a hidden room. The side wall of hiding-room (sagrestia) was parallel with the northern wall of the church and was made in the same manner. The method of stacking blocks is different from the way of early Romanesque architecture; if we compare the masonry of the apse and hiding-room (sagrestia) from VI century. For younger building the stone is laid

Prior Mel and noblemen of Kotor gathered residents and in this meeting on the based on the unanimous testimony of seniors decided that Tumba of Sant'Angelo (as Prevlaka was referred to in 1124) to the Church of St. Tryphon: I. *Sindik, Prevlaka 1124 i 1181, Boka 24, Herceg-Novi 2004, 127-132.*

i ranovizantijskih odaja na južnoj strani grade konaci. Priprata ove faze hrama nije pravougaona, već njen zapadni zid prati pravac zapadnog zida starije bazilike. Nastala je kad i preromanički hram u IX ili X vijeku, ukopvanjem u sloj rušenja pomješan sa paljevinom, koji se vremenski opredjeljuje u početak VII vijeka. Materijal na osnovu kojeg možemo da izvučemo ovo datovanje nije brojan, ali je pronađeno nekoliko desetina ulomaka ranovizantijske grnčarije, prvenstveno amfora tipa Late Roman 2 (tip Yassi Ada).

#### *Ranovizantijska kuhinjska keramika*

U sloju 2 pronađena je karakteristična kuhinjska grnčarija rađena na sporom vitlu, bez ukrasa. To su niži lonci sa dvije ravne drše rađeni od gline sa dodatkom kvarca i datuju se u kraj VI i VII vijek (T 11: 2, 3, 4, 6-10). Lonci VI stoljeća su trbušastog tijela, blago izvučenog oboda, povijenog prema unutra. Pravljeni su od dobro prečišćene i kvalitetno pečene gline kojoj je dodat sitan kvarc. Ovakvi lonci su pronađeni u nekim obližnjim ranovizantijskim lokalitetima, kao npr. unutar utvrđenja u Samogradu<sup>43</sup> ili Baru.<sup>44</sup> Najbolje su datovani u oblasti Akvisa u utvrđenjima: Kovilovo Grad, Rajevac, Radujevac-Čataće, Prahovo i Mokriška Stijena.<sup>45</sup> Sudeći po podvodnim nalazima ova grupa keramike može da se datuje i do IX vijeka.<sup>46</sup> Drugu grupu čine lonci rađeni na brzom vitlu, izvijenog oboda i vrata, naglašene usne i zdepastog oblika. Rađeni su od gline sa sitnim zrcima kvarca, svijetlo mrke boje pečenja. U trećoj grupi su nešto viši lonci, kraćih oboda rađenih grublje sa zrcima kalcita, spolja sa vodornim plitko urezanim linijama (T 11: 11-18).<sup>47</sup>

#### *Amfore VIII –XI vijeka*

Tokom VII-VIII vijeka pojavljuju se tzv *globularne amfore* (T 10:20-23,25, 26), koje se

43 Đ. Mrkobrad, A. Jovanović 1989, Samograd-arheološka istraživanja, Novopazarški Zbornik 13, Novi Pazar 1989.

44 Zagarčanin 2013, 27-42

45 Đ. Janković, Podunavski deo Akvisa u VI i početkom VII veka, Beograd 1981: TI, TII, TIII, T VI 1-3, TIV, TVII 4, 3-13

46 Janković 2007, 41

47 Ibidem. op. cit. 41

evenly and with alternating reddish and white limestone. The joints are pointed and then drawn over the wet mortar by trowel of a sharp joints (116, 117, 118). The north-west corner of the basilica is based on strong foundation basis (146, 147), while the western wall is slightly skewed, following the configuration of rocks that has provided a solid substrate (109, 110, 111).

Between IX and X century, an early-Romanesque basilica had started to be built that uses the disposition of an older building while over the ancient, late Roman and early Byzantine chambers in the south, the monastery dormitories were built. In some places they still use the old disposition of the Roman building, nevertheless, they largely conceptualize the area according to their needs.

The narthex of the temple is not rectangular, but the south and west walls are oblique in the direction of the north wall and the direction of the west wall of the nave. It was built probably in IX century and possibly some time later, beginning of X century (?). The western wall was dug in a layer of demolished churches from VI century, mixed with arson that could be dated at the beginning of VII century when basilica was destroyed. The material which we can get based on this dating is not numerous, but several dozens of fragments of early Byzantine pottery was found, primarily Late Roman amphora 2 (type Yassi Ada).

#### *Early Byzantine Kitchen pottery*

The characteristic kitchen pottery made on a slow wheel, undecorated was found in the layer 2. These are lower pots with two flat handles made of clay with the addition of quartz. They have been dated to the end of the VI and VII century (T 11: 2, 3, 4, 6-10). Pots of the VI-VII century are of the belly body, modestly pulled out brim, curved toward inside. They were being made from well refined and quality burnt clay to which tiny quartz was added. All these pots are located on many early-Byzantium localities, particularly inside of fortresses. In Samograd

proizvode u velikim produkcijskim centrima i na istoku i na zapadu Mediterana. Taj termin je nastao skoro i bazira se na proizvodnji poznatih kasnoantičkih istočnih amfora za transport vina, kao što su Late Roman 2, Late Roman 13 i Yassi Ada, kao i zapadnih, afričkih proizvoda, sa umbonastim dnom i tzv. Castrum Pertti tipovima.<sup>48</sup> Ovdje su česte u podmorju, oko ostrva Prevlaka, gdje je nađeno nekoliko karakterističnih komada. U Baru ih ima na trikonhosu i Velikom Pijesku.<sup>49</sup> U Svaču su pronađeni u okviru funeralnog kompleksa iz VIII vijeka, što je još nepublikovano. Fragment amfore pronađen na Prevlaci (T 10: 26) koji pripada tipu globularnih amfora VIII stoljeća je identičan kao i tipovi amfora koji se mogu sresti u Comachiu<sup>50</sup>, kao i u slojevima datovanim novcem Justinijana II (705.-711) pronađenim tokom iskopavanja Ravene, a koje su veoma slične amforama tipa Krip-ta Balbi.<sup>51</sup> Globularnim amforama VIII stoljeća pripadaju i drške T 10: 21, 23.

#### *Amfore tipa Otranto I i II*

Velikom broju nalaza pripadaju ulomci amfora rađenih u Južnoj Italiji. Nalažene su u skoro svim sektorima na prostoru manastira, a poslednja iskopavanja su ih evidentirala i u sek-48 C.Negreli, Towards a definition od early medieval pottery markers: amphorae and othervessels in the Adriatic region, From sea to another trading places in the European and Mediterranean Early Middle ages, proceedings of the International Conference Comacchio 27th-29th march 2009, edit by S. Gelichi and Richard Hodges, 401, sl.6: 1-5; C. Negreli, Produzione, circolazione e consumo tra VI eIX secolo: dal territorio frl Padovatero a Comachio, Comachio ed il suo territorio tra la tarda antichita e l'alto medioevo, Uomini territorio e culto dal l'antichita all alto medioevo, a cura di Sauro Gelichi, Comachio 2007.455, sl.17: 1-12

49 M. Zagarčanin, Kasnoantička i ranovizantska svjedočanstva na prostoru Bara, u monografiji Gelichi, S., Zagračanin, M., 2014. , STORIE DI UNA CITTÀ. Stari Bar tra antichità ed epoca moderna attraverso le ricerche archeologiche, STARI BAR 5., Archeologia - Insegnamento di Archeologia Medievale. Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici. Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia; vii i: M. Zagarčanin, Ranohrišćanska crkva na Velikom Pijesku, Bar 2012.

50 C. Negrelli 2007, 455, sl.17: 1-12.

51 E.Cirelli, Anfore globulari a Classe nell'alto Medioevo, V Congresso Nazionale di Archeologia Medievale, a cura di G. Volpe, P. Favia, Firenze 2009, sl. 4,2.

