
ZDENAC PROKONZULA TAMPHILA VAALE NA FORUMU U ZADRU

PROCONSUL TAMPHILUS VAALE'S WELL IN ZADAR'S FORUM

U članku se govori o zdencu na antičkome forumu u Zadru. Njegova kruna s natpisom u kome je navedeno ime i titula rimskoga namjesnika za Ilirik, prokonzula Tamphila Vaale, već je dobro poznata i znanstveno obrađena lapida liburnskoga *ladera*. Autor u kratkim crtama pažnju posvećuje općem arhitektonskom sklopu i mogućnosti da su u njemu bila možda dva zdenca. Opisuje sudbinu onoga koji je arheološkim istraživanjima proučen. U prošlosti je naknadno bio obuhvaćen ogradnim zidom episkopalnoga kompleksa podignutog u kasnoj antici iznad antičkoga foruma. U novom sklopu i dalje je služio za vađenje vode, ali u srednjem vijeku njegovo okno postalo je otpadnom jamom. Iznad nje, uz vrt do palače sa zapadne strane kompleksa, podignut je novi ogradni zid. Time su jama i zdenac pali u povijesni zaborav.

Ključne riječi: prokonzul, forum, zdenac, kruna, vrt, palača

The paper discusses the well in the Roman Forum in Zadar. Its well-head with an inscription containing the name and title of Proconsul Tamphilus Vaale, the Roman governor of Illyricum, is a well-known and well-studied stone monument of the Roman ladder. In brief outline, the author analyzes the general architectural complex and considers the possibility that it may have contained two wells, while describing what happened to the one that has been archaeologically examined. In the past, the latter well was encompassed by the boundary wall of the Episcopal Complex built on the site of the Roman Forum in the Late Antiquity. In that new complex it was still used for fresh water supply, but in the Middle Ages its shaft was turned into a refuse pit. When a new boundary wall was built on its site, next to the palace garden on the western side of the complex, the well/pit fell into obscurity.

Key words: Proconsul, Forum, well, well-head, garden, palace



Slika 1. Otpadna jama s vanjske strane ogradnoga zida episkopalnog kompleksa – stanje 1979. godine

Figure 1. Refuse pit outside boundary wall of Episcopal Complex – situation in 1979

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foto / photo: P. Vežić

Zdenci su zbog vode, katkada poput raskošnih fontana ili cisterna na trgovima starih gradova, bili važan sadržaj također i na rimskim forumima, poput 'lokve', zapravo malenog bazena, tzv. *Lacus Curtius*, na forumu u Rimu¹, ili zdenaca npr. na forumu u Akvileji.² Takav je slučaj bio i u antičkome *laderu* gdje su na glavnome gradskom trgu bila, čini se, dva zdenca. Jedan od njih obuhvaćen je u kasnoj antici opsegom episkopalnoga kompleksa, sklopa u kome je potom dugo služio u izvornoj namjeni, ali je konačno postao otpadna jama u vrtu do Nadbiskupske palače. Bijaše ogradena plutejima s krune bivšega zdenca ili njihovim dijelovima. U 18. i 19. stoljeću pak jamu je nadvisio prvi, a potom i drugi novi ogradni zid na zapadnoj strani kompleksa.

Godine 1979. temelj zida je s vanjske strane ojačan betonskim podzidom. Tom prilikom demontirana su od prije vidljiva tri debela kamena pluteja. Dva imaju profilaciju uz donji rub, a treći osim profilacije i rešetkasti ukras izrađen u reljefu na licu ploče. Tvore ga trake poredane u dva niza, nasuprotno koso položena jedan prema drugome, koji oblikuju rešetku s romboidnim poljima. Taj drevni motiv antičkih *cancelli*, ograda na javnim prostorima, ukazao je na mogućnost da ploče potječu iz rimskih vremena, što je kasnije i potvrđeno. Ostale pluteje, od kojih izvorno bijaše građena kruna zdenca i koji su naknadno ugrađeni pod zid, nije bilo moguće vaditi zbog statičkih opasnosti. Godine 1984. pak, s opsežnim konzervatorskim radovima koje je vodio Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Zadru u cjelini episkopalnoga kompleksa, a u suradnji s Arheološkim muzejom Zadar,



Slika 2. Natpis s imenom i titulom prokonzula Tamphila Vaale – ulomak otkriven 1984. godine

Figure 2. Inscription with name and title of Proconsul Tamphilus Vaala – fragment discovered in 1984

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foto / photo: P. Vežić

Serving as sources of fresh water, sometimes in the form of luxurious fountains or cisterns in town squares, wells were important components of Roman forums. One such example is the "puddle" – a small pool, *Lacus Curtius*, in the Forum in the city of Rome.¹ Another one are the wells in the Forum in Aquileia.² This was also the case with the Roman *lader*: it seems there were two wells in the city's main square. One of them was encompassed by the Episcopal Complex in Late Antiquity. After having maintained its original purpose for a long time, eventually it was turned into a refuse pit in the Archbishop's palace garden. It was fenced off with the plutei – or their parts – from the well-head of the former well. In the 18th and 19th centuries, a boundary wall, and then the next one, were built above it on the western side of the complex.

In 1979, the foundation of the wall was reinforced on the outside with a concrete underpinning and three thick stone plutei, visible until then, were removed. Two of them have profiles along the lower border and the third one, in addition to the profile, has a high-relief mesh-like decoration on the face of the slab. The decoration is made up of bands arranged in two rows, mutually slanted, forming a rhombic mesh. This ancient motif of *cancelli* – railings in public places – indicated the possibility that the slabs originated from the Roman times, which was later confirmed. The other plutei of which the well-head had originally been made and which were later built in under the wall could not be removed because it could disturb the statics. In 1984, during the comprehensive conservation work that the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Zadar carried out in the

1 Za forume općenito v. L. Crema, 1959, 208-215 i 303-307; P. Gros, 1996, 63-66. Za *Lacus Curtius* u Rimu v. C. F. Giuliani – P. Verduchi, 1987, 105-114.

