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CENTAR ZA ARHEOLOŠKA ISTRAŽIVANJA CRNE GORE PODGORICA

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U arheološkoj nauci je odavno poznato da antička Duklja, odnosno Doclea, spada u red najznačajnijih, najbolje očuvanih i najbolje istraženih rimskih lokaliteta na teritoriji Crne Gore. Duklja istovremeno predstavlja i sinonim za arheološku prošlost Crne Gore, budući da predstavlja lokalitet na kome su otpočela prva planska arheološka istraživanja i na kome je arheologija Crne Gore začela svoj razvoj.

Činjenica da se Doclea pominje relativno kasno (prvi put) kod Ptolomeja (II vijek naše ere) se racionalno objašnjava time što se grad nije nalazio na trasi antičkih puteva od kojih je jedan od Nerone preko Trebinja, Vilusa, Nikšića, Danilovgrada i Podgorice išao ka Skadru. Pored strateški kvalitetne pozicije grad svakako ima i značajnu ekonomsku ulogu, a ona se potvrđuje, između ostalog, i brojnim nalazima ostataka arhitekture i drugih artefakata iz tog perioda registrovanih duž obala Zete i u širem arealu Duklje. Jedan od takvih objekata je nedavno djelimično istražen u podgoričkom naselju Donja Gorica. Radi se o manjoj villa rustica za koju se može pretpostaviti tijesna veza sa gradskim jezgrom tj. Docleom.

Arheološka saznanja o ovom značajnom gradu rimske provincije Dalmacije, kasnije teritorijalno manje provincije Prevalis, najvećim dijelom i danas počivaju na rezultatima čak i za to doba, po riječima Stikotija, "ne sistematski obavljenih istraživanja" realizovanih karajem XIX vijeka, a pod rukovodstvom P. A. Rovinskog. Na sreću jedan tako široko obrazovan interpretator antičke arheologije, kao što je Stikoti, ostavio je do danas, a vjerovatno i još dugo vremena, neprvaziđenu interpretaciju rezultata arheoloških istraživanja i

Archaeological science has been familiar for a long time with the ancient city of Doclea and with the fact that this city is among the most significant, best preserved and most researched Roman localities in the territory of Montenegro. Doclea, at the same time, is synonymous with the archaeological past of Montenegro, because it is the locality where the first planned archaeological research was started and where Montenegrin archaeology started its development.

The fact that Doclea was first mentioned relatively late on by Ptolomey (2nd century A.D.) has been explained by the fact that the town was not situated on the main ancient highways, one of which comes from Nerona via Trebinje, Vilusi, Niksic, Danilovgrad and Podgorica towards Shkodra. Beside its excellent strategic position, the town also had an important economic role, and this is confirmed, among other things, by numerous finds of architectural remains and other artefacts from that time period, which were recorded along the banks of the River Zeta and in the wider area of Doclea. One such building was recently partially researched in the Donja Gorica area of Podgorica. This is a relatively small *villa rustica* for which we can presume that there was a close connection with the town centre, i.e. Doclea.

Archaeological knowledge about this significant town in the Roman province of Dalmatia, which later belonged to the smaller province of Prevalis, is based on results which were, as Sticotti said, even for that period "unsystematic research", and were carried out at the end of 19th century, under the direction of by P. A. Rovinski. Fortunately, the well-educated interpreter of ancient archaeology

istorijske prošlosti Duklje, sabranih u monografiji "Die römischen Stadt Doclea in Montenegro", štampane 1913. godine u Beču.

Istraživanja koja su uslijedila kasnije, tačnije između 1954. i 1965. godine, prevashodno su imala revizioni karakter i to na prostoru istraživnog dijela grada, mada su tada ispitane i određene površine na kojima su otkriveni i novi objekti, kao što su male terme. U istom periodu je sistematski istražena jugoistočna nekropola na lijevoj obali Morače, sa grobovima od I do IV vijeka, a djelimično i zapadna nekropola, koja je sadržala inventar koji pripada uglavnom II-IV i V vijeku. Uporedo sa istraživanjima obavljene su i neophodne konzervatorske intervencije na ranije i novootkrivenim objektima.

Nakon ponovne pauze od blizu tri decenije, 1995. godine obavljena su, manja zaštitna, istraživanja u južnom sektoru grada, da bi 1998. godine započela realizacija Projekta o istraživanju, konzervaciji i prezentaciji Duklje, čiji je nosilac bila Crnogorska akademija nauka i umjetnosti. U okviru pomenutog Projekta obavljana su tokom 1998. 1999. i 2000. godine reviziono iskopavanja pojedinih značajnijih, ranije otkrivenih objekata u cilju, njihovog potpunijeg definisanja a istovremeno su započeta i istraživanja na manjim prostorima zapadno i istočno od foruma. Sticajem okolnosti dalja realizacija Projekta je prekinuta, a onda su istraživanja nastavljena u organizaciji JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice u manjem obimu 2005. godine i u većem obimu 2009. godine.