<sup>43</sup>, in Bar.<sup>44</sup> They are dated the best in the region of Akvisa in following fortresses: Kovilovo Grad, Rajevac, Radujevac - Čatace, Prahovo and Mokrinska Stijena .<sup>45</sup> The pots are made on the fast wheel and according to the analogies with the underwater sites of VII-IX century they have been dated in the wide time span. <sup>46</sup> Second group consists of pots with a curved rim and neck, with emphasized lips and stocky shape. They are made of clay with tiny grains of quartz, light brown baking. The third group consists of slightly higher pots, short-brimmed, made of coarse grains of calcite, and from outside with a horizontal shallow engraved lines(T 11: 11-18).<sup>47</sup>

#### *Amphorae of VII -XI century*

During VII-VIII century the so-called *globular amphorae* occur (T 10:20-23,25, 26), which are produced by large production centers in the east and in the west of the Mediterranean. This term was created recently and is based on the production of the famous late antique eastern amphorae for transporting wine, such as the Late Roman 2, Late Roman 13 and Yassi Ada, as well as Western, African products, with umbo bottom and the so called Castrum Pertti types.<sup>48</sup> In this region they are common in the offshore around the island of Prevlaka where there were several distinctive pieces found. In Bar they are to be found in trikonhos and Veliki Pijesak.<sup>49</sup>

43 D. Mrkobrad, A.Jovanović 1989, Samograd-arheološka istraživanja, Novopazarski Zbornik 13, Novi Pazar 1989, 1-3; T4, 3-4, 6)

44 Zagarčanin 2013, 27-42

45 Đ. Janković, Podunavski deo Akvisa u VI i početkom VII veka, Beograd 1981: TI,TII, TIII, T VI 1-3,TIV, TVII 4, 3-13

46 Janković 2007, 41.

47 Ibidem. op. cit. 41

48 C.Negreli, Towards a definition od early medieval pottery markers: amphorae and othervessels in the Adriatic region, From sea to another trading places in the European and Mediterranean Early Middle ages, proceedings of the International Conference Comacchio 27th-29th march 2009, edit by S. Gelichi and Richard Hodges, 401, sl.6: 1-5; C. Negreli, Produzione, circolazione e consumo tra VI eIX secolo: dal territorio frl Padovatero a Comachio, Comachio ed il suo territorio tra la tarda antichita e l'alto medioevo, Uomini territorio e culto dal l'antichita all alto medioevo, a cura di Sauro Gelichi, Comachio 2007.455, sl.17: 1-12.

49 M. Zagarčanin, Kasnoantička i ranovizantska svje-



toru IV, VII i u sektoru IX gdje je otkopana velika količina ulomaka. Za njih se pogrešno misli da pripadaju ranom IX stoljeću, i da se javljaju u slojevima zatrpanim saracenskim pohodom 840. ili 866<sup>52</sup>, iz razloga jer su prilično mlađe od ovog perioda. Karakteristične su po profilisanim ručkama koje nadvisuju obod (T 10: 10, 19), dobrom pečenju i glini crvenkasto-oker do bjeličasto-oker boje, a na prelomu su ružičastih tonova. Spoljnja površina im je narebrena, dok se po ramenu se uvijek nalazi urezana vijugava linija. Manji broj pripada starijem tipu Otranto I (T 10: 10, 19) i javljaju se u kontesktima sa kraja X i početka XI vijeka.<sup>53</sup> Veći broj pripada mlađoj, prelaznoj varijanti pod nazivom Otranto II (T 10: 11-19), i datuju se do kraja XI vijeka.<sup>54</sup> Ova podvrsta je najčešći tip vizantijskih amfora sa iskopavanja u Otrantu.<sup>55</sup>

\*

Po svemu sudeći na Prevlaci je postojala manja vila i u vrijeme kasnog helenizma, ali o veličini i njenom obimu ne znamo skoro ništa. Novac ilirskog kralja Balajosa iz 168 godine prije nove ere ukazuje da bi ovaj objekat poticao najkasnije iz II vijeka prije nove ere, o čemu svjedoči i nekoliko fragmenata crnofirnisovane keramike ovog perioda. Negdje sredinom I vijeka bogati rimski kolonista ovdje gradi veliki reprezentativni objekat, čiju koncepciju zasad možemo samo da naslutimo. Objekat je smješten uz samu rivu, na zapadnoj strani, sa odajama pavimentisanim mozaicima, a vjerovatno i porticima, koji su se skoro dodirivali sa morem. Na osnovu tragova arhitekture i otkopanih pokretnih nalaza zaključujemo da je građevina sa dvorištima i ostalim objektima obuhvatala prostor ne manji od oko 4500 m<sup>2</sup> (sektori II, III, IV, VII, VIII, IX i X). U blizini se obrazuje nekropola sa spaljenim pokojnicima, o čemu imamo niz epigrafskih podataka, a okolina, prebogata rimskim materijalom, upućuje na opravdanu pretpostavku o Prevlaci kao nukleusu Akruvijuma iz čuvenog Naturalis historiae VIII, Plinija

52 Janković 2007, 46.

53 P. Arthur et al, Excavation at Otranto, vol. II: Finds, editors Francesco D'Andria and David Whithouse, Università degli studi d'Leccce, 1992., str. 205, 206, sl. 7.2: 819, 820, 821, 822, 823:

54 P.Arthur et al, 1992, 207-209, sl. 7.3: 827, 828, 828.

55 P. Arthur et al, 1992, 209.

During excavation of Svač there was dozen fragments of globular amphorae dated in VIII century, but stil unpublished. Frgment of an amphorae (T 10: 26) which belongs to the globular type from VIII century is identical as several amphoras that has been found in Comachio<sup>50</sup>, as well as in layers dated by the coins Iustinian II (705-711) during excavations of Ravenna, which are very similar types of amphorae Crypta Balbi.<sup>51</sup> Globular amphorae of VIII century are also the handles T 10: 21, 23.

#### *Amphorae Otranto types I and II*

The fragments of the amphorae made in South Italy are most part of a great number of findings. They have been found whitin all sectors of monastery area and last excavations marked them in sector IV VII and IX where a large amount of fragments of amphorae was found. They have been mistakenly considered to be early IX century, and that they occur in layers of backfilled Saracen battle 840 or 866<sup>52</sup>, because they are considered to be younger than this period. They have a characteristic of molded handles above the rim, good baking and reddish-ocher to white-ocher color of clay, and on the ends of rosy tones. The outer surface is ribbed, while on the shoulder there are always carved sinuous lines. A smaller number of fragments belong to older type of Otranto I (T 10: 10, 19) dated to the end of X and beggining of XI century<sup>53</sup>, and to a larger extent to a younger transitional model of the type Otranto II appear in contexts from the end of X and through XI

dočanstva na prostoru Bara, u monografiji Gelichi, S., Zagarčanin, M., 2014., STORIE DI UNA CITTÀ. Stari Bar tra antichità ed epoca moderna attraverso le ricerche archeologiche, STARI BAR 5., Archeologia - Insegnamento di Archeologia Medievale. Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici. Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia; vii i: M. Zagarčanin, Ranohrišćanska crkva na Velikom Pijesku, Bar 2012.

50 C.Negreli 2007, 455, sl.17: 1-12.

51 E.Cirelli, Anfore globulari a Classe nell'alto Medioevo, V Congresso Nazionale di Archeologia Medievale, a cura di G. Volpe, P. Favia, Firenze 2009, sl. 4.2.

52 Janković 2007, op. cit. 46.

53 P. Arthur et al, Excavation at Otranto, vol. II: Finds, editors Francesco D'sndria and David Whithouse, Università degli studi d'Leccce, 1992., str. 205, 206, sl. 7.2: 819, 820, 821, 822, 823:

Starijeg (23/24-79 nove ere),<sup>56</sup> gdje se pominje kao „Municipum Civium Romanorum“. Ova rimska vila je strahovito postradala u prvoj polovini II vijeka. O tome šta je uzrok ovolikom strdanju ne možemo ništa određenije reći, ali prema materijalu koji je goreo, i koga ima u ogromnim količinama, možemo samo da nagađamo o određenim nemirima između pridošlih Rimljana i autohtonog stanovništva, a što je ostalo nezabilježeno u istorijskim izvorima. Ista situacija je i na lokalitetu Mirišta u Petrovcu gdje je vatra progutala vilu rustiku u jednom mahu, ostavljajući za sobom slojeve i materijal nagorelih površina.<sup>57</sup> Izgleda da se i u Dokleji dogodilo nešto slično, ali tu pretpostavku možemo da izvedemo na veoma malom uzorku u odnosu na obimnost grada.<sup>58</sup> Vila nastavlja da živi tokom III vijeka ali je materijal veoma usitnjen i teško raspoznatljiv po fazama. Čini se kao da je sjaj i raskoš I i početka II vijeka nestao. Materijal se svodi na veliku količinu malih krhotina, a jasnih cjelina iz perioda intezivnog života u III vijeku gotovo i da nema. Krajem IV ili početkom V vijeka vila ponovo strada, ali ovdje stradanje možda možemo da povežemo sa istorijskim činionicima: upad Gota pod Alarihom 410. npr (?), premda bi i ovu pretpostavku morali držati sa rezervom. U ovom periodu je stradala i kapela sa dvojnog grobnicom, nakon čega se u V vijeku na mjestu srednjovjekovnog sabornog hrama formira groblje sa pokojnicima sahranjenim u amforama, ispod tegula i na druge načine. U VI vijeku je ovdje morao postojati neki objekat za sveštenstvo koje je služilo velikoj bazilici, ali je količina materijala iz ovog perioda izuzetno mala. Dio kasnoantičke vile u sektoru IV bio je amenažiran u prostorije za boravak sveštenika, ali je teško govoriti o tome da se ovdje formirala kompleksnija kenovijalna (monaška) cjelina. Nešto malo ulomaka amfora Late Roman 1, amfora sa češnjastim urezima (LRA2), fragment amfore tipa Gaza (LRA4), nekoliko komada sjevernoafričkih cilindričnih amfora (Keay 52) i po koji fragment svetiljki, isuviše malo dokazuje opravdanost pretpostavke da je ovdje već bila formirana ma-

century.<sup>54</sup> This sub type is the most common type of Byzantine amphorae from Otranto excavations.<sup>55</sup>