2 Za zdenca na forumu u Aquileiji v. L. Bertacchi, 1989, 34-111; F. Maselli Scotti, 1991, 88-89; L. Bertacchi, 1995, 144.

1 For forums in general, see: L. Crema, 1959, 208-215 and 303-307; P. Gros, 1996, 63-66. For *Lacus Curtius* in Rome, see: C. F. Giuliani – P. Verduchi, 1987, 105-114.

2 For the wells in Aquileia Forum, see: L. Bertacchi, 1989, 34-111; F. Maselli Scotti, 1991, 88-89; L. Bertacchi, 1995, 144.



Slika 3. Cjelovita pročelna stranica krune rimskoga zdenca

Figure 3. Entire front side of Roman well-head

Arheološki muzej Zadar / Archaeological Museum Zadar
foto / photo: P. Vežić

jama je otvorena i s druge strane zida, u vrtu, malenome perivoju do palače. Tada je ustanovljeno da je ona zapravo okno rimskoga zdenca. Posebno vrijedan nalaz bio je drugi dio, upravo gornji, od spomenute ploče s rešetkom. Oba dijela spajaju se u zajedničkome lomu. Radi se o istome pluteju!³ Na gornjoj polovini ploče očuvan je natpis s imenom i titulom rimskoga namjesnika za Ilirik, prokonzula Tamphila Vaale. Klesan je u kapitali: CN ◦ TAMPHILVS ◦ VÁLA ◦ PRO ◦ COS ◦. Pretpostavljam da je ploča bila pročelna strana krune rimskoga zdenca, kao što je uočio već I. Fadić. Zdenac je naknadno obuhvaćen ogradnim zidom podignutim po opsegu episkopalnoga kompleksa, sklopa izrasloga u kasnoj antici na velikome dijelu dotadašnjega foruma. Otpadna jama pak, nastala u nepoznatim okolnostima srednjega vijeka, bijaše omeđena presloženim pločama s krune bivšega zdenca (Sl.1-4).⁴

O konzervatorskome zahvatu do sada nije napravljen izvještaj. Međutim, o arheološkom istraživanju zdenca objavljen je izvještaj, a s njim i vrijedan znanstveni rad o личности i značenju Tamphila Vaale. Objavio ga je Ivo Fadić, zaključivši da je Vaala *negdje na samom početku Augustove vladavine, od 27. do 25. godine prije Krista, postao prokonzulom senatske provincije Ilirik*.⁵ To ujedno ukazuje na vrijeme prije kojega vjerojatno nije bio projektiran ni građen kompleks foruma u Zadru. Uz to, jedan mramorni portret iz zbirke Muzeja u Zadru Nenad Cambi je protumačio upravo kao lik tog prokonzula (Sl. 5).⁶

Zdenac u cjelini tvorilo je u tlu još uvijek sačuvano zidano okno i kruna nad njim položena na okvir koji grade



Slika 4. Uzorak rešetke na pročelnoj stranici krune rimskoga zdenca

Figure 4. Mesh pattern on front side of Roman well-head

Arheološki muzej Zadar / Archaeological Museum Zadar
foto / photo: P. Vežić

Episcopal Complex in cooperation with the Archaeological Museum Zadar, the pit was opened from the other side of the wall, in the small palace garden. At that point it was established that the pit was actually the shaft of a Roman well. Particularly valuable find was the second – upper – part of the said slab with the mesh. Both parts are joined along the breakage line. It is the same pluteum!³ An inscription with the name and title of Proconsul Tamphilus Vaala, the Roman governor of Illyricum, is preserved on the slab's upper half. It is carved in capital letters: CN ◦ TAMPHILVS ◦ VÁLA ◦ PRO ◦ COS ◦. I believe that the slab was the front part of the well-head. I. Fadić was of the same opinion. The Roman well was subsequently encompassed by the wall erected along the boundary of the Episcopal Complex – built in Late Antiquity on the area covering most of the earlier Forum. The well was

3 Istraživanja otpadne jame i rimskoga zdenca izvršili su suradnici Arheološkoga muzeja u Zadru. Voditelj radova bila je u početku Branka Nedved, a potom Ivo Fadić.

4 P. Vežić, 2013, 25, sl. 4 i 5.

5 I. Fadić, 1986; 1998, 20; 1999, 47-54.

6 N. Cambi, 1991, 118-122.

3 The archaeological excavations at the refuse pit and Roman well were carried out by staff members of the Archaeological Museum Zadar. The works were first headed by Branka Nedved and then by Ivo Fadić.



Slika 5. Portret prokonzula Tamphila Vaale
Figure 5. Proconsul Tamphilus Vaala's portrait,

