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Druga sezona arheoloških istraživanja u Episkopalnom centru u Saloni istočno od *Porta Caesarea*

The second season of archaeological excavations in the Episcopal Centre in Salona east of the *Porta Caesarea*

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Sažetak

U radu se donosi izvješće o nastavku arheoloških istraživanja provedenih 2017. godine na prostoru istočno od gradskih vrata u Saloni (*Porta Caesarea*), odnosno sjeverno od glavne gradske ceste (*Via Principalis*). Istraživanja su kao i 2016. godine provedena u suradnji Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu i Odsjeka za povijest Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu. Postojeća

Abstract

This paper contains a report on the continuation of research conducted in 2017 in the area east of the old city gate in Salona (*Porta Caesarea*), and north of the main city gate (*Via Principalis*). As in 2016, the excavations were conducted as a collaboration between the Archaeological Museum in Split and the History Department of the Faculty of Social Science and

sonda proširena je na zapad prema vratima i na sjever. Otkriven je nastavak suhozida SJ 002 koji se u luku pruža prema sjeveru, u dužini od 9 metara otkopan je kanal ugrađen u ulicu širine 4,5 metara, položene u pravcu sjever-jug i istočno od sjeverne kule gradskih vrata spojene *Via Principalis*. Istražen je zapadni dio jame SJ 012 u kojoj je kao i prošle godine pronađena izrazito velika količina keramičkog pokretnog materijala datiranog između kraja 2. st. pr. Kr. i sredine 1. st. po. Kr. U sjeveroistočnom kutu sonde otkopan je sjeverni nastavak zida SJ 008 građen od pravilnih klesanaca povezanih žbukom. Paralelno s njime pruža se i kanal SJ 010, istočno od njih otkriven je još jedan zid u smjeru istok-zapad. U ovom dijelu sonde kamen živac ima oštru strminu.

Ključne riječi: Salona, Via Principalis, cesta, kanal, popločanje, novac, keramika

Humanities in Split. The existing trench was expanded westward, toward the gate, and northward. The continuation of stacked stone wall SJ 002 which extends in a northward arc was uncovered. A channel was also uncovered over a length of 9 meters in a 4.5 meter-wide street that runs in the north-south direction and east of the northern tower of the city gate connected to the *Via Principalis*. The western part of trench SJ 012 was excavated, and as in the preceding year, a very high quantity of movable pottery finds dated between the end of the 2nd century BC and the mid-1st century AD was discovered. In the north-eastern corner of the trench, the northern extension of wall SJ 008 built in the 1st century AD was excavated. It is made of regular dressed stones bonded with plaster. Channel SJ 010 extends parallel to it, and one more wall running in an east-west direction was discovered to its east. In this part of the trench, the bedrock has an abrupt downward grade.

Key words: Salona, Via Principalis, road, channel, pavement, coins, pottery

Druga sezona radova Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu na istraživanju u Episkopalnom centru (kod tzv. *Porta Caesarea*) trajala je od 4. rujna do 16. listopada 2017. godine. Arheološka istraživanja vodila je Jagoda Mardešić, viša kustosica iz Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, u suradnji s Odsjekom za povijest Filozofskog fakulteta u Splitu koji je predstavljao doc. dr. sc. Ivan Matijević. Dokumentaciju je vodila Ivanka Vukšić iz Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu. U radovima su sudjelovala šestorica studenata diplomskog studija povijesti: Mate Berić, Ivan Čarić, Nikola Matulić, Vinko Matulić, Duje Tukić i Marko Udovičić, a nekoliko prvih dana sudjelovao je i student preddiplomskog studija Ivan Rubić. Sredstva za istraživanje osigurao je Arheološki muzej u Splitu.

