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## Istraživanja u Episkopalnom centru u Saloni istočno od *Porta Caesarea*

## Research into the Episcopal centre in Salona east of the *Porta Caesarea*

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U radu se donosi izvješće o istraživanjima na prostoru istočno od starih gradskih vrata u istočnim bedemima Salone (*Porta Caesarea*), koja su provedena u suradnji Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu i Odsjeka za povijest Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu. Opisu istraživanja prethodi povijest istraživanja na ovom prostoru.

The work contains a report on research conducted in the area east of the old city gate in the eastern wall of Salona (*Porta Caesarea*), which was conducted as a collaboration between the Archaeological Museum in Split and the History Department of the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities in Split. The description

U sondi su otkriveni ostatci mahom kasnoantičke arhitekture - dva suhozida, jedan zid te kanal koji je na južnom dijelu imao otvor prekriven sekundarno upotrijebljenom bazom stupa. Najstarijim nalazima pripadaju nalazi novca i keramike iz 2. st. pr. Kr. koji su otkriveni u sloju SJ 012 koji je nastao zatrpavanjem denivelacije kao rezultata naglog pada vapnenačkog živca.

*Ključne riječi: Salona, Porta Caesarea, kanal, Via Principalis, kampanska keramika*

of the research is preceded by a history of archaeological work conducted in this area. The remains of mostly Late Antique architecture were discovered in the trench: two stacked stone walls, one mason-work wall and a channel in the southern section which had an opening covered by a column base in secondary use. Among the oldest finds are coins and pottery from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, discovered in layer SJ 012, which was formed by filling a sharp drop in the limestone bedrock that caused delevelling.

*Key words: Salona, Porta Caesarea, channel, Via Principalis, Campanian pottery*

Radovi Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu na istraživanju u Episkopalnom centru (kod tzv. *Porta Caesarea*) trajali su od 1. do 30. rujna 2016. godine. Vodila ih je Jagoda Mardešić (Arheološki muzej u Splitu) u suradnji s Odsjekom za povijest Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu kojeg je predstavljao doc. dr. sc. Ivan Matijević. Dokumentaciju je vodila Ivanka Vukšić (Arheološki muzej u Splitu). U radovima su sudjelovala šestorica studenata diplomskog studija povijesti: Mate Berić, Ivan Čarić, Nikola Matulić, Vinko Matulić, Teo Šalinović i Marko Udovičić. Sredstva za istraživanje osiguralo je Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske.

### **Pregled povijesti istraživanja uz cestu istočno od tzv. *Porta Caesarea***

F. Cararra je 1846. otkopao tzv. *Porta Caesarea*, vrata na istočnom dijelu zidina najstarijeg dijela Salone (*Urbs vetus*). Potom ih je pokrio zemljom, ali su 1906. zahvaljujući don Frani Buliću ponovno ugledala svjetlo dana, nakon čega ih je snimio W. Gerber i ponudio rekonstrukciju. Znanstvenu pozornost posvetilo im je još nekoliko autora, od kojih je najkvalitetniju i najiscrpniju studiju napisao H. Kähler. Analizom fragmentiranog natpisa smjestio je nastanak vrata u Augustovo doba, odredio je odnos gradskog vodovoda i ovog dijela gradskih zidina.<sup>1</sup> U vratima ili u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini vjerojatno su bile uzidane glasovite natpisne ploče o izgradnji cesta tijekom namjesništva Publija Kornelija Dolabele (14.-20.).<sup>2</sup>

U jednoj gomili pored tzv. *Pet mostova* nađen je veliki segment luka na kojem je u reljefu prikazana *Tyche Salonitana* sa stijegom i upisanim službenim imenom grada - *Martia Iulia Valeria Salona felix* (*Salona* 4, str. 139-141, br. 1; EDH HD032938). Reljef je gotovo sigurno pripadao osamdesetak metara udaljenim gradskim vratima. U istoj je gomili otkriven stup s natpisom *Felix Salona* (EDH HD032935) koji je s Tihinim reljefom morao činiti jedinstvenu cjelinu. Vjerojatno je prostor između *Porta Caesarea* i mosta u kasnoj antici imao svojevrstu reprezentativnu funkciju u okviru koje su vrata postala trijumfalni luk. U njihovoj je blizini 1874. otkrivena velika greda s natpisom (*Salona* 4, str. 154-155, br. 9; EDH HD052768) koji spominje namjesnika (*praeses*) provincije Dalmacije Flavija Julija Rufina Sarmentija iz vremena cara Konstancija. Vjerojatno je bila postavljena u

The research into the Episcopal Centre (at the so-called *Porta Caesarea*) conducted by the Archaeological Museum in Split proceeded from 1 to 30 September 2016. The work was supervised by Jagoda Mardešić (Archaeological Museum in Split) in cooperation with the History Department of the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities in Split, represented by associate professor Ivan Matijević, Ph.D. The documentation was compiled by Ivanka Vukšić (Archaeological Museum in Split). Six history graduate students participated in the work: Mate Berić, Ivan Čarić, Nikola Matulić, Vinko Matulić, Teo Šalinović and Marko Udovičić. The research funding was secured by the Culture Ministry of the Republic of Croatia.

