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Rimska tržnica – *macellum* u Splitu

Roman market-place – *macellum* in Split

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Prije dvadesetak godina na lokalitetu *Ad basilicas pictas*, 500 metara sjeverno od Dioklecijanove palače, pronađeni su temelji jednog dijela velike antičke građevine koja se sastojala od ortogonalnih zidova i tri koncentrična kružna zida. Istraživači su nalaze interpretirali kao ostatke antičkog odeona, a prema pokretnim nalazima datirali su ga u I. ili II. stoljeće. Novim istraživanjima, koja su provedena 2013./2014. istočno od tog lokaliteta, na prostoru Ulice Domovinskog rata, utvrđeno je da se kružni zidovi nastavljaju dalje prema istoku, da tvore puni krug te da se nalaze u građevini četvrtastog tlocrta, vanjskih dimenzija 67 × 67 metara. U ovom će se radu dati pregled svih dosadašnjih istraživanja i pokušati

Some twenty years ago, foundations of a part of a large antique building consisting of orthogonal walls and three concentric circular walls were discovered at the site of *Ad basilicas pictas*, 500 meters north of Diocletian's Palace. The researchers interpreted the finds as remnants of an ancient odeon, which they dated to the first or second century based on the archaeological material. The new 2013/2014 excavations, conducted east of this site, in the area of Domovinskog rata Street, identified that the circular walls continued further to the east, forming a full circle and were located in a building with a square ground plan, its external dimensions measuring 67 × 67 meters. This paper will provide an overview of all rese-

rekonstruirati tlocrt pronađene građevine, njezina izvorna namjena i vrijeme izgradnje.

Ključne riječi: *Split, tržnica, macellum, Dioklecijan, Konstantin*

arches to date and attempt to reconstruct the ground plan of the discovered building, its original purpose and the time of its construction.

Key words: *Split, market-place, macellum, Diocletian, Constantine*

UVOD

Još je godine 1897. hrvatski povjesničar i arheolog Luka Jelić zaključio da je na području Splita prije izgradnje Dioklecijanove palače postojalo antičko naselje Spalatum. Smatrao je da se njegovo središte nalazilo na području staroga splitskog predgrađa Manuša, uz cestu koja je iz Solina vodila u splitsku uvalu. Taj je položaj na Tabuli Peuntigeriani označen nazivom Spalato. Jelić je svoj zaključak temeljio na nalazima arhitekture i grobova iz II. ili s početka III. stoljeća, pronađenima za vrijeme iskapanja usjeka željezničke pruge kod vila Bulat i Tara te kod vinograda Girometta.¹ Kasnija istraživanja pokazala su da na Manušu, ali i na Dobrome, s obje strane Solinske ceste (danas Ulice Domovinskog rata i sjevernog dijela Livanjske ulica), postoje ostaci arhitekture i grobova koji se mogu datirati u razdoblje od I. do VI. stoljeća.² Istom naselju očito pripadaju i nalazi pronađeni unutar Dioklecijanove palače koji datiraju iz vremena prije njezine izgradnje,³ a postoje dokazi koji potvrđuju da se život unutar njezinih zidova nastavio bez prekida i nakon Dioklecijanove smrti. O kontinuitetu života unutar Palače najbolje svjedoči kasnoantičko groblje koje se protezalo duž cijeloga njezinog istočnog zida.⁴ Prema Jeliću antičko je groblje postojalo i na prostoru samostana sv. Frane na Obali, još prije izgradnje Palače,⁵ a postoje dokazi da se ista funkcija nastavlja na tom mjestu i u kasnoj antici.⁶

U najnovijim istraživanjima na Manušu, unutar tradicijskih kuća, pronađeni su temelji i donji dijelovi zidova kasnoantičkih građevina koji prate orijentaciju postojećih,⁷ što daje nove podatke o rasprostiranju i urbanističkoj shemi kasnoantičkog Spalatum. Među arheološkim nalazima na Manušu ističu se ostaci jedne velike centralne građevine koji će detaljnije biti opisani u ovom članku (sl. 1). Svi dosadašnji nalazi njezinih dijelova bit će prezentirani u pet istraženih Sektora (sl. 2).

PREGLED RANIJIH ISTRAŽIVANJA

Sektor 1 – građevinski radovi 1879. godine

Kada je, za potrebe vodoopskrbe grada Splita, krajem XIX. stoljeća obnovljen Dioklecijanov akvedukt izgrađena je velika vodosprema 500 metara sjeverno od Palače, zapadno od Solinske ceste (danas Ulice Domovinskog rata). Prilikom izgradnje te vodospreme tlocrtnih dimenzija 15,5 × 25 metara,

INTRODUCTION

As early as 1897, Luka Jelić, the Croatian historian and archaeologist, concluded that the ancient settlement of Spalatum had existed in the area of Split before the construction of Diocletian's Palace. He believed that its centre was in the old suburb of Manuš, along the road that led from Salona to the bay of Split. This location is marked as Spalato in the Tabula Peutigeriana. Jelić based his conclusion on the discovered structures and graves from the second or early third century, unearthed during the excavation of the railroad cut near the Bulat and Tara villas and the Girometta vineyards.¹ Subsequent excavations revealed remains of structures and graves that can be dated to the period from the first to the sixth century both in Manuš and Dobri, on both sides of Solinska cesta Street (today Domovinskog rata St. and the northern part of Livanjska St.).² The finds discovered in Diocletian's Palace, dating from the time before its construction, obviously belong to the same settlement.³ There is evidence to confirm that life within the Palace walls continued uninterrupted after Diocletian's death. The continuity of life in the Palace is best evidenced by the late antique cemetery that stretched along its entire eastern wall.⁴ According to Jelić, another ancient cemetery existed in the area of the Monastery of St. Francis on the Shore even before the construction of the Palace,⁵ and there is evidence that the same site was also used for the same purpose in late antiquity.⁶

During the most recent excavation in Manuš, foundations and lower sections of walls of late antique buildings were found inside traditional houses, in line with the orientation of the existing structures,⁷ which has provided new information on the extension and urban scheme of late antique Spalatum. Among the archaeological finds in Manuš, the most remarkable are the remains of a large central building, which will be described in more detail in this paper (Fig. 1). All of its parts discovered to date will be presented in five investigated Sectors (Fig. 2).

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Sektor 1 – 1879 construction works

When Diocletian's aqueduct was restored at the end of the 19th century for the purposes of the water supply system of

1 Jelić 1897.

2 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999a, str. 8.

3 Perojević, Marasović, Marasović 2009.

4 Marasović, Marasović 2012.

5 Jelić 1897, str. 39, 40.

6 Buškariol 1985, str. 24.

7 Jerončić, Katavić 2015; Penović 2018.

1 Jelić 1897.

2 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999a, p. 8.

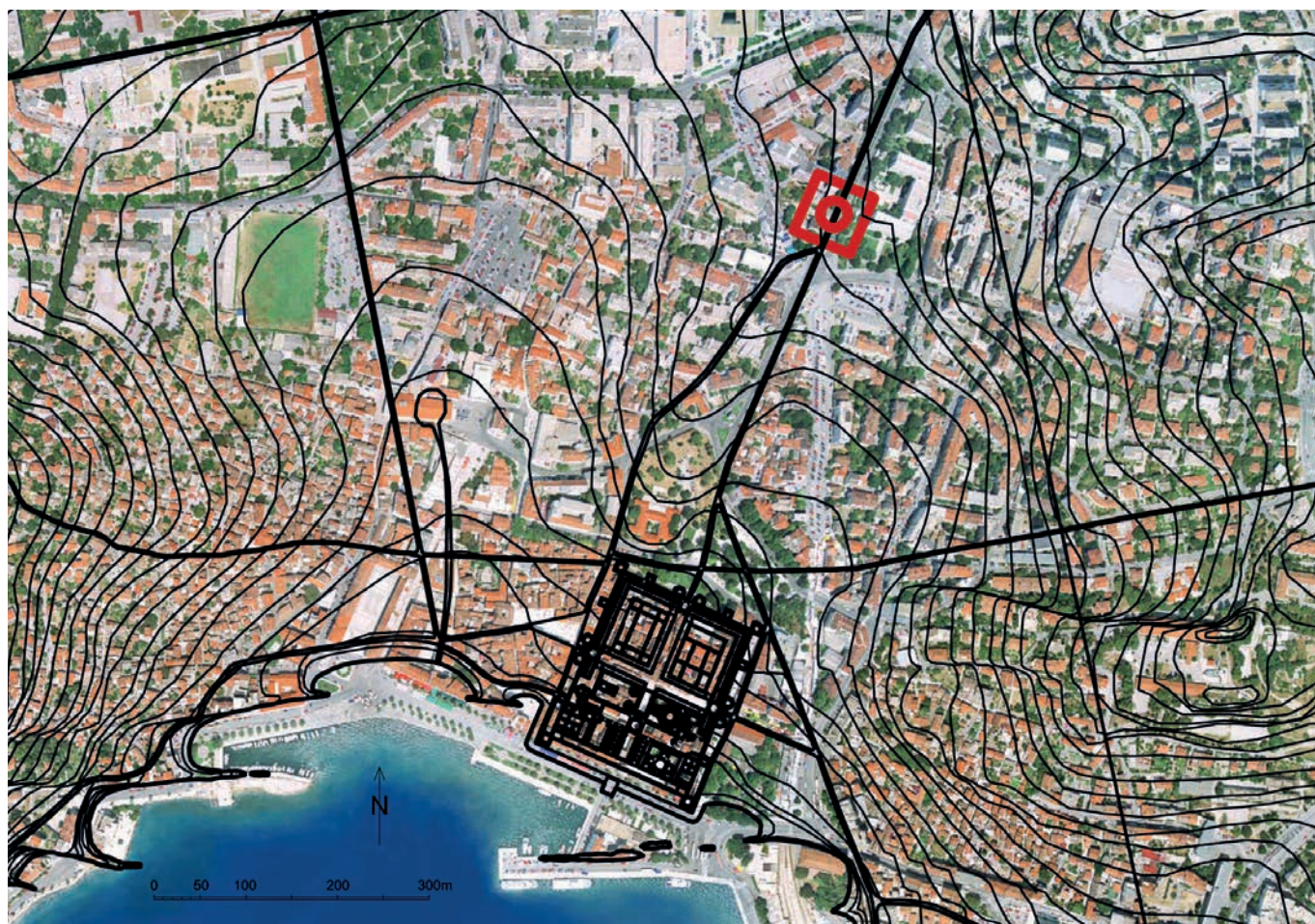
3 Perojević, Marasović, Marasović 2009.