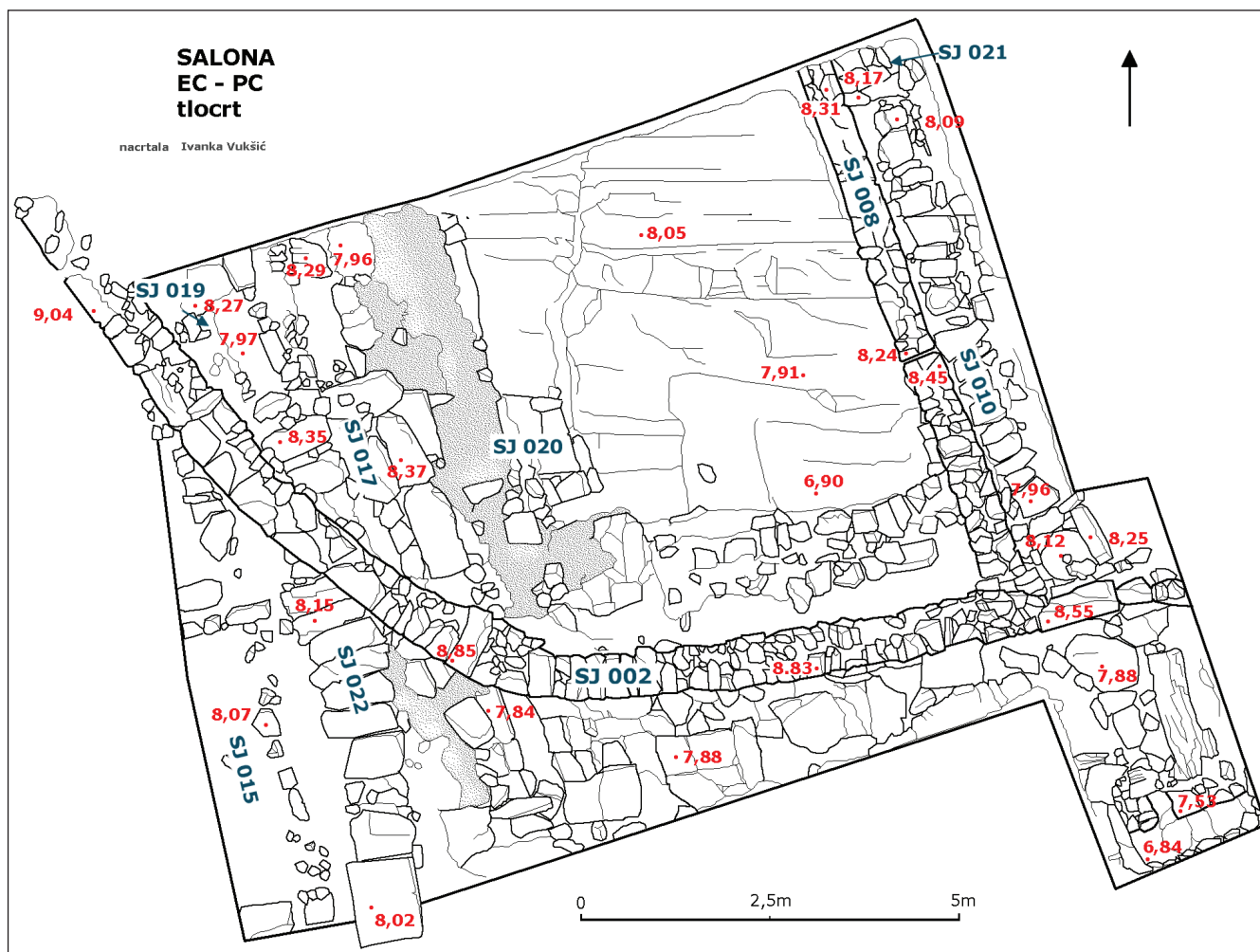
Pregled stanja istraženosti iz 2016. godine