### **A short history of research along the road east of the so-called *Porta Caesarea***

In 1846, F. Cararra excavated the so-called *Porta Caesarea*, the gate in the eastern section of the walls of the oldest part of Salona (*Urbs vetus*). He then covered it with soil, but it once more saw the light of day in 1906 thanks to Fr. Frane Bulić, after which it was photographed by W. Gerber, who also proposed its reconstruction. They became the focus of attention by several more scholars, of whom H. Kähler wrote the highest quality and most exhaustive study. An analysis of a fragmentary inscription placed the construction of the gate in the Augustan era and ascertained the relationship between the city aqueduct and this part of the city walls.<sup>1</sup> The famed inscription plaques on road construction during the consulship of Publius Cornelius Dolabella (14-20 AD) were probably built into the gate or in its immediate vicinity.<sup>2</sup>

A large segment of an arch was discovered in a mound next to the so-called 'Five Bridges' (*Pet mostova*) bearing a relief image showing *Tyche Salonitana* with a standard and the official name of the city inscribed on it: *Martia Iulia Valeria Salona felix* (*Salona* 4, pp. 139-141, no. 1; EDH HD032938). The relief almost certainly belonged to the city gate 80 meters away. A column with the inscription *Felix Salona* (EDH HD032935) was discovered in the same mound, which together with the *Tyche* relief had to have formed an integral whole. The space between the *Porta Caesarea* and the bridge probably had something of an ideal function in Antiquity, in which framework the gate became a triumphal arch. A large beam

1 Kähler 1991, str. 205-231; vidi također i komentar njegove studije, Cambi 1991b, str. 456-458. Od ostale osnovne literature o vratima vidi Carrara 1991, str. 143-144; Gerber 1917, str. 131-138.

2 Kähler 1991, str. 230, bilj. 26-27.

1 Kähler 1991, pp. 205-231; see also the commentary on his study, Cambi 1991b, pp. 456-458. Out of the remaining basic literature on the gate, see Carrara 1991, pp. 143-144; Gerber 1917, pp. 131-138.

2 Kähler 1991, p. 230, notes 26, 27.

vrata kako bi komemorirala jedno prepravljnje između 337. i 361. godine.<sup>3</sup>

Kroz *Porta Caesarea* prolazila je tzv. *Via Principalis* kao glavna uzdužna komunikacija u gradu uz koju se pružala tzv. istočna nekropola. Nekropola je zbog intenzivne građevinske aktivnosti gotovo u cijelosti uništena i od nje su danas ostali sačuvani samo ulomci nadgrobnih natpisa. Prema Bulićevim objavama u *Bullettinu* moguće je vidjeti na kojim su katastarskim česticama nađeni i tako dobiti plan njihova raspoređa.<sup>4</sup> Bulić je 1909. otkupio nekoliko parcela sjeverno i sjeveroistočno od vrata, što je bilo nužno zbog istraživanja prostora južno od gradskih bazilika.<sup>5</sup>

Iz kamene gomile pokraj kula uz vrata na kat. čest. 3760 otkriveno je jedanaest natpisa, od kojih je šest nadgrobnih.<sup>6</sup> Na kat. čest. 3765 i 3766 uz gradske zidine sjeverno od vrata pronađeno je četrdesetak natpisa, od kojih je dvanaest nadgrobnih.<sup>7</sup> Na kat. čest. 3764 istočno od kat. čest. 3760, sa sjeverne strane ceste i prije njezina skretanja na jugoistok prema mostu, otkrivena su dvadeset i četiri natpisa, od kojih je devet nadgrobnih.<sup>8</sup> Na gomili na kat. čest. 3761 s južne strane ceste otkriveno je šest natpisa, od kojih su četiri nadgrobnih.<sup>9</sup> Na kat. čest. 3759 zapadno od kat. čest. 3761, odnosno jugoistočno od južne kule uz

bearing an inscription (*Salona* 4, str. 154-155, br. 9; *EDH* HD052768) mentioning the *praeses* (governor) of the province of Dalmatia, Flavius Julius Rufinus Sarmenius, from the time of Emperor Constantius, was discovered in its vicinity in 1874. It was probably placed in the gate to commemorate a renovation between 337 and 361.<sup>3</sup>

The so-called *Porta Caesarea* was traversed by the so-called *Via Principalis*, as the main longitudinal thoroughfare in the city, next to which the so-called eastern necropolis extended. Due to intensive construction activities, the necropolis was almost entirely devastated and today all that remains preserved are fragments of gravestone inscriptions. According to Bulić's publications in *Bullettino*, it is possible to see the cadastral lots in which they were found and thereby obtain a map of their layout.<sup>4</sup> In 1909, Bulić purchased several lots north and north-east of the gate, which was necessary to research the area south of the city basilica.<sup>5</sup>

Eleven inscriptions, of which six are funerary, were discovered in the stone mound next to the tower alongside the gate on cadastral lot 3760.<sup>6</sup> Approximately forty inscriptions were found on cadastral lots 3765 and 3766 next to the city walls north of the gate, of which twelve are funerary.<sup>7</sup> Twenty-four inscriptions, nine of them funerary, were found on cadastral lot 3764, east of cadastral lot 3760, on the northern side of the road before its south-east turn toward the bridge.<sup>8</sup> Six inscriptions, of which four are funerary,

3 Cambi 1971, str. 63-64.

4 O gustoći nalaza spomenika pokraj tzv. *Porta Caesarea*, o razvoju i organizaciji ove nekropole vidi Miletić 1990, str. 22-23, 31, sl. 1. O ovoj nekropoli vidi i Cambi 1991a, str. 23.

5 Bulić 1914a, str. 68. Popis otkrivenih natpisa s pripadajućim katastarskim česticama napravljen je prema Miletić 1990, str. 22-24, sl. 1.

