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KONZERVATOR SAVJETNIK, JU MUZEJI I GALERIJE PODGORICE

Doclea se ubraja među najprostranije gradove u nekadašnjoj rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji. Smještaj na platou između tri rijeke odredio joj je temeljni oblik. Otkriveni djelovi gradskih komunikacija i sačuvani temeljni pravci koji se naziru u njenoj planimetriji otkrivaju dva zasebna ortogonalna kompleksa: jedan u zapadnom i drugi u istočnom dijelu grada. Oni su različite orijentacije kao i objekti koji se nalaze u njima. Dijeli ih unutrašnja ulica koja spaja sjeverni sa južnim bedemom. Ovo je zanimljiva pojava koja sugerira da je antička Duklja, slično kao i Salona, doživjela prostornu artikulaciju i to u jedinom mogućem pravcu – istočnom (Duklja omeđena rijekama mogla je da se širi samo na istočnoj strani). Međutim, upravo u istočnom dijelu koji ima nezavisnu planimetrijsku osnovu, nezavisnu od zapadnog dijela grada, unutrašnji raster pokazuje visoki stepen sklada sa perimetrom, kao što starohrišćanski kompleks ukazuje na podređenost temeljnim pravcima rastera ovog dijela grada.

Civitas predstavlja prelazni administrativni tip od starog domaćeg plemenskog uređenja ka urbanizovanim formama koje je uobičavala rimska administracija. Dokleatska civitas dobila je pod Flavijevcima građansko pravo i gradsku autonomiju i prerasla u municipijum sa svim njegovim karakterističnim odlikama. Dakle, u periodu rimske dominacije Duklja zauzima posebno mjesto koje je, kroz antički period, bilo centar od najvećeg kulturnog, političkog i religijskog značaja. Uprkos brojnim razaranjima ona je iznova obnavljana i danas je jedan od najdragocjenijih spomenika kulture, ne samo na uskom prostoru podgoričke regije, već i kao dio jednog mnogo šireg prostora, koji daje sliku rimske civilizacije na ovim prostorima. Iako devastirana više puta, čak i u našem dobu, još uvijek je bogata nalazi-

Doclea is one of the most spacious towns in the former Roman province of Dalmatia. Its location on a plateau between three rivers determined the basic shape of this town. Discovered parts of town communication roads and preserved basic thoroughfares which can be seen in the layout, reveal two separate orthogonal complexes: one in the western and the other in the eastern part of the town. They are of different orientations as are the buildings in it. They are separated by an inner street which connects the northern and southern ramparts. This is an interesting feature which suggests to us that ancient *Doclea*, like *Salona*, experienced spatial articulation in the only possible direction – eastwards (*Doclea*, bounded by the rivers, could spread only eastwards). However, just in the east part of the town, which has a planimetric layout independent of the western part of the town, the inner arrangement shows a high degree of harmony with the perimeter, and the early-Christian complex points to the subordination of the basic directions of layout in this part of the town.