4 Marasović, Marasović 2012.

5 Jelić 1897, pp. 39, 40.

6 Buškariol 1985, p. 24.

7 Jerončić, Katavić 2015; Penović 2018.



Slika 1.
Položaj kasnoantičke građevine u odnosu na Dioklecijanovu palaču i izvornu konfiguraciju terena (K. Marasović)

Figure 1.
Position of the late antique building in relation to Diocletian's Palace and the original configuration of the terrain (K. Marasović)

pronađena su tri koncentrična zida “neke velike antičke građevine”. Prema riječima izvođača radova zidovi su bili grube izvedbe, s mortom loše kvalitete. Koncentrični zidovi bili su spojeni radijalnima, a promjer vanjskog kružnog zida iznosio je oko 50 metara. Unutar građevine pronađen je novac iz Konstantinova vremena, a izvan nje nekoliko grobnica, krovne opeke, željezni i bakreni ulomci te ostaci ugljena.⁸

Sektor 2 – arheološka istraživanja 1954. – 1957. i 1997.

Godine 1954., prilikom polaganja kanalizacijskih cijevi južno od vodospreme iz XIX. stoljeća, slučajno se naišlo na ostatke povijesne arhitekture pa je Arheološki muzej u Splitu poduzeo istraživanja pod vodstvom Duje Rendića Miočevića. U tim je istraživanjima pronađen dio trobrodne bazilike karakterističnog trapeznog tlocrta s polukružnom apsidom na istočnoj strani i mjestimično sačuvanim podnim

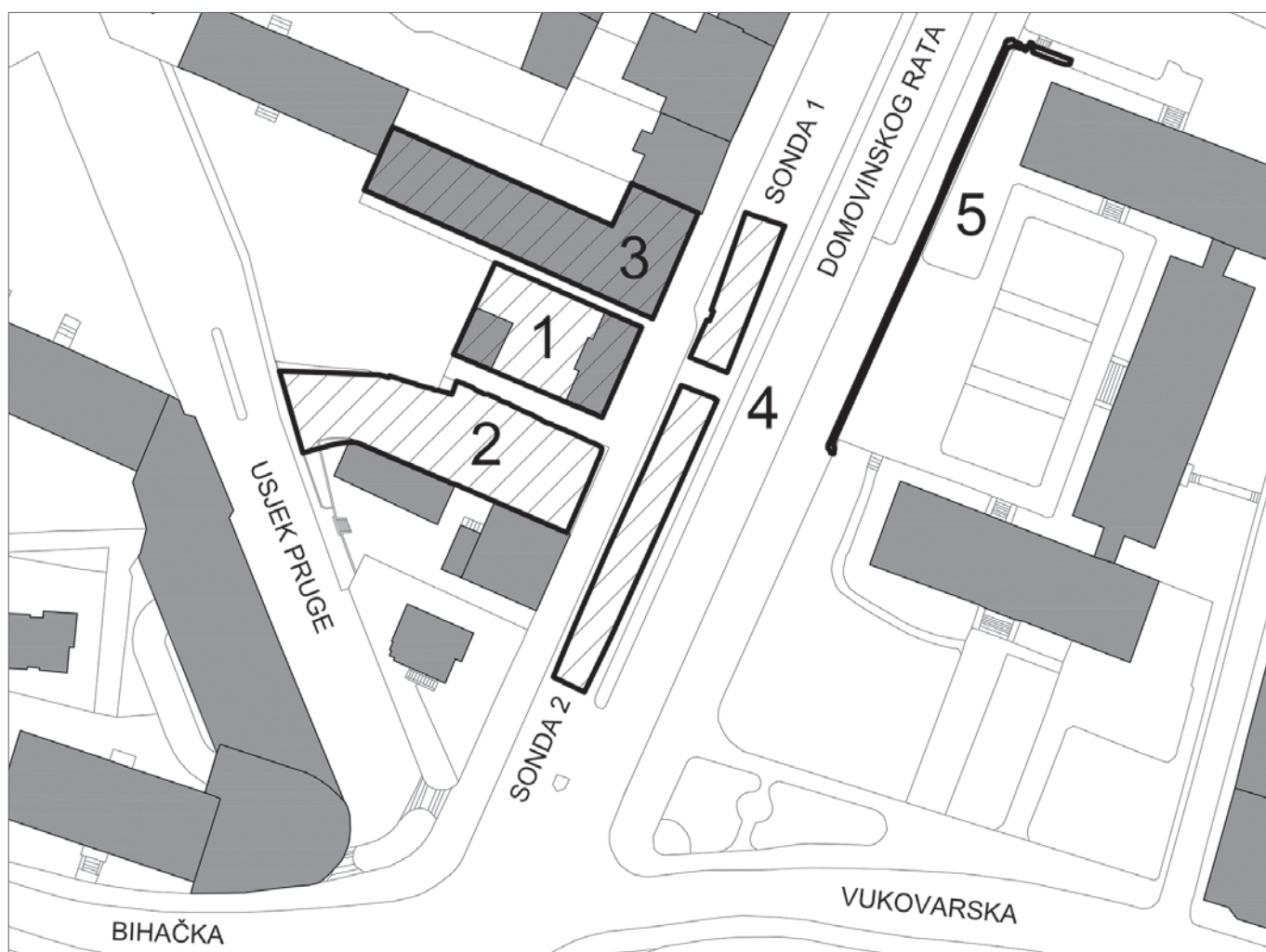
the city of Split, a large water reservoir was built 500 meters north of the Palace, west of Solinska cesta Street (today Domovinskog rata St.). During the construction of this reservoir with a ground plan measuring 15.5 × 25 meters, three concentric walls of “a large ancient structure” were discovered. According to the contractor, the walls were rough, with poor quality mortar. The concentric walls were connected by radial walls, and the diameter of the outer circular wall was about 50 metres. Inside the building, coins struck under Constantine were discovered, while outside there were several tombs, roof tiles, iron and copper fragments and coal remains.⁸

Sektor 2 – 1954–1957 and 1997 archaeological excavations

In 1954, during the laying of sewer pipes south of the 19th-century water reservoir, remains of historic structures were discovered by chance, so the Archaeological Museum in

8 Bulić 1879, str. 20.

8 Bulić 1879, p. 20.



Slika 2.
Sektori istraživanja (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)

Figure 2.
Excavated sectors (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)

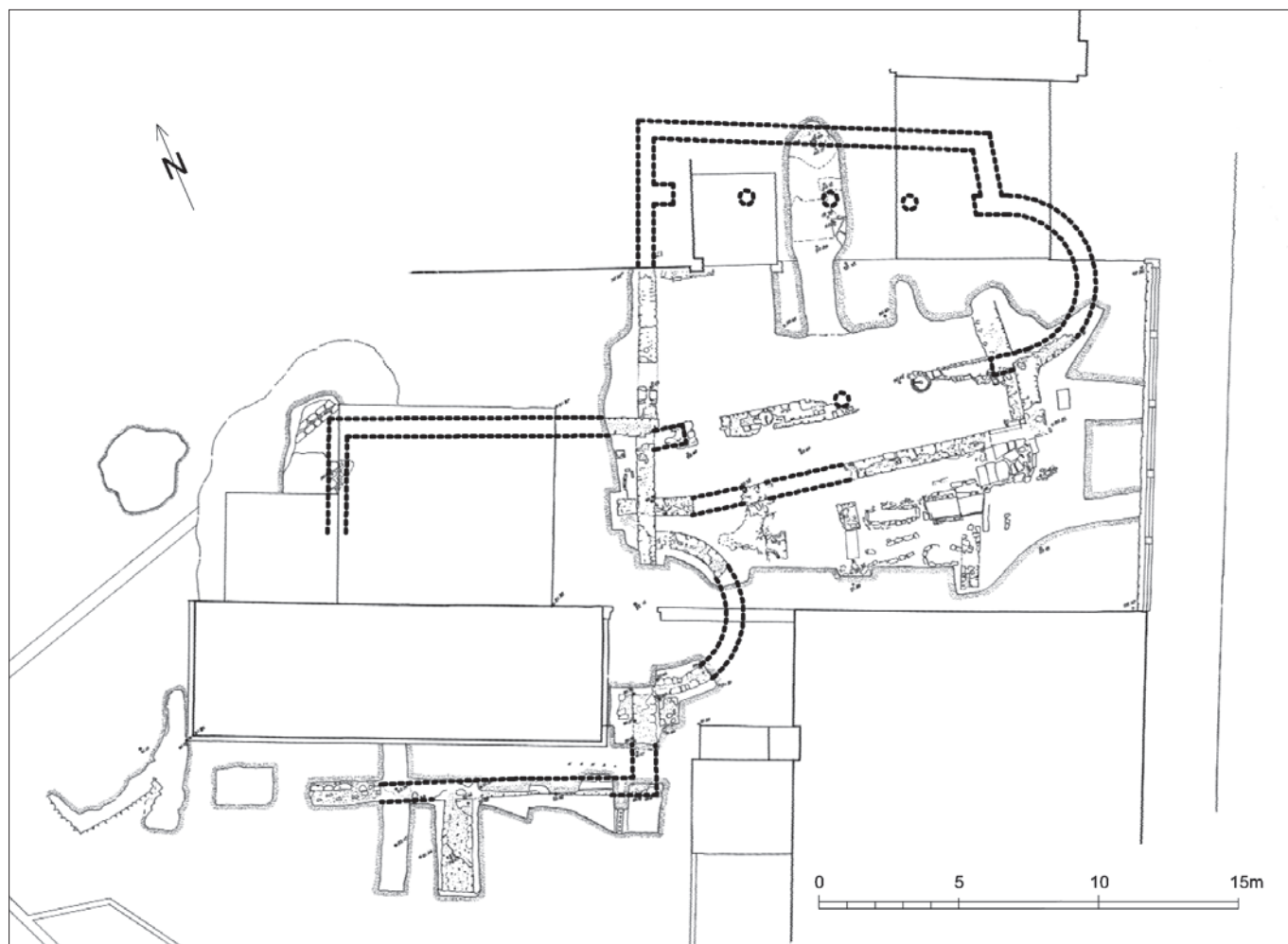
mozaicima. Na samom jugozapadnom uglu te bazilike pronađen je dio istočnog zida i apsida druge bazilike te zidovi starije, antičke građevine. Urbanistički projektni biro – Split (poslije Urbanistički zavod Dalmacije) godine je 1956. – 1957. proširio područje istraživanja na susjednu južnu parcelu, gdje su pronađeni zapadni zid crkve i zapadni kraj apsida te druge, jugozapadne bazilike. Voditelj istraživanja bio je Branimir Gabričević. U jednoj sondi na susjednoj, sjevernoj parceli pronađen je sjeverni zid i ostaci mozaika sjevernog broda sjeveroistočne bazilike. Zahvaljujući tim istraživanjima definirani su tlocrti obiju bazilika.⁹ Svi su nalazi dokumentirani te je lokalitet zasut zemljom. Na temelju povijesnih izvora zaključeno je da se radi o lokalitetu *Ad basilicas pictas*, gdje je 1185. održana provincijska crkvena sinoda.¹⁰ Zanimljivo je da su u istim istraživanjima pronađena tri primjerka