U prethodnoj istraživačkoj kampanji otkopan je suhozid SJ 002 položen na temelj vezan žbukom koji prati liniju ruba glavne gradske komunikacije (tzv. *Via Principalis*). Sjeverno od njega i paralelno s njime pruža se suhozid SJ 005 sačuvan u dva reda kamena. Zidove je nemoguće datirati jer njihovi slojevi osim antičkog arheološkog materijala sadrže i recentne nalaze. Na istočni rub zida SJ 002 pod pravim se kutom naslanja zid SJ 008 podignut od pravilnih klesanaca vezanih žbukom. U njegovom su južnom dijelu kao spoliji pronađena dva ulomka skulpture od penteličkog mramora. Njihovim je spajanjem utvrđeno da su pripadali antičkom sarkofagu s prikazom borbe između Grka i Amazonki nastalome između 220. i 230. godine. Zahvaljujući takvoj dataciji može se zaključiti da južni dio zida SJ 008 nije mogao biti podignut prije početka 4. stoljeća. Iznad zida u sloju SJ 007 pronađena je većinom kasnoantička keramika i brončani novac datiran od sredine 1. st. do druge polovice 6. stoljeća. Istočno od zida SJ 008 nalazi se kanal SJ 010 prekriven manjim poklopnicama. Njegov južni dio ima otvor prekriven bazom stupa u kojoj je napravljena ovalna perforacija zaštićena običnom kamenom pločom. Kanal je postavljen nakon gradnje zida SJ 008 i priključen na glavni kanal ispod *Via Principalis* nakon čega je dosta nemarno i manjim komadima kamena obnovljeno popločanje ceste. Najstariji evidentirani sloj u sondi je SJ 012. Zapravo je riječ o jami nastaloj zatrpavanjem prostora uz južnu padinu kame-na živca. Tu je pronađena velika količina keramike, tri komada novca, nešto životinjskih kostiju i ulomaka stakla. Najstariji novac je republikanski denar iz 134. g. pr. Kr., dva su Tiberijevi dupondiji iz 22./23.–30. godine. Najraniji ulomci keramike pripadaju kampan-skom crnoglaziranom posuđu i amforama *Lamboglia 2* čija datacija pada između 2. st. pr. Kr. i sredine 1. st. n. Kr. U jami su također pronađeni ulomci keramike

The second season of excavation works by the Archaeological Museum in Split at the Episcopal Centre (near the so-called *Porta Caesarea*) proceeded from 4 September to 16 October 2017. The archaeological excavations were supervised by Jagoda Mardešić, the senior curator from the Archaeological Museum in Split, in cooperation with the History Department of the Faculty of Social Science, 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, Duje Tukić and Marko Udovičić, and in the first few days they were joined by undergraduate student Ivan Rubić. The research funding was secured by the Archaeological Museum in Split.

Overview of the extent of research in 2016

In the preceding research season, stacked stone wall SJ 002 set on a foundation bonded with plaster was excavated; it follows the line of the edge of the main urban communication route (the so-called *Via Principalis*). Stacked stone wall SJ 005 extends north of and parallel to it, preserved in two rows of stone. The walls are impossible to date, because besides archaeological materials from Antiquity, their layers also contain recent finds. Wall SJ 008, composed of regular dressed stones bonded with plaster, rests against the eastern side of wall 002. Two fragments of sculpture made of Pentelic marble were found as spolia in its southern section. After they were connected, it was ascertained that they were part of an Attic sarcophagus bearing a scene of a battle between the Greeks and Amazons, made between 220 and 230 AD. Thanks to this dating, it may be concluded that the southern section of wall SJ 008 could not have been erected prior to the beginning of the 4th century. Pottery, mostly from Late Antiquity, and bronze coins dated from the mid-1st to latter half of the 6th century were found above the wall in layer SJ 007. Channel SJ 010, covered with small covering lids, is situated east of wall SJ 008. Its southern part has an opening covered with a column base in which an oval perforation was made, and protected by a stone slab. The channel was installed after construction of wall SJ 008 and was connected to the main drainage channel below the *Via Principalis*, after which the road's pavement was rather artlessly renovated with small pieces of stone. The oldest recorded layer in the trench is SJ 012. This is actually a pit that was formed by filling of the area along the southern gradient of the bedrock. A high quantity of pottery, three coins, some animal bones and pieces of glass were found here. The old



Sl. 1. Tloris sonde

Fig. 1. Ground plan of the trench

tankih stijenki, ulomci *terra sigillata* od kojih jedan nosi pečat *SATVR*, prema kojem se datira između 15. g. pr. Kr. i 15. g. po. Kr., zatim ulomci grube kuhinjske keramike, ulomci tarionika, dolija, istočnomediterranskih amfora i vrčeva. Posebno su vrijedni novac i keramika iz druge polovice 2. st. pr. Kr. jer su takvi kasnorepublikanski nalazi u Saloni do sada potvrđeni samo na forumu, Manastirinama i Bencunušama.¹

