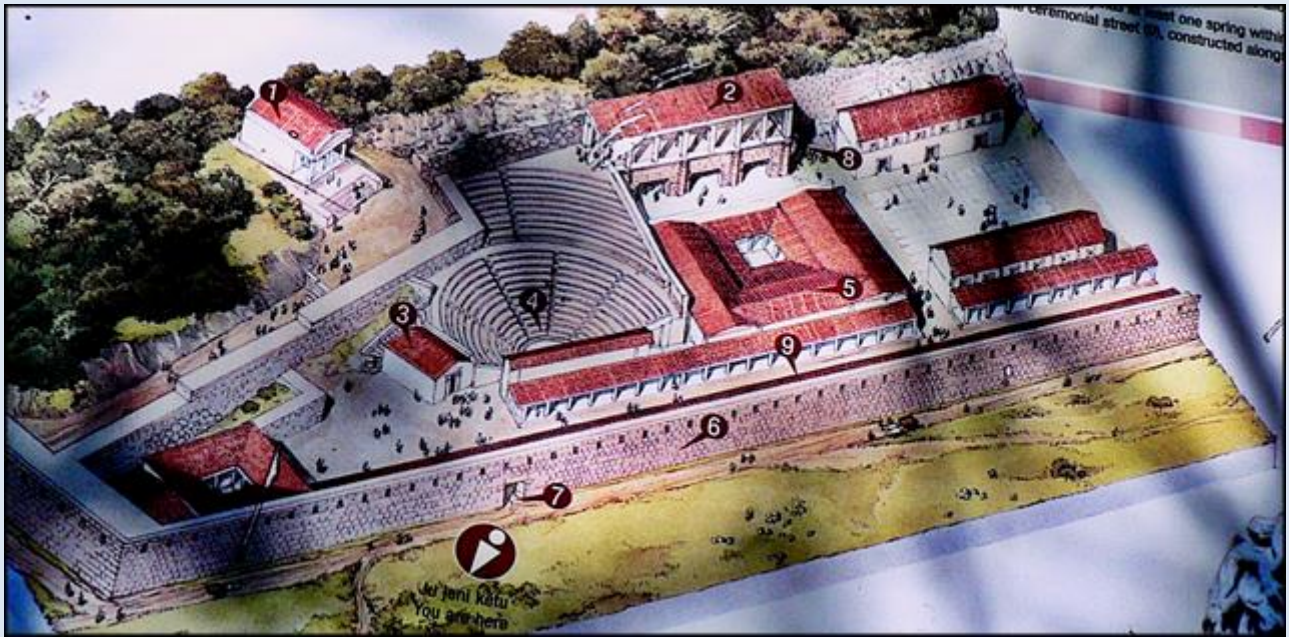


ALBANIA

Butrint ([opis](#))

Bazylika z VI w.
oraz pozostałości
starożytnej osady





Starożytne Sanktuarium Asklepiosa

1. Świątynia Asklepiosa; 2. Krużganki; 3. Skarbiec darów ofiarowanych bogu;
4. Centrum Sanktuarium, gdzie w III w. p.n.e. zbudowano teatr; 5. Budynek hotelowy dla pielgrzymów;
6. Mur obejmujący Sanktuarium; 7. Wejście do Sanktuarium; 8. Toalety i łaźnie dla pielgrzymów;
9. Krużgank przekształcony później w ulicę