Zahvaljujući dosadašnjim istraživanjima, prvenstveno onima koje je krajem XIX vijeka izveo P. A. Rovinski, u kojima su otkriveni najznačajniji arhitektonski objekti rimske Duklje, ali svakako i onima koja su preduzimana sredinom i krajem XX vijeka, kao i onima iz početka XXI vijeka, danas je moguće nazrijeti osnovnu urbanističku šemu grada, prvenstveno onu iz vremena dobijanja municipijalnog statusa i do određenog nivoa sagledati prvobitne izgledne otkopanih objekata. Moguće je takođe, izvesti određene zaključke o administrativnom uređenju grada, sastavu njegovog stanovništva, stepenu ekonomskog i kulturnog razvoja, kao i o okolnostima koje su dovele do postepenog pada njegove političke i ekonomske moći i konačnog zamiranja. Međutim, i pored ovih, bez sumnje, značajnih rezultata sa kojima danas o Dokleji raspolaže arheološka nauka Crne Gore, još uvijek nedostaju brojni po-

that Sticotti was, left for posterity an outstanding interpretation of the archaeological research and history of Doclea, collected in the monograph "Die römischen Stadt Doclea in Montenegro", printed in 1913 in Vienna.

The research which was undertaken later on in the area of the researched part of the town, in the period from 1954-65, was first of all a revision, although certain parts where new structures had been discovered were also researched, such as small *thermae* (thermal spas). During the same period, the necropolis in the south-eastern corner, on the left bank of the River Moraca, with tombs from the 1st to 4th century was systematically researched and the necropolis to the west which had items dating from the period of 2nd to 4th and 5th centuries was partially researched. At the same time, during the research, necessary conservation work was carried out on previously and newly discovered structures.

After a 30-year pause, smaller-scale protective research in the southern sector of the town was carried out in 1995 and, in 1998, realization of the project for the researching, conservation and presentation of Doclea was started, and the Montenegrin Academy of Science and Art was the standard-bearer of that project. Within the framework of the aforementioned project, revision excavations of some more significant and previously discovered structures were carried out during 1998-2000, in order to more fully define them, and at the same time research started on smaller spaces to the west and east of the forum. For various reasons the further realization of the project was stopped and research continued under the organization of the Museums and Galleries of Podgorica Public Institution to a smaller extent in 2005 and a larger extent in 2009.

Thanks to the research done so far, especially to the research undertaken by P. A. Rovinski at the end of the 19th century, in which the most significant architectural structures of Roman Doclea were discovered, and also thanks to the research which was carried out during the 20th and 21st centuries, it is possible today to take a closer look at the basic urban layout of the town, the layout from the period when it first got the status of a municipality, and to understand to a certain extent what the excavated structures originally looked like. It is also possible to come to certain conclusions about the administrative arrangement of the

daci koji bi omogućili stvaranje kompletne slike o ovom gradu. Otkriveni objekti gradske arhitekture, čiji se nastanak vezuje za kraj I i početak II vijeka, omogućavaju stvaranje tek nešto jasnije slike o gradu samo za ovaj kratak period, dok je ostalo, relativno dugo razdoblje njegovog života, i dalje nepoznato. Zbog toga se nameće logičan zaključak, da je odgovore na mnoga pitanja vezana za ovaj grad moguće dobiti tek na osnovu daljih arheoloških iskopavanja, a ne treba zaboraviti ni činjenicu da je od ukupnog gradskog areala Duklje dosadašnjim istraživanjima obuhvaćen jedva njen deseti dio.

Nova istraživanja se odnose na skoro izvršena arheološka iskopavanja dijela objekta IX, koji se nalazi sa istočne strane foruma, na udaljenosti od 7 metara i neposredno uz Decumanus sa sjeverne strane.



Objekat IX, kako ga je numerisao još početkom prošlog vijeka Stikoti, u nekoliko navrata bio je tema interesovanja naučnika i u nekoliko navrata su na ovom prostoru izvođena arheološka iskopavanja. Prvi put je to urađeno 1893 god. kada je ekipa arheologa iz Oksforda, pod rukovodstvom Roberta Munroa, započela istraživanja na kontaktnoj zoni via decumanus i predpostavljenog carda grada. Ova istraživanja su bila manjeg obima pa je Munroova ekipa, a na sugestiju Pavla Rovinskog, započela istraživanja u sjeveroistočnom dijelu grada i tom su prilikom otkrila značajan građevinski kompleks koji čine dvije bazilike i jedna krstoobrazna crkva.

Tokom, za sada najobimnijih radova na revizionom istraživanju foruma i sistematskom otkrivanju malih termi, kao i jugoistočne nekropole u periodu 1954-1965, još jednom je objekat IX bio, u manjem obimu, tema istraživanja.