Istraživanja 2017. godine

U iskopavanjima druge sezone sonda je proširena prema sjeveru i prema zapadu (sl. 1). Utvrđeno je da se suhozid SJ 002 pruža u luku prema sjeveru i da mu je, za razliku od njegovog istočnog dijela, vanjsko lice dobrim dijelom napravljeno od većih kamenih blokova. Može se pretpostaviti da je razoren zid koji je sa

coin is a Republic denarius from 134 BC, and two are Tiberian dupondia from 22/23-30 AD. The oldest potsherds are from a Campanian Black-glazed vessel and Lamboglia 2 amphorae that were dated between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD. Also found in the pit were fragments of thin-walled ceramic vessels and pieces of *terra sigillata*, of which one bears the stamp *SATVR*, which facilitated its dating between 15 BC and 15 AD. There were also pieces of coarse kitchenware, mortars, dolia, eastern Mediterranean amphorae and jugs. The coins and potsherds from the latter half of the 2nd century BC are particularly valuable, as such late Republican finds have only been confirmed in Salona on the forum and in Manastirine and Bencunuše.¹

¹ Za detaljnije izvješće o istraživanjima iz 2016. v. Mardešić, Matijević 2017, str. 416-423.

¹ For a more detailed research report from 2016, see Mardešić, Matijević 2017, pp. 416-423.



Sl. 2. Ulica SJ 017. Na desnom rubu fotografije vidljiva je poklopnica s utorom
Fig. 2. SJ 017 street. A covering with a groove is visible on the right edge of the photo

sjevera flankirao *Via Principalis* i da ga je suhozid negirao.

U zapadnom dijelu sonde otkriven je kanal SJ 022 preko kojega je otprilike po sredini položen suhozid SJ 002. Pruža se od sjevera i spaja s glavnim kanalom ispod *Via Principalis*. Otkopan je u dužini od 9 metara. Prekriven je kamenim pločama većih dimenzija (sl. 2). Jedna od poklopnica koja djelomično ide ispod suhozida SJ 002 je čini se bila dio popločanja *Via Principalis* jer na sebi ima utor (*spurilla*) istovjetan utorima na popločenju *Via Principalis*. Moguće je da se radi o popravcima koji su uočeni prilikom istraživanja sjevernog stambenog sklopa 1969. godine.² Poklopnice mu nisu sačuvane uz sjeverni rub sonde gdje je usječen u kamen živac (sl. 3) i ima dubinu od 0,62 m te širinu od 0,45 m. Na tom je mjestu probijen zapadni zid kanala kako bi se s njime spojio mali kanal SJ 019 napravljen od ulomaka amfora. Njegovo je dno 0,43 m iznad dna većeg kanala SJ 022. Nesumnjivo je riječ o intervenciji koja je nastala nakon izgradnje većeg kanala. Kanal SJ 022 ugrađen je u ulicu SJ 017 širine 4,5 metara koja je položena u pravcu sjever-jug i spaja se sa *Via Principalis* istočno od sjeverne kule.³

2 Rapanić, Cambi 1970, str. 108-109.

3 Sjeverni dio ove ulice otkopan je u istraživanjima provedenima 1969., o čemu su tadašnji istraživači (Rapanić, Cambi 1970, str. 108-109) zapisali: "Neposredno na istok od spomenutog starijeg trakta gradskih zidina, paralelno s pravcem njihova protezanja (sjever-jug) otkrivena je gradska ulica ispod koje je prolazio veliki kanal za sakupljanje otpadne vode iz susjednih kuća s kojima je bio neposredno povezan, a vjerojatno i za sakupljanje vode sa samog pločnika te ceste. Taj glavni kanal je bio u svojoj prvobitnoj formi vrlo



Sl. 3. Sjeverni dio kanala SJ 022 s manjim kanalom s desne strane
Fig. 3. Northern part of the canal SJ 022 with a small duct on the right side

Research in 2017

In the second season of excavations, the trench was expanded northward and westward (Fig. 1). It was ascertained that stacked stone wall SJ 002 extends northward in an arc and that, as opposed to its eastern section, the external face is largely composed of large stone blocks. It may be assumed that the wall which flanked the *Via Principalis* from the north was destroyed and that the stacked stone wall obscured it.