\*

Judging according to everything there was a smaller villa in Prevlaka also in time of late Hellenism, but we do not know almost anything about its size and its volume. The money of Illyrian king Balajos from 168 B.C. points out that this edifice would originate at the latest from the II<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., whereof testifies also several fragments of black varnished ceramics of this period. Somewhere in the middle of the I<sup>st</sup> century the Roman colonist builds here a large representative object, which conception we can only portend for now. The object is located near and along the coast, on the western side, with rooms with mosaics pavement, and possibly also with porticos, which had almost been in touch with the sea. On the strength of traces of the architecture and excavated movable findings, we conclude that the building with courtyards and other objects encompassed a space not smaller of about 4500 m<sup>2</sup> (sectors II, III, IV, VII, VII, IX and X). In the vicinity the necropolis is created with burned deceased, whereof we have a line of epigraphic data, and the surroundings, very rich with Roman material, refers to reasonable assumption about Prevlaka as the nucleus of Aqrivium, describes for the first time from Roman historians Plinie Elder (23/24-79 AD)<sup>56</sup>, who mentioned it in "Historia Naturalis III" as a Municipum Civium Romanorum. This Roman villa terribly suffered in the first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century. Thereof what is the cause of such a suffering we cannot say anything more specific, but according to the material that were burning, and which is in enormous quantities, we can only to guess about certain disturbances between newcomers Romans and autochthonous inhabitants, and what has remained unrecorded in historical sources. The reason for this would be a plague or discontent of autochthonous inhabitants whose rebellion maybe was not suppressed to the end in Octavian's campaigns in

56 C. Plinii Secundi, Naturalis historiae libri VIII

57 M. Zagarčanin 2013, 209

58 I. Grujić, Keramika II veka, Nova antička Duklja IV, Podgorica 2013, 19-53.

54 P. Arthur et. al. 1992, 205, 206, sl. 7.2: 819, 820, 821, 822, 823:

55 P. Arthur 1992, 209

56 C. Plinii Secundi, Naturalis historiae libri VIII.

nastirska cjelina. Bez novca, bez predmeta koji su opsluživali svakodnevna bogoslužjenja bez veće količine materijala, mi ne možemo da prihvatimo tezu o monaškom životu na Prevlaci u VI vijeku, ali da se radi o važnosti mjesta, o razvijenom hrišćanskom kultu, naslućuje reprezentativnost velike bazilike sa mermernim kolonama, ukrašenim tranzenama, kapitelima i djelovima oltarskih pregrada, stradali oko 614. godine upadom Avara na prostor Jadranske obale i priobalja.<sup>59</sup> Ustaljenu tezu o „tamnom dobu“ tokom druge polovine VII i kroz cijeli VIII vijek postepeno razvedravaju podaci sa slojevima u kojima se pojavljuju tzv. globularne amfore vizantijske proizvodnje. One se nalaze skupa sa slovenskom grnčarijom, dok je u obližnjem podmorju nađeno takođe nekoliko desetina ovakvih amfora, što svjedoči da je slovenski živalj normalno funkcionisao sa romejskim, a da su ulje i vino redovno pristizali na ostrvsko pristanište. O tome kakvo je ustrojstvo bilo na ostrvu ne možemo sa sigurnošću kazati. Pojavljuje se romejska grnčarija, lonci sa dvije drške, ali i lonci rađeni gnjetanjem i ukrašeni valovicama tipični za Slovene. Najkasnije u X vijeku ovdje nastaje manastir, sa dvorištem i crkvom koja ima centralnu polukružnu apsidu i manje spoljne apside sa strana, spolja pravougaone a iznutra kružne.

Manastir je tipična koncepcija benediktinskog manastira, sa klaustrom okruženim konacima. Kompleks ima i veliki zvonik, cisternu, trpezariju u koju se ulazi na gornji sprat sa stepeništa (koje je kasnije zatvoreno) sa kojeg se ulazilo i kroz portal na južnom dijelu crkve. Ovakvih koncepcija ima mnogo, i sve su rađene po ustaljenoj shemi. Jedna takva je Ratac, koji je nešto mlađi ali sa identičnom dispozicijom objekata. U XIII vijeku Sveti Sava obnavlja manastir koji je zapustio najvjerovatnije u drugoj polovini 11. vijeka, a razlog njegovog zapušćivanja ne znamo. Kao što smo naveli, u XII vijeku ne postoji nikakav manastir na ovom

59 Istodobna stradanja početkom V vijeka i na početku VII vijeka zabeležena su ranohrišćanskim lokalitetima na Velikom Pijesku: M. Zagarčanin, Ranohrišćanska crkva na Velikom Pijesku, Bar, 2008; na lokalitetu Mirišta u Petrovcu: M. Zagarčanin, op. cit. 19-58; u Dokleji: M. Živanović, D. Drašković, Keramika prostorije 3 IX, prilog poznavanju svakodnevnog života antičke Duklje, Nova antička Duklja II, Podgorica 2011, 57-96.

9 year AD, but it lasted over one century. The same situation is on the locality Mirišta in Petrovac where the fire demolished villa rustica in one stroke, leaving behind itself layers and material of singed areas.<sup>57</sup> It seems that the same similar happened in Dioclea, but we can derive this assumption on the very small sample g to the size of the city.<sup>58</sup> Villa continues to live during the III<sup>rd</sup> century, but the material is much crunched and hardly recognizable by phases. It seems like the glow and luxury of the I<sup>st</sup> and the beginning of the II<sup>nd</sup> century disappeared. The material is brought down to the large quantity of small fragments, but there are hardly any clear entireties from the period of intensive life in the III<sup>rd</sup> century, At the end of the IV<sup>th</sup> or at the beginning of the V<sup>th</sup> century the villa suffered again a demolition, but we can maybe connect this suffering here with historical facts: intrusion of Goths under Alarih in 410 AD (?), although we would also must keep this assumption with reserve. In this period also a chapel with double crypt suffered devastation, afterwards in the V<sup>th</sup> century on the place of medieval cathedral the cemetery was formed with deceased persons buried in amphora, bellow the teguls and in other manners. Here in the VI<sup>th</sup> century some object had to exist for clergymen who served in the great basilica, but the quantity of material from that period is very small. The part of late Antique villa in the sector IV was arranged into the rooms for staying of priests, but it is hard to speak hereof that a more complex canonical (monastic) entirety was formed there. A little quantity of fragments of amphora Late Roman 1, amphora with combed notched (LRA2), fragment of amphora type Gaza (LRA5), several pieces of North African cylindrical amphora (Keay 52) and a few fragments of of lamps, is too small to prove the reasonability of the assumption that the monastery entirety had been already formed here. Without money, without objects which served for everyday religious service without greater quantity of material, we cannot accept the thesis on monastic life on Prevlaka in the VI<sup>th</sup> century, but that this is a matter of the importance

57 M. Zagarčanin 2013, 209.

58 I. Grujić, Keramika II veka, Nova antička Duklja IV, Podgorica 2013, 19-53.

mjestu. Ustoličenjem Zetske mitropolije gradi se nov arhitektonski koncept crkve, sa kupolom, ojačan spoljnim kontraforima, a čitava unutrašnjost se živopiše. Iako postoje fragmenti starijih fresaka, možda iz VII vijeka, čini se da benediktinska bazilika nema živopis, što je dokazano u poslednjim istraživanjima, jer se na ogromnoj količini šteta nailazi na veliki broj fresaka koje pripadaju slikarstvu 13. vijeka. Centar zetskog pravoslavlja i čuvena Svetomiholjska metohija strada nasilno srednom 15. vijeka. Manastir se razgrađuje, a velika količina gotovog materijala se odnosi za gradnju drugih manastira i crkava po Boki, kao što je npr. obližnji franjevački samostan Gospa od Milosti.