Arheološki muzej Zadar / Archaeological Museum Zadar
foto / photo: P. Vežić

kamene ploče pri vrhu okna. Ono ima pravokutni obris, tlocrt svijetle širine oko 95 cm i dužine oko 175 cm. Istraženo je do dubine od gotovo tri metra ispod pločnika rimskog foruma. Na toj razini izbijale su podzemne vode. Stijene okna građene su od uslojeno poredanih sitnih priklasanaca, a okvir pri vrhu složen je od dva reda fino klesanih kamenih ploča. Uz njihov rub s istočne strane očuvana je podloga za prednji plutej krune, njegov ležaj u razini pločnika foruma. U izvornome obliku krunu je gradilo šest pluteja: pročelni i začelni te još po dva kraća među njima na bočnim stranicama. Pojedinačno su imale dužinu od 79 cm. Dvije od potonje četiri, te pročelna s njima, sabrane su i pohranjene u Muzeju. Pročelna je vodoravno prelomljena u dva spomenuta dijela koja se spajaju u zajedničkome lomu. Svih šest ploča u izvornome obliku zatvarale su pravokutni okvir svijetle širine od 93 cm i dužine oko 158 cm. Imaju debljinu od 22 cm. No, pri dnu su ojačane profilom. Tako je zacijelo bilo i pri vrhu, ali gornji profil nije sačuvan ni na jednoj ploči. Najveća debljina ploča, skupa s donjim profilom, je 28 cm. Visina krune posve je očuvana samo na

turned into a refuse pit in unknown circumstances in the medieval period; it was bordered by the rearranged slabs from the former well-head (Fig. 1-4).⁴

No report has been made on the conservation work so far. However, the report on the archaeological excavations of the well has been published, together with the valuable study of the personage and relevance of Tamphilus Vaala. Its author Ivo Fadić concluded that Vaala, "... sometime in the beginning of Augustus' reign, between 27 and 25 BC, became the proconsul of the senatorial province of Illyricum."⁵ This also points to the period before which Zadar's Forum complex was probably neither designed nor built. Also, according to Nenad Cambi, a marble portrait from the collection in the Archaeological Museum Zadar represents a portrait of this proconsul (Fig. 5).⁶

The well still consisted of the fully preserved masonry shaft in the ground and the well-head above it, placed onto the framework of stone slabs around the top of the shaft. The shaft has rectangular contours, its clear width being ~95cm and its clear length ~175cm. It has been examined down to a depth of almost three meters beneath the pavement of the Roman Forum. Underground water was gushing out on that level. The shaft walls are made of layered tiny semi-ashlars and the framework near the top is made of two rows of finely cut stone slabs. By their edge on the eastern side of the well the base of the front pluteum of the well-head – its bearing on the Forum pavement level. Originally, the well-head consisted of six plutei: the front one, the rear one, and two lateral ones on each side between them. Every pluteum was 79cm long. Two lateral slabs and the front one are kept in the Museum. The front slab is horizontally broken in two abovementioned pieces joined along the breakage line. Originally, the six slabs formed a rectangular framework, its clear width having been ~93cm and its clear length ~158cm. Each of them is 22cm thick. At the bottom they are reinforced with a profile. They must have had such profile at the top, too, but it has not been preserved on any one of them. The maximum thickness of the slabs, together with the lower profiles, is 28cm. The full height of the well-head (89cm) has only been preserved on the front side. All the surfaces are finely dressed and polished on both sides – only the central part of each lateral surface is roughly chiseled so that the slabs could better fit together (Fig. 6-9).

The front side of the well-head is interesting for several reasons. While the overall width of the pluteum is 137cm, its decorated face is only 127cm wide. This is because the corners of the slab are slanted at an obtuse angle. It is believed that the surface above the inscription on the

4 P. Vežić, 2013, 25, Fig. 4 and 5.

5 I. Fadić, 1986; 1998, 20; 1999, 47-54.

6 N. Cambi, 1991, 118-122.



Slika 6. Okno zdenca pod razinom pločnika rimskoga foruma – pogled na zapadnu plohu

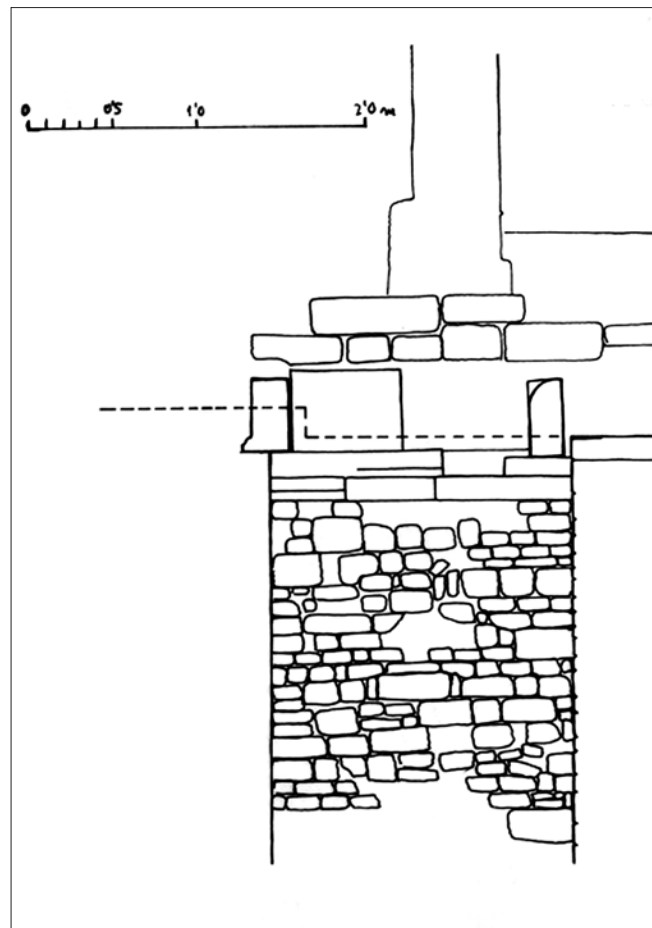
Figure 6. Well shaft under Roman Forum pavement level – view at western side,

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foto / photo: P. Vežić

pročelnoj stranici. Iznosi 89 cm. Sve površine fino su kle-sane, zaglađene s prednje i stražnje strane, tek u srednjoj zoni bočnih ploha 'našpicane' radi boljega međusobnog povezivanja jedne ploče s drugom (Sl. 6-9).

