

Dzalisa

Archaeological city site Dzalisa (1 square km) was discovered in 1971 by Alexi Bokhochadze. Was revealed The remains of a palace and a temple, a bath with a mosaic floor, a temple-palace complex, the remains of residential buildings, collectors, a network of water pipes made of lead pipes, part of streets and squares paved with bricks, mosaic floors decorated with plant and geometric ornaments and inscriptions, architectural details, wooden and glassware, etc.



Palace

The temple-palace of Dzalisa is a complicated complex. It consists of a hall with a mosaic floor and several halls. The temple has an entrance from the south. The floor mosaic of the hall (48 sq m) is composed of 12 colored stones. In the central part of the arch made of relatively large stones along the walls, there is a composition: Dionysus, the patron deity of viticulture and

winemaking, sitting under the alley, and Ariadne with her attributes (Pan, wine vessels,



Swimming pool

oinochoia, etc.). On the head of Dionysus and Ariadne is a cross-like figure, in the left corner of which is the image of a young man and a woman with wings. Part of the mosaic is filled with geometric and plant ornaments. Greek inscriptions are presented on the mosaic: ``Ariadne'', ``Dionysus'', ``Aglaia Carit'' (attendant of DionysusA Greek inscription among the images of women on the harp: ``Mention Priscus who did it''



Mosaic

The area of the mosaic is 90 square meters. The building, which dates back to AD II century. There are four more large halls in the temple, the walls of which are painted. All halls had an altar-altar. Facade columns and basalt stone bases are preserved from the palace included in the temple-palace complex.

The bath in the temple-palace complex is of the Roman bath type. consists of 3 sections. The floor of the hot and warm part of the bath is laid on a calorifer, the cold part (16 sq m) has a bath. The floor here is also mosaic, with plant motifs and marine fauna (dolphin head, sea urchin, fishes, net).



Palace

The atrium (open courtyard) included in the bath complex is quadrangular in plan (7.75X6.95m). The floor is covered with tuff and sandstone cut stones. In the center of the atrium is a fountain basin (2x1.8 m, depth 17 cm) surrounded by a 51-52 cm wide curb, in the corners of which four-cornered columns were erected. A temple section with an altar built to the west of the atrium. Dated AD with I-II SS. The bath complex belongs to AD II-IV centuries. Another palace, an apsidal building and a swimming pool have been discovered in Dzalisa.

The palace consists of up to 30 rooms of different sizes, shapes and purposes. In the center of the palace there is an atrium (8.35x8.35m) built with sandstone and tuff stones. Water flowed from a square pedestal in the center of the pool. Clay pipes were brought out under the pool floor (45 m length was discovered). Some deity was erected on a round pedestal in the north.

To the southeast of the atrium of the palace is the central heating-hypocaust of the palace. The palace complex included bedrooms, a meeting hall, rooms of different sizes and shapes, a two-part toilet with sewage and water pipes.



Bath

The city existed in from II century AD Until the 30s of the VIII century. The highest point of development was reached In the I-III centuries. In the 4th century, life here was temporarily disrupted. In the VI-VII centuries, the city was revived again. In the 30s of the 8th century, the city was finally destroyed as a result of the invasion of Muhammad ibn Marwan.

Thus, Dzalisa represents a typical Roman “Villa Urbana”, which once again indicates the close relations between Rome and Iberia in the 1st-3rd centuries.