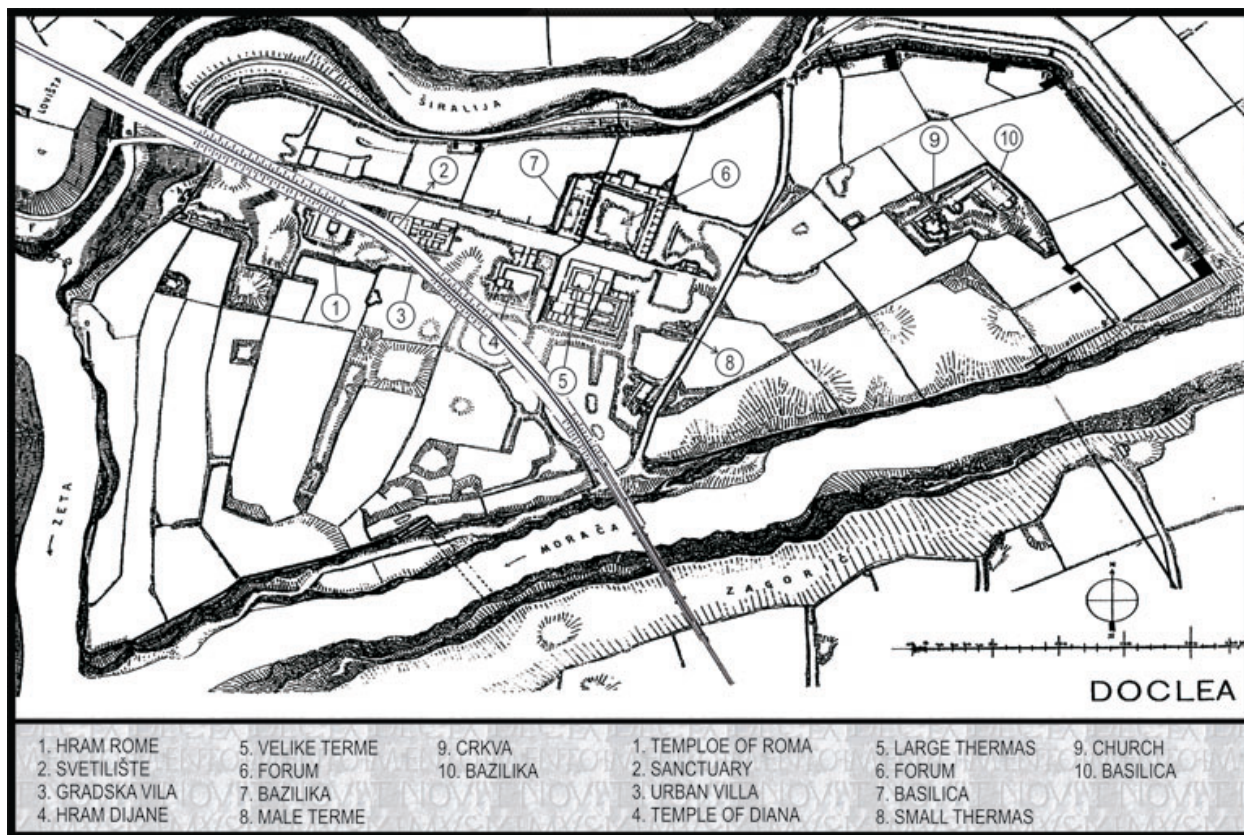
The civitas represents a transition from an old domestic tribal system towards urban forms shaped by the Roman administration. The civitas of *Doclea* was during Flavian rule granted citizenship rights and city autonomy and became a municipality with all characteristics that went with it. So, during Roman dominion, *Doclea* attained a special position during the ancient period as a center of great cultural, political and religious significance. Despite numerous devastations, it was rebuilt over and over again, and it is today one of the most precious cultural monuments, not only in the area of Podgorica, but also as a part of a much wider region, giving us a picture of Roman civilisation in this region. Although it was

ma, nedovoljno istražena i nedovoljno zaštićena. Nesumljivo je veliki značaj kontinuiranog otkrivanja i zaštite nepokretnih arheoloških objekata i artefakata. Oni oslikavaju, osim načina stanovanja i domete tehnike, umjetničkog stvaralaštva i oblikovanja kamene plastike, dakle, visoke domete u arhitekturi i vajarstvu kao i religijska shvatanja i vjerovanja određene populacije.

U dosadašnjim arheološkim istraživanjima posebna pažnja je posvećena zapadnom dijelu grada. Okosnicu ovoga dijela čini široki dekumanus koji se priža pravcem istok-zapad a kojeg Sticotti naziva *via triumphalis*. Uz ovu ulicu su koncentrisani objekti javne namjene: sa sjeverne strane nalazi se forum sa bazilikom, sa južne centralne terme i hram glavno svetište, pored toga sa južne strane nalaze se stambeni objekti i dva hrama od kojih je jedan posvećen Dijani. U urbanom tkivu nema ulica koje bi se mogle mjeriti sa ovim dekumenom već su podređene njemu što nije neuobičajeno kod provincijskih antičkih gradova.

devastated so many times, even during modern times, it is still rich with finds, albeit insufficiently researched and protected. Without doubt, there is a large significance to the continuous discovering and protection of archaeological buildings and artefacts. They represent, besides the way of life, range of technical expertise, artworks and the shaping of stone, a broad range of architecture and sculpture as well as the religious beliefs of certain parts of the population.