Pročelna stranica krune zanimljiva je iz više razloga. Puna širina pluteja je 137 cm, ali je ukrašeno lice na njoj široko manje, svega 127 cm. To je stoga što su uglovi ploče zakošeni pod tupim kutom. Površinu iznad natpisa na pluteju omeđivao je pretpostavljeni gornji profil. Na plohi ispod natpisa dobro je sačuvan rešetkasti ukras. Pri dnu je sačuvan i spomenuti profil (proteže se i na pločama s bočnih strana krune). Po sredini pročelnoga pluteja pak, u reljefu je istaknuta izbočina monolitno sraštena s pločom. Podsjeća na plitku lezenu koja površinu pluteja dijeli u lijevu i desnu polovinu. Dakako, nije riječ o lezeni već o konstruktivnome elementu povezivanja zdenca s nečim što bijaše ispred njega, fizički vezano s njim. Obrisom 'lezene' ocrtan je pravilan presjek vjerojatno neke niske ograde (visine 57 cm), pretpostavljeni parapet koji u donjemu dijelu bijaše širok (31 cm), u srednjemu sužen (26 cm), a u gornjemu uzak (12 cm). K tomu, posred izbočine sačuvan je plitki utor za gvozdeni trn. Taj je krunu povezivao s pretpostavljenom niskom ogradom koja bijaše okomito postavljena ispred zdenca. U nekoj mjeri sezala je u prostor pred njim. Naravno, osim osnovnoga presjeka tako zamišljene ograde, o njoj zapravo ne znamo ništa. Tek obris ploče u popločenju trga neposredno ispred zdenca možda o tome nešto govori (Sl. 10-13).

Stoga je važno ukazati na činjenicu da je u kompleksu zadarskoga foruma, kao i na većini ostalih, strogo proveden princip simetrale, zrcalno organizirane prostorne kompozicije u kojoj su po uzdužnoj osi grupirani parovi paralelno postavljenih arhitektonskih elemenata: u ovome

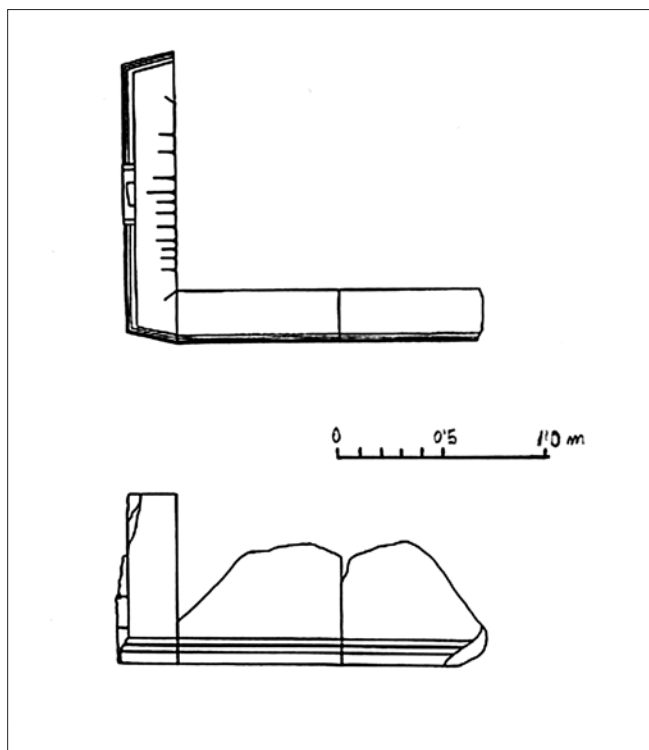


Slika 7. Okno zdenca pod razinom pločnika rimskoga foruma – sjeverna ploha

Figure 7. Well shaft under Roman Forum pavement level – northern side,

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crtež / drawing: P. Vežić

pluteum was once bordered by the upper profile. There is a well-preserved mesh-like decoration underneath the inscription. The said lower profile has been preserved at the bottom (extending also to the lateral slabs of the well-head). In the center of the front pluteum there is a marked high-relief protrusion monolithically fused with the slab. It reminds of a shallow pilaster-strip dividing the pluteum surface into the left and right halves. Of course, it is not really a pilaster-strip, but a structural element used for connecting the well with something that used to be in front of it, physically linked with it. The "pilaster-strip" contours probably outline the symmetrical profile of a low railing (57cm high) – the hypothetical parapet wide in its lower part (31cm), tapering in its middle part (26cm) and narrow in its upper part (12cm). Also, a shallow groove for an iron dowel has been preserved in the middle of the protrusion. It connected the well-head with the hypothetical low railing rising vertically in front of the well. To an extent, it penetrated the space in front of it. Obviously, the only thing we really know about this hypothetical railing is its general profile.



Slika 8. Sačuvani dijelovi krune rimskoga zdenca

Figure 8. Preserved parts of Roman well-head

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slučaju dva ulaza na istočnoj strani koja vode u zatvoreni prostor trga, po bokovima dvije duge kolonade s trijemovima koji omeđuju prostor, na zapadnoj strani dvije trijumfalne kolone slobodno postavljene na trgu, iza njih je za stubu povišeni plato s dva žrtvenika podno kapitolija, a na njegovoj uzdignutoj terasi *temenosa* dva su bočna trijema i među njima monumentalni hram kojem osovina cijele