of the place, on developed Christian cult a hint is given by the representativeness of the big basilica with marble columns, decorated with tranzenas, capitels and parts of altar partitions, which suffered around year 614. by intrusion of Avars on the area of the Adriatic coast and littoral. <sup>59</sup>The usual thesis on „dark age” during the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> and throughout entire 8<sup>th</sup> century is gradually cleared up by the data with layers in which so called globular amphora of Byzantine production appear. They are located together with Slavic pottery, while in the nearby underwater also several tenths of such amphora were found, what witness that the Slavic residents functioned normal with byzantines, but that the oil and wine were ordinarily arriving on the island quay. Hereof what was the organization on the island we cannot say with confidence? There is the appearance of Byzantine pottery, pots with two handles, but also the pots manufactured by pressing and decorated with waves typical for Slovenes. At the latest in the second half of the IX<sup>th</sup> century a monastery appears here, with courtyard and a church which has a central semicircle apse and smaller external apses on sides, rectangular from outside and circled from inside. The monastery is a typical conception of Benedictine monastery, with claustro surrounded by overnight shelters. The complex has got also a big bell tower, cistern, dining room in which is entering on the upper floor from the stairway (which was closed later) by which was entered also through the portal on the south part of the church. There are many of such conceptions, and all of them were built according to usual scheme. One of such is Ratac, which is somewhat younger, but with identical disposition of objects. In the XIII<sup>th</sup> century Saint Sava renews the monastery which he had neglected the most probably in the second half of the XI<sup>th</sup> century, and we do not know the reason of its neglecting. As we have mentioned,

<sup>59</sup> In the same period (beginning of V century and beginning of VII century) there was an enormous huge destruction on Late antique villa's Mirišta, Veliki Pijesak, Prevlaka and in the town Doklea: M. Zagarčanin, Ranohrišćanska crkva na Velikom Pijesku, Bar; M. Zagarčanin, op. cit. 19-58; M. Živanović, D. Drašković, Keramika prostorije 3 IX, prilog poznavanju svakodnevnog života antičke Duklje, New antique Doclea, Podgorica 2011, 57.-96.



there is no monastery on this place in the XII<sup>th</sup> century. By appointing of the Zeta metropolitan's residence, a new architectonic concept of church is being built, with cupola, reinforced by external contrafors, and the whole interior is being picturesque. Although there are fragments of older frescos, maybe from the VII<sup>th</sup> century, it seems that the benediction basilica has no picturesque, what was proved in last researches, because we can come across in the enormous quantity of barren to a great number of frescos which belong to the art of painting of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Center of Zeta's Orthodoxy and famous Saint Michael metohia suffered violently in the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The monastery is being dissembled, and the great quantity of ready material is being moved away for the construction of other monasteries and churches throughout Boka, as it is for example nearby Franciscan monastery Lady of Mercy.

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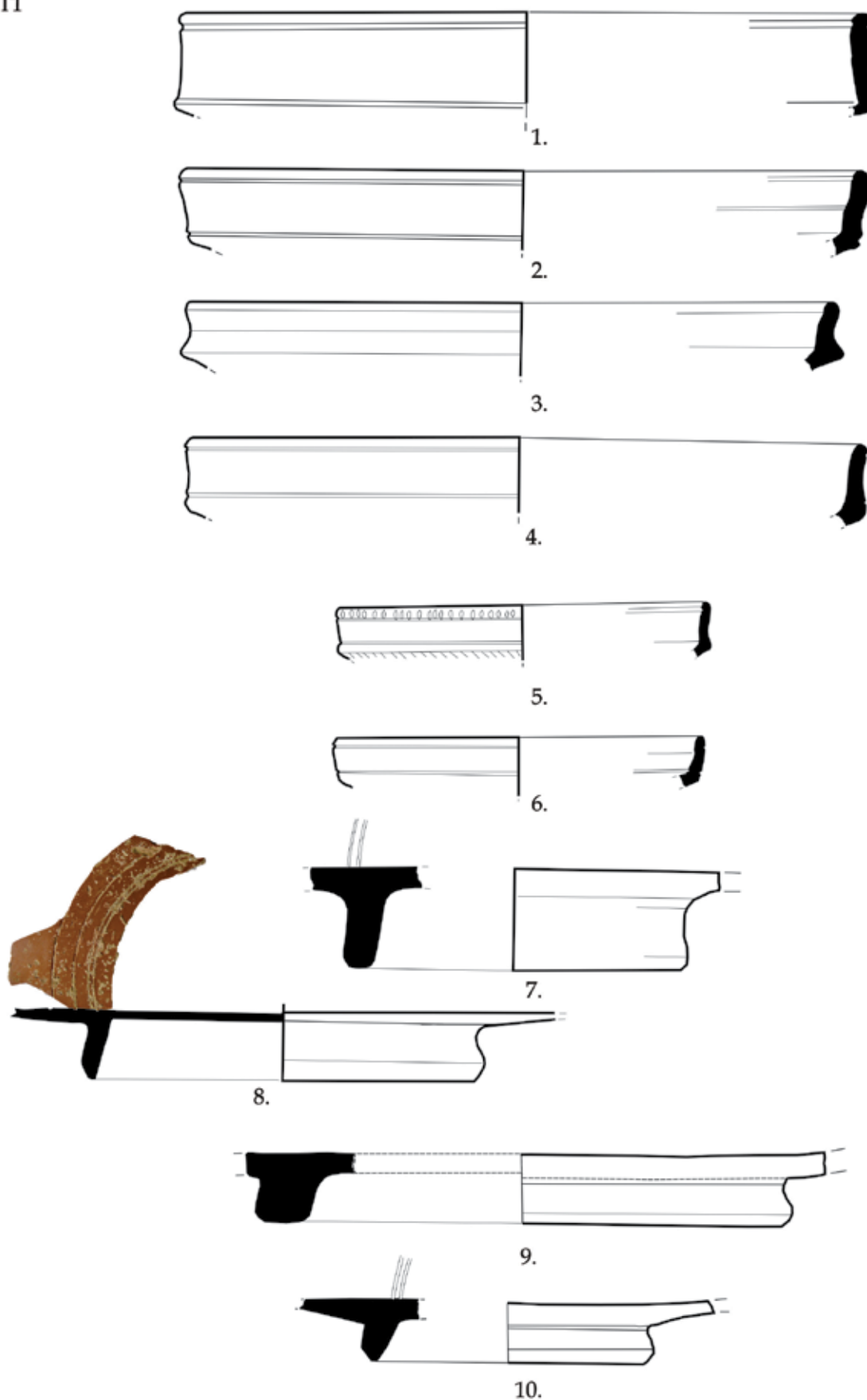
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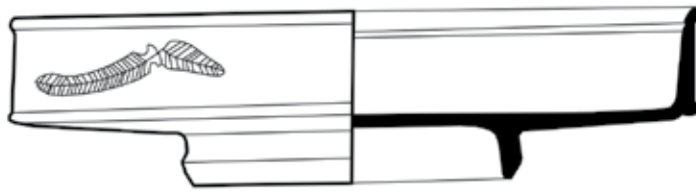
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T 2