6 Ulomci stela, odnosno nadgrobnih natpisa (inv. br. A 3549, 3636, 3637, 3845), ulomak starokršćanskog sarkofaga (inv. br. A 3539+3565/3575), ulomak starokršćanskog nadgrobnog natpisa (inv. br. A 3634); vidi Bulić 1907, str. 51, 54, 56-57.

7 Ulomci stela (inv. br. A 3599+3593, 3600, 3731, 3732), ulomak urne (inv. br. A 3601), ulomak sarkofaga (inv. br. A 3607) i ulomci nadgrobnih natpisa (inv. br. A 3602, 3603, 3621, 3622, 3627) od kojih je jedan starokršćanski (inv. br. A 3630); vidi Bulić 1907, str. 74-84.

8 Ulomci stela (inv. br. A 3641, 3752, 3753, 4357, 4358), ulomci nadgrobnih natpisa (inv. br. A 3540, 3748, 3751), ulomak urne (inv. br. A 3632+3705); vidi Bulić 1907, str. 62-63, 67-68, 83; Bulić 1914b, str. 80-81. Upravo smo na zapadnom dijelu ove katastarske čestice započeli arheološka istraživanja.

9 Ulomak nadgrobnog natpisa (inv. br. A 3540), ulomci sarkofaga (inv. br. A 3541, 3542), ulomak starokršćanskog natpisa (inv. br. A 3546), vidi Bulić 1907, str. 57-59.

3 Cambi 1971, pp. 63-64.

4 On the density of monuments discovered next to the so-called *Porta Caesarea*, on the development and organization of this necropolis, see Miletić 1990, pp. 22-23, 31, Fig. 1. On this necropolis see also Cambi 1991a, p. 23.

5 Bulić 1914a, p. 68. A list of the discovered inscriptions with the accompanying cadastral lots was compiled according to Miletić 1990, pp. 22-24, Fig. 1.

6 Fragments of stela, i.e., funerary inscriptions (inv. no. A 3549, 3636, 3637, 3845), fragment of an Early Christian sarcophagus (inv. no. A 3539+3565/3575), fragment of an Early Christian funerary inscription (inv. no. A 3634); see Bulić 1907, pp. 51, 54, 56-57.

7 Fragments of stela (inv. no. A 3599+3593, 3600, 3731, 3732), urn fragment (inv. no. A 3601), sarcophagus fragment (inv. no. A 3607) and fragments of funerary inscriptions (inv. no. A 3602, 3603, 3621, 3622, 3627) of which one is Early Christian (inv. no. A 3630); see Bulić 1907, pp. 74-84.

8 Fragments of stela (inv. no. A 3641, 3752, 3753, 4357, 4358), fragments of funerary inscriptions (inv. no. A 3540, 3748, 3751), urn fragment (inv. no. A 3632+3705); see Bulić 1907, pp. 62-63, 67-68, 83; Bulić 1914b, pp. 80-81. We have just commenced

zidine, otkriveno je sedam nadgrobnih spomenika.<sup>10</sup> Istočno od nje, na dvjema velikim gomilama na kat. čest. 3754 i 3755, otkriveno je deset natpisa, od kojih je sedam nadgrobnih.<sup>11</sup> Zapadno od vrata, odnosno s druge strane zidina, na kat. čest. 3674 i 3675, u samom sjeveroistočnom kutu najstarijega dijela grada, nađeno je dvadeset natpisa, od kojih je deset nadgrobnih.<sup>12</sup> Dakle, na parcelama južno i sjeverno od ceste na potezu od tzv. *Porta Caesarea* pa do račvanja na sjeveroistok prema tzv. *Porta Andetria* i račvanja na jugoistok prema mostu pronađeno je otprilike stotinu natpisa, od kojih je najmanje 57 bilo nadgrobnog karaktera. Taj broj zasigurno je puno veći jer postoji priličan broj fragmenata koje zbog malog broja očuvanih slova nije moguće atribuirati. Površna analiza ovih nadgrobnih natpisa pokazuje da ih velika većina potječe iz kasnog principata, a nekoliko čak i iz starokršćanskog razdoblja.

Krajem šezdesetih i početkom sedamdesetih godina prošloga stoljeća Ž. Rapanić i N. Cambi proveli su arheološka istraživanja na Ilincu, dvadesetak metara sjeverno od naše sonde. Godine 1969. otkrivena je ulica položena u smjeru sjever-jug i paralelna s gradskim zidom. Ispod nje je prolazio velik kanal za otpadne vode skupljane iz triju kuća čiji su ostatci ustanovljeni istočno od ulice. U dosta dubokim kulturnim slojevima s vrlo bogatim nalazima pronađena je ilirska i helenistička keramika, nešto kasnorepublikanskog novca i više od tisuću komada kasnoantičkog novca. U istraživanjima 1970. utvrđen je trapezoidni oblik inzule i cijeli niz sporednih kanala za otpadnu vodu. U mnoštvu sitnog materijala pronađena je fina keramika datirana od 1. do 5. stoljeća, uključujući *terra sigillata* i lucerne, zatim staklo, perle od gaga.<sup>13</sup> U trećoj i posljednjoj istraživačkoj kampanji 1972. otkopana je četvrta zgrada, na čijoj je sjevernoj strani uz ulicu poredan niz pravokutnih prostorića, vjerojatno taberni ili dućana. Ovakvi su objekti možda postojali i sa zapadne strane inzule, uz ulicu sjever-jug, za koju je tada potvrđeno da je povezivala *Porta Caesarea* i tzv. *Porta suburbia II*. Inzulu je s