U kratkoj kampanji sprovedenoj tokom 2005 godine takođe su djelimično otkriveni djelovi prostorija koji objekat IX definišu uglavnom sa južne strane.

Ovogodišnja arheološka istraživanja su realizovana u periodu od 7. oktobra do 15. novembra a

town, the composition of its inhabitants, the level of economic and cultural development, as well as the circumstances which led to the gradual fall of its political and economic power and its final disappearance. However, beside these undoubtedly significant results about Doclea which are available to Montenegro's archaeologists, a large amount of data which would enable the creation of a complete picture of this town is still lacking. Discovered examples of town architecture, whose appearance connects them to the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century A.D, give a slightly clearer picture of the town only for this short period of time, while the rest of its life is still unknown. Therefore the logical conclusion can be made that the answers to many questions related to this town can be obtained only on the basis of further archaeological excavations, and we should also not forget the fact that, out of the total urban area of Doclea, barely one tenth is covered by research so far.

New research is related to recent archaeological excavations carried out on the area of building № 9, which is situated at a distance of 7 metres from the eastern side of the forum, next to the *Decumanus* on the northern side.

Building № 9, as numbered by Sticotti at the beginning of the last century, was an interesting subject of study for researchers on several occasions, and there were also several archaeological excavations conducted here. Excavation was carried out for the first time in 1893, when an archaeological team from Oxford, managed by Robert Munro, started research on the *Via Decumanus* contact zone and the presumed *cardo* of the town. This research was smaller in size, so Munro's team, at Pavel Rovinski's suggestion, started its research in the north-eastern part of the town, and during this research work a significant construction complex was discovered, consisting of two basilicas and one cross-shaped church.

During the most extensive work on revision research of the forum and the systematic discovery of small *thermae*, as well as the south-east necropolis in the period of 1954-1965, building № 9 was once more the subject of research.

During a short public campaign which was undertaken in 2005, parts of the premises were discovered which define building № 9 mostly from the south.

Recent archaeological research was carried out



nakon toga se pristupilo konzervatorskim radovima. Kampanja kojoj nisu bili naklonjeni vremenski uslovi, iako malog obima, uzimajući istraženu površinu objekta IX, dala je značajne rezultate. Objekat IX se nalazi na udaljenosti 7,35m ka istoku, od istočnog perimetralnog zida foruma. Sa južne strane je limitiran *via decumanus* a na sjeveru i istoku se uz njega nadovezuje niz drugih objekata koji nijesu istraživani, a moguće ih je naslutiti na osnovu konfiguracije terena. Uski prolaz (ulicu) između foruma i objekta IX širine 7,35 m. neki autori su notirali kao osnovni *cardo* grada. Ranijim istraživanjem u centralnoj osi, pravac sjever-jug, ove ulice otkrivene su veće kamene ploče koje pokrivaju jedan krak *cloake*. Ali nakon istraživanja iz 2009 god. može se zaključiti da ova ulica ne predstavlja osnovni *cardo* grada. U prilog ovog razmišljanja ide i činjenica da se radi o slijepoj ulici koja nije prolazila kroz sjeverni bedem, jer na njemu a u pravcu pružanja ove ulice, nema tragova kapije. O njoj ulozi savakako će se više znati kada se arheološkim istraživanjem definišu objekti koji se nalaze uz ovu ulicu sa istočne strane i prostor uz sjeverni bedem.

Na osnovu do sada otkrivenih zidova, određenih konstruktivnih elemenata i rasporeda prostorija može se reći da je objekat IX pravougaona, skoro kvadratna građevina koju čine atrijum kojeg sa zapada i juga zatvaraju zidovi niza prostorija sa trijemom. Sjeverna i istočna strana još uvijek nijesu definisane, ali se čini da na ovim stranama nije bilo trijema.



Objekat IX je dimenzija cca. IZ 34. m. i cca. SJ 33 m. Da li ove dimenzije predstavljaju pravi gabarit objekta biće jasnije kada se istraže objekti sa istočne i sjeverne strane i utvrdi njihova korelacija sa objektom IX. Atrijum je dimenzija S-J 21 m. i I-Z 22m. U centralnom dijelu atrijuma uz sjeverni zid je registrivana veća količina krupnije arhitektonske plastike. Ovaj prostor nije u potpunosti istražen ali se uočavaju ostaci arhitektonske plastike: fragmenti arhitravne grede, manji komadi loše očuvanih stubova, za koje se da naslutiti da su gorjeli, jedan fragment trouglasto oblikovanog

from October 7th to November 15th, and after that conservation work was done. The campaign was done in a bad weather conditions, and although on a small scale, when we take into consideration the researched surface of building № 9, it produced significant results.