Split undertook excavation led by Duje Rendić Miočević. The excavations revealed a section of a three-aisled basilica with a characteristic trapezoidal ground plan and a semi-circular apse on the east side, as well as floor mosaics preserved in places. At the very south-west corner of the basilica, a section of the east wall and apse of another basilica together with walls of an earlier, ancient building were discovered. In 1956–1957, Urbanistički projektni biro – Split, (the Town Planning Bureau – Split, later Urbanistički zavod Dalmacije [the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia]) expanded the excavation area to the adjacent south plot, where the west wall of the church and the west end of the apse of the other, south-western basilica were found. The excavation was led by Branimir Gabričević. In the adjacent north plot, the north wall and the remains of a mosaic of the north nave of the north-eastern basilica were discovered in a probe. Thanks to this excavation, the ground plans of both basilicas were defined.⁹ All finds were document-

9 Marasović 1957, str. 59; Marasović 1984, str. 255–264; Marasović, Oreb 1977, str. 89.

10 Arhiđakon 2003.

9 Marasović 1957, p. 59; Marasović 1984, pp. 255–264; Marasović,



Slika 3.
Sektor 2, iskopine uz Solinsku cestu 1956. (arhiv Urbanističkog projektnog biroa Split)

Figure 3.
Sector 2, excavations along Solinska cesta St. in 1956 (archives of Urbanistički projektni biro Split)

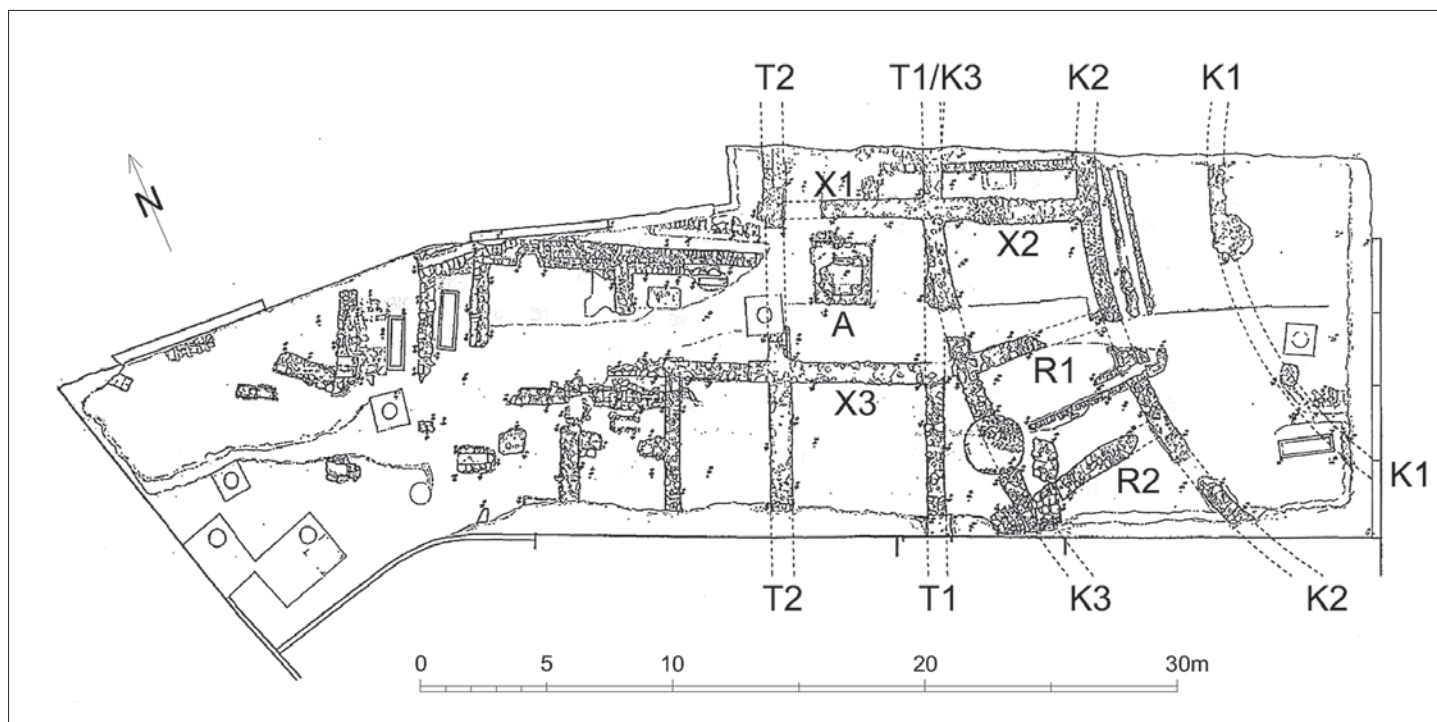
novca venecijanskog dužda Orija Malipiera (1178. – 1192.),¹¹ suvremenika te crkvene sinode. Prema Tomislavu Marasoviću jugozapadna je bazilika sagrađena u V., a sjeveroistočna u V. ili VI. stoljeću.¹² S južne strane sjeveroistočne bazilike pronađena je skupina kasnosrednjovjekovnih grobova u čijim su zidovima pronađeni elementi starokršćanskoga i predromaničkoga crkvenog namještaja.¹³ Predromanički liturgijski namještaj govori o ranosrednjovjekovnom uređenju crkava kojima su naslovnici sv. Andrija i sv. Ivan Evanđelist. Bazilike su u XVII. stoljeću bile u ruševnom stanju, a samo je južni brod sjeveroistočne obnovljen za kult sv. Bartula.¹⁴

Četrdeset godina nakon istraživanja Urbanističkog biroa, u siječnju 1997., započeli su na tom istom lokalitetu građevinski

ed, and the site was covered with earth. Based on historical sources, it was concluded that it was the site of *Ad basilicas pictas*, where the provincial church synod was held in 1185.¹⁰ It is interesting to note that three coins of the Venetian doge Origo Malipiero (1178–1192),¹¹ a contemporary of that church synod, were discovered in the same excavations. According to Tomislav Marasović, the south-western basilica was built in the fifth century, and the north-eastern basilica in the fifth or sixth century.¹² South of the north-eastern basilica, a group of late mediaeval graves was found. Their walls contained elements of early Christian and pre-Romanesque church furniture.¹³ Pre-Romanesque liturgical furniture proves the early mediaeval arrangement of the churches dedicated to St. An-

11 Buškariol 1990, str. 291.
12 Marasović 2011, str. 400.
13 Buškariol 1990.
14 Marasović 2011, str. 400.

Oreb 1977, p. 89.
10 Arhidakon 2003.
11 Buškariol 1990, p. 291.
12 Marasović 2011, p. 400.
13 Buškariol 1990.



Slika 4.

Tlocrt lokaliteta Ad basilicas pictas (prema: Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, str. 29), s novim oznakama zidova

Figure 4.