were found in the mound on cadastral lot 3761 south of the road.<sup>9</sup> Seven gravestones were found on cadastral lot 3759 west of cadastral lot 3761, south-east of the southern tower next to the walls.<sup>10</sup> Nine inscriptions, seven of them funerary, were found to its east, on two large mounds on cadastral lots 3754 and 3755.<sup>11</sup> Twenty inscriptions, ten of them funerary, were found to the west of the gate, on the other side of the walls, on cadastral lots 3674 and 3675, in the very north-eastern corner of the oldest part of the city.<sup>12</sup> Roughly one hundred inscriptions were therefore found on lots to the south and north of the road on the section from the so-called *Porta Caesarea* to the fork in the north-east toward the so-called *Porta Andetria* and the fork in the south-east toward the bridge, of which 57 have a funerary character. The actual total is certainly far higher, because there is a considerable number of fragments which cannot be attributed due to the few preserved letters. A surface analysis of these funerary inscriptions has shown that a significant majority date to the late Principate, while several are even from the Early Christian period.

At the end of the 1960s and early 1970s, Ž. Rapanić and N. Cambi conducted archaeological research at Ilinac, roughly twenty meters from our current trench. In 1969, a street laid out in a north-south direction and parallel to the city wall was discovered. Below it there was a large gutter for wastewater collected from three houses, the remains of which were ascertained east of the street. Illyrian and Hellenistic pottery was found in rather deep cultural layers, as well as some Late Republican coins and over a thousand individual Late Antique coins. During research in 1970, the trapezoidal shape of an insula and an entire series of ancillary wastewater gutters were ascertained. Fine

10 Ulomci stela (inv. br. A 4636, 4640, 4517, 4518), ulomak urne (inv. br. A 4635), ulomak sarkofaga (inv. br. A 4526), ulomak nadgrobnog natpisa (inv. br. A 4637); vidi Bulić 1914b, str. 81-83; Bulić 1916, str. 113-114.

11 Ulomci stela (inv. br. A 3790), ulomci nadgrobnih natpisa (inv. br. A 3786, 3791, 3793, 3794), ulomci starokršćanskih natpisa (inv. br. A 3785, 3787), vidi Bulić 1907, str. 41-44.

12 Ulomci stela (inv. br. A 3816, 3935, 3936), ulomci nadgrobnih natpisa (inv. br. A 3902-3904, 3910, 3912, 3927, 3944); Bulić 1907, str. 59-60; Bulić 1908, str. 35-40.

13 Rapanić, Cambi 1970, str. 108-111.

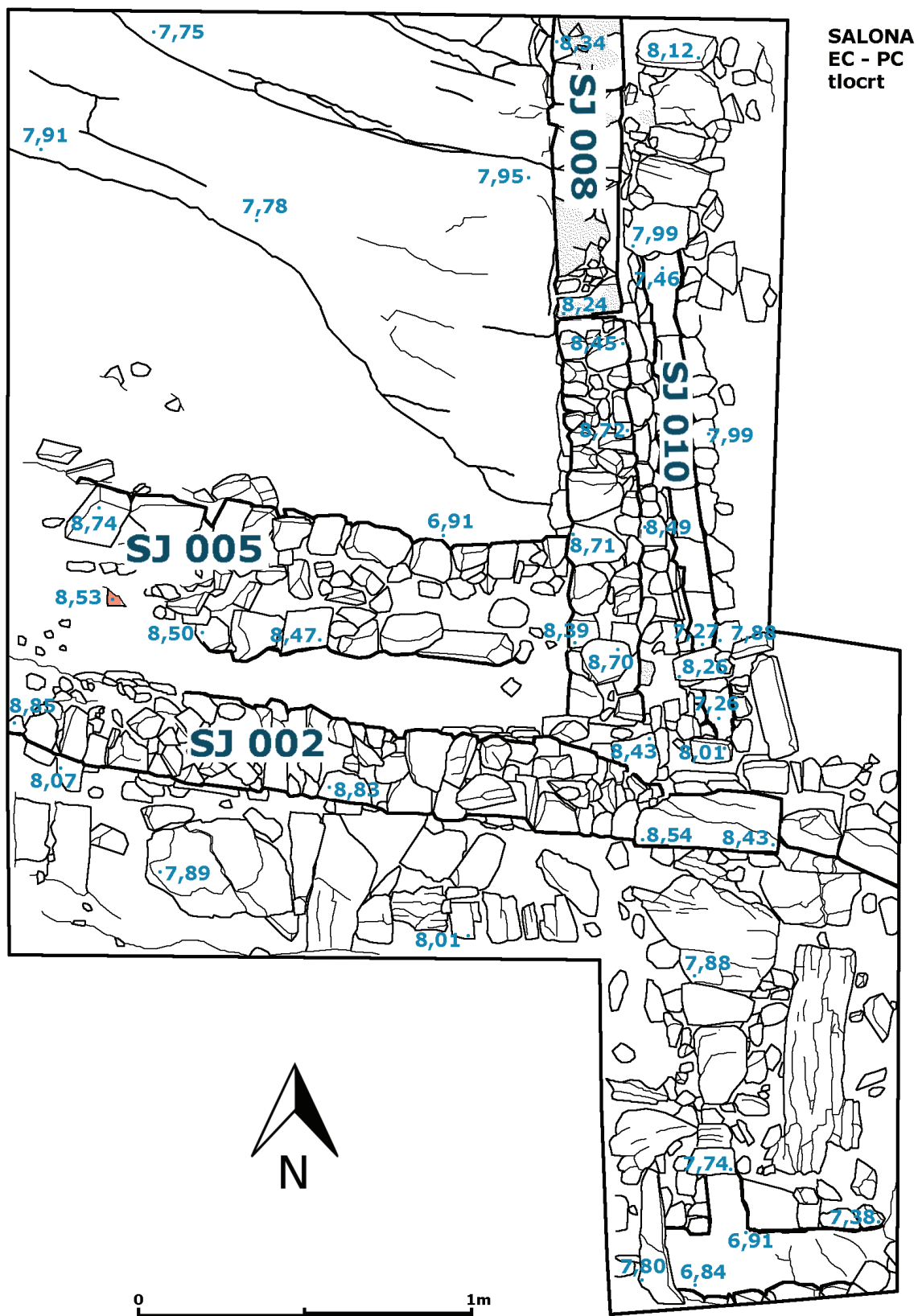
archaeological research on the western section of this cadastral lot.