Building № 9 is situated at a distance of 7.35 metres eastwards from the eastern perimeter wall of the forum. From the south, it is limited by the *via decumanus* and there are a row of other objects which have not yet been researched to the north and east, but whose position can be presumed on the basis of the configuration of the terrain. The narrow street between the forum and building № 9, which is 7.35 metres wide, was noted down by some authors as the main *cardo* of the town. During previous research in the central axis, in a north-easterly direction, bigger stone slabs were discovered in this street, which cover one arm of the *cloake*. However, after research done in 2009 it can be concluded that this street does not represent the main *cardo* of the town. In support of this conclusion is the fact that it is a dead-end street which did not pass through the northern rampart, because there are no signs of a gate. We will know more about its role when archaeological research defines the buildings which are in this street on the eastern side and in the region along the northern rampart.

On the basis of walls discovered so far and certain construction elements and positions of various premises, it can be said that building № 9 is a rectangular, almost square, building which consists of an atrium enclosed by the walls of many premises with porches on the western and southern sides. The northern and eastern sides are still not defined, but it seems that there were no porches on those sides.

The dimensions of building № 9 is roughly 34 metres E-W and 33 metres N-S. The exact dimensions of the building will become clearer after research of the buildings on the eastern and northern side is completed, and after the confirmation of their correlations with building № 9. The dimensions of the atrium are 21 metres N-S and 22 metres E-W. In the central part of the atrium, beside the northern wall, a larger number of ornaments have been recorded. This space has not been completely researched but one can notice the remains of ornaments:

većeg kamenog bloka koji bi mogao biti dio zabata, fragment kapitela, dvije kvadratne baze stuba i između jedan veći pravougaono obrađen kameni blok, za koji postoje indicije da predstavlja dio stepeništa hrama. Ispred ove zone se nalazi kvalitetan pločnik čiju južnu borduru predstavljaju kvalitetno obrađeni kameni kvadri sa uklesanim kanalom. Iza ove bordure a u jugozapadnom dijelu pločnika otkrivene su krečnjačke ploče koje su obrađene tako da prave jedan otvoren pravougaoni prostor tj. usadnik.

Prostor atrijuma je sa južne strane uokviren sa nizom od tri prostorije. Prva prostorija (prostorija 1/IX) zahvata JZ ugao objekta i ima dimenzije 19m x 7 m. Nijesmo uspjeli da definišemo da li je ova prostorija prvobitno bila ovaliko dugačka ili je naknadno pretvorena u jednu veću prostoriju, tim prije što je ovaj dio objekta bio izložen najvećem stepenu devastacije.

Druga prostorija (2/IX) dimenzija 7x4 m. je služila kao hodnik i glavni ulaz u atrijum koji se nalazi sa južne strane. Hodnik je bio dekorisan bojenim malterom a mi smo uočili fragmente sa crvenom, plavom, bijelom i žutom bojom.

Prostorija 3/IX je dimenzija 7x8 m. i u nju se ulazilo takođe sa južne strane. Evidentno je da je ova prostorija bila dugo u upotrebi jer je registrovano nekoliko nivoa podova koji još uvijek nijesu istraženi do kraja. Sam ulaz je u nekoliko (najmanje četiri) navrata doživio određene prepravke, dogradnje i sužavanja a za ove intervencije su kao spolije korišteni ostaci porušenih objekata. Upadljiv je, sa unutrašnje strane u osnovi praga, jedan naopako postavljen bazis stuba. Prilikom istraživanja jednog od pomenutih nivoa podova pronađen je veći broj bronzanih novčića i fragmenti keramičkih posuda koji hronološki odgovaraju periodu IV-V vijeka. Zanimljivi su fragmenti keramičke posude koja je u onom vremenu bila polomljena pa je "krpljena", lom je saniran vezivanjem bronzanom žicom. Fragmenti su dekorisani metličastim ornamentom i nijesu rimske provincijencije već odgovaraju keramici "seobe naroda" i hronološki odgovaraju periodu samog kraja antičke Duklje, V-VI vijek. Po sredini prostorije 3/IX, a uz njen sjeverni zid je istražena jedna jama u kojoj je pored fragmenata stakla pronađeno i nekoliko novčića od kojih su neki izrađeni od srebra, a na jednom se prepoznaje lik sa natpisom (Julia Measa) što odgovara vremenu 218-225 AD. Moguće da se radi o skrivnici što

fragments of architrave beams, smaller pieces of badly preserved columns which, we can presume, burned down, one fragment of a stone triangular-shaped larger block which could be a part of a wall right below the roof-eaves, a fragment of a capital, two square column bases and in between one larger rectangular stone block, which we can presume represents part of the temple steps. In front of this zone, there is a high quality pavement whose southern border is made up of expertly processed stone squares with a carved channel. Behind this border in the south-west part of the pavement, limestone slabs were discovered that had been processed to create an open rectangular space, that is a kind of a cylinder.

The atrium space is framed by a line of three rooms from the southern side. The first room (room 1/IX) covers the southwest corner of the building with dimensions of 19 × 7 metres. We were unable to identify whether this room was originally this length or whether it was made into a bigger room later on, especially because this part of the building was exposed to the greatest devastation.