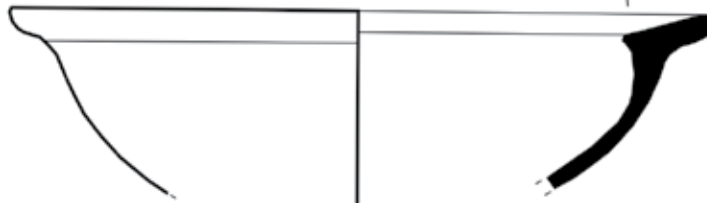
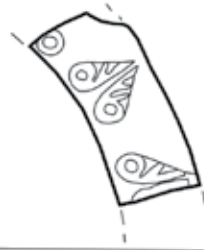
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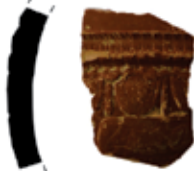
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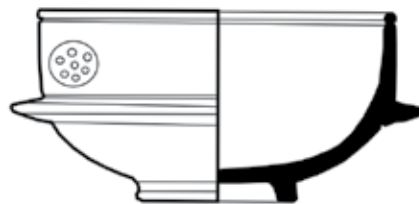
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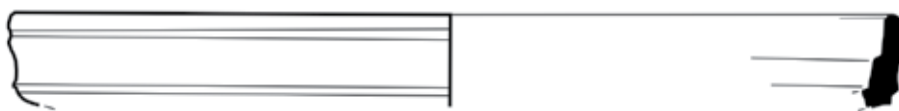
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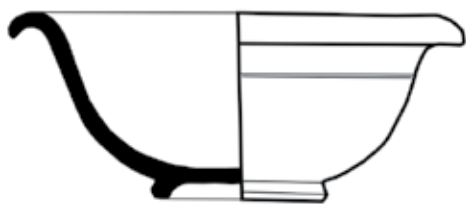
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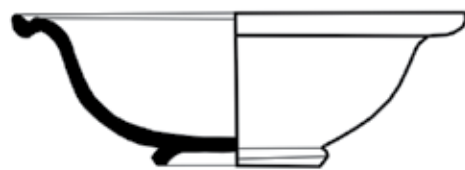
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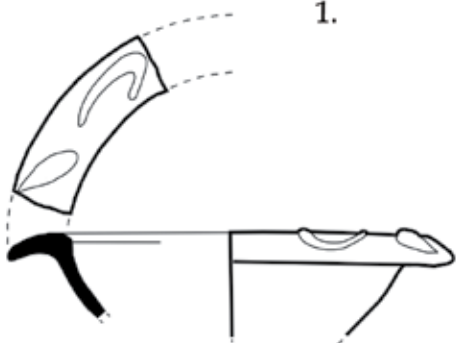
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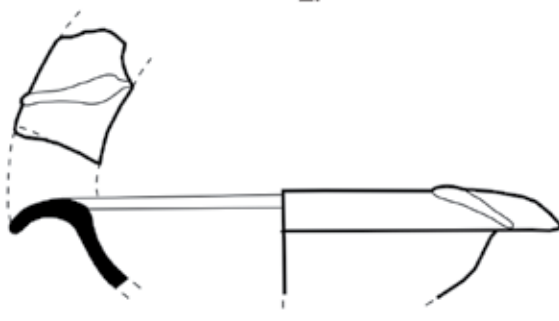
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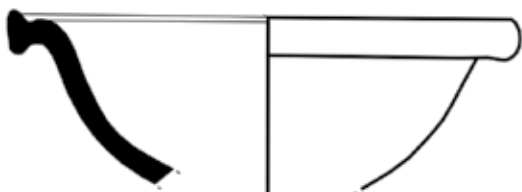
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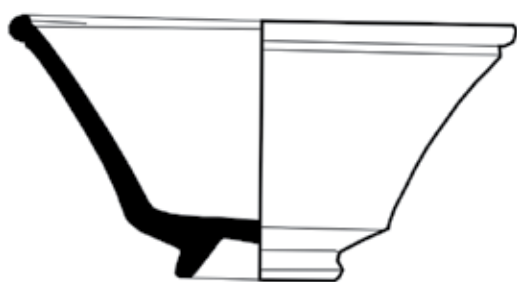
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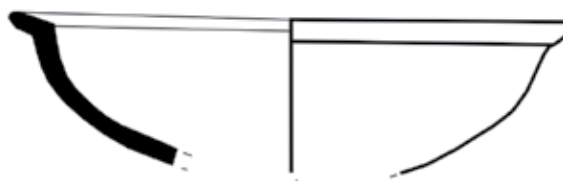
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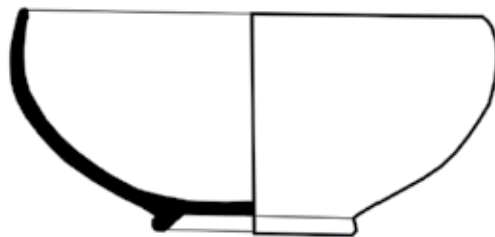
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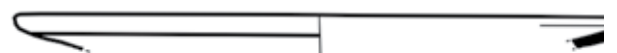
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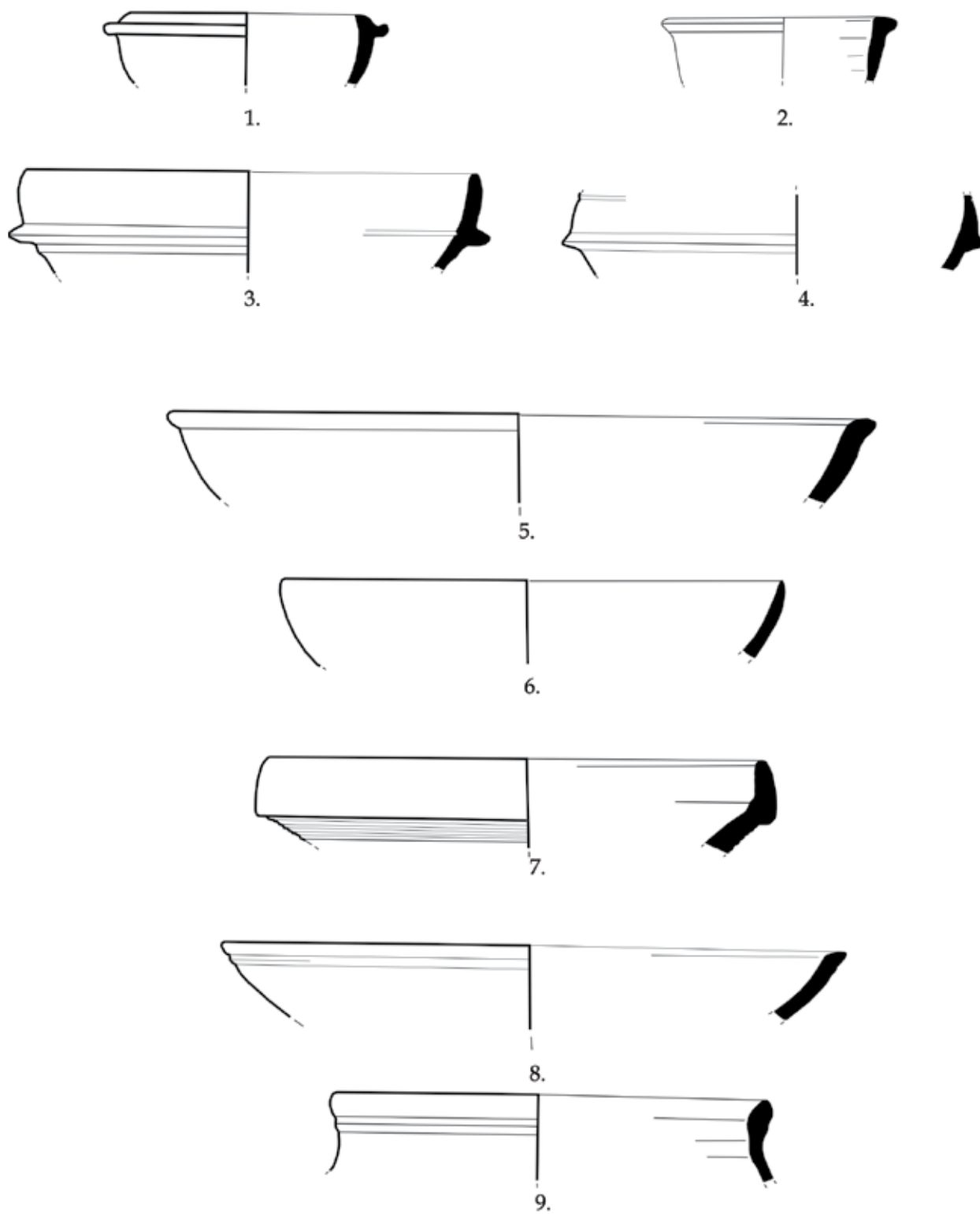
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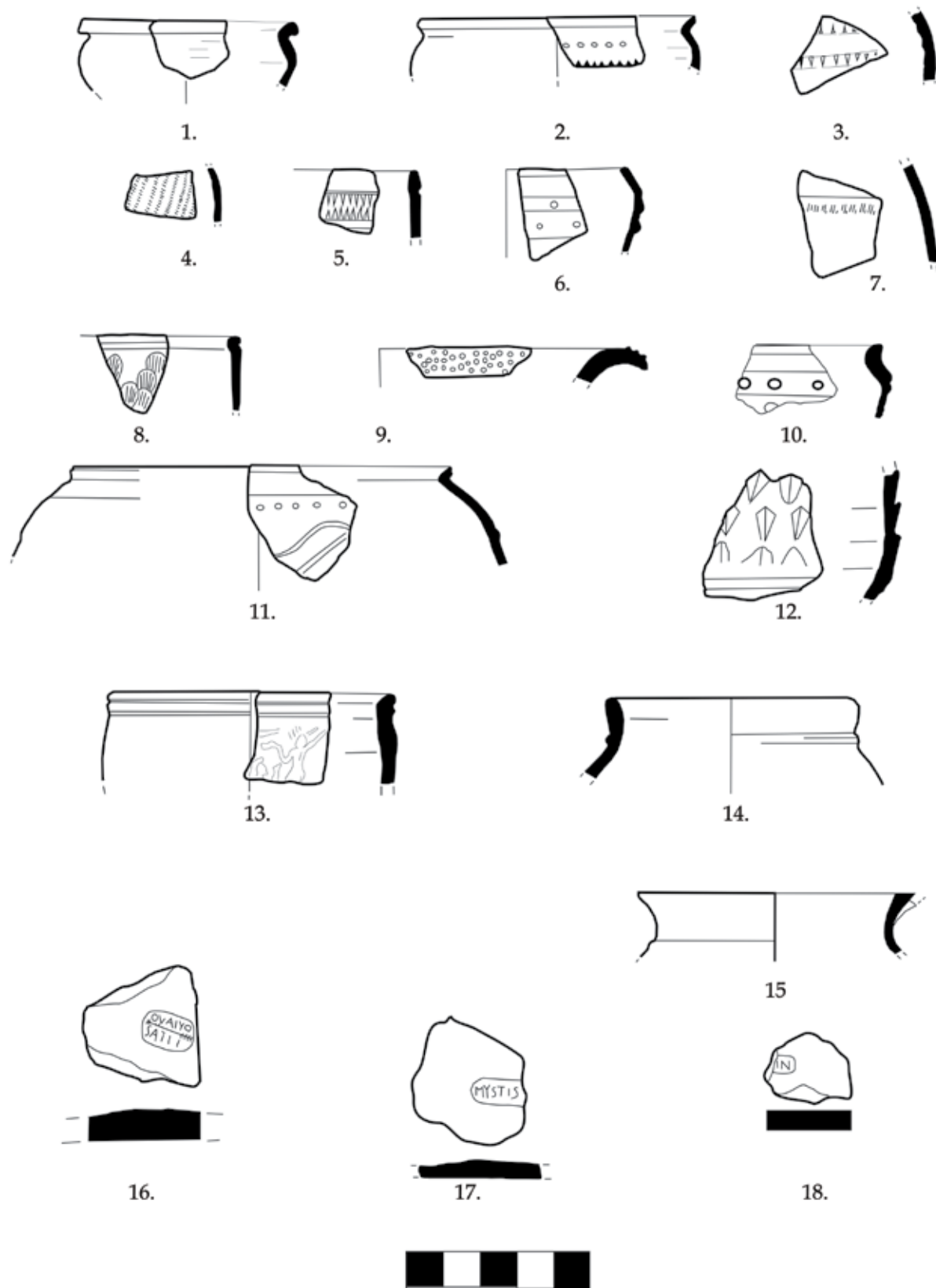