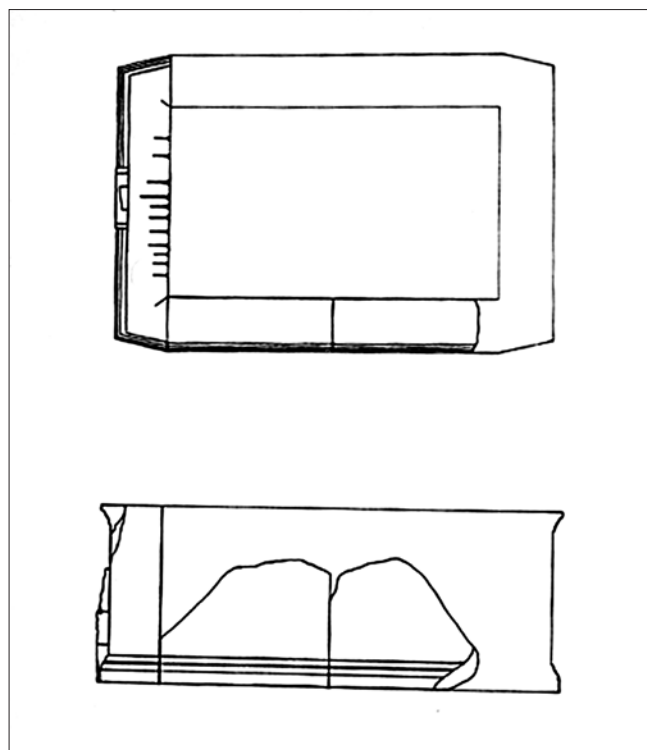


Slika 10. Pročelna i ulomak bočne stranice rimskoga zdenca

Figure 10. Front side and fragment of lateral side of Roman well

Arheološki muzej Zadar / Archaeological Museum Zadar

foto / photo: P. Vežić



Slika 9. Grafička rekonstrukcija tlocrta i pogleda s boka na krunu rimskoga zdenca

Figure 9. Graphic reconstruction of plan and lateral view of Roman well-head

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crtež / drawing: P. Vežić

Only the contours of a slab on the cobble pavement immediately in front of the well may serve as a cue (Fig. 10-13).

This is why it is important to draw attention to the principle strictly adhered to in the Zadar Forum complex and in most other similar complexes. It is the principle of symmetry axis: a mirror-like spatial composition where pairs of parallel architectural elements are grouped along a longitudinal axis. In this case, two gates on the eastern side, leading to the confined space of the square; two long lateral colonnades with porticos bordering the space; two triumphal columns (used for decorative purpose only, not as supporting structures) on the western side of the square, with an elevated plateau behind them, containing two altars underneath the Capitolium; two lateral porticos on its elevated terrace *temenosa* and, between the porticos, a monumental temple with a spatial composition the axis of which "cuts" the front in two parts and climbs up the *protiron* all the way to the gable (Fig. 14).

It seems logical to assume that, in such a strict symmetrical composition of the Forum complex, the well must have had its "reflection" – its parallel counterpart on the other side of the symmetry axis. Having an asymmetrically positioned well without a counterpart in such an environment does not seem justified in terms of composition. The *simmetricho pozzo* in Aquileia – an analogous example of



Slika 11. Izbočina na pročelnoj stranici kruna rimskoga zdenca

Figure 11. Protrusion on front side of Roman well-head

foto / photo: P. Vežić



Slika 12. Arheološka sonda s otkrivenim dijelom pločnika trga neposredno ispred zdenca na rimskome forumu

Figure 12. Archaeological trench with uncovered part of pavement of Roman Forum, immediately in front of well in Roman Forum

foto / photo: P. Vežić



Slika 13. Grafička rekonstrukcija pročelne stranice rimskoga zdenca i ograde pred njim

Figure 13. Graphic reconstruction of front side of Roman well and railing in front of it

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crtež / drawing: P. Vežić

prostorne kompozicije 'rasijeca' pročelje u dva dijela i penje se protironom navrh zabata (Sl. 14).

U tako strogo simetrično izvedenoj skladbi forumskoga sklopa čini se logičnim pretpostaviti da je i zdenac s jedne strane simetrale imao paralelu u zrcalno smještenome drugom zdenca. Asimetrično postavljen, bez svoga para u takvom ambijentu, ne čini se kompozicijski opravdanom idejom. U prilog može govoriti i *simmetrico pozzo* u Akvileji, odnosno analogni primjer dvaju zdenaca na tamošnjem forumu.⁷

Dakle, čini se logičnim pretpostaviti da je na zadar-skome forumu postojao i drugi zdenac te da je imao iste elemente u prostoru neposredno pred krunom, čini se u funkciji nekoga ograđenog sadržaja, možda rostre (?) smještene između dvaju zdenaca i dvaju triumfalnih stupova.⁸ (Ograda na platou s druge strane, između dva žrtvenika, čini se manje izglednim rješenjem.) No valja naglasiti da na mjestu tako zamišljenoga drugog zdenca nisu vršena istraživanja pa je, naravno, neizvjestan i odgovor na pitanje je li on zaista postojao (Sl. 15 i 16).⁹

twin wells in its Forum – can be seen as another evidence to this claim.⁷

Consequently, there must have been a second well in the Zadar's Forum and it must have had the same elements in the space immediately in front of its well-head. It was probably some enclosed public facility – a rostra, perhaps (?) – located between the two wells and two triumphal columns.⁸ (A railing on the plateau on the other side, between the two altars, seems to be a less likely solution.) However, we should point out that, as no excavations have been carried out on the site of the hypothetical second well, it remains uncertain if it really existed (Fig. 15 and 16).⁹

In Late Antiquity, mostly in the 5th century, a spacious Episcopal Complex was built north of the already devastated Forum. It contained a basilica, its annexes and episcopium and a vacant space around them. The complex was surrounded by a ring of walls which formed a new insula on the old matrix of the Roman city. The abovementioned

7 L. Bertacchi, 1989, 34-111; F. Maselli Scotti, 1991, 88-89; L. Bertacchi, 1995, 144; F. Maselli Scotti – C. Zaccaria, 1998, 122, bilj. 40, fig. 1.