The other room (2/IX) with dimensions of 7 × 4 metres served as a corridor and main entrance into the atrium situated to the south. The corridor was decorated with colourful plaster and we noticed fragments with red, blue, white and yellow.

The room 3/IX has dimensions 7 × 8 metres and one can enter it also from the south. It is clear that this room was in use for a long period, because several floor layers have been recorded which are still not completely researched. The entrance itself was rebuilt several times (at least four times), and for those constructions rubble from ruined buildings was used. From the inner side of the base of a sill, one can notice a column base that has been placed upside-down. During research on one of the floor layers mentioned before, a large number of bronze coins and fragments of a ceramic bowl were discovered, which are chronologically consistent with the period from the 4th to 5th century. The fragments of this ceramic bowl are interesting because when it was broken the fragments were reassembled and the break was held together with bronze wire. The fragments are decorated with a broom-like ornament and they are not of Roman origin but they are related to the ceramics of "migrant nations" and are chronologically related to the period of the end

nije jedinstven slučaj na Duklji. Slična situacija je bila u jednoj prostoriji sa zapadne strane foruma gdje je u jednoj jami pronađena skrivena gvozdena sjekira. Svakako da kod nastavka istraživanja treba obratiti pažnju na ove elemente i pokušati doći do "čvršćeg" konteksta nekog nalaza, kako bi se spoznala (koliko je moguće) preciznija hronologija.

Ispred prostorija (1/IX-3/IX) ka jugu se nalazio prostrani trijem dimenzija 27,40 i širine oko 3 m. Od njegove kolonada stubova na južnoj strani je očuvano nekoliko bazisa za koje nijesmo sigurni da se nalaze *in situ*.

Sa zapadne strane je situacija identična, atrijum je graničio niz prostorija širine 7,45 m. i trijem širine oko 3 m. O rasporedu prostorija na ovoj strani ne možemo govoriti, što zbog neistraženosti ovog prostora, što zbog velikog stepena devastacije.

U toku istraživanja atrijuma, u centralnom dijelu objekta IX, uočili smo da je ovaj prostor prirodno a kasnije i vještački podignut preko 1 m. u odnosu na prateće prostorije. Istovremeno atrijum ima i izdignutu niveletu u odnosu na forum i zadovoljava kriterijume u pogledu principa rimske arhitekture o poziciji hrama, a koje navodi najpoznatiji rimski graditelj i arhitekta Vitruvije u svojoj knjizi Arhitektura.

Dodatno, pronađena plastika koja se nalazi *in situ* kao i djelovi stilobata, zatim bazisa za stubove, a možda i stepeništa, svjedoče nam da se radi o hramu. Imajući u vidu da se radi o vrlo malo otkrivenih elemenata samog hrama ne možemo govoriti o kojoj vrsti hrama je riječ, ali se može reći da je pročelje hrama okrenuto ka jugu, ka kvalitetnom pločniku na kom se nalazio žrtvenik usađen u njega. Pločnik ispred, sa južne strane hrama napravljen je od krečnjakih ploča većih dimenzija od kojih su one na južnoj strani brižljivo obrađene i u kojima je isklesan jedan odvodni kanal. Ostale ploče nisu tako brižljivo obrađene osim nekoliko koje iako nemaju tragove ozbiljnije obrade imaju isklesane djelove koji formiraju usadnik. Nije teško zaključiti da su ovi usadnici služili za postavljanje najvjerovatnije žrtvenika, a u tom slučaju je pomenuti fino modelovani kanal služio za prihvatanje krvi žrtve. Stoga je opravdano mišljenje da objekat IX predstavlja duhovni centar i *genius locus* antičke Duklje. Pored otkrivenog arhitektonskog ansambla svjetovnog karaktera (forum sa bazilikom, male i velike terme ...) sada se polako nazire urbana shema centra grada upotpunjena sa

of ancient Doclea, the 5th and 6th centuries. In the middle of room 3/IX, and along its northern wall, one hole was researched in which were found fragments and several coins made of silver; a face was recognized on one coin with the inscription "Julia Maesa" which corresponds to the period 218-225 AD. It is possible that it was a treasury (it is not an isolated case in Doclea). A similar situation was discovered in one room on the western side of the forum where an iron axe was found in a hole. Attention should be paid to these elements in further research and the real context of some finds needs to be discovered, so that a more precise chronology can be determined.

In front of the rooms (1/IX-3/IX) to the south, there was a wide porch with dimensions of 27.40 metres long and about 3 metres wide. Of the colonnade of pillars on its southern side, several bases are preserved for which it is not certain whether they are *in situ*.

It is a similar situation on the western side - the atrium bordered several rooms 7.45 metres wide and a porch about 3 metres wide. We cannot say anything about the layout of the rooms on this side, because the premises have not been researched yet, and their degree of devastation is great.