9 Fragment of funerary inscription (inv. no. A 3540), sarcophagus fragments (inv. no. A 3541, 3542), fragment of Early Christian inscription (inv. no. A 3546), see Bulić 1907, pp. 57-59.

10 Fragments of stela (inv. no. A 4636, 4640, 4517, 4518), urn fragment (inv. no. A 4635), sarcophagus fragment (inv. no. A 4526), fragment of funerary inscription (inv. no. A 4637); see Bulić 1914b, pp. 81-83; Bulić 1916, pp. 113-114.

11 Fragments of stela (inv. no. A 3790), fragments of funerary inscriptions (inv. no. A 3786, 3791, 3793, 3794), fragments of Early Christian funerary inscriptions (inv. no. A 3785, 3787), see Bulić 1907, pp. 41-44.

12 Fragments of stela (inv. no. A 3816, 3935, 3936), fragments of funerary inscriptions (inv. no. A 3902-3904, 3910, 3912, 3927, 3944); Bulić 1907, pp. 59-60; Bulić 1908, pp. 35-40.



Sl. 1. Tlocrt sonde (crtež: I. Vukšić)  
Fig. 1. Layout of the trench (sketch: I. Vukšić)



Sl. 2. Zid SJ 002 i popločenje Via Principalis (foto: J. Mardešić)

Fig. 2. Wall SJ 002 and stone slabs of the Via Principalis (photo: J. Mardešić)

istočne strane ograđivao zid kojim su kuće bile zaklonjene od pogleda. Od pokretnih nalaza izdvojena je oltarna menza i ulomak sarkofaga s natpisom. Inzula je vjerojatno sagrađena u 3. stoljeću i očito je svoj život nastavila do propasti Salone.<sup>14</sup>

### Zatečeno stanje

Sonda dimenzija 6 x 7 m s naknadnim proširenjem od 1,2 x 2 m otvorena je sa sjeverne strane tzv. *Via Principalis* i istočno od *Porta Caesarea*. Riječ je o zaravnjenoj površini južno od insule istraživane krajem 1960-ih i početkom 1970-ih godina. Cijeli teren, kao što se može vidjeti posvuda u Saloni, blago pada od sjevera prema jugu, a nagli pad uočljiv je prema popločenju ceste.

### Istraživanja

Istraživanja su provedena ručnim iskopom (najveća n/m vis. 9,33 m) do dubine od 6,84 n/m vis. (sl. 1.). U južnom dijelu sonde su otkrivena dva zida (SJ 002 i SJ 005) građena u tehnici suhozida. Južni zid (SJ 002) je građen od manjih komada kamena sačuvanih u četiri do pet redova, a položen je na temelj koji je vezan žbukom tako da se očito radi o mlađem zidu koji je kao temeljnu stopu iskoristio temelje ranijeg zida (sl. 2.). Ovaj zid prati liniju ruba *Via Principalis*, a najdonji red kamenja temelja položen je na popločanje ceste. Na zapadnom rubu sonde zid SJ 002 skreće prema sjeverozapadu, odnosno više ne prati liniju ceste niti se pruža ravno u pravcu vrata.

pottery dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> centuries, including *terra sigillata* and oil-lamps, followed by glass and agate beads, were found among the multitude of tiny materials.<sup>13</sup> In the third and final research season in 1972, a fourth building was excavated, with a row of rectangular rooms, probably *tabernae* or shops, on its northern side adjacent to the street. Such structures may have also existed on the western side of the insula, next to the north-south street, which was at the time confirmed to have linked the *Porta Caesarea* and the so-called *Porta suburbia II*. The insula was bounded on its eastern side by a wall which sheltered the houses from view. The altar table and a sarcophagus fragment with an inscription were distinguished among the movable finds. The insula was probably built in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and it obviously continued its life until the collapse of Salona.<sup>14</sup>

### The situation as found

A trench with dimensions of 6 x 7 m with a subsequent expansion of 1.2 x 2 m was opened on the northern side of the so-called *Via Principalis* and east of the *Porta Caesarea*. This is a flattened surface south of the insula researched at the end of the 1960s and early 1970s. The entire terrain, which may be seen everywhere in Salona, has a slight north to south grade, and a sudden decline is notable toward the road's cobblestones.