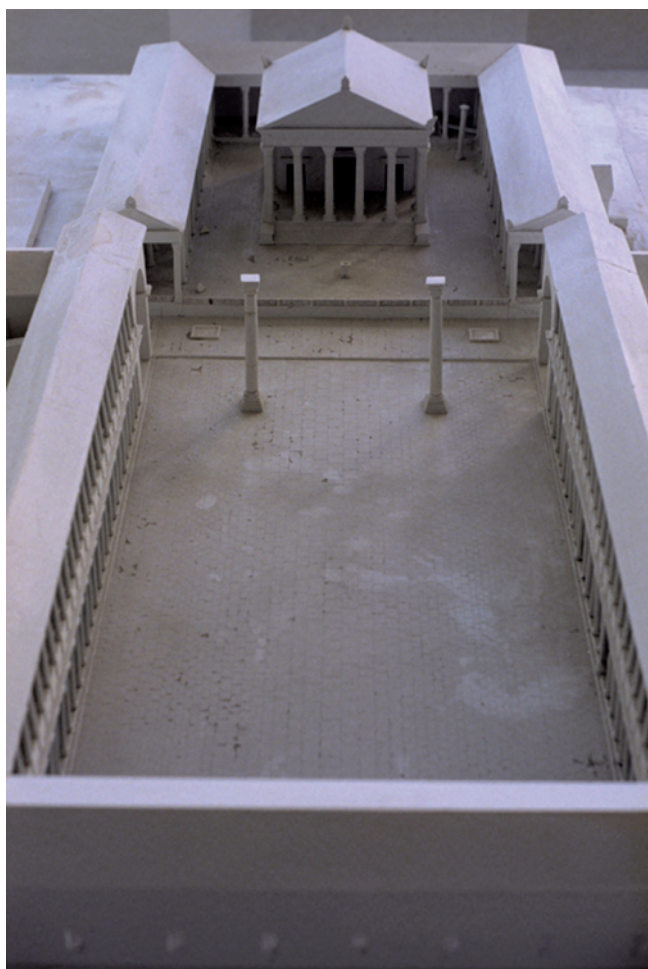
8 O pretpostavci da je zdenac na forumu bio u paru s još jednim raspravljao sam na znanstvenome savjetovanju u Puli 1998. godine (v. P. Vežić, 1998, 21).

9 Plan foruma u Zadru s dva zdenca objavio sam 1993. godine (v. P. Vežić, 1993, sl. 2); Pretpostavku o dva zdenca u Zadru iznio sam u doktorskoj disertaciji 1994. godine, tiskanoj znatno kasnije, 2013. godine (v. P. Vežić, 2013, 25, sl. 4).

7 L. Bertacchi, 1989, 34-111; F. Maselli Scotti, 1991, 88-89; L. Bertacchi, 1995, 144; F. Maselli Scotti – C. Zaccaria, 1998, 122, Footnote 40, Fig. 1.

8 The hypothesis that the well in the Forum had its counterpart was the subject of my discussion at a scientific symposium in Pula in 1998 (see P. Vežić, 1998, 21).

9 I published the plan of Zadar's Forum with two wells in 1993 (see P. Vežić, 1993, Fig. 2); I presented the hypothesis on the two wells in my doctoral thesis in 1994 (although it was published much later, in 2003) (see P. Vežić, 2013, 25, Fig. 4).

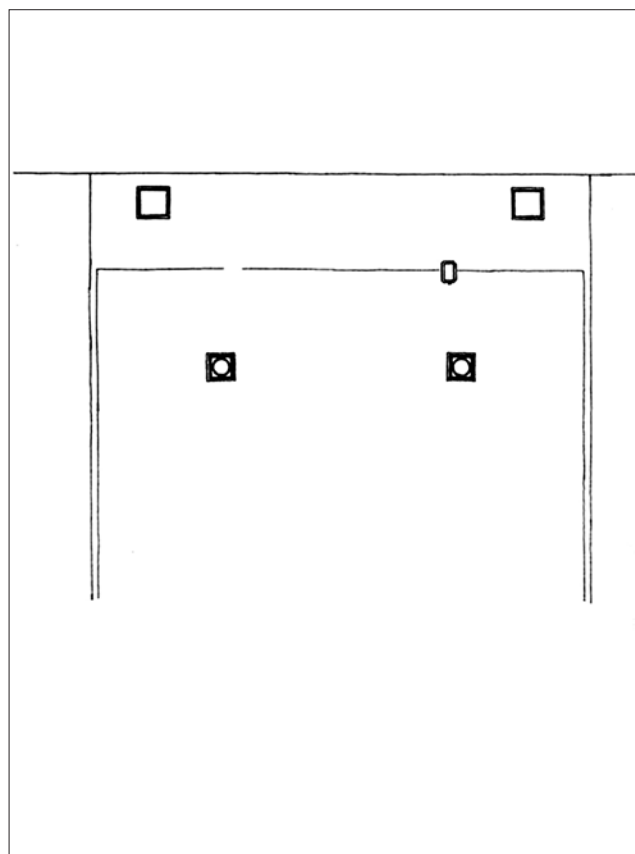


Slika 14. Maketa rimskoga foruma – pogled prema kapitoliju
Figure 14. Scale model of Roman Forum – view of Capitolium