In archaeological research carried out so far, special attention has been paid to the western part of the town. The base of this part is the wide decumanus which is situated in an east-west direction and which was called the Via Triumphalis by Sticotti. The public buildings are situated along this street: there is a forum with the basilica on the northern side; the *thermae* and main sanctuary are on the southern side; also on the southern side there are apartment buildings and two temples, one of which is dedicated to the goddess Diana. There are no streets in the urban parts which



sl.1 plan Duklje

U skladu sa važećim konvencijama o arheološkom i arhitektonskom nasleđu u obavezi smo da sve pokretne i nepokretne spomenike kulture adekvatno zaštitimo od daljeg propadanja i

can be compared with this decumanus, but they are subordinate to it, which is unusual in ancient towns.

In accordance with present-day conven-

na adekvatan način prezentujemo kako bi smo na najslikovitiji način dočarali jedan značajan period u istoriji ovog regiona.

S obzirom da se radi o arhitektonskim ostacima objekata unutar jedne urbane cjeline posebna pažnja je posvećena konzervaciji otkrivenih zidova. Uglavnom se, na osnovu dosadašnjih istraživanja, radi o objektima koji su vremenom prepravljani ili im je mijenjana namjena u skladu sa potrebama stanovnika ove urbane zajednice. Pored kulturnih slojeva koji pripadaju rasponu od I do IV vijeka naše ere, na to nam ukazuju i opusi otkrivenih zidova, tehnike njihove gradnje i spajanje zidova bez homogenog povezivanja u jednu cjelinu. Zato je posebna pažnja posvećena odabiru hronološkog perioda koji treba prezentovati i očuvanju zidova kompleksa koji će, na najbolji način, da ukažu na ovo bogatstvo formi i oblika građevine.

Pored toga, adekvatna pažnja je posvećena i pokretnim arheološkim nalazima: fragmentima keramičkih i staklenih sudova, srebrnom i bronzanom novcu, metalnim predmetima za svakodnevnu upotrebu, djelovima arhitektonske plastike i fragmentima bojenog maltera koji su, nakon terenske obrade, prenešeni u muzejsku konzervatorsku radionicu. Na njima sprovodim odgovarajuće konzervatorske tretmane koji će im stabilizovati stanje i na taj način ih sačuvati za duži vremenski period.

Svi stari arhitektonski ostaci koji se konzerviraju *in situ* i pokretni arheološki nalazi koji se obrađuju u konzervatorskim radionicama prije svega su predmet naučne obrade, a potom pedagoške, kulturne i turističke valorizacije koja na najbolji način prezentuje istoriju naše zemlje i jedan razvojni put u antičkom periodu.

U organizaciji JU "Muzeji i galerije" Podgorice, u periodu od oktobra do decembra mjeseca 2009. godine, realizovana su sondažna arheološka istraživanja, a potom i preventivna zaštita otkrivenih zidova objekta br. IX, koji se nalazi u centralnom dijelu grada Duklje. S obzirom na njegov položaj, pretpostavljeno je da se radi o ostacima kapitolskog hrama. Međutim, treba napomenuti da je Duklja relativno kasno u odnosu na druge primorske gradove, stekla civitet i municipalnu konstituciju pa su u njoj prevladali epihorski elementi i jaki orijentalni uticaji pa stoga imamo dva hrama sa lokacijom koja nema unutrašnjeg

tions regarding archaeological and architectural heritage, we have an obligation to adequately protect all cultural monuments from further damage and to present them in an appropriate manner so that this significant period in the region's history can be displayed.