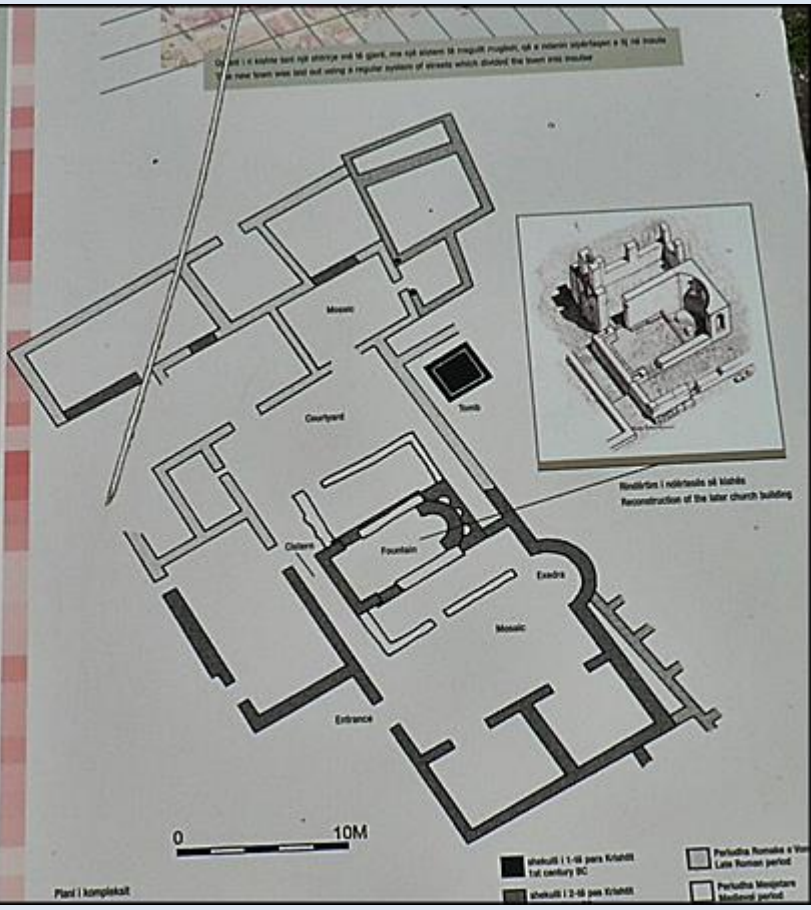


Butrint
 A measure of Butrint's prosperity in the mid Roman period can be seen in its townscape. The plan of the new Roman town was very different to the earlier 10 ha fortified site associated with the Sanctuary of Asclepius. The new town was laid out using a regular system of streets which divided the town into *insulae* (equal-size units of land within the urban area).

This excavated area is part of one *insula*. The building forms a suite of rooms with mosaic pavements separated from a stone-paved courtyard by a large fountain. Its exact function is unknown but it may have been a gymnasium or possibly a private house. It was modified and re-built over four centuries and was finally converted into a church (constructed around the fountain) with a cloister located in the original courtyard in the Late Roman period.



Mosaic: I dyshemad of paraqet figuris e një dendi të ashpër
 Detail from the Roman mosaic pavement depicting a wild boar