During research on the atrium, in the central part of building № 9, we noticed that this space was naturally raised, and later on artificially raised by over a metre in comparison to other rooms. At the same time, the atrium has a raised level in relation to the forum, and fulfils the criteria of Roman architectural principles of temple position, mentioned by the most famous Roman constructor and architect Vitruvius in his book "Architecture".

In addition, an ornament found which is *in situ* as well as parts of stylobates and column bases, and perhaps parts of stairways too, all of which testify to the fact that this is a temple. Having in mind that there are few discovered elements of the temple itself, we cannot say what kind of temple it is, but it can be stated that the front part of the temple faces southwards, towards a high-quality pavement into which an altar has been installed. The pavement in front of the south side of the temple was made of limestone slabs of larger dimensions from which those on the south side were carefully processed and into which a drainage canal was carved. The other slabs were not so



duhovnim arhitektonskim sadržajem.

Pomenuli smo da je u jednom momentu urađena nivelacija terena na prostoru cijelog atrijuma. Nivelacija je izvršena građevinskim šutom u kome se nalazi veliki broj artefakata od kojih su najčešći ulomci keramičkih posuda. Na sloju nivelacije je urađen pločnik od obrađenih krečnjačkih blokova koji nije u potpunosti otkriven.

Dosadašnja saznanja i na osnovu njih iznijeta tumačenja su uglavnom zastupala tezu da Doclea nema jedan centralni, glavni tj. kapitolski hram. Da bi se na neki način objasnila ova pojava, koja i nije baš uobičajena za rimske gradove sa statusom municipija, u opticaju su objašnjenja o jakom domorodačkom elementu, koji zadržava svoje kultove ili poštuje određena rimska božanstva koja mu, na neki način, personifikuju tradicionalna i samim tim ne teži klasičnoj shemi sakralnog dijela rimskog grada.



Neki autori jednu od prilično malih prostorija koja se nalazi po sredini istočnog niza taverni foruma Duklje, a koja se ka istoku završava apsidom, dovode u vezu sa eventualnim kapitolskim hramom. Pokušaji da se jedan od dva otkrivena hrama, koji su locirani sa južne strane dekumana, dovedu u vezu sa centralnim svetilištem nijesu dali adekvatno objašnjenje.

U svakom slučaju je teško objasniti da jedan tako veliki grad (po površini odmah iza Salone u provinciji Ilirik) ne posjeduje kapitolski hram a pogotovo imajući u vidu tako razučenu arhitekturu kakvu posjeduje Duklja a koju prezentuje forum sa civilnom bazilikom, velike i male terme. Tome treba dodati i podatak da Duklja dobija municipijalni status u vrijeme dinastije Flavijevaca koji važe za jednu od graditeljski orijentisanih porodica.

Navedeni elementi nam daju za pravo da objekat IX definišemo kao kapitolski hram Duklje.

carefully processed except for a few of them which, although there are no signs of serious work on them, have carved parts which form a kind of a cylinder. It is not hard to conclude that those cylinders were most likely used for placing the altar, and in this case, the channel mentioned before served to collect the blood of the sacrifices. On the basis of this, the opinion that building № 9 represents the spiritual centre and *genius locus* of ancient Doclea is justified. Besides the discovered secular architectural ensemble (the forum with a basilica, small and big *thermae*, etc.), the urban layout can now be completed with its spiritual architectural content.

I have already mentioned that levelling of the terrain of the whole atrium was done at the same time. The levelling was done with construction waste in which there were a large number of artefacts of which the most frequent are pieces of broken ceramic bowls. During levelling, a pavement made of processed limestone blocks was made, and this has not yet been completely uncovered.

The discoveries made so far support the thesis that Doclea does not have one central, main temple. This fact, which is unusual for Roman towns with the status of a municipality, can be explained by a strong native element, which kept its own cults or respected certain Roman divinities which were similar to traditional ones, and there is no need for a classical layout for the spiritual part of the Roman town.

Some authors identify one of several small rooms, situated in the middle of a row of taverns in the east of the Doclea forum, and ending on the eastern side with an apse, as a possible central temple. Attempts to identify one of two discovered temples, which were located on the south side of the *Decumanus*, with a central sanctuary, have not yielded adequate explanations.

In any case, it is hard to explain why such a big town - in size marginally smaller than Salona in the province of Illyricum - does not have a central temple, especially bearing in mind the spread-out architecture which Doclea has, and when it does have a forum with a civic basilica, and large and small *thermae*. One fact can also be added, that Doclea was given municipality status during the Flavian dynasty, which was one of the construction-oriented families.

The elements mentioned give us the right to define

Raskošan objekat koji sa zapadne i južne strane graniči niz prostorija sa prostranim trijemom koji uokviruju atrijum u kom se nalazio hram sa žrtvenikom. O vrsti i izgledu hrama na ovom stepenu istraženosti ne možemo govoriti, ali se nadamo da će nastavak istraživanja doprinijeti njegovom boljem sagledavanju i definisanju.