T5

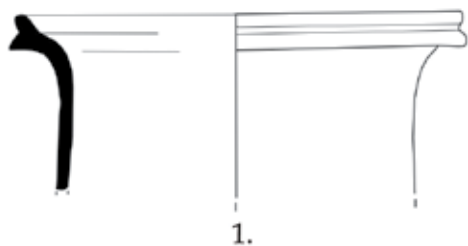




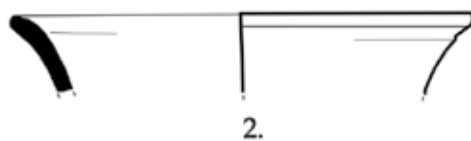
T 6



T 7



1.



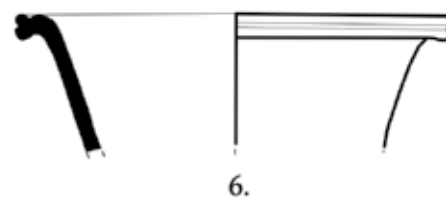
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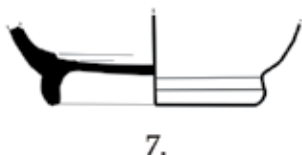
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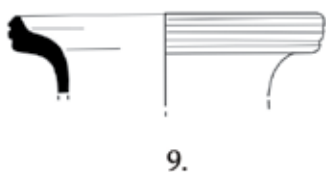
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7.



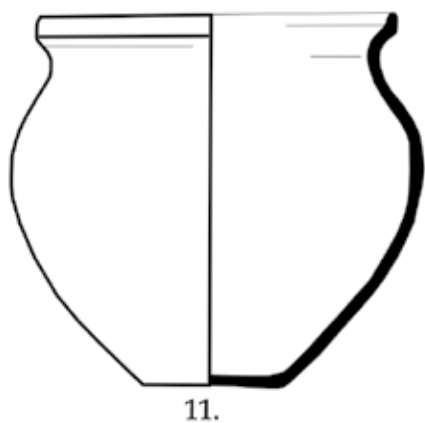
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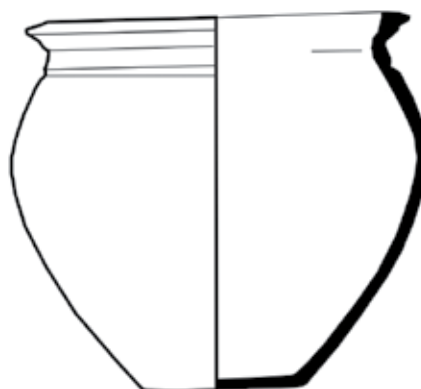
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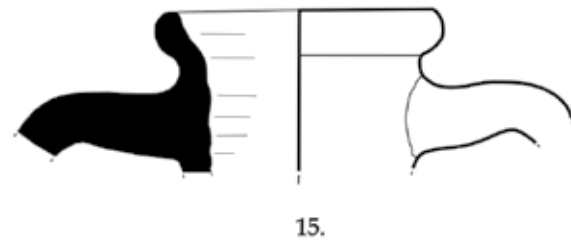
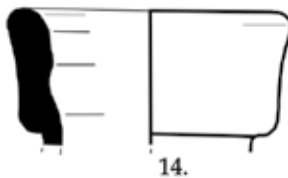
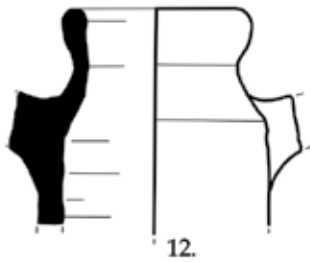
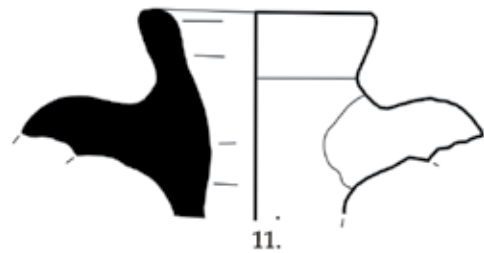
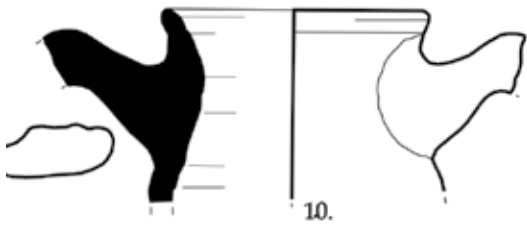
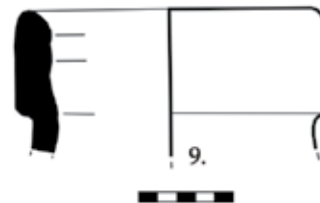
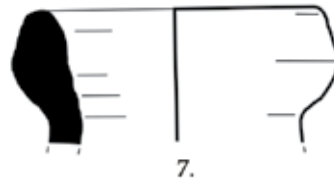
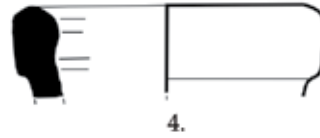
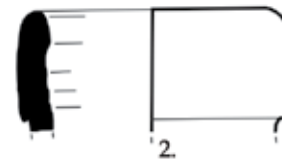
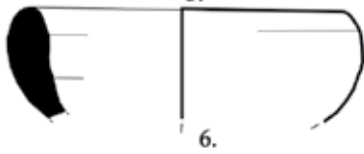
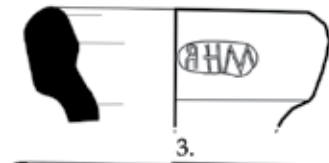
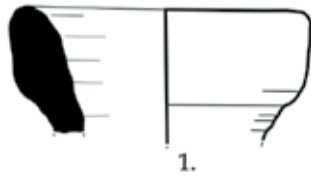
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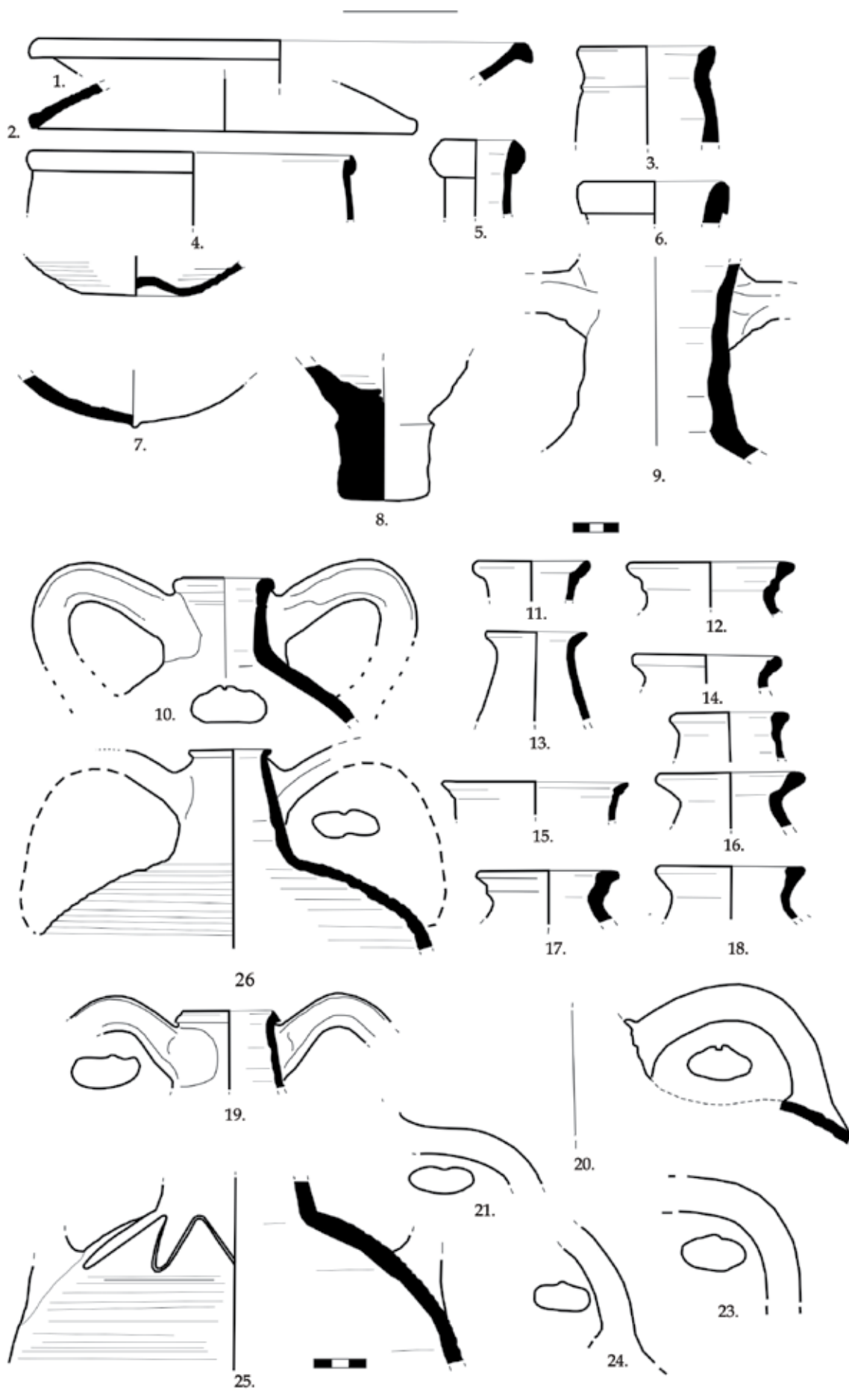
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T 8