Arheološki muzej Zadar/Archaeological Museum Zadar
foto / photo: P. Vežić

U kasnoj antici, uglavnom tijekom 5. stoljeća, na sjevernoj strani već razorenoga foruma izrastao je prostrani episkopalni kompleks s bazilikom, njezinim aneksima i episkopijem te slobodnim prostorima oko njih. Sve bijaše ograđeno prstenom zidova koji su na staroj matrici rimskoga grada oblikovali novu insulu. Uz njezin zid sa zapadne strane našao se opisani zdenac.¹⁰ Nažalost, nije moguće utvrditi njegov odnos s ogradnim zidom. Trasa potonjega vjerojatno je bila određena pravcem stuba na platou podno kapitolija. O tome govori pravac ogradnoga zida zabilježenog na maketi Zadra 16. stoljeća, pohranjenoj u *Museo navale* u Veneciji. Zid tamo ima dugu prigradnju prislonjenu uz njega s vrtno strane (Sl. 17).¹¹

Čini se da je zdenac u novome sklopu dugo bio u upotrebi. O tome govore brojne užljebine na unutrašnjoj strani pročelnoga pluteja, stvorene potezanjem užadi preko ploče, a radi izvlačenja vode. Služio je zacijelo do



Slika 15. Zapadna strana rimskoga foruma s položajem otkrivenoga zdenca

Figure 15. Western side of Roman Forum with designated position of discovered well

crtež / drawing: P. Vežić

well ended up at its western wall.¹⁰ Unfortunately, defining its juxtaposition with the boundary wall is not possible. The wall's route was probably defined by the position of the stair on the plateau underneath the Capitolium. The route of the boundary wall on the scale model of Zadar, kept at the *Museo navale* in Venice, can be seen as evidence of it. The wall on the scale model has a long addition leaned against it on the garden side (Fig. 17).¹¹

It seems that the well was in use over a long period of time as part of the new complex. Evidence of it can be seen in numerous flutes created on the inside of the front pluteum by pulling ropes over the slab when raising water from the well. It must have been used until the Middle Ages. The question is whether its "drying up" had to do with the conversion of the complex in the early Middle Ages,¹² because it was at that time that the former diacicon next to the cathedral was converted into a cistern.¹³

10 P. Vežić, 2005, 52-53.

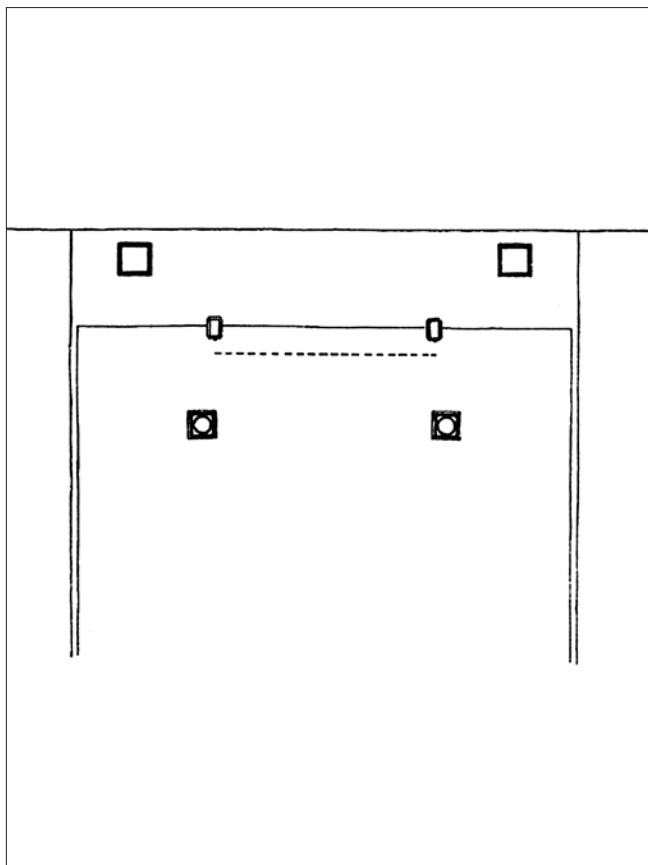
11 I. Petricioli, 1958, 117, br. 36, sl. 2 i 2-a; P. Vežić, 2013, 34, sl. 6 i 52.

10 P. Vežić, 2005, 52-53.

11 I. Petricioli, 1958, 117, No. 36, Fig. 2 and 2-a; P. Vežić, 2013, 34, Fig. 6 and 52.

12 P. Vežić, 1995, 150-161.

13 P. Vežić, 1980, 517-536.

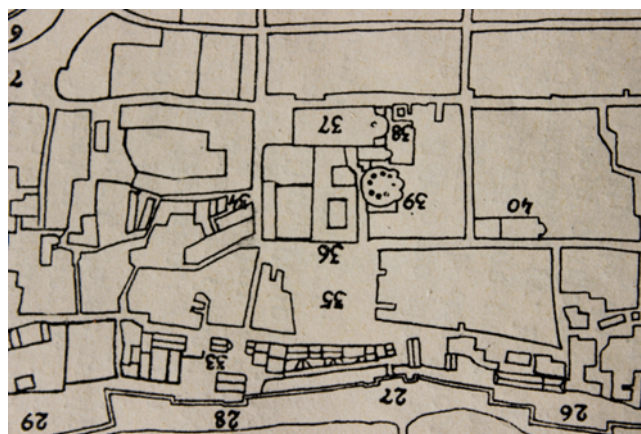


Slika 16. Zapadna strana rimskoga foruma s položajem otkrivenoga i drugoga, zasad samo pretpostavljenog zdenca
Figure 16. Western side of Roman Forum with designated position of discovered and (for the time being) only hypothetical second well

crtež / drawing: P. Vežić

srednjega vijeka. Problematično je treba li njegovu 'presušivanje' dovoditi u vezu s preuređenjem kompleksa u ranome srednjem vijeku.¹² Naime, tada je u cjelini sklopa bivši dijakonikon do katedrale prepravljen u cisternu.¹³ Potom je, čini se u vremenu romanike 12. i 13. stoljeća, sklop još jednom opsežno preuređen,¹⁴ a rimski zdenac postao je spomenuta otpadna jama. Arheološki materijal iz nje ukazuje na vrijeme romanike i gotike.¹⁵ Pluteji krune zdenca tada su polomljeni i presloženi na donekle nepravilnoj podlozi. Stoga ograda jame nema sukladan odnos s oknom zdenca. Kraća je od njega i niža od ležaja bivše krune. Novi prsten postavljen je malo ispod razine staroga, a zašao je i u prostor bivšega okna (Sl. 18 i 19).