In the western section of the trench, channel SJ 022 was discovered, over which stacked stone wall SJ 002 is set roughly over the middle. It extends from the north and connects to the main drainage channel beneath the *Via Principalis*. It was dug out to a length of 9 meters. It was covered with stone tiles of larger dimensions (Fig. 2). One of the cover tiles which runs partially below stacked stone wall SJ 002 was apparently a part of the pavement of the *Via Principalis*, because it has a slot (*spurilla*) identical to the slots on the pavement stones of the *Via Principalis*. It is possible that this is part of the repairs observed during excavations of the northern residential complex in 1969.² The covers were not preserved along the northern edge of the trench, where it cuts into the bedrock (Fig. 3) and has a depth of 0.62 m and a width of 0.45 m. The western wall of the channel was pierced at this location in order to connect it to the small channel, SJ 019, made of amphorae fragments. Its bottom is 0.43 m above the bottom of the larger channel, SJ 022. There can be no doubt that this intervention was done after the construction of the larger channel.

2 Rapanić, Cambi 1970, pp. 108-109.



Sl. 4. Poklopnice kanala SJ 022 iznad kojih je podignut zid SJ002
 Fig. 4. The coverings of the canal SJ 022 with a wall SJ 002 built above



Sl. 5. Konstrukcija SJ 020 i ulica koja je nalegla na nju
 Fig. 5. SJ 020 structure and the street running above it

Suhozid SJ 002 u potpunosti negira ulicu i jasno je da je bio izgrađen nakon što je ulica izgubila funkciju (sl. 4). Sjeverni dio ulice položen je na kamen živac i sastoji se od manjih lomljenaca, a na južnom dijelu, gdje se kamen živac naglo spušta, ulica je položena na masu lomljenog kamena i žbuke u debljini od 0,53 m. Tu je ulica legla na kut zidane konstrukcije SJ 020 čija je dužina u smjeru sjever-jug 1,18 m, a u smjeru istok-zapad 0,59 m (sl. 5). Pravilno je zidana od klesanaca većih dimenzija sačuvanih u šest redova i povezanih žbukom. Najdonji red položen je na kamen živac. Nesumnjivo je riječ o gradnji starijoj od ulice

dobro zidan i pokriven velikim kamenim pločama, ali kasniji popravci, izvedeni vjerojatno u VI st., svjedoče o znatnom propadanju objekta i opadanju građevinske tehnike.”



Sl. 6. Sjeverni dio zida SJ 008 s temeljima koji prate nagib živca
 Fig. 6. Northern part of the wall SJ 008 with foundations that track the slope of the ridge

Channel SJ 022 was built into street SJ 017 in a width of 4.5 m, which was set in a north-south orientation and connected to the *Via Principalis* east of the northern tower.³ Stacked stone wall SJ 002 fully obscures the street and was clearly built after the street was no longer in function (Fig. 4). The northern part of the street was set on bedrock and consists of small undressed stones, while in the southern section, where the bedrock descends abruptly, the street was set on a mass of broken stones and plaster with a thickness of 0.53 m. Here the street laid at an angle against wall construction SJ 020, with a north-south length of 1.18 m and an east-west length of 0.59 m (Fig. 5). It was made in orderly fashion with large dressed stones in six rows and bonded with plaster. The lowermost row rests on the bedrock. It was undoubtedly constructed before the street, which for some reason “extended” the function of the bedrock, structurally following its gradient and entirely adapted to it. The construction method points to the hypothesis that this was something that had a representational function. The street

3 The northern part of this street was uncovered during excavations conducted in 1969, about which the researchers of the time (Rapanić, Cambi 1970, pp. 108-109) wrote: “To the immediate east of the aforementioned older tract of city walls, parallel to the direction of their extent (north-south), a city street was discovered below which ran a large channel for gathering wastewater from neighbouring houses, to which it was directly connected, and probably also to gather water from the road’s pavement. This main channel in its original form was well built and covered with large stone slabs, but later repairs, probably done in the 6th century, testify to the considerable deterioration of the structure and a decline in construction techniques.”