Regarding the fact that these are architectural remains inside one urban unit, special attention is being paid to the conservation of the discovered walls. On the basis of research made so far, we are talking about buildings which were being rebuilt every once in a while, or else their purpose was being changed in response to the needs of the inhabitants of this urban community. There are cultural layers which belong to the period from the 1st to 4th centuries A.D., and we know this from the discovered walls, the construction technique and the connecting of the walls into one unit without homogeneous linkages. So, special attention was paid to the selection of the chronological period which ought to be presented and the preservation of the complex's walls which will, in the best possible way, point out the richness of the form and the shape of the building.

Besides this, attention has been given to the movable archaeological finds: fragments of ceramic and glass bowls, silver and bronze coins, metal items for everyday usage, parts of architectural decoration and fragments of colored plaster, which, after processing on the field, were moved to the museum conservation workshop. Appropriate conservation treatment is being carried out which will stabilize their condition and they will be preserved for the long term in this way.

All of the old architectural remains which are being restored *in situ* and movable archaeological finds which are being processed in the conservatory workshops, are first and foremost subjects of scientific study, and then subjects for educational, cultural and tourist development in order to present the history of our country and the road to development in ancient times in the best possible way.

"The Museums and Galleries" Public Institution of Podgorica organized archaeological research with probes in the period from October to December 2009 and after that, preventive protection of the discovered walls of Building No.9 which is in the central part of Doclea, was carried out. Regarding its position, we can presume that we are talking about the remains of the main

odnosa sa centrom oko foruma. Ovo posredno ukazuje na odsutnost ideje o kapitolskom kultu ne samo u Duklji već i na širem prostoru provincije Dalmacije.

Arheološka istraživanja su sprovedena na dijelu objekta koji se pruža duž dekumanusa, na površini od oko 500 kvadratnih metara. Radi se o objektu na kojem su permanentno vršene prepravke i dogradnje od kojih je sačuvano mnoštvo zidova u različitom stepenu očuvanosti. Najstariji su sačuvani u nivou temeljne zone (pregradni zidovi unutar objekta- duž dekumanusa) dok su mlađi očuvani do visine od oko 1,00 metra. Rađeni su sa dva lica od grubo priklesanog kamena slaganog u pravilne horizontalne redove spojene krečnim malterom sa krupnijim rječnim agregatom. Na dijelu objekta otkriven je i dio zida rađen od pravilno obrađenih kamenih blokova (opus quadratum) preko kojeg je kasnije izgrađen drugi, rustičnije tehnike i forme.



sl.2 Partija zida prije konzervacije

S obzirom da se radi o preventivnoj zaštiti otkrivenih partija zidova odlučili smo da konzervatorski tretman primijenimo na one koji su najugroženiji i koji su skloni razlaganju i prirodnoj destrukciji. Naime, oslobođeni od sloja zemlje, zidovi predstavljaju slobodne forme u prostoru sa rastrešenim vezivnim materijalom tako da su podložni rapidnom razlaganju. Na to ukazuju i gornji redovi kamenih lica koji su nepravilni i ekscentrični u odnosu na pravac pružanja zidova. Na osnovu sagledavanja stanja na terenu odlučili smo da tretman primijenimo na: zapadnom perifernom zidu, u dužini od 19,60. metara; sjevernom zidu u dužini od 23,20 metara; južnom frontalnom zidu u dužini od 6,20 metara i unutrašnjim pregradnim zidovima: zapadnom u dužini od 7,06. metara, središnjem u dužini od 7,06 metara i južnom u dužini od 11,10. metara.

temple. However, it should be emphasized that Doclea was granted municipal status relatively late on in comparison to other coastal towns, so some repeated elements and strong oriental influences are particularly evident, and we have two temples where there are no inner connections with the center around the forum. This fact indirectly points to the lack of the concept of a central cult not only in Doclea but also in the wider region of the province of Dalmatia.