VITRUVIJE, (Vitruvius Polio Markus), čuveni rimski arhitekta i graditelj iz I vijeka prije nove ere u svom dijelu Arhitektura, Knjiga prva kaže:

”Nakon što se odrede ulice i trgovi treba izabrati areale pogodne za zajedničku upotrebu grada, za hramove, forum i za ostala zajednička mjesta. Ako bedemi budu uz more neka se mjesto za trg izabere blizu luke, ako pak bude na kopnu, onda u središtu grada. Za gradnju svetih hramova onih bogova pod čijom zaštitom se grad, izgleda, najviše nalazi, Jupitera, Junone i Minerve, neka se opredjeli najuzvišenije mjesto, odakle se može promatrati najveći dio bedema .....

Drugi značajan element je da je na prostoru ispod pločnika na oko 50 cm dubine pronađeno nešto ostataka ranijih objekata. Njihova namjena za sada nije jasna ali moglo bi biti da se radi o bazi starijeg žrtvenika i zidovima nekog objekta iz najstarije faze tj. iz vremena nastanka antičke Duklje. Ovi elementi su bitni jer nalazi koji su pronađeni ili se nalaze ispod ovog pločnika imaju čvrst arheološki kontekst tj. potiču iz zatvorene arheološke cjeline i samim tim su pouzdani za određivanje hronologije.

Istraživanjem sprovedenim ispod dvije ploče uz nalaze životinjskih kostiju i fragmente stakla i keramike pronađena su i dva dobro očuvana bronzana novčića. Jedan sigurno pripada dinastiji Flavijevaca, i potpuno je sigurno da je iskovan u vrijeme cara Domicijana 81-96 AD. Ovaj je podatak značajan jer svjedoči da se popločavanje i postavljanje žrtvenika na atrijumu nije moglo desiti prije vremena Domicijana.

S druge strane nalaz jednog fragmenta korintskog kapitela odgovara redu sa vitkim stubovima koji je karakterističan za vrijeme Flavijevaca i nakon njih. Na žalost ovaj nalaz nema tako čvrst kontekst, pa se nadamo da će nastavak istraživanja donijeti još elemenata za precizno datovanje, kako samog hrama tako i najstarijih faza gradnje na Duklji.

Arheološka istraživanja sprovedena krajem 2009 god. su bila manjeg obima ali su dala značajne

building № 9 as the central temple of Doclea. It is a luxurious building which is bordered on the west and south by a line of rooms with a wide porch, framing the atrium where a temple with an altar was situated. We cannot talk about the type and appearance of the temple at this point in the research, but we hope that the continuation of research will contribute to a better identification of the temple.

VITRUVIUS (Vitruvius Polio Markus), the famous Roman architect and constructor from the 1st century B.C. said in his famous work “Architecture”, Book I:

“After determining streets and squares, an area should be chosen suitable for common use of the town, for temples, the forum and other public places. If the ramparts are along the sea coast, let the place for the square be chosen near the port, and if they are inland, then the square should be in the town centre. Regarding construction of the holy temples to those gods which protect the town, Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, let the highest place be chosen, from where the majority of the ramparts can be seen...”

The other significant element is that the remains of the previous buildings were found in the space beneath the pavement at a depth of 50 cm. Their purpose is not still clear, but it could be that it is the base of an older altar and walls of some building from the oldest phase, i.e. from the period of ancient Doclea. These elements are very important because the findings which are beneath the pavement have a solid archaeological context i.e. their origin is from closed archaeological whole and they are reliable for the chronology determination.

During research done beneath two slabs, animal bones, fragments of glasses and ceramics were found as well as two well-preserved bronze coins. They certainly belong to the period of the Flavian Dynasty, and it is certain that they were made during the reign of Emperor Domitian, 81-96 AD. This is an important fact, because it testifies that the construction of the pavement and the setting up of the altar on the atrium could not have happened before Domitian’s reign.

On the other hand, one fragment of a Corinthian capital that was found matches the line of tall columns which is characteristic of the Flavian period and later. Unfortunately, this find does not have such a solid context, so we hope



rezultate i otvorila niz pitanja. Značaj se ogleda u tome što smo sada u prilici da istražujemo i definišemo duhovni centar Doclea, da sagledamo osnovni koncept središta grada i korelaciju duhovnog i svetovnog ansambla centralnih građevinskih objekata. Otvorena pitanja se odnose na karakter i hronologiju objekata najstarije faze antičke Duklje, koji su registrovani na nivou "zdravice", kao i na izgled i arhitektonski kontekst samog objekta hrama i pratećeg sadržaja u okviru aatrijuma i cijelog objekta IX. Ostaje nam nada da će nastavak istraživanja omogućiti pronalaženje dodatnih elemenata i dovoljan broj materijalnih tragova za definisanje ovih pitanja.