Ground plan of the Ad basilicas pictas site (after: Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, p. 29), with new wall markings

radovi bez nadzora konzervatorske službe te su u jednom danu porušeni svi ovdje opisani ostaci starokršćanskih crkava, uključujući i mozaike, s namjerom da se na tom mjestu sagradi podzemna garaža planirane novogradnje. Odmah potom zaustavljene su sve građevne aktivnosti te je Konzervatorski zavod u Splitu poduzeo revizijsko-zaštitna istraživanja u kojima je detaljno istražena površina čitave parcele (k. č. 4710 k. o. Split), što je rezultiralo novim značajnim nalazima koji su detaljno dokumentirani, obrađeni i objavljeni u monografiji *Ad basilicas pictas* 1997. godine.¹⁵

Na dijelu lokaliteta koji ranije nije bio istražen, u uglu koji formiraju dvije bazilike, pronađena je starokršćanska krstionica s krsnim bazenom u obliku križa (A na sl. 4.). Obložena je pločama alabastera, a istraživači je datiraju u kraj V. ili u VI. stoljeće. Sagrađena je unutar četvrtaste prostorije iz ranije, antičke faze.¹⁶

Na samo 30 cm ispod razine porušenog mozaika sjeveroistočne bazilike pronađena su tri koncentrična zida velike antičke građevine (sl. 4). Promjer unutarnjeg kružnog zida je 30 m (K1), srednjeg 40,40 m (K2), a vanjskog kružnog zida 53 m (K3). Srednji i vanjski kružni zid (K2 i K3) povezani su radijalnim zidovima (R1, R2) formirajući tako trapezne prostorije. Vanjski kružni zid na zapadu je organski spojen s

drew and St. John the Evangelist. The basilicas were in ruins in the 17th century, and only the south nave of the north-east one was restored for the cult of St. Bartholomew.¹⁴

Forty years after the Town Planning Bureau's research, in January 1997, construction works began at the same site without the supervision of the conservation professionals. In a single day, all the remains of the early Christian churches described here, including the mosaics, were demolished in order to build the underground garage for a planned new-build. Immediately afterwards, all construction activities were halted, and the Conservation Institute in Split conducted a reinvestigation and rescue excavations. The entire plot (cadastral plot 4710, cadastral municipality of Split) was investigated in detail, and new significant finds were unearthed, documented, analysed and published in 1997 in the monograph *Ad basilicas pictas*.¹⁵

An early Christian baptistery with a cross-shaped baptismal font (A in Fig. 4) was discovered in a part of the site which had not been previously explored, in the corner formed by the two basilicas. It is lined with alabaster slabs, and researchers date it to the end of the fifth or the sixth century. It was built inside a square room from an earlier, ancient phase.¹⁶

15 Oreb et al. 1999.

16 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, str. 29.

14 Marasović 2011, p. 400.

15 Oreb et al. 1999.

16 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, p. 29.

tangencijalnim zidom (T1) položenim u smjeru sjever – jug, a na 5,6 metara zapadno od tog zida pronađen je još jedan paralelan s njim (T2). Dva paralelna zida (T1 i T2) međusobno su spojena okomitim zidovima (X1 i X3), a u njihovom pravcu iz zida T2 na zapadu izlaze temelji pilastara. Postojanje tih temelja pilastara navodi na zaključak da je T2 vanjski zid velike antičke građevine i da su oni nosili polustupove ili stupove koji su ukrašavali vanjsko pročelje. Zid X2 nastavlja se na zid X1 prema istoku. Njihov smjer nije radijalan, već su paralelni s glavnom osi građevine zapad – istok pa se može zaključiti da predstavljaju južni (bočni) zid prolaza, tj. zapadnog ulaza u građevinu.

Treba naglasiti da su u istraživanjima pronađeni samo temelji zidova u visini od 15 do 80 cm. Građeni su u dvije razine lomljenim kamenom u vapnenom mortu s dodatkom lomljene opeke i zidani su unutar temeljnih jaraka tako da nemaju ravno lice. Donja razina temeljnih zidova široka je oko 100 cm, a gornja oko 70 cm. Najviša točka sačuvanih temelja je na +20,70 m n. m.

Nakon dokumentiranja i obrade svih nalaza istraživači su zaključili da je građevina imala polukružni oblik upisan u pravokutnik i da se radi o antičkom odeonu. Prema pokretnim nalazima, novcu cara Trajana i keramici, odeon su datirali u I. ili II. stoljeće. Istraživači su zaključili da je građevina bila u ruševnom stanju kad je na tom mjestu sagrađen starokršćanski crkveni kompleks.¹⁷ Dalje prema zapadu na antičke zidove se nastavlja ortogonalni splet zidova iste orijentacije koji istraživači tumače kao prostorije funkcionalno vezane za starokršćanske bazilike. Kroz sredinu tog lokaliteta položen je krajem XIX. stoljeća, prilikom izgradnje vodospreme obnovljenoga Dioklecijanovog akvedukta, preljevni kanal velikih dimenzija koji je presjekao zidove tih starokršćanskih građevina u širini od oko 2 m.

Na istraženom prostoru pronađeno je 18 starokršćanskih grobova, među kojima 3 sarkofaga i 5 grobova pod tegulama. Ostali grobovi su ukopi u zemlji, a prema grobnim priložima mogu se datirati u razdoblje od kraja IV. do početka VII. stoljeća.¹⁸ Pronađeno je, sortirano i dokumentirano 530 ulomaka keramike koji potječu iz uglavnom ispremeštanih slojeva. Najstariji pripadaju razdoblju od I. do III. stoljeća, a najveći broj je iz razdoblja od IV. do VII. stoljeća. Samo deset ulomaka pripada razdoblju od XIII. do XVI. stoljeća.¹⁹ Pronađeno je i mnogo ulomaka stakla. Najstariji novac pronađen na lokalitetu je s početka 2. stoljeća (Trajanov dupondij). Iz razdoblja od druge polovine II. stoljeća i iz III. stoljeća nije pronađen ni jedan primjerak novca, ali je zato iz IV., V. i VI. stoljeća pronađeno mnogo brončanog novca. Među

Three concentric walls of the large ancient building (Fig. 4) were discovered a mere 30 cm below the level of the ruined mosaic of the north-eastern basilica. The diameters of the circular walls are as follows: inner – 30 m (K1), middle – 40.40 m (K2), and outer – 53 m (K3). The middle and outer circular walls (K2 and K3) are connected by radial walls (R1, R2), thus forming trapezoidal rooms. The outer circular wall in the west is organically joined with the tangential wall (T1), laid in a north-south direction. At the distance of 5.6 meters west of that wall, another one was found, running parallel to it (T2). Two parallel walls (T1 and T2) are connected to each other by perpendicular walls (X1 and X3). In their direction, foundations of pilasters protrude from the wall T2 in the west. The existence of these pilaster foundations leads to the conclusion that T2 is the outer wall of the large ancient building and that they supported half-columns or columns that adorned the outer façade. Wall X2 continues to wall X1 to the east. Their direction is not radial, as they are parallel to the west-east main axis of the building, so it can be concluded that they represent the southern (side) wall of the passage, i.e. the western entrance to the building.

It should be emphasised that only 15 to 80 cm high foundations of the walls were discovered. They were built of crushed stone in lime mortar with added crushed brick, in two levels and in foundation ditches. Therefore, their face is not flat. The lower level of the foundation walls is about 100 cm wide, and the upper around 70 cm. The highest point of the preserved foundations is at +20.70 masl.

After recording and analysing all the finds, the researchers concluded that the building had a semi-circular shape inscribed in a rectangle and that it was an ancient odeon. Based on the archaeological material, coins of Emperor Trajan and pottery, the odeon was dated to the first or second century. The researchers concluded that the building had been in ruins when the early Christian church complex had been built at the site.¹⁷ Further west, the ancient walls are continued with an orthogonal grid of walls of the same orientation, interpreted by researchers as rooms whose purpose was related to early Christian basilicas. At the end of the 19th century, during the construction of the reservoir for the restored aqueduct of Diocletian, a large overflow canal was laid through the middle of that site, cutting across the walls of these early Christian structures in a width of about two metres.

Eighteen early Christian graves were found in the excavated area, including three sarcophagi and five graves under tegulae. The other graves are burials in the ground. Based on the grave goods, they can be dated to the period from the end of the fourth to the beginning of the seventh century.¹⁸ Five hundred and thirty fragments of pottery, originating from mostly

17 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, str. 14–15.

18 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, str. 14–15.

19 Topić 1999, str. 66.

17 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, pp. 14–15.

18 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, pp. 14–15.

njima se ističe novac Maksimijana (286. – 310.), Licinija I. (308. – 324.), Konstantina Velikog (307. – 337.), Konstantina II. (337. – 340.), Gracijana (367. – 383.), Teodozija II. (402. – 450.) te Justinijana (527. – 565.).²⁰ Elementi mramornih obloga, među kojima ima ploča *opus sectile* geometrijskih oblika, vrlo su raskošni te se po materijalu i oblicima mogu usporediti s onima iz Dioklecijanove palače. Među mramornim ulomcima ističe se fino oblikovan list od frigijskog mramora *pavonazzetto*.²¹

Zahvaljujući svim opisanim nalazima, koji predstavljaju veliku vrijednost za povijest grada Splita, šire područje ovog lokaliteta je pod nazivom *Ad basilicas pictas* upisano na listu zaštićenih kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske pod oznakom Z-4541.

Sektor 3 – građevinski radovi 1965. godine

Prilikom izgradnje stambene zgrade sjeverno od vodospreme s kraja XIX. stoljeća, 1965. je otkriveno “*nekoliko zidova stare građevine za koje stručnjaci pretpostavljaju da je vezana za tridesetak metara udaljenu baziliku*”. Pronađena je i kasnoromanička baza stupa.²²

NOVA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Sektor 4 – arheološka istraživanja 2013./2014.

Kako bi se ispitala mogućnost izgradnje pristupne rampe poslovno-stambenog objekta *SmallMall*, čija je gradnja bila planirana jugoistočno od križanja Ulice Domovinskog rata i Vukovarske ulice, provedena su od 1. listopada 2013. do 15. prosinca 2014. na zapadnom traku Ulice Domovinskog rata arheološka istraživanja (k. č. 13630/3 i 13630/1 k. o. Split).²³

Istražen je prostor ulice, u širini od 6 m, ukupne dužine 81 m, unutar dvije sonde, sjeverne, dužine 25 m (Sonda 1) i južne, dužine 51 m (Sonda 2). Prostor dužine 5 m između te dvije sonde nije bilo moguće istražiti zbog gusto položenih instalacijskih vodova.