Konačno, prvotni ogradni zid na toj strani razoren je najkasnije u 18. stoljeću i zamijenjen novim, podignutim na donekle izmijenjenoj trasi. Ona je zabilježena na preciznome



Slika 17. Crtež episkopalnog kompleksa na maketi Zadra iz 16. stoljeća u Museo navale u Veneciji

Figure 17. Drawing of Episcopal Complex on 16th-century scale model of Zadar in Museo navale in Venice,

crtež / drawing: I. Petricioli

Then, probably during the Romanesque period in the 12th and 13th centuries, the complex was extensively converted once again¹⁴ and the Roman well was turned into the abovementioned refuse pit. The archaeological material found in has been identified as belonging to the Romanesque and Gothic periods.¹⁵ The plutei of the well-head were then broken and rearranged on an uneven base. As a result, the railing around the pit is not consistently juxtaposed with the well shaft. It is shorter than the shaft



Slika 18. Užljebine na unutrašnjoj strani ulomka pluteja s natpisom otkrivenim 1984. godine,

Figure 18. Flutes on rear side of inscribed pluteum fragment discovered in 1984

Konzervatorski ured u Zadru / Conservation Department in Zadar
foto / photo: P. Vežić

12 P. Vežić, 1995, 150-161.

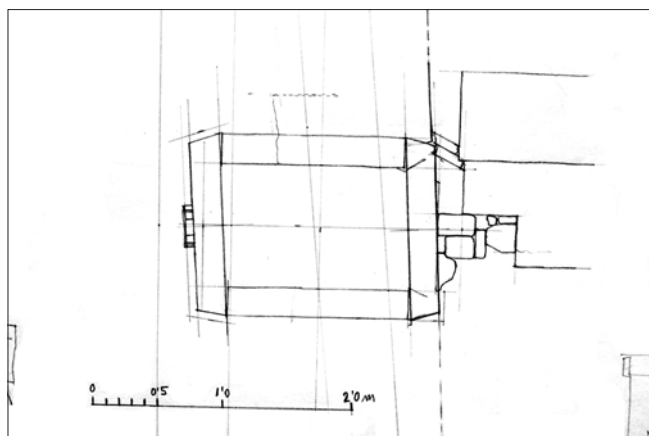
13 P. Vežić, 1980, 517-536.

14 P. Vežić, 2013, 51, sl. 22 i 57.

15 O tome posebno svjedoče arheološki nalazi u jami, osobito ulomci keramike i stakla, v. I. Fadić, 1986, 411 i 428, bilj. 8.

14 P. Vežić, 2013, 51, Fig. 22 and 57.

15 The archaeological finds in the pit, particularly fragments of pottery and glass, can be seen as strong evidence of it. See I. Fadić, 1986, 411 and 428, Footnote 8.



Slika 19. Tlocrt otvora otpadne jame na mjestu rimskoga zdenca – zatečeno stanje 1984. godine

Figure 19. Plan view of opening of refuse pit on site of Roman well – situation in 1984

Konzervatorski ured u Zadru / Conservation Department in Zadar
crtež / drawing: P. Vežić

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katastarskom planu Zadra iz 1824. godine.¹⁶ U to je doba na prostoru vrta do Nadbiskupske palače podignut novi perivoj, možda obnovljen na matrici pretpostavljenoga renesansnoga vrta.¹⁷ Međutim, u 19. stoljeću zapadni ogradni zid je prezidan još jednom, ponovo s korigiranom trasom te sa zaobljenim uglom prema zidu na južnoj strani vrta. Tada je dio pluteja ugrađen u spomenuti temelj zida iznad otpadne jame. Time je ona pala u zaborav, kao i davno prije nje rimski zdenac pod njom (Sl. 20).



Slika 20. Katastarski plan Zadra iz 1824. godine – episkopalni kompleks s palačom te vrtom i ogradnim zidom na zapadnoj strani

Figure 20. Cadastral map of Zadar from 1824 – Episcopal Complex with palace and western garden and boundary wall

Državni arhiv u Zadru / State Archives in Zadar

and lower than the bearing of the former well-head. The new ring is placed on a somewhat lower level than the old one, penetrating the space of the former shaft a bit (Fig. 18 and 19).

And finally, the original boundary wall on this side was torn down not later than in the 18th century and was replaced with a new one, built along a somewhat different route. This route can be found on an accurate cadastral map of the city of Zadar from 1824.¹⁶ At that time, a new public garden was built on the site of the old garden adjacent to the Archbishop's Palace, perhaps on the matrix of the assumed Renaissance garden.¹⁷ However, the western boundary wall was rebuilt once again in the 19th century – once again along an altered route, curving towards the southern side of the garden. Some of the plutei were then built into the aforementioned foundation above the refuse pit. After that, the pit fell into obscurity, just like the Roman well underneath it long before (Fig. 20).

16 P. Vežić, 2013, 64, sl. 36 i 61 te 41 i 62.

17 M. Petricoli, 2011, 66-69.

16 P. Vežić, 2013, 64, Fig. 36 and 61, and 41 and 62.

17 M. Petricoli, 2011, 66-69.

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