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Dodatak: Situacioni plan (T. Mijović)

that further research will uncover more elements for a precise dating of the temple and also the oldest phases of construction in Doclea.

The archaeological research done at the end of 2009 was smaller in volume but it yielded significant results and produced a large number of unanswered questions. Its significance reflects the fact that we have an opportunity to define the spiritual centre of Doclea, to understand the basic concept of the town centre and the correlation of the spiritual and secular ensemble of the town-centre structures. The questions relate to the character and chronology of buildings from the oldest phase of ancient Doclea, recorded at a layer below the construction which had not been processed; they also relate to the look and architectonic context of the temple itself and other parts in the framework of the atrium and the whole of building № 9. We hope that the continuation of research will enable the discovery of additional elements and enough material proofs to determine the answers to these questions.

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Appendix: Site plan (T. Mijovic)

Forum

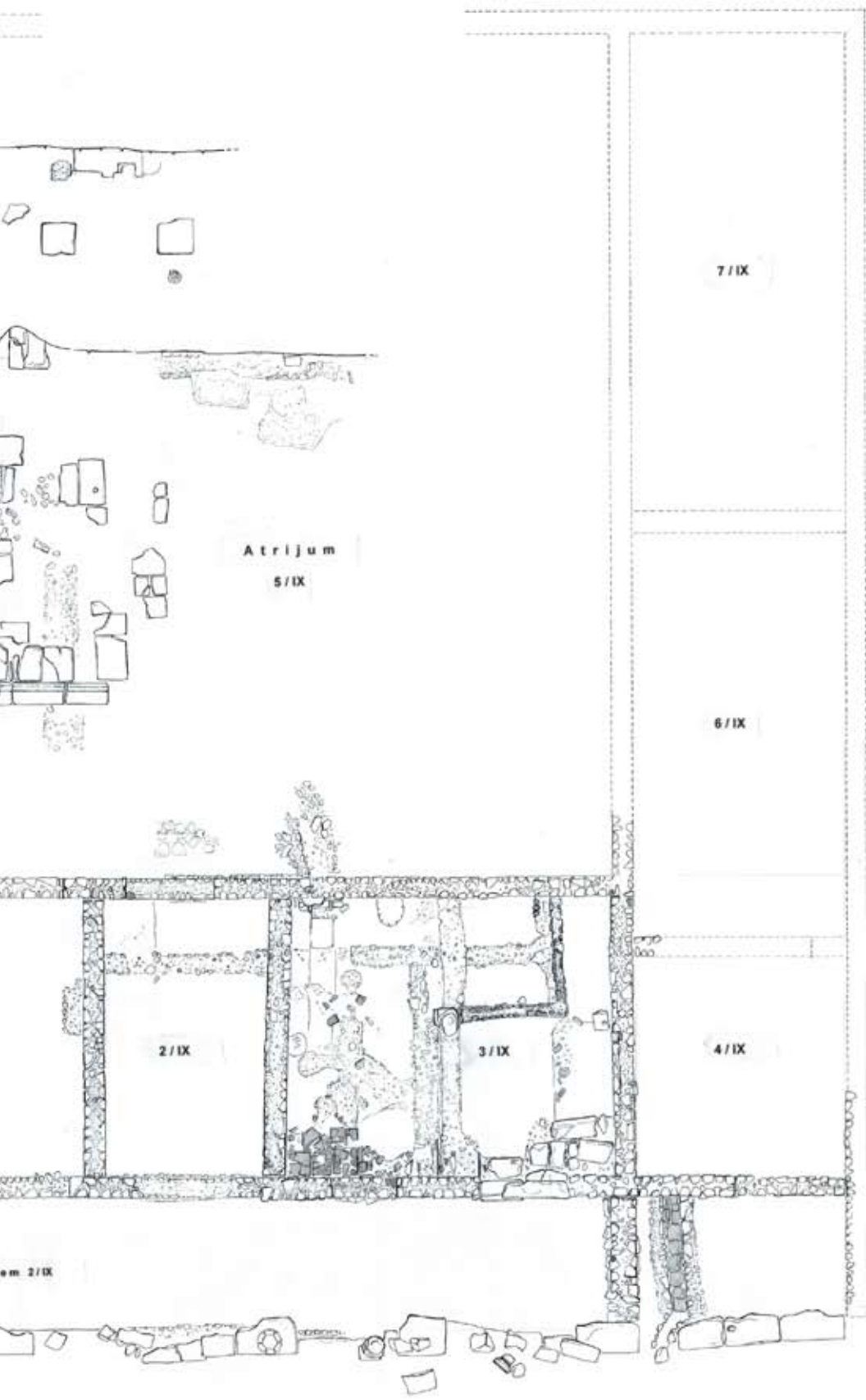
Ulica

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Trij





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 Objekt IX  
 SEKTOR B  
 15.11.99  
 SITUACIJA  
 Crtek II



Objekt IX  
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