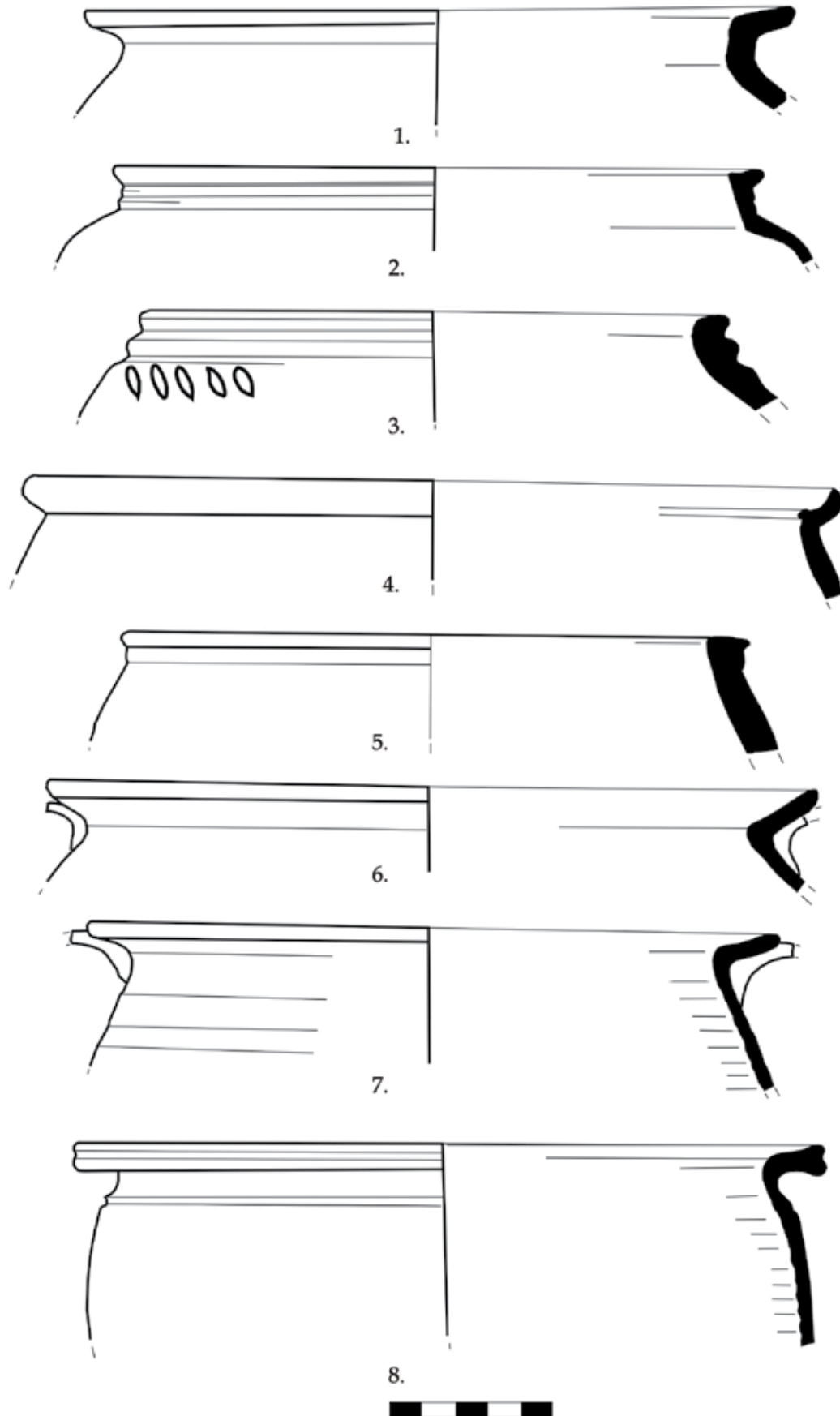


T 10

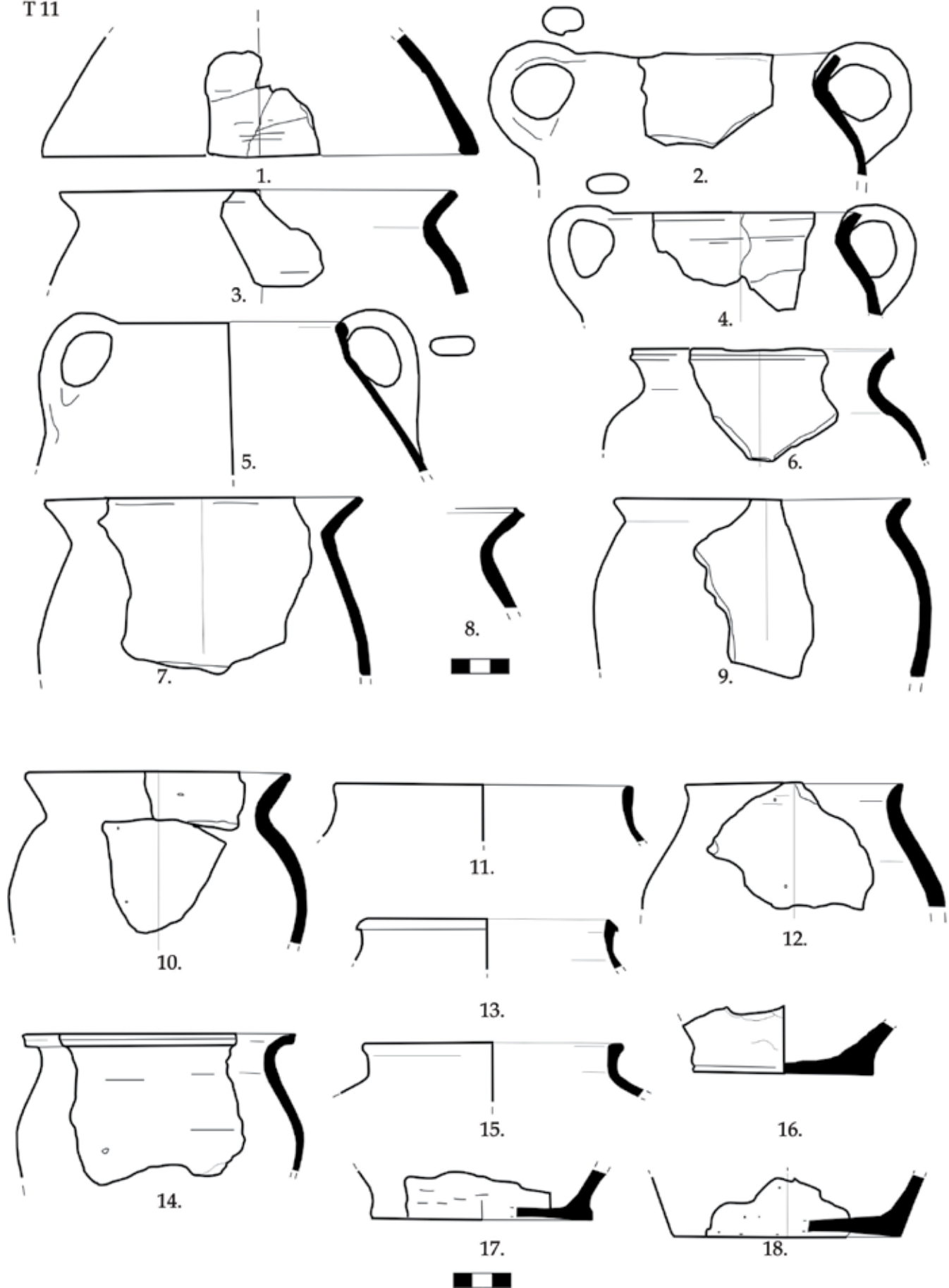




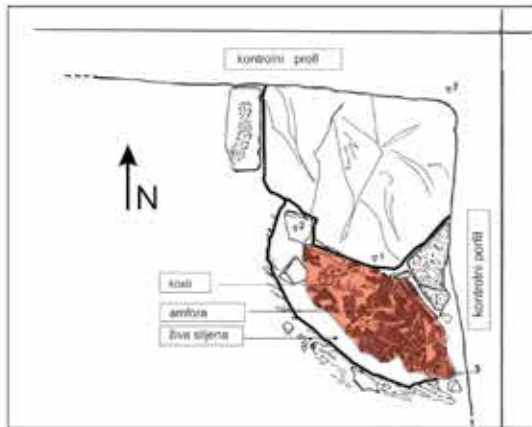
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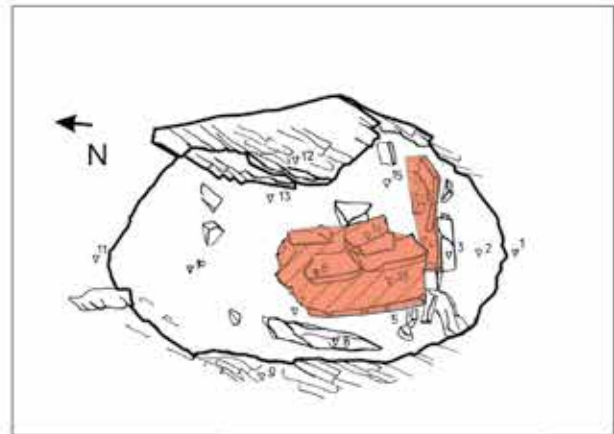
T 11



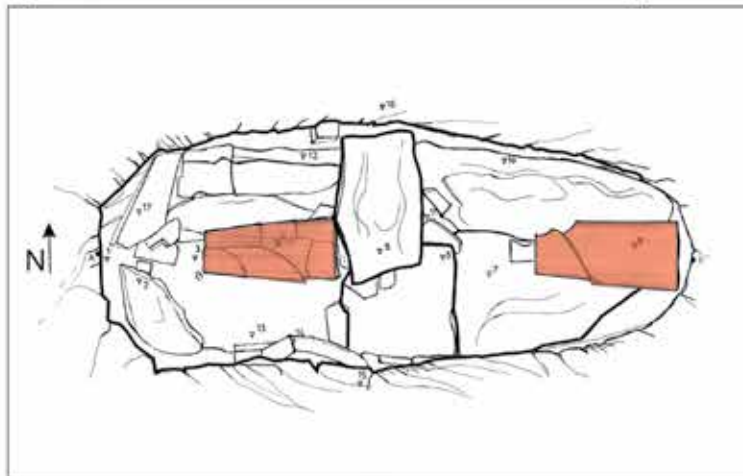
T 12



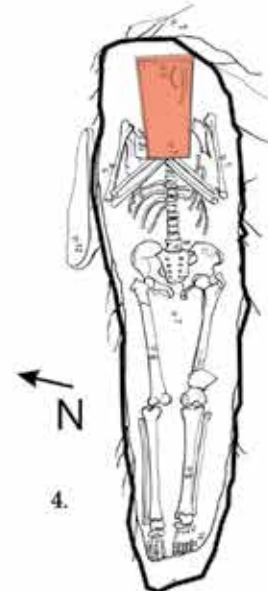