Archaeological research was carried out on the part of the building which extends along the decumanus, covering an area of about 500 square meters. This was concerned with a building where reconstruction had been carried out constantly, and where a lot of the walls had been preserved, with varying degrees of preservation. The oldest ones were preserved at the level of the foundations (partition walls inside the building – along the decumanus) while the younger ones are preserved to a height of about 1 m. They were constructed from both sides by rough-dressed stone set into regular horizontal lines connected by lime plaster mixed with larger gravel aggregate. In one part of the building, a part of the wall was revealed which was made of regular, processed stone blocks (opus quadratum), which was covered later on by another wall, made with a more rustic technique and shape.



sl.3 Partija zida nakon konzervacije

Since preventive protection of the revealed parts of the walls was necessary, we decided to apply conservational treatment to those most damaged and prone to erosion and natural destruction. These walls free of soil layers are essentially free-standing forms with crumbling binding material, so they are liable to rapid erosion. The upper lines of stones, which are irregu-



sl.4 Partija zida prije konzervacije

Obavljeni su sljedeći radovi:

- Mehaničko čišćenje lica i kruništa svih otkrivenih zidnih partija radi uklanjanja rastinja i nečistoće.
- Sve zidne površine oprane su tekućom vodom.
- Uklonjene su sve labilne partije zidova do zdravog vezivnog jezgra.
- Izvršeno je prezidivanje svih labilnih partija zidova uz primjenu vezivnog materijala, u omjeru, po nalogu i nadzorom konzervatora.
- Na pojedinim mjestima izvršeno je i neznatno nadziđivanje radi dobijanja pravilne forme zidova. Nadziđivanje je vršeno kamenom nađenim pri istraživanjima poštujući tehniku gradnje i pravilnost slaganja kamena u odgovarajućim redovima.
- Na svim zidovima urađena je plitka, slivna „zaštitna kapa“ koja će omogućiti stabilno stanje postojećih zidova do konačne konzervacije. Produžni malter za zalivanje zaštitne kape rađen je u odnosu 1:2:5 uz dodatak SN aditiva, po nalogu konzervatora.
- Djelimično je izvršeno i fugovanje platna zidova, u gornjim zonama, na mjestima gdje je to bilo neophodno.
- Po završenim konzervatorskim radovima uklonjen je preostali građevinski materijal, a teren doveden u zatečeno stanje.

U toku arheoloških iskopavanja posebna pažnja je posvećena mnoštvu pokretnih arheoloških nalaza. Tokom rada, u skladu sa metodološkim principima, izvršeno je njihovo pažljivo pranje i odgovarajuća selekcija. Naime, svi reprezentivni predmeti su izdvajani u poseban

lar and eccentrically placed in relation to the direction of walls, illustrate this fact. Based on the information gained on the field, we have made the decision to apply the treatment on: the western peripheral wall, 19.6m in length; the northern wall 23.2m long; the southern wall 6.2m in length and the inner partition walls: the western wall 7.06m in length, the middle wall with a length of 7.06m, and the southern wall which is 11.1m long.



sl.5 Partija zida nakon konzervacije

The following works have been completed: Mechanical cleaning of the front side and crown of all uncovered walls for the removal of dirt and vegetation.