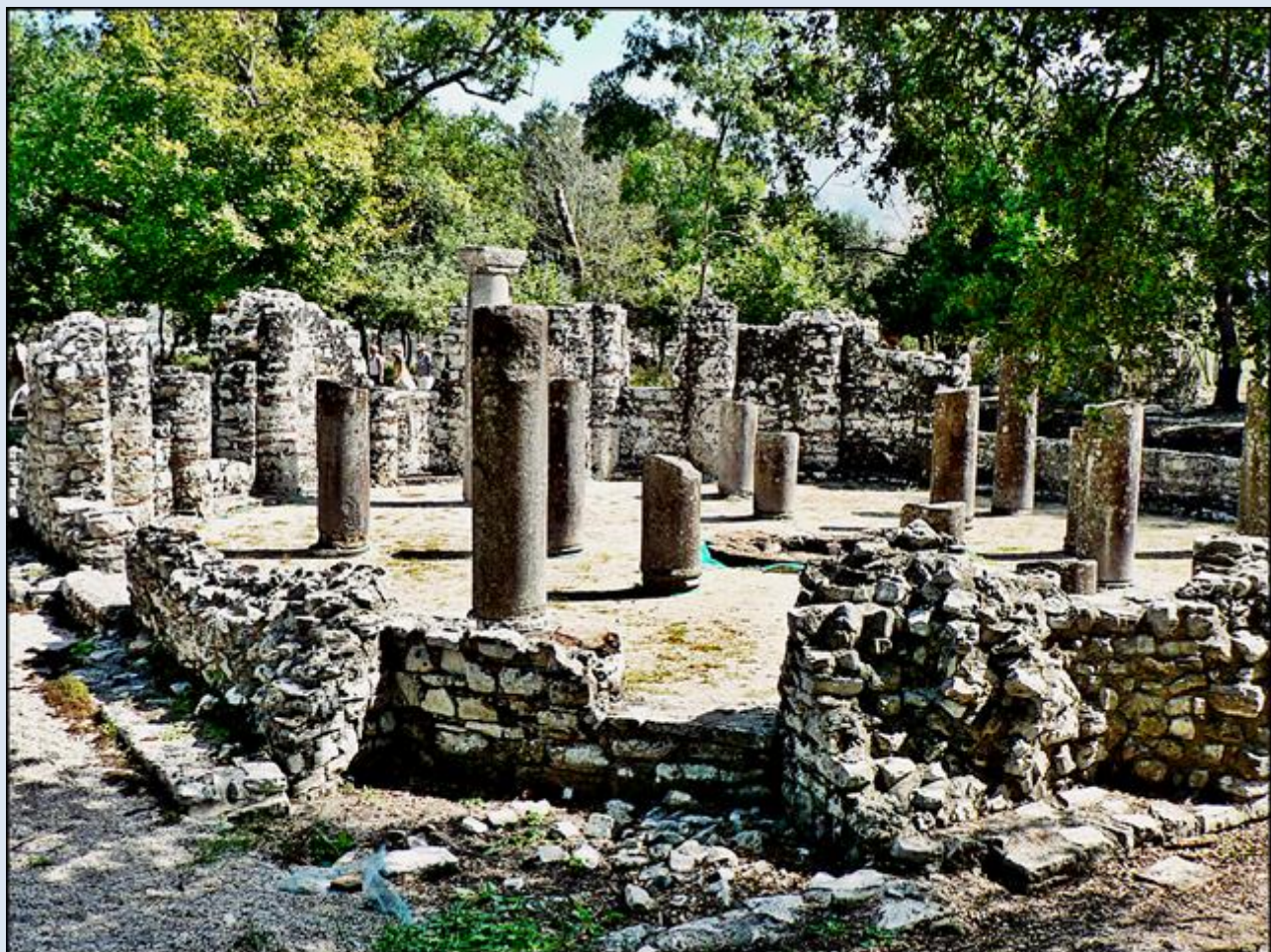


Dom rzymski z mozaiką

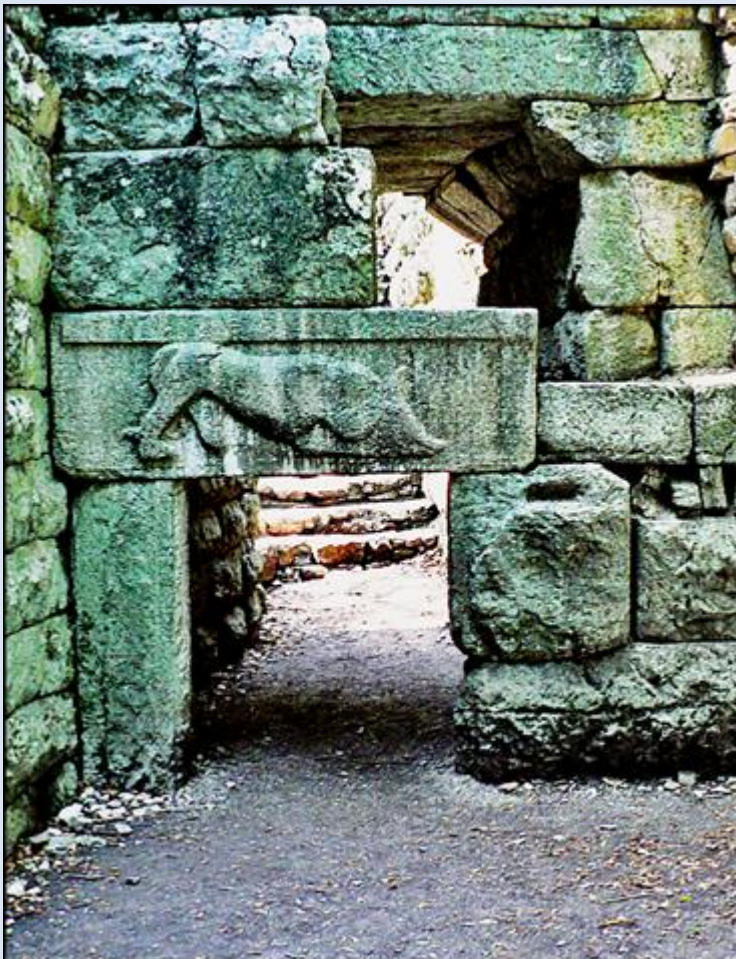




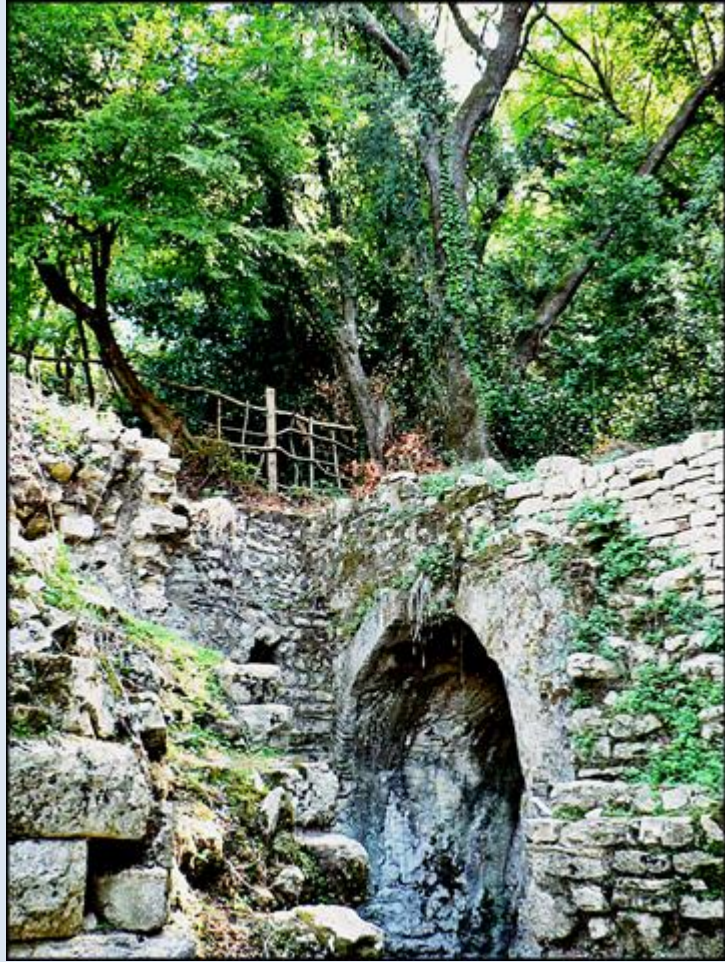
Baptysterium i Bazylika z VI w.







Lwia Brama prowadząca do części górnych osady





Górne mury obronne z XIII-XIV wieku