### Research

The research was conducted by manual excavation (greatest ht. ASL, 9.33 m) to a depth of 6.84 m ASL (Fig. 1). Two walls (SJ 002 and SJ 005) built in the stacked stone technique, were discovered in the southern section of the trench. The southern wall (SJ 002) was made of smaller stones, preserved in four to five rows, and set on a foundation which was bonded with plaster, so it was obviously a younger wall that made use of the foundation of an earlier wall as its footing (Fig. 2.). This wall follows the line of the edge of the *Via Principalis*, while the lower row of foundation stones is set on the road's cobblestones. On the western edge of the trench, wall SJ 002 turns toward the north-west, i.e., it no longer follows the road's line nor extend straight in the direction of the gate. The stones composing the original wall were probably taken away, while later a new wall made in the stacked stone technique was laid on the foundation. SJ 005 follows the line of the southern stacked stone wall

14 Rapanić, Cambi 1972, str. 55-58.

13 Rapanić, Cambi 1970, pp. 108-111.

14 Rapanić, Cambi 1972, pp. 55-58.



Sl. 3. Dva ulomka antičkog sarkofaga s prikazom borbe Grka i Trojanaca (foto: J. Mardešić)

Fig. 3. Two fragments of the attic sarcophagus (photo: J. Mardešić)

Vjerojatno je odneseno kamenje koje je činilo izvorni zid, a kasnije je na temelj položen novi zid građen u tehnici suhozida. SJ 005 prati liniju južnog suhozida (SJ 002), a sagrađen je bez temelja i sačuvan je u dva reda kamenja. U njega je kao spolij ugrađen ulomak stupa. Oba zida nije moguće datirati jer se nalaze u slojevima (SJ 001 i SJ 003) koji osim antičkih sadrže i recentne nalaze kao rezultat naplavlivanja i nedavnog zaravnjivanja terena. Iako nije moguće točno odrediti vrijeme nastanka ovoga zida, čini se da je on najmlađi od svih ostataka arhitekture pronađenih u sondi.

Na istočnu stranu zida SJ 002 pod pravim se kutom naslanja zid SJ 008, koji se pruža u pravcu sjever - jug. U duljini od 2,10 m mjereno od sjevernog ruba sonde prema jugu zid je načinjen od pravilnih klesanaca i vezan žbukom. Na tom je potezu zbog postavljanja zida kamen živac prilagođen priklesavanjem. U južnom dijelu zida SJ 008 (dio građen u tehnici suhozida) pronađena su dva ulomka mramornog sarkofaga upotrijebljena kao spoliji. Spajaju se i moguće je ustanoviti da se radi o dijelu prednje strane sanduka antičkog sarkofaga od penteličkog mramora s prikazom borbe Grka i Amazonki (sl. 3). Vidljiv je dio noge Amazonke na konju koja napada Grka. Ona nosi kratku haljinu i karakteristične čizmice. Ulomak se može datirati oko 220. do 230. godine.<sup>15</sup> Ovaj nalaz omogućuje dataciju južnog dijela zida SJ 008 koji nije mogao nastati prije početka 4. stoljeća ili nešto kasnije. Pri dataciji ovog zida malo mogu pomoći i nalazi iz sloja SJ 007 koji je bio iznad njegovih ostataka. Sloj je sadržavao dosta mahom kasnoantičke kerami-



Sl. 4. Zid SJ 008 i kanal SJ 010 (foto: J. Mardešić)

Fig. 4. Wall SJ 008 and channel SJ 010 (photo: J. Mardešić)

(SJ 002), and it was constructed without foundations and preserved in two rows of stone. A fragment of a column was built into it as a spolium. Both walls cannot be dated, because they are situated in layers (SJ 001 and SJ 003) which, besides finds from Antiquity, also contain more recent finds due to flooding and recent levelling of the terrain. Even though it is not possible to directly ascertain the time of this wall's construction, it would appear that it is the youngest of all architectural remains found in the trench.

Wall SJ 008, which extends in a north-south direction, rests on the eastern side of wall SJ 002 at a right angle. The wall is composed of regular dressed stones and bound by plaster over a length of 2.1 m measured from the northern edge of the trench in a southward direction. In this section, the bedrock was adapted by mason-work in order to set the wall. Two fragments of a marble sarcophagus used as a spolium were found in the southern section of wall SJ 008 (the part built in the stacked stone technique). They are connected and it is possible to ascertain that this is part of the front of an Attic sarcophagus made of Pentelic marble bearing a scene of the battle between the Greeks and Amazons (Fig. 3). Part of the leg of an Amazon on horseback attacking a Greek can be seen. She wears a short skirt and the typical boots. The fragment may be dated from roughly 220 to 230 AD.<sup>15</sup> This find makes it possible to date the southern section of wall SJ 008, which could not have appeared prior to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century or somewhat later. When dating this wall, the finds from layer SJ 007 are of little use, as

15 Zahvaljujemo akademiku Nenadu Cambiju na pomoći u vezi sa interpretacijom i datacijom ovih ulomaka. Dimenzije obaju ulomaka iznose 49 x 32 cm.

15 We would like to thank Academician Nenad Cambi for his assistance in interpreting and dating these fragments. The dimensions of both fragments are 49 x 32 cm.





Sl. 5. Šahta nad kanalom SJ 010 (foto: J. Mardešić)  
Fig. 5. Lid above channel SJ 010 (photo: J. Mardešić)

ke. U njemu je pronađeno 9 komada brončanog novca koji se datira dosta široko, od cara Klaudija (41. - 50.) do novca vjerojatno Justina II. (565. - 578.).<sup>16</sup> Očito je da se radi o ispremiješanom sloju. U njemu je osim keramike pronađeno i dosta željeznih čavala, životinjskih i ribljih kostiju.

S istočne strane oba dijela zida SJ 008 nalazi se kanal prekriven poklopnicama manjih dimenzija i neujednačenih veličina (SJ 010) (sl. 4). I on je položen u pravcu sjever - jug. Na južnom dijelu kanala je otvor ("šahta") koji je za oko 15 cm podignut u odnosu na poklopnice kanala. Otvor u kanalu je okružen kamenjem većih dimenzija od kojih je jedan sekundarno upotrijebljeni prag. Otvor je prekriven priklesanom bazom stupa u kojoj je načinjena ovalna perforacija. Bila je prekrivena kamenom pločom (sl. 5).