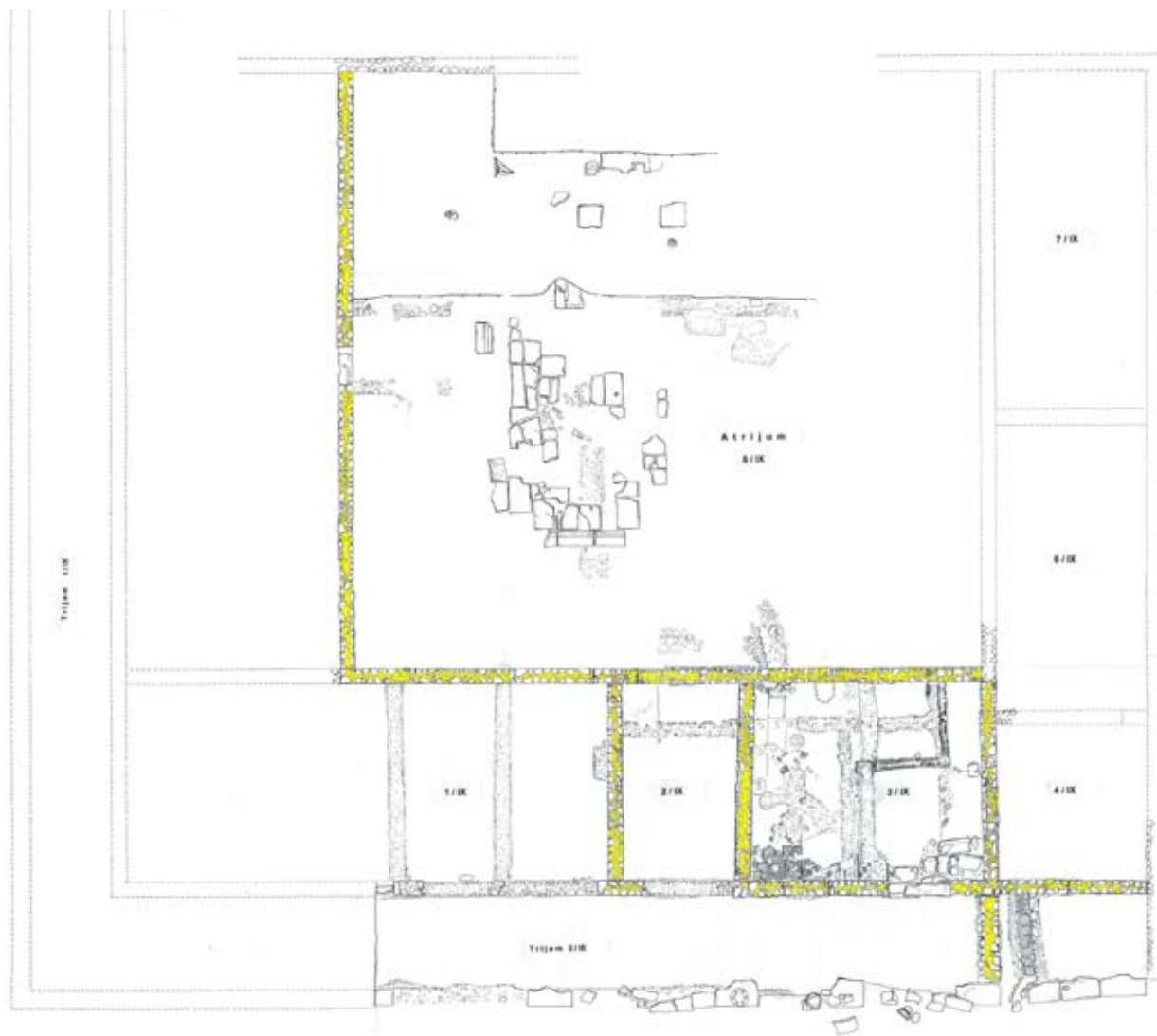
- All wall surfaces were cleaned with water.
- All brittle parts of the walls were removed to leave just the healthy and solid connective core.
- The reconstruction of all the removed parts of the walls was carried out with the use of linking material, under the supervision of the conservator.
- Smaller-scale reconstruction in certain places was carried out to give the walls a regular shape. The reconstruction was carried out with stone found during the research, using the original construction technique and regular placement of stones in suitable lines.
- A shallow “protective cap” was applied on

inventar dok su ostali nalazi tretirani kao studijski materijal. U inventar se izdvajaju svi predmeti koji mogu na najbolji način da prezentuju i hronološki opredijele odgovarajući kulturni sloj. Riječ je o 23 novčića (bronzanih i srebrnih), fragmentima staklenih i keramičkih posuda, fragmentima bojenog zidnog maltera, gvozdanim predmetima i djelovima arhitektonske plastike. Inventari su dokumentovani, spakovani u kese od poliestra i prenešeni u konzervatorske radionice JU „Muzeja i galerija“ Podgorice, radi daljeg tretmana. Ostali nalazi koji su zavedeni kao studijski materijal, konzervatorski su tretirani, spakovani u odgovarajuću ambalažu i pravilno odloženi u depo koji se nalazi

each wall, which will stabilize the condition of the existing walls until the final conservation work is completed. The plaster for the protective cap was mixed with proportions of 1:2:5 with an SN additive, at the conservator's suggestion.