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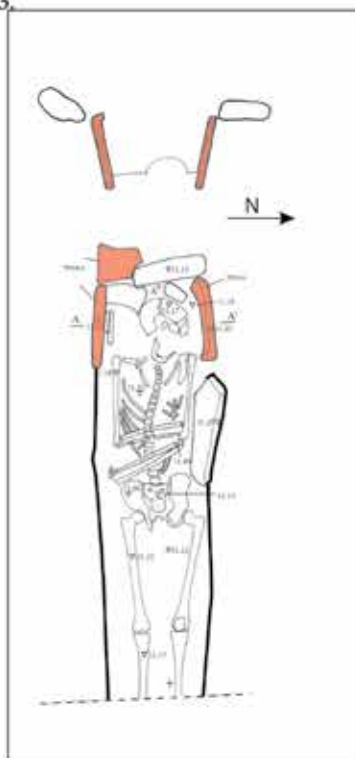
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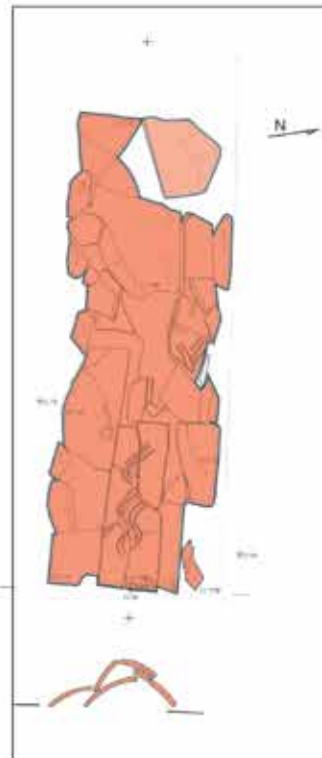
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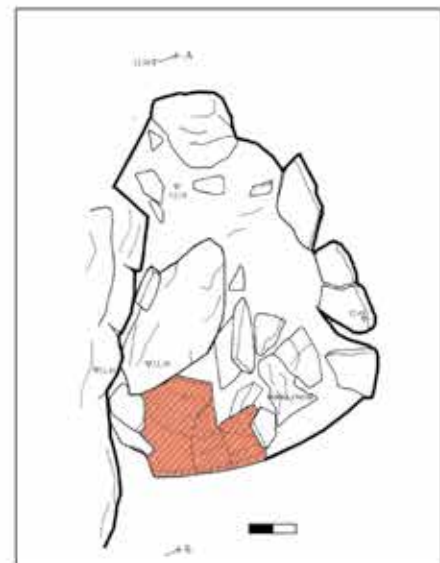
4.



5.



6.



7.