Nakon što su uklonjene poklopnice očišćen je kanal. U ispuni (SJ 013) nije bilo nalaza. Bočne strane kanala građene su od pločastog kamena vezanog žbukom. Dno kanala čine tegule. Analiza spoja zida SJ 008 i kanala pokazala je da je kanal građen kasnije od zida.

Dio suhozida koji prati *Via Principalis* uklonjen je prilikom postavljanja kanala. Nakon što je kanal probijen zid SJ 002 nije obnovljen u izvornom obliku nego je iznad kanala postavljen velik blok ispod čijeg je istočnog i zapadnog ruba bilo postavljeno manje kamenja. Na taj je način blok premostio tanke poklopnice kanala SJ 010. Istočno od monolita zid je nastavljen u istoj suhozidnoj tehnici kao i u zapadnom dijelu (sl. 6).



Sl. 6. Monolit iznad kanala SJ 010 i popločenje *Via Principalis* (foto: J. Mardešić)  
Fig. 6. Monolith above channel SJ 010 and *Via Principalis* pavement (photo: J. Mardešić)

it was above the former's remains. The layer contained a considerable quantity of pottery, mostly from Late Antiquity. Nine bronze coins were found in it, which have been dated rather broadly, from Emperor Claudius (41-50) to coins probably issued by Justin II (565-578).<sup>16</sup> This was obviously an intermixed layer. Besides pottery, a considerable quantity of iron nails and animal and fish bones were found in it.

A channel covered by lids of smaller dimensions and non-uniform sizes is situated to the eastern side of both parts of wall SJ 008 (SJ 010) (Fig. 4). It was also laid out in a north-south direction. There is an opening ('culvert') on the southern section of the channel, which is 15 cm higher than the channel's covering. The opening into the channel is surrounded by stones of larger dimensions, of which one was in secondary use as a threshold. The opening is covered with an additionally sculpted column base in which oval perforations were made. It was covered with a stone slab (Fig. 5).

After the covering was removed, the channel was cleaned. There were no finds in the fill (SJ 013). The lateral side of the gutter were made of plate-like stones bonded by plaster. The bed of the gutter was lined with tegulae. An analysis of the connection between wall SJ 008 and the gutter showed that the gutter was made later than the wall.

The part of the stacked stone wall which follows the *Via Principalis* was removed when the gutter was made. After the gutter was cut, wall SJ 002 was not

16 Zahvaljujemo kolegicama iz Arheološkog Muzeja u Splitu, Maji Bonačić Mandinić na identificiranju novca i Ivanka Prpi-Stojanac na njegovoj konzervaciji.

16 We would like to thank our colleagues from the Archaeological Museum in Split: Maja Bonačić Mandinić for identifying the coins and Ivanka Prpa-Stojanac for conserving them.



Sl. 7. Ulomci kampanske keramike (foto: J. Mardešić)  
Fig. 7. Fragments of Campanian ceramics (photo: J. Mardešić)

Sonda je proširena na jugoistočnom kutu kako bi se moglo pratiti pružanje kanala SJ 010 prema jugu, odnosno do njegova spoja s glavnim kanalom ispod ceste. Ustanovljeno je da je zbog priključivanja kanala SJ 010 probijen sjeverni zid glavnog kanala. Nakon spajanja obnovljeno je popločanje ceste, ali je to učinjeno dosta nemarno, s manjim komadima kamena. U sondi nisu pronađeni grobovi niti tragovi njihova eventualnog uklanjanja prilikom kasnijih građevinskih aktivnosti.

Najzanimljiviji te ujedno i najstariji sloj je SJ 012, jama koja je nastala zatrpavanjem denivelacije kao rezultata naglog pada kamenog živca prema jugu. Nagli pad živca prostire se u pravcu istok - zapad, odnosno u istom pravcu u kojem se pruža *Via Principalis*. Za sada nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi je li živac bio namjerno priklesan ili je to njegov prirodni pad. Dno živca nalazi se na približno istoj nadmorskoj visini kao i dno kanala koji ide ispod *Via Principalis* (6, 91 m/nv je visina dna živca, a najniža kota kanala iznosi 6, 84 m/nv). Visinska razlika između vrha i dna živca iznosi 1 metar.

Ovdje je pronađena velika količina keramike, nešto životinjskih kostiju, nekoliko sitnih ulomaka stakla te 3 komada novca. Najstariji primjerak novca je republikanski denar (134. g. pr. Kr.), a preostala dva su Tiberijevi dupondiji iz 22./23.-30. godine. Najranijoj keramici pripadaju ulomci kampanske crnoglazirane keramike te brojni ulomci *Lamboglia 2* ili *Dressel 6* amfora kao i njihovi poklopci, a mogu se datirati u 2. st. pr. Kr., do sredine 1. stoljeća. Kampanska keramika smatra se pokazateljem rane romanizacije u provincijama.<sup>17</sup> Osim toga, u jami su pronađeni ulomci keramike tankih stijenki, ulomci *terra sigillata*, grube kuhinjske keramike, tarionika, ulomci dolija, istoč-



Sl. 8. Ulomak oboda dolija (foto: J. Mardešić)  
Fig. 8. Fragment of the rim of a dolium (photo: J. Mardešić)

restored to its original form, rather a large stone block was placed above the channel, and smaller stones were placed below its eastern and western edges. The thin covering of gutter SJ 010 were bridged in this way. The wall continued east of the monolith in the same stacked stone technique as in the western section (Fig. 6).