Sl. 7. Obod i vrat Lamboglia 2 amfore
Fig. 7. Rim and the neck of the Lamboglia 2 amphora

koja iz nekog razloga “produžuje” funkciju kamena živca, konstrukcijski prati njegov pad i u potpunosti mu se prilagođava. Način gradnje upućuje na pretpostavku da je riječ o nečemu što je moglo imati reprezentativnu funkciju. Ulica je u potpunosti legla na ovu konstrukciju i dalje je u svom južnom dijelu položena na zemlju gdje je otkriveno popločanje dimenzija otprilike 1,10 m x 1,24 m načinjeno od kamenih ploča debljine 5,5 cm. Na jednom dijelu ulice istočno od kanala postavljena su tri veća kamena bloka što se zapaža i uz sjeverni dio ceste otkopan 1969. godine. Na zapadnom rubu iskopa pronađeni su slabo sačuvani ostaci zida SJ 015, koji su očito pripadali zapadnom zidu ulice. Djelomično je otkriven ostatak praga koji bi ovdje mogao biti u sekundarnoj upotrebi.

Kao i tijekom prošlogodišnje istraživačke kampanje od pokretnih nalaza prevladava keramika. Posebno su zanimljivi nalazi iz sloja SJ 012 koji je nastao zatrpavanjem jame nastale uz nagli pad kamena živca prema jugu.⁴ Ovogodišnjim istraživanjem zapadnog dijela jame došlo se do nalaza koji su gotovo jednaki onima iz 2016. godine: najbrojniji su nalazi keramike, zatim životinjskih kostiju i tek nekoliko manjih ulomaka stakla. Najbrojniji i najteži su ulomci amfora tipa *Lamboglia 2* ili *Dressel 6* (i prelazne varijante) koji čine 59 % ukupne težine keramike (sl. 7), slijede tegule 22 %, ostale amfore 7 %, krovni crjepovi 5 %, poklopci amfora 1,8 % (sl. 8), vrčevi i posude za pohranu hrane 1,3 %, kuhinjski lonci lokalne izrade 0,6 % (sl. 9), egejska kuhinjska keramika 0,4 %, ulomci dolija i tarionika 0,4 %, italska *terra sigillata* 0,2 % (sl. 10), istočna *B sigillata* 0,1 %, poklopci zdjela 0,1 %, keramika tankih stijenki 0,1 %, helenistička keramika 0,1 % (sl. 11), pompejanskocrvena keramika 0,08 % (sl. 12) i lucerne 0,02 % (tablica 1).



Sl. 8. Poklopci amfora
Fig. 8. Amphorae lids

laid entirely on this construction and was set on the ground farther in its southern section where pavement with dimensions of approximately 1.1 m x 1.24 m, made of 5.5 cm thick stone tiles, was discovered. On a part of the street east of the channel, three large stone blocks were installed, which was also observed along the northern section of the road excavated in 1969. The poorly preserved remains of wall SJ 015 were discovered on the western edge of the excavation, obviously belonging to the street's western wall. The remains of the threshold, which may have been in secondary use here, were partially uncovered.