Duž istočnog ruba obje sonde proteže se temelj istočnog ruba povijesne Solinske ceste te temelj ogradnog zida parcele stare splitske Općine između kojih je kanal za oborinske vode.

displaced layers, were discovered, sorted and documented. The earliest belong to the period from the first to the third century, while the bulk dates to the period from the fourth to the seventh century. Only ten fragments belong to the period from the 13th to the 16th century.¹⁹ A number of fragments of glass were also unearthed. The earliest coin found at the site is from the beginning of the second century (a dupondius of Trajan). No coinage from the second half of the second century and from the third century was discovered. However, quite a few bronze coins from the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries were uncovered. Among them, the most notable are coins of Maximian (286–310), Licinius I (308–324), Constantine the Great (307–337), Constantine II (337–340), Gratian (367–383), Theodosius II (402–450) and Justinian (527–565).²⁰ Elements of marble revetments, among which there are pieces of *opus sectile* of geometric shapes, are very sumptuous and can be compared in material and forms with those from Diocletian's Palace. Among the marble fragments, a finely shaped sheet of Phrygian marble – *pavonazzetto* – stands out.²¹

Thanks to all the described finds, which are of great value for the history of the city of Split, this site is included in the list of protected cultural goods of the Republic of Croatia as *Ad basilicas pictas* under the code No. Z-4541.

Sektor 3 – 1965 construction works

During the construction of a residential building in 1965, north of the reservoir from the end of the 19th century, the workers discovered “*several walls of an old building, assumed by experts to be connected to a basilica about thirty meters away*”. A late Romanesque column base was also unearthed.²²

NEW RESEARCH

Sektor 4 – 2013/2014 archaeological excavations

In order to examine the possibility of building an access ramp for the *SmallMall* business-residential building, the whose construction had been planned south-east of the intersection of Domovinskog rata St. and Vukovarska St., archaeological excavations were carried out from 1 October 2013 to 15 December 2014 on the western lane of Domovinskog rata St. (cadastral plots 13630/3 and 13630/1, cadastral municipality of Split).²³

20 Šeparović 1999, str. 105.

21 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, str. 14 i 15.

22 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999a, str. 11; Otkriveni zidovi kasnoromaničke građevine, Slobodna Dalmacija 1. IV. 1965., Split, br. 6253.

23 Istraživanja su provedena zahvaljujući naporima pročelnika Konzervatorskog ureda u Splitu, Dr. Radoslava Bužančića. Voditeljica arheoloških istraživanja bila je Anita Penović, dipl. arh., zamjenik arheoloških istraživanja Tomislav Jerončić, dipl. arh., dok su se svi istražni radovi izvodili uz nadzor djelatnika Konzervatorskog odjela u Splitu: Dubravke Čerine, više stručne savjetnice, Silve Kukoč, stručne suradnice, i Saše Denegrija, višeg stručnog savjetnika.

19 Topić 1999, p. 66.

20 Šeparović 1999, p. 105.

21 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999b, pp. 14 and 15.

22 Oreb, Rismondo, Topić 1999a, p. 11; Otkriveni zidovi kasnoromaničke građevine, Slobodna Dalmacija 1/4/1965, Split, No. 6253.

23 The excavation was conducted thanks to the efforts of the Head of the Conservation Office in Split, Dr Radoslav Bužančić. The head

Naime, Solinska cesta je prije imala samo dva prometna traka te je naknadno proširena prema istoku, na prostor parcele stare splitske Općine (današnje Županije), gdje su napravljena još tri prometna traka.

Važno je naglasiti da se Sektor 4 nalazi samo 7 m istočnije od tri sektora opisana u prethodnom poglavlju. U obje je sonde pronađen nastavak kružnih zidova iz tih sektora, što dokazuje da kružni zidovi nisu tvorili polukrug, nego puni krug.

Sonda 1

Na dubini od oko 80 cm od površine Ulice Domovinskog rata u istraživanjima 2013./2014. pojavile su se prve antičke zidane strukture i slojevi (sl. 5). Pronađen je nastavak kružnih zidova K3 i K2, ali ne i nastavak kružnog zida K1, jer se on nalazi unutar prostora južno od Sonde 1 koji nije bilo moguće istražiti. Zbog ograničene širine sonde također nije bilo moguće utvrditi je li vanjski kružni zid K3 bio na tom mjestu spojen s tangencijalnim T1, ali kako je na 5,60 m od njegovog pretpostavljenog položaja pronađen temelj zida T2 (na slici 5) paralelan s pretpostavljenim zidom T1, potvrđen je isti raspored zidova kakav je zatečen u Sektoru 2.

Između kružnih zidova K3 i K2 (sl. 5) pronađen je dobro sačuvan zid Y4, koji nije radijalan, već je paralelan s glavnom osi građevine sjever – jug te se po uzoru na nalaze u Sektoru 2 može zaključiti da je to istočni (bočni) zid sjevernog prolaza – ulaza u građevinu. Taj je zid širok 70 cm, a sačuvan je u dužini od 5,44 m. Vrh mu se nalazi na koti + 22,26 m n. m. Temelj tog zida je sa zapadne strane izveden u dvije razine (kao i u Sektoru 2). Vrh donje razine nalazi se na + 20,88 m n. m., a gornje razine na + 21,41 m n. m. Donja razina temelja tlocrtno strši u odnosu na lice gornje razine za 30 cm, a gornja u odnosu na lice zida za 8 cm. Zanimljivo je da s druge (istočne) strane istog zida temelj ne strši u odnosu na lice zida. Temelj je građen na isti način kao i u Sektoru 2, od lomljenog kamena u vapnenom mortu s dodatkom drobljenih opeka i zidan je izravno u temeljni jarak. Zid iznad temelja građen je istim materijalom, ali u drvenoj oplati. Etape zidanja zida u oplati označene su utisnutom fugom koja se nalazi na razini + 21,88 m n. m. To je ujedno i razina poda sjevernog prolaza – ulaza u građevinu jer se na istoj razini na zidu T1/K3 sačuvao kameni blok čiji je vrh oštećen habanjem.

Zid Y3 (sl. 5), koji se pretpostavlja u nastavku zida Y4 prema sjeveru, nije sačuvan, ali je sačuvan negativ (jarak) njegova temelja. Zapadno od zida Y3 pronađen je na udaljenosti 3,73 m od linije njegova pretpostavljenog lica, u zapadnom boku sonde, mali dio njemu paralelnog zida Y1.

Zidovi T1/K3 i K2 imaju temelje slične temelju zida Y4 i završavaju na istoj koti. Međutim sami zidovi su građeni od klesanaca. Vrh donjeg klesanca je na + 21,88 m n. m., što je ujedno razina poda građevine, a iznad toga je sačuvan još samo jedan red klesanaca.

Zid T2 (sl. 5) sačuvan je samo do vrha temelja na + 21,34 m

The area of the street, six metres wide, and 81 metres long in total, was investigated in two probes: north, 25 m long (Probe 1), and south, 51 m long (Probe 2). It was not possible to excavate the five-metre-long area between the two probes due to densely buried installation lines.

Along the eastern edge of both probes there stretch the foundations of the eastern edge of the historic Solinska cesta St. and the foundations of the boundary wall of the plot of the former Split Town Hall, with a stormwater canal running between them. Namely, Solinska cesta St. used to have only two traffic lanes. Eventually, it was extended to the east, onto the plot of the former Split Town Hall (present-day County Hall), where three more lanes were made.

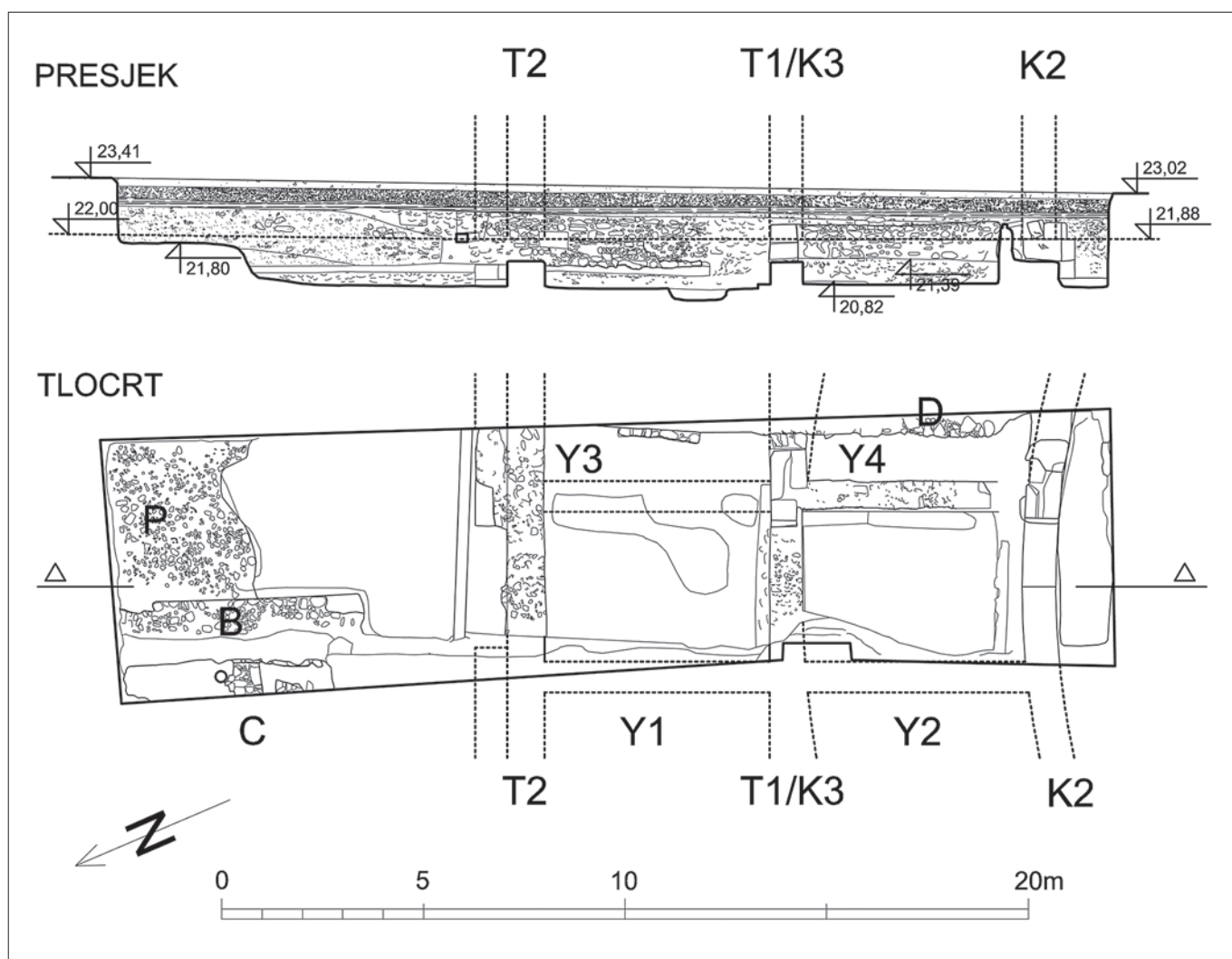
It is important to point out that Sector 4 is located only seven metres east of the three sectors described in the previous chapter. An extension of the circular walls from these sectors was found in both probes, which proves that the circular walls did not form a semicircle, but a full circle instead.