- The grouting of the wall surface covering was partially finished in the upper zones, in the places where it was necessary.
- After the conservatory work was finished, the rest of the construction material was removed, and the site was arranged as it had been before the work.

During the archaeological excavations,



Sl. 6 Plan objekta IX (Crtež T. Mijović)

na samom lokalitetu. Izvjesno je da konzervacija arheoloških predmeta predstavlja poseban izazov za konzervatora, jer je veoma složen zadatak koji mu se nameće, u smislu analiza i odabira odgovarajuće metode rada. Potrebno je predmetu sačuvati onaj oblik i izgled koji je imao kada je napravljen ili, makar kada je pronađen, i istovre-

special attention was paid to many movable archaeological finds. During the work, according to methodological principles, careful washing and suitable selection of items were carried out. All representative items were put onto a special inventory while the rest of the finds were treated as study material. All items which can present

meno zaustaviti sve procese koji vode njegovom daljem propadanju.



sl.7 Preventivana konzervacija na terenu

Prije konzervatorskog tretmana na izdvojenim pokretnim nalazima izvršeno je snimanje njihovog zatečenog stanja a to podrazumijeva otvaranje i pojedinačnih kartona u kojim se može pratiti postupak konzervacije i primijenjeni način rada i korišćenje odgovarajućih hemijskih sredsta.

Sa željom da se Duklja prezentuje kao svojevrsan arheološki park, tokom 2007.godine, postavljena je zaštitna ograda oko centralnog dijela lokaliteta. Ograda predstavlja osnov fizičke zaštite otkrivenih arhitektonskih ostataka jer sprečava nekontrolisano kretanje po terenu, što je osnovni uslov za plansku valorizaciju i prezentaciju. Građevinski ostaci i pokretni nalazi sa ovog lokaliteta znatno prelaze okvire lokalnog značaja, a svakim budućim istraživanjem na području antičke Duklje dobiće se dragocjeni podaci za upoznavanje tokova rimske kulture u jugoistočnim djelovima rimske provincije Dalmacije. Nakon svakog istraživanja, a i kada god postoje mogućnosti neophodno je izvoditi zaštitne i konzervatorske radove na terenu. Zaštita kulturnog naslijeđa predstavlja vrlo

and chronologically describe an appropriate cultural layer in the best possible way were put onto the inventory. There are about 23 coins (made of bronze and silver), fragments of glass and ceramic bowls, fragments of colored wall plaster, iron items and parts of architectural decoration. The inventories are documented, packed into polyester bags and transferred to the conservatory workshops of the “Museums and Galleries of Podgorica” Public Institution for further treatment. The rest of the finds, noted as study material, were packed into suitable containers and carefully moved into a warehouse which is on the locality itself. It is obvious that the conservation of archaeological items represents a special challenge for the conservator, because the analyses and choosing of the suitable work method make it a very complex task for him/her. It is necessary to preserve the item’s shape and look that it had when it was made, or at least when it was found, and at the same time to stop all processes which lead to further degradation.

Before the conservational treatment, records were made of the condition of the movable-object finds, meaning the opening of individual case-records where one can follow the conservation process and applied method of work as well as the use of suitable chemicals.

There was a wish for Doclea to be presented as an archaeological park, so, during 2007, a protective fence was set up around the central part of the site. The fence represents the basis for the physical protection of the discovered architectural remains because it stops uncontrolled walking across the site, which is the basic condition for the planned development and presentation. The remains construction and the movable finds have more than just local significance, and with every future dig in ancient Doclea we will get precious data to allow us to be acquainted with the periods of Roman culture in the south-eastern part of the Roman province of Dalmatia. After each dig and whenever we have the possibility, it is necessary to do protective and conservational work in the field.