As in the preceding season's excavations, pottery predominated among the portable finds. Particularly interesting are the finds from layer SJ 012, which was made by filling the pit next to the abrupt southward descent of the bedrock.⁴ This year's excavations of the western section of the pit yielded finds virtually identical to those from 2016: the most numerous are pottery finds, followed by animal bones and just a few small pieces of glass. The most numerous and heaviest are fragments of *Lamboglia 2* or *Dressel 6* amphorae (including transitional variants), which compose 59% of the total pottery weight (Fig. 7), followed by tegulae, 22%, other amphorae, 7%, roof tiles, 5%, amphora lids, 1.8 % (Fig. 8), jugs and food storage vessels, 1.3%, locally-made kitchen pots, 0.6% (Fig. 9), Aegean kitchenware, 0.4%, fragments of dolia and mortars, 0.4%, Italic *terra sigillata*, 0.2% (Fig. 10), eastern *B sigillata*, 0.1 %, bowl lids 0.1%, thin-walled pottery, 0.1 %, Hellenistic pottery, 0.1% (Fig. 11), Pompeian Red ware, 0.08% (Fig. 12) and oil lamps, 0.02% (Table 1). The pottery found in layer SJ 012 belonged to the urban milieu (besides the tegulae and roof tiles, it was used in kitchens), and was brought

4 Mardešić, Matijević 2017, str. 420.

4 Mardešić, Matijević 2017, p. 420.



Sl. 9. Kuhinjski lonci
Fig. 9. Kitchen pottery

Keramika pronađena u sloju SJ 012 pripadala je gradskom okruženju (osim tegula i crjepova korištena je u kuhinji), donesena je na prostor neposredno ispred gradskih vrata i deponirana. Može se pretpostaviti da je dovožena s više mjesta u gradu. Njezina datacija istovjetna je dataciji keramike pronađene tijekom prošle kampanje i smješta se u razdoblje od kraja 2. st. pr. Kr. do sredine 1. st. n. Kr.⁵ Sloj SJ 012 prekriven je slojem SJ 007 iz kojega također potječe velika količina keramičkih nalaza i u kojemu se nalaze svi ostatci arhitekture. U slojevima iznad njih nema ostataka arhitekture osim suhozida SJ 002 (podignutoga na temeljima ranijeg zida) koji je očito najmlađi.

U sjeveroistočnom kutu sonde otkopan je sjeverni nastavak zida SJ 008 u dužini od 2 m. Građen je od pravilno klesanih blokova povezanih žbukom. Sačuvana su mu dva reda, a na sjevernom dijelu sačuvan je i ostatak trećeg reda kamenja. Temelj je na zapadnoj strani blago ispupčen, sastoji se od četiri reda pravilnih klesanaca, a najveća visina mu je 0,66 m. Južni dio temelja leži na kamenu živcu, a na sjevernom ga od živca dijeli zemljani sloj debljine 0,14 m, što pokazuje da je pri izgradnji zida praćen nagib živca (sl. 6). Istočno od zida SJ 008 utvrđeno je da se kanal SJ 010 pruža prema sjeveru i da je iznad njega u smjeru istok-zapad podignut zid od klesanaca povezanih žbukom čija je otkopana dužina 1,16 m.

Širenjem sonde na sjever u dužini od 2 metra ustanovljeno je da se kamen živac nastavlja i da naglo pada u sjeveroistočnom dijelu. Istočni dio živca uslojen je u četiri reda od kojih se čini kao da je sjeverni naknadno odlomljen. Debljina toga sloja živca i onoga koji se na njega nastavlja prema jugu iznosi između 0,50 i 0,60 m. Blokovi ugrađeni u najstariji dio gradskih fortifikacija sjeverno od tzv. *Porta Caesarea* imaju gotovo jednake dimenzije i pokazuju jednaku



Sl. 10. Italska terra sigillata
Fig. 10. Italic terra sigillata

to the area directly in front of the city gate and deposited. It may be assumed that it was brought from a number of locations in the city. Its dating is identical to the dating of the pottery found during the preceding seasons and it has been placed in the era running from the end of the 2nd century BC to the mid-1st century AD.⁵ Layer SJ 012 was covered by layer SJ 007, from which a high quantity of pottery finds also originated and in which all architectural remains were located. There are no architectural remains in the layers above them, with the exception of stacked stone wall SJ 002 (raised on the foundations of an earlier wall) which is obviously the most recent.