Probe 1

During the 2013/2014 excavations, ancient masonry structures and layers started appearing at a depth of about 80 cm from the surface of Domovinskog rata St. (Fig. 5). The extension of circular walls K3 and K2 was found, but not of circular wall K1, because it is located in the area south of Probe 1, which could not be explored. Furthermore, due to the limited width of the probe, it was not possible to determine whether outer circular wall K3 was connected to tangential wall T1 at that point, but since the foundation of wall T2 (shown in Figure 5), parallel to assumed wall T1, was found 5.60 m away from its assumed position, the same layout of walls as found in Sector 2 was confirmed.

Between circular walls K3 and K2 (Fig. 5), a well-preserved wall Y4 was discovered. It is not radial but parallel to the main axis of the building (north-south). Based on the finds in Sector 2, it can be concluded that it is the east (side) wall of the north passage – the entrance to the building. This wall is 70 cm wide and is preserved in a length of 5.44 m. Its top is at an elevation of +22.26 masl. The foundation of this wall is in two levels on the west side (as in Sector 2). The top of the lower level is at +20.88 masl, while the top of the upper level is at +21.41 masl. The lower foundation level is projected 30 cm relative to the face of the upper level, and the upper eight cm relative to the face of the wall. It is interesting to note that the foundation is not projected relative to the face of the wall

of archaeological excavation was Anita Penović, BArc, and her deputy was Tomislav Jerončić, BArc, while all investigative works were carried out under the supervision of employees of the Conservation Department in Split: Dubravka Čerina, senior expert adviser, Silva Kukoč, expert associate, and Saša Denegri, senior expert adviser.



Slika 5.
Sektor 4 – Sonda 1, presjek i tlocrt (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 5.
Sector 4 – Probe 1, section and plan (Neir d. o. o.)

n. m. Iz temelja tog zida prema sjeveru strši temelj pilastra, nešto većih tlocrtnih dimenzija od onih pronađenih na zapadnom zidu građevine u sektoru 3, što je i na ovom mjestu dokaz da je to vanjski (sjeverni) zid građevine. Kako su zidovi T1/K3 i K2 zidani kamenim klesancima, može se pretpostaviti da je i zid T2 bio zidan istim materijalom te je zbog reutilizacije materijala u kasnijim periodima razgrađen do razine temelja.

Na 6 m sjeverno od zida T2 (na slikama 5 i 8) pronađena je podloga antičke ceste P koja ima pad prema jugu, a najviša točka na sjevernom kraju sonde je na + 21,73 m n. m. Izrađena je od naboja manjeg lomljenog kamena bez morta. Uz zapadni rub podloge antičke ceste pronađena je zidana struktura (B na slikama 5 i 8) širine 1,50 m koja zadire u koridor prolaza kroz veliku antičku građevinu, ali je zaravnana na istu razinu kao i podloga antičke ceste te se iz toga može zaključiti da je postojala prije izgradnje velike antičke građevine. Zapadno od zidane strukture B je zid C (sl. 5), položen u smjeru istok – zapad, sagrađen od lomljenog kamena međusobno vezanog zemljom. Zid D je temelj podzida Solinske ceste iz XIX. stoljeća.

on the other (east) side of the same wall. The foundation was made in the same way as in Sector 2, of crushed stone in lime mortar with added crushed bricks and was built directly in the foundation ditch. The wall above the foundation was made of the same material, but in wooden formwork. The stages of wall construction in formwork are marked by an impressed joint located at +21.88 masl. This is also the floor level of the northern passage – the entrance to the building, since a stone block with its top damaged by wear and tear, has been preserved at the same level on wall T1/K3.

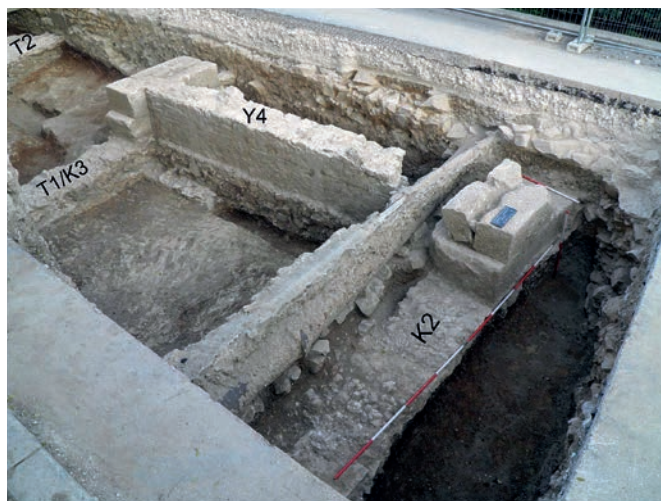
Wall Y3 (Fig. 5), assumed to be extending from wall Y4 to the north, has not been preserved, but the negative (the ditch) of its foundation has survived. To the west of wall Y3, a small part of wall Y1 parallel to it was discovered at a distance of 3.73 m from the line of its presumed face, on the west side of the probe.

The foundations of walls T1/K3 and K2 are similar to the foundation of wall Y4, and they end at the same elevation. However, the walls themselves were built of dressed stone.



Slika 6.
Zidovi T1/K3 i Y4 u Sondi 1 i
razina poda sjevernog ulaza u
građevinu (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 6.
Walls T1/K3 and Y4 in Probe
1 and the floor level of the
northern entrance to the
building (Neir d. o. o.)



Slika 7.
Temelji i zidovi u južnom dijelu
Sonde 1 (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 7.
Foundations and walls in the
southern part of Probe 1 (Neir
d. o. o.)



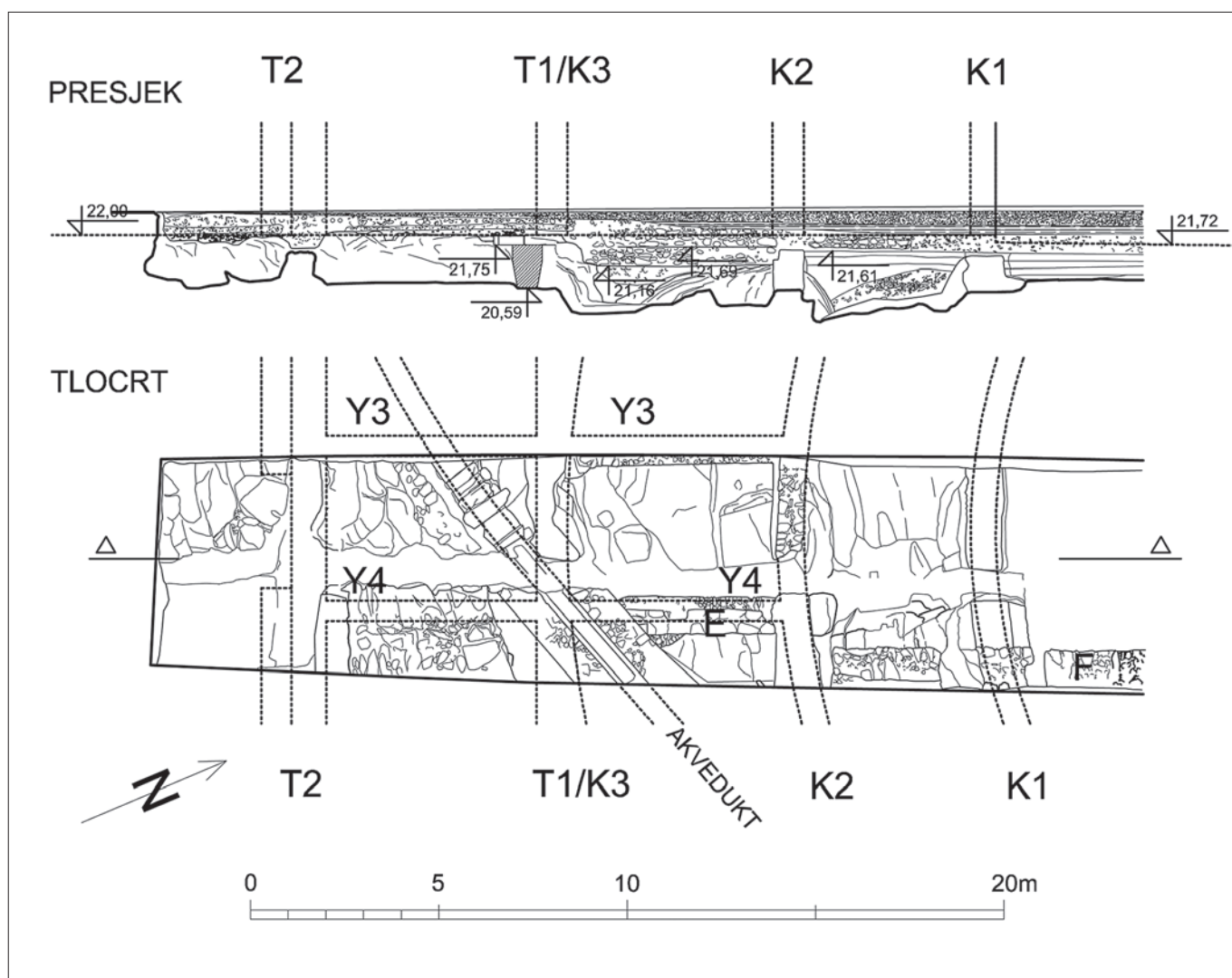
Slika 8.
Sektor 4 – Sonda 1, pogled sa
sjevera (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 8.
Sector 4 – Probe 1, view from
the north (Neir d. o. o.)