The trench was expanded to the south-east corner so that the southward extension of channel SJ 010 could be followed, i.e., to reach its connection to the main gutter below the road. It was ascertained that the northern wall of the main channel was pierced so that gutter SJ 010 could be connected to it. After this was done, the cobblestones on the road were restored, and this was done in a rather slipshod manner, with smaller pieces of stone. No graves nor traces of their possible removal during subsequent construction activities were found in the test trench.

The most interesting and simultaneously oldest layer is SJ 012, a pit which was formed by the filling due to delevelling that occurred as a result of a sharp decline in the bedrock toward the south. The sharp downward slope in the bedrock extends in the east-west direction, in the same direction in which the *Via Principalis* extends. Thus far it is not possible to state with certainty whether the bedrock was intentionally carved or if this is its natural downward gradient. The bottom of the bedrock is at roughly the same elevation as the bottom of the gutter, which runs below the *Via Principalis* (6.91 m/ASL height of the bedrock base, while the lowest point of the gutter is 6.84 m/ASL). The height difference between the top and bottom of the bedrock is 1 meter.

A high quantity of pottery, some animal bones, several tiny pieces of glass and 3 coins were found here. The oldest coin is a republican denarius (134 BC), while the remaining two are Tiberian dupondia from 22/23-30 AD. The earliest pottery consists of

17 Starac 1997, str. 187.



Sl. 9. Ulomak dna tarionika (foto: J. Mardešić)  
Fig. 9. Fragment of the bottom of a mortar (photo: J. Mardešić)

nomediteranskih i italskih amfora te nešto ulomaka vrčeva (sl. 7-9). Jedan od ulomaka *terra sigillata* ima na sebi pečat *SATVR* (sl. 10). Vjerojatno se radi o više proizvođača istoga imena, ali se radionice mogu locirati u Padsku dolinu i datirati između 15. g pr. Kr. i 15 g. po. Kr.<sup>18</sup> Iz vremena Augusta potječe i ulomak amfore s pečatom *D* koji se javlja na amforama tipa *Lamboglia 2* i *Dressel 6A* (sl. 11).<sup>19</sup> Osim manjih ulomaka koji su bili otkriveni prilikom iskopavanja ulomci keramike se ne spajaju.

Nalaz keramike i novca iz druge polovice 2. st. pr. Kr. u SJ 012 upotpunjava sliku kasnorepublikanske Salone. Do sada su precizno dokumentirani kasnorepublikanski nalazi na tri mjesta u gradu: na forumu, na Manastirinama i položaju Bencunušama, sjeverozapadno od Manastirina.<sup>20</sup> Iako je jasno da se najraniju keramiku iz SJ 012 ne može povezati s ostacima arhitekture koji su pronađeni u sondi, ipak je moguće ustvrditi da nalazi nisu ovdje dospjeli s velike udaljenosti.



Sl. 10. Ulomak zdjele terra sigillata s pečatom *SATVR* (foto: J. Mardešić)  
Fig. 10. Fragment of a sigillata bowl with stamp *SATVR* (photo: J. Mardešić)



Sl. 11. Ulomak oboda amfore s pečatom *D* (foto: J. Mardešić)  
Fig. 11. Fragment of an amphora rim with stamp *D* (photo: J. Mardešić)

pieces of Campanian Black-glazed ware and numerous pieces of *Lamboglia 2* or *Dressel 6* amphorae, as well as their lids, and they can be dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century. Campanian pottery is considered an indicator of early Romanization in the provinces.<sup>17</sup> Besides this, fragments of thin ceramic vessel walls, pieces of *terra sigillata*, coarse kitchenware, mortars, fragments of dolia, eastern Mediterranean and Italic amphorae and some pieces of jugs

18 Oxé *et al.* 2000, str. 380, 1799 (1672), 5.

19 Cipriano 2001, str. 102.

20 Šuta 2012, str. 12-13.

17 Starac 1997, p. 187.

(Fig. 7-9) were also found. One of the *terra sigillata* fragments bears the stamp *SATVR* (Fig. 10). This was probably a case of several manufacturers with the same name, but the workshops can be located in the Po Valley and dated from 15 BC to 15 AD.<sup>18</sup> A fragment of an amphora bearing the stamp *D*, which appeared on Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6A type amphorae (Fig. 11)<sup>19</sup> is from the Augustan era. Besides smaller fragments that were chipped during excavations, the potsherds cannot be assembled.

The pottery and coin finds from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC in SJ 012 supplement the picture of late Republican Salona. Thus far, late Republic finds in three locations in the city have been precisely documented: on the forum, at Manastirine and the Bencunuše site northwest of Manastirine.<sup>20</sup> Although it is clear that the earliest pottery from SJ 012 cannot be linked to the architectural remains found in the trench, it is nonetheless possible to conclude that the finds did not make their way there from some great distance.

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18 Oxé *et al.* 2000, pp. 380, 1799 (1672), 5.

19 Cipriano 2001, p. 102.

20 Šuta 2012, pp. 12-13.

## KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

BASD	Bullettino di archeologia e storia dalmata, Split (BASD=VAHD)
EDH	Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg ( <a href="http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/inschrift/suche">http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/inschrift/suche</a> ) (3. veljače 2017.)
RFFZd	Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru, Razdio povijesnih znanosti, Zadar
Salona 4	Inscriptions de Salone chrétienne, Roma-Split 2010
VAHD	Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku, Split (VAHD=BASD)

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