In the north-eastern corner of the trench, the northern extension of wall SJ 008 in a length of 2 m was excavated. It was made of regularly dressed blocks bonded by plaster. It has been preserved in two rows, and in the northern section the remains of a third row of stones have also been preserved. The foundation protrudes slightly on the western side, and it consists of four rows of regular dressed stones, and its highest point is 0.66 m. The southern section of the foundation rests on bedrock, while in the north it is separated from the bedrock by a 0.14 m thick earthen layer, which indicates that the grade of the bedrock was followed during construction (Fig. 6). East of wall SJ 008, it has been ascertained that gutter SJ 010 extends northward and that a wall made of dressed stones and bonded with plaster was raised above it. Its excavated length is 1.16 m.

The expansion of the trench in the north over a length of 2 meters ascertained that the bedrock continues and that it abruptly descends in the north-eastern section. The eastern section of the bedrock is layered into four rows, of which it would appear that the northern one was broken off subsequently. The thickness of this layer of bedrock and the one that extends southward from it ranges from 0.5 to 0.6 m. The blocks

5 Mardešić, Matijević 2017, str. 420-421.

5 Mardešić, Matijević 2017, pp. 420-421.



Sl. 11. Helenistička keramika
Fig. 11. Hellenistic pottery

strukturu kamena.⁶ Stoga bi se moglo pretpostaviti da je s ovoga mjesta uziman kamen za utvrđivanje najstarijeg dijela grada (tzv. *Urbs Vetus*) čime se ujedno i nivelirao teren uz njegovu najvažniju komunikaciju i tako oslobađao prostor za daljnje građevinske intervencije u prostoru.



Sl. 12. Pompejansko crvena keramika
Fig. 12. Pompeian Red ware

built into the oldest part of the city's fortifications north of the so-called *Porta Caesarea* have almost identical dimensions and exhibit an almost identical stone structure.⁶ It may therefore be justified to speculate that stone from this location was taken to fortify the oldest part of the city (the so-called *Urbs Vetus*), which also served to level the terrain adjacent to its most vital communication route and thereby create free space for further civil engineering interventions.

6 Sjeveroistočni dio gradskih fortifikacija na potezu od tzv. *Porta Caesarea* do pravokutne kule datira se u 3.-2. st. pr. Kr., Cambi 2002, str. 26-28.

6 The north-eastern part of the city fortifications from the so-called *Porta Caesarea* to the rectangular tower date to the 3rd-2nd c. BC, Cambi 2002, pp. 26-28.

Vrsta keramike	Broj ulomaka	Težina
Tegule	546	65,187 kg
Crjepovi i tubuli	116	16,264 kg
Amfore L 2 ili Dr. 6	1243	174,658 kg
Ostale amfore	550	20,597 kg
Poklopci amfora	102	5,486 kg
Istočna <i>sigillata B</i>	71	0,5 kg
Italska <i>terra sigillata</i>	92	0,705 kg
Pompejanskocrvena keramika	9	0,246 kg
Grubi kuhinjski lonci (lokalni)	120	1,754 kg
Keramika tankih stijenki	144	0,373 kg
Egejska kuhinjska keramika	221	1,314 kg
Poklopci zdjela	21	0,381 kg
Vrčevi, posude za pohranu	352	4,015 kg
Lucerne	23	0,073 kg
Doliji, tarionici	11	1,183 kg
Helenistička keramika	33	0,285 kg
UKUPNO	3654	293,017 kg

Pottery type	No. of pieces	Weight
Tegulae	546	65.187 kg
Roof tiles and tubuli	116	16.264 kg
L 2 or Dr. 6 amphorae	1243	174.658 kg
Other amphorae	550	20.597 kg
Amphorae lids	102	5.486 kg
Eastern <i>sigillata B</i>	71	0.5 kg
Italic <i>terra sigillata</i>	92	0.705 kg
Pompeian Red ware	9	0.246 kg
Coarse kitchen pots (local)	120	1.754 kg
Thin-walled pottery	144	0.373 kg
Aegean kitchenware	221	1.314 kg
Bowl lids	21	0.381 kg
Jugs, storage vessels	352	4.015 kg
Oil-lamps	23	0.073 kg
Dolia, mortars	11	1.183 kg
Hellenistic ware	33	0.285 kg
TOTAL	3,654	293.017 kg

Tablica 1. Nalazi keramike u jami SJ 012

Table 1. Pottery finds in pit SJ 012

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