The top of the lowest stone row is at +21.88 masl, which is also the level of the building floor. Only one more row of dressed stone blocks above it is preserved.

Wall T2 (Fig. 5) has survived only up to the top of the foundation at +21.34 masl. The foundation of the pilaster is projected from the foundation of this wall to the north. Its floor plan is slightly larger than the one found on the west wall of the building in sector 3, which is also evidence that this is the outer (north) wall of the building. Since walls T1/K3 and K2 were built of dressed stone, it can be assumed that wall T2 was built of the same material and decomposed to the level of the foundation due to the reuse of the material in later periods.

The base of ancient road P was discovered at a distance of six metres north of wall T2 (Figures 5 and 8). It has a slope to the south, and the highest point at the northern end of the probe is at +21.73 masl. It was made of small compacted crushed stone without mortar. A 1.50 m wide masonry structure (B in Figures 5 and 8) was discovered along the western edge of the base of the ancient road. It overlaps with the corridor of the passage through the large ancient building, but is flush with the base of the ancient road. Therefore, it can be concluded that it existed before the construction of the large ancient building. To the west of masonry structure B there is wall C (Fig. 5), stretching in an east-west direction, made of crushed stone bonded with earth. Wall D is the foundation of the 19th-century retaining wall of Solinska cesta St.



Slika 9.
Sektor 4 – Sonda 2, presjek i tlocrt (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 9.
Sector 4 – Probe 2, section and plan (Neir d. o. o.)

Sonda 2

U istraživanjima 2013./2014., u južnom dijelu Sonde 2 – Sektor 4, zidane su se strukture pojavile već na 15 cm ispod površine Ulice Domovinskog rata. Riječ je o donjim dijelovima već spomenutog podzida Solinske ceste iz XIX. stoljeća (E na slici 13) i ogradnog zida parcele stare splitske Općine (F na slikama 9 i 13) između kojih je postojao rigol za odvodnju oborinskih voda. Ti su zidovi sačuvani u visini jednog ili dva reda kamena, izravno položeni na antičke strukture.

U Sondi 2 pronađeni su temelji kružnih zidova K1 i K2 (na slikama 9 i 13) i mali dio temelja zida K3/T1, a na mjestu gdje se pretpostavlja položaj zida T2 gusto su položeni instalacijski vodovi ispod kojih nije bilo moguće istraživati. Pronađeni su i bočni zidovi prolaza – ulaza u veliku antičku građevinu, i to zid Y6 i zid Y8 (sl. 9 i 13). U cijeloj dužini Sonde 2 prolazi magistralna vodovodna cijev velikog presjeka, koja je presjekla sve zidane strukture na njezinoj trasi.

Probe 2

During the 2013/2014 excavation in the southern part of Probe 2 – Sector 4, masonry structures were discovered a mere 15 cm below the surface of Domovinskog rata St. These are the lower parts of the already mentioned retaining wall of Solinska cesta from the 19th century (E in Figure 13) and the boundary wall of the plot of the former Split Town Hall (F in Figures 9 and 13), with a stormwater drainage gutter between them. These walls have been preserved at the height of one or two rows of stone, laid directly on ancient structures.

Foundations of circular walls K1 and K2 (in Figures 9 and 13) and of a small part of wall K3/T1 were discovered in Probe 2. At the assumed position of wall T2, installation lines were densely laid, and it was not possible to investigate what was below them. The side walls of the passage – the entrance to the large ancient building, viz. wall Y6 and wall Y8, were also discovered (Figs. 9 and 13). A large-diameter trunk water main



Slika 10.
Zid Y6 u zapadnom profilu
Sonde 2 (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 10.
Wall Y6 in the western profile
of Probe 2 (Neir d. o. o.)



Slika 11.
Spoj zida Y8 i Dioklecijanova
akvedukta (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 11.
Junction of wall Y8 and
Diocletian's aqueduct (Neir
d. o. o.)



Slika 12.
Kanal Dioklecijanova
akvedukta u Sondi 2 (Neir d.
o. o.)

Figure 12.
Diocletian's aqueduct canal in
Probe 2 (Neir d. o. o.)



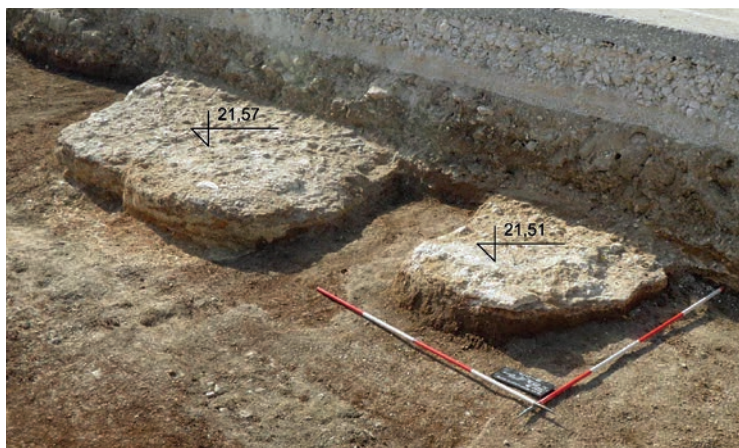
Slika 13.
Sektor 4 – Sonda 2, pogled s
juga (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 13.
Sector 4 – Probe 2, view from
the south (Neir d. o. o.)

Zid Y6 vrlo je sličan zidu Y4 iz Sonde 1. Temelj je sagrađen u dvije razine. Donja razina temelja, čiji je vrh na + 21,16 m n. m., djelomično se izravno naslanja na prirodnu liticu, a vrh

runs through the whole length of Probe 2, intersecting all masonry structures on its route.

Wall Y6 is very similar to wall Y4 from Probe 1. The founda-



Slika 14.
Ostaci podloge popločanja
kružnog dvorišta velike antičke
građevine u Sondri 2 (Neir d.
o. o.)

Figure 14.
Remains of the circular
courtyard's pavement base of
the large ancient building in
Probe 2 (Neir d. o. o.)

gornje razine temelja je na + 21,69 m n. m. Zid je također zidan od lomljenog kamena i vapnenog morta u oplati i sačuvan je u visini od preko 50 cm. Na njegovu licu vidi se isti onaj karakteristični horizontalni utor u žbuci koji dovodimo u vezu s visinom zidanja pojedinih etapa zida. Utor se nalazi na razini + 22,00 m n. m. i prema analogiji sa zidovima u Sondri 1 to bi bila razina poda u južnom ulazu u veliku antičku građevinu. Zanimljivo je da su vrh temelja kao i pretpostavljena razina poda južnog ulaza u Sondri 2 za 12 cm viši od razine istih elemenata u Sondri 1 (sjeverni dio velike građevine). Razlog tomu je što je živa stijena u Sondri 2 jako visoka te se i danas ulica na tom mjestu izdiže u odnosu na okolni teren. Naime, na samom južnom rubu antičke građevine postoji prirodni greben položen u smjeru istok – zapad, danas odsječen do razine + 22,00 m n. m. On je nekada, prema Calergijevoj karti iz godine 1675., istočno od tog mjesta stršao iz terena i pratio liniju Vukovarske ulice. Zbog takvih visinskih odnosa oborinska voda koja se sakupljala u okruglom dvorištu velike građevine morala je biti odvođena prema nižem terenu na zapadu.

Od zida Y8 sačuvao se temelj koji je izravno oslonjen na prirodnu liticu i zid u visini od samo petnaestak centimetara. Širina zida je 55 cm, a temelja oko 70 cm. Vrh temelja je na + 21,61 m n. m.

Bočni zidovi prolaza (Y6 i Y8) međusobno su udaljeni 3,83 m, što približno odgovara širini sjevernog prolaza – ulaza u veliku antičku građevinu pronađenog u Sondri 1.

U južnom dijelu Sonde 2 pronađen je kanal akvedukta Dioklecijanove palače položen dijagonalno u odnosu na opisane zidove. Unutrašnji presjek kanala odgovara dimenziji kanala na cijeloj trasi koja iznosi 60/120 cm (2/4 rimske stope). Kanal je pronađen u potpunosti zasut zemljom. Debljina zidova kanala je oko 82 cm. Razina dna kanala na tom se mjestu nalazi na + 20,59 m n. m. Nad zapadnim dijelom kanala, unutar sonde, sačuvale

tion was built on two levels. The lower level of the foundation, whose top is at +21.16 masl, partly rests directly on a natural bed-rock, while the top of the upper level of the foundation is at +21.69 masl. The wall is also built of crushed stone and lime mortar in formwork and has been preserved at the height of over 50 cm. Its face has the same characteristic horizontal groove in the mortar which we associate with the height of the respective wall-building stages. The groove is located at an elevation of +22.00 masl, and by analogy with the walls in Probe 1 this would be the floor level at the southern entrance to the large ancient building. Interestingly, the top of the foundation and the assumed floor level of the southern entrance in Probe 2 are 12 cm higher than the level of the same elements in Probe 1 (the northern part of the large building). The reason for this is that the bed-rock in Probe 2 is very high and the street is elevated in that place in relation to the surrounding terrain even today. Namely, on the very southern edge of the ancient building there is a natural ridge stretching in the east-west direction, today cut to the elevation of +22.00 masl. According to Calergi's 1675 map, it used to extend beyond the terrain east of that place and follow the alignment of Vukovarska St. Due to such altitude relations, the stormwater from the round yard of the large ancient building had to be drained to the lower ground in the west.

As to wall Y8, the foundation resting directly on the natural cliff and the wall at the height of only fifteen centimetres have been preserved. The width of the wall is 55 cm, and of the foundation about 70 cm. The top of the foundation is at +21.61 masl.

The side walls of the passage (Y6 and Y8) are 3.83 m apart, which roughly corresponds to the width of the northern passage – the entrance to the large ancient building discovered in Probe 1.

In the southern part of Probe 2, the aqueduct canal of Diocletian's Palace was found, laid diagonally in relation to the described walls. The inside cross-section of the canal corresponds to the dimension of the canal on the entire route, viz. 60/120 cm (2/4 Roman feet). The canal was found completely filled with earth. The canal walls are about 82 cm thick. The bottom of the canal at this location is at +20.59 masl. Above the western part of the canal, inside the probe, stone covers have been preserved, the top of which is at an elevation of +21.95 masl, while no cover was found in the eastern part. The stone covers are similar to those used during the 1880 restoration of the aqueduct to cover parts of the aqueduct canal where the vault had not been preserved. A detail of the joint of the canal wall and wall Y8 proves that wall Y8 rests on the already existing aqueduct canal, from which it can be concluded that the aqueduct is older than the large ancient building.

The aqueduct canal had a vault about 30 cm high and around 30 cm thick on its entire route (except on the bridges).²⁴ The top of the extrados of the vault would be at +22.39

24 Marasović, Margeta 2018, p. 218.

su se kamene poklopnice čiji je vrh na koti + 21,95 m n. m., dok nad istočnim nije pronađen nikakav pokrov. Kamene poklopnice slične su onima kojima su, prilikom obnove akvedukta godine 1880., bili pokriveni dijelovi kanala akvedukta gdje nije bio sačuvan svod. Detalj spoja zida kanala i zida Y8 dokazuje da se zid Y8 prislonio na već postojeći kanal akvedukta, iz čega se zaključuje da je akvedukt stariji od velike antičke građevine.

Na cijeloj svojoj trasi (osim na mostovima) kanal akvedukta bio je presvođen svodom visine oko 30 cm i debljine oko 30 cm.²⁴ Vrh ekstradosa svoda bi na mjestu Sonde 2 bio na + 22,39 m n. m. Ako je točno pretpostavljena razina poda u južnom ulazu velike građevine (na + 22,00 m n. m.), svod bi, dakle, na tom mjestu stršao iznad razine poda. Stoga se može zaključiti da su graditelji velike antičke građevine već tada porušili svod kanala akvedukta i pokrili ga kamenim poklopnicama kako bi se prilagodili visini poda te novogradnje.

Nalaz kanala akvedukta u Sondi 2 osobito je važan za određivanje količine vode koja je njime tekla prema Palači. Naime, kada se krajem XIX. stoljeća obnavljao Dioklecijanov akvedukt, dionica antičkog kanala pronađena u Sondi 2 tada nije stavljena u funkciju te se na tom mjestu sačuvao originalni kalcifikat, koji pokazuje do koje je visine kanal bio maksimalno punjen u antici. Visina kalcifikata je 72 cm, pa se na temelju proračuna dobiva maksimalna količina vode koja je tekla kanalom, 350 l/s.²⁵

U sjevernom dijelu Sonde 2 pronađena je na više mjesta podloga popločanja središnjeg kružnog dvorišta velike antičke građevine, a podvlači se i pod istočni i zapadni profil sonde. Sastoji se od većih i manjih oblutaka i lomljenog kamenja u vapnenom mortu s dodatkom mljevene opeke. Debljina podloge varira od 5 do 15 cm, a vrh je na oko + 21,50 m n. m.

Od srednjovjekovnih nalaza u ovoj sondi treba izdvojiti grob pronađen uz istočno lice antičkog zida Y6, čiji se vrh nalazi na + 21,92 m n. m. Unutar groba pronađeno je 10 ljudskih lubanja, položenih bez određenog reda te se može zaključiti da se radi o kosturnici. Poklopnice groba nepravilne su vapnenačke ploče većih dimenzija položene na bočnice. Ispod skeletnih ostataka u grobu su pronađeni ulomci sjevernoafričkih amfora i *terra sigillata*. Još jedan grob je opažen u istočnom profilu Sonde 2, ali ga nije bilo moguće istražiti jer se nalazio ispod prometnice koja je tijekom istraživanja bila u funkciji. Nalazi se na istoj razini kao i opisani grob pa se može zaključiti da pripada istom razdoblju. Ti se grobovi mogu sa sigurnošću vezati uz groblje lokaliteta *Ad basilicas pictas*.

Od pokretnog arheološkog materijala u Sektoru 4 (sonda 1 i 2) pronađeni su ulomci amfora, lucerne s reljefnim motivima, poklopci i zdjele te *terra sigillata*, ulomci stakla i staklene tesere mozaika. Keramika se može datirati u razdoblje od IV. do kraja

masl at the position of Probe 2. If the floor level at the southern entrance of the large building is correctly assumed (+22.00 masl), the vault would therefore project above the floor level at that point. Therefore, it can be concluded that the vault of the aqueduct canal had already been removed by the builders of the large ancient building and replaced with stone covers to adapt to the height of the floor of the new building.

The aqueduct canal discovered in Probe 2 is particularly important for determining the amount of water that flowed through it to the Palace. Namely, when Diocletian's aqueduct had been undergoing reconstruction at the end of the 19th century, a section of the ancient canal discovered in Probe 2 had not been put into operation at the time and the original carbonate deposit has been preserved, showing the maximum height the canal had been filled to in antiquity. The height of the carbonate deposit is 72 cm. Therefore, the calculated maximum amount of water flowing through the canal at the time was 350 l/s.²⁵

In the northern part of Probe 2, the pavement base of the central circular courtyard of the large ancient building was discovered in a number of places. It also stretches under the eastern and western profiles of the probe. It consists of large and small pebbles and crushed stone in lime mortar with added crushed brick. The thickness of the base varies from 5 to 15 cm, and the top is at about +21.50 masl.

As to the mediaeval finds from this probe, we should mention a grave discovered by the east face of the ancient wall Y6, whose top is at +21.92 masl. Ten human skulls were found in the grave, laid out in no particular order, so it can be concluded that it is an ossuary. The grave covers are large irregular limestone slabs placed on the side slabs. Fragments of North African amphorae and *terra sigillata* were found under the skeletal remains in the grave. One more grave was spotted in the east profile of Probe 2, but it was not possible to explore it because it was located under a road that was in operation during the excavations. It is at the same level as the described grave, so it can be concluded that it belongs to the same period. The graves can be safely associated with the cemetery at the site of *Ad basilicas pictas*.

As to movable archaeological material in Sector 4 (Probes 1 and 2), fragments of amphorae, lucernes with relief motifs, lids and bowls and *terra sigillata*, fragments of glass and glass mosaic tesserae were unearthed. The pottery can be dated to the period from the fourth to the end of the sixth century, except for five fragments of mediaeval archaic tableware. A hoard of metal objects was uncovered next to the west profile of Probe 1: a trowel, an adze, a wedge, bronze and iron nails, a small knife, a bronze razor, a bronze plummet and an iron tool. A fragment of a stone grain-measure and a stone mortar were

24 Marasović, Margeta 2018, str. 218.

25 Marasović, Margeta 2018, str. 217.

25 Marasović, Margeta 2018, p. 217.



Slika 15.
Metalni nalazi iz Sektora 4
(Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 15.
Metal finds from Sector 4
(Neir d. o. o.)



Slika 16.
Mramorne obloge pronađene u
Sektoru 4 (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 16.
Marble revetments discovered
in Sector 4
(Neir d. o. o.)

VI. stoljeća, osim pet ulomaka srednjovjekovne arhajske stolne keramike. Uz zapadni profil Sonde 1 pronađen je skupni nalaz metalnih predmeta: zidarska žlica, tesla, klin, brončani i željezni čavli, nožić, brončana britva, brončani visak i željezna alatka. Pronađen je ulomak kamene mjerice za žito i kameni mužjar. Zanimljiv nalaz je brončani lim u obliku lovorova lista čiji je rub ukrašen punciranjem, a središnji dio iskucanim žljebovima. Na vrhu lista nalazi se perforacija pravokutnog oblika (vjerojatno mjesto gdje je list čavlom bio pričvršćen na podlogu). Pronađeno je više manjih ulomaka istog ukrasa.

Na površini podloge antičke ceste u Sondi 1 (P na sl. 8) pronađeno je 14 komada brončanog novca, od kojih je većina bila u lošem stanju, dok oni bolje očuvani datiraju iz vremena cara Konstantina Velikog (309. – 337.), Valentinijana II. (375. – 392.) i Gracijana (367. – 383.). Pronađeni su i ulomci obloga od porfira, granita, drugih obojenih i bijelih mramora koji po kvaliteti obrade i oblicima odgovaraju mramornim oblogama Dioklecijanove palače.

SEKTOR 5

Godine 2016. na istočnom su nogostupu Ulice Domovinskog rata (ispred zgrade Županije) provedena istraživanja zbog polaganja elektronaponskih kabela. Jarak je bio položen paralelno s ulicom Domovinskog rata oko 20 m istočno od Sektora 4.²⁶ U jarku širine samo 60 cm pronađen je segment

also unearthed. An interesting find is a piece of sheet-bronze in the shape of a bay leaf, the edge of which is decorated by punching, and its central part with hammered grooves. At the top of the leaf there is a rectangular perforation (probably where the leaf was nailed to the base). A number of small fragments of the same ornament were found.