The protection of cultural heritage represents a very important process in the preservation of the cultural identity of a society and it is a proof of its existence through the centuries. The goal of the protection is to preserve the quality and valid-

značajan proces u očuvanju kulturnog identiteta nekog društva i dokaz njegovog postojanja i djelovanja kroz vjekove. Cilj zaštite je očuvanje kvaliteta i vrijednosti kulturnog dobra, produžetak njegovog vijeka trajanja, kao i zaštita njegove materijalne građe.

Pravilnom zaštitom kulturnog naslijeđa osiguravamo materijalne dokaze o kontinuitetu života na ovim prostorima i čuvamo ga za neke buduće generacije. Dosadašnja praksa je pokazala da arheološki lokaliteti i nalazi, iako su konzervirani, nijesu trajno zaštićeni ukoliko nije omogućeno korišćenje koje obezbjeđuje redovno održavanje. Od suštinske važnosti je usaglašavanje međunarodnih principa i zakona koji se odnose na zaštitu kulturnog naslijeđa, gdje svaka zemlja preuzima odgovornost za primjenu plana u okviru opstvene kulture.

Po konzervaciji i zaštiti kompleksa trebalo bi preduzeti niz radnji koje bi poboljšale turističku valorizaciju ovog izuzetnog lokaliteta i prezentovali ga na način koji zaslužuje. Kulturno i turistički valorizovan i prezentovan, arheološki lokalitet Duklja predstavlja značajan faktor u podsticanju privrednog i kulturnog razvoja ove regije po ugledu na slične lokalitete u svijetu, jer su evidentne promjene u ponašanju postmodernih turista pa se u novim turističkim konceptima uključuju «life-seeing», dakle iskustvo, atmosfera za razliku od koncepta «sight-seeing» koji je pružao samo puko razgledanje lokaliteta.



sl. 9 Srebrni novac - revers

U skladu sa sve većim potrebama da se ovaj lokalitet koristi u turističke svrhe, tj. u funkciju razvoja i unapređivanja turizma, potrebno je obezbijediti planski pristup uz poštovanje opštih principa

ity of cultural objects and to try to prolong their existence.

With proper protection of the cultural heritage, we ensure material proofs regarding the continuity of life in this region and protect them for future generations. Experience so far shows that archaeological sites and finds, although conserved, are not permanently protected unless regular maintenance is provided. Compliance with international standards and laws relating to the protection of cultural heritage is of crucial importance, where each country takes responsibility for the application of plans in the framework of their own culture.



sl.8 Srebrni novac - avers

After the conservation and protection of the complex, a lot of activities should be done to improve the tourist development of this extraordinary site and present it in a way that it deserves. Presented in this way, the archaeological site of Doclea represents a significant factor in the stimulation of the economical and cultural development of this region as is the case with similar localities in the world, because there are obvious changes in post-modern tourist behaviour, whereby “life-seeing”, i.e. life experience, is included in a new tourism concept, in contrast to the “sightseeing” concept which provided the opportunity merely to observe the locality.

Because there are further requirements if this locality is to be used for tourist purposes, i.e. for developing and improving tourism, a planned approach should be provided in respect of all general principles of protection of cultural monuments. Regarding the fact that it is situated in a settlement which has no planned documentation and

zaštite spomenika kulture. S obzirom da se nalazi u naselju sa neplanskom izgradnjom i velikim brojem, oblikovno i arhitektonski neusklađenih jedinica za stanovanje, to predstavlja poteškoću sa aspekta sagledavanja turističke ponude i kvaliteta života lokalnog stanovništva i karakteriše se kao atak na sami spomenik kulture, njegove spomenične vrijednosti kao i ambijentalne vrijednosti njegovog okruženja.

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the settlement has a large number of architecturally incongruous residential units, it represents an obstacle if we take into account the tourist offer and living standard of the local inhabitants, and it is described as an attack on the cultural monument itself, its values as well as the environmental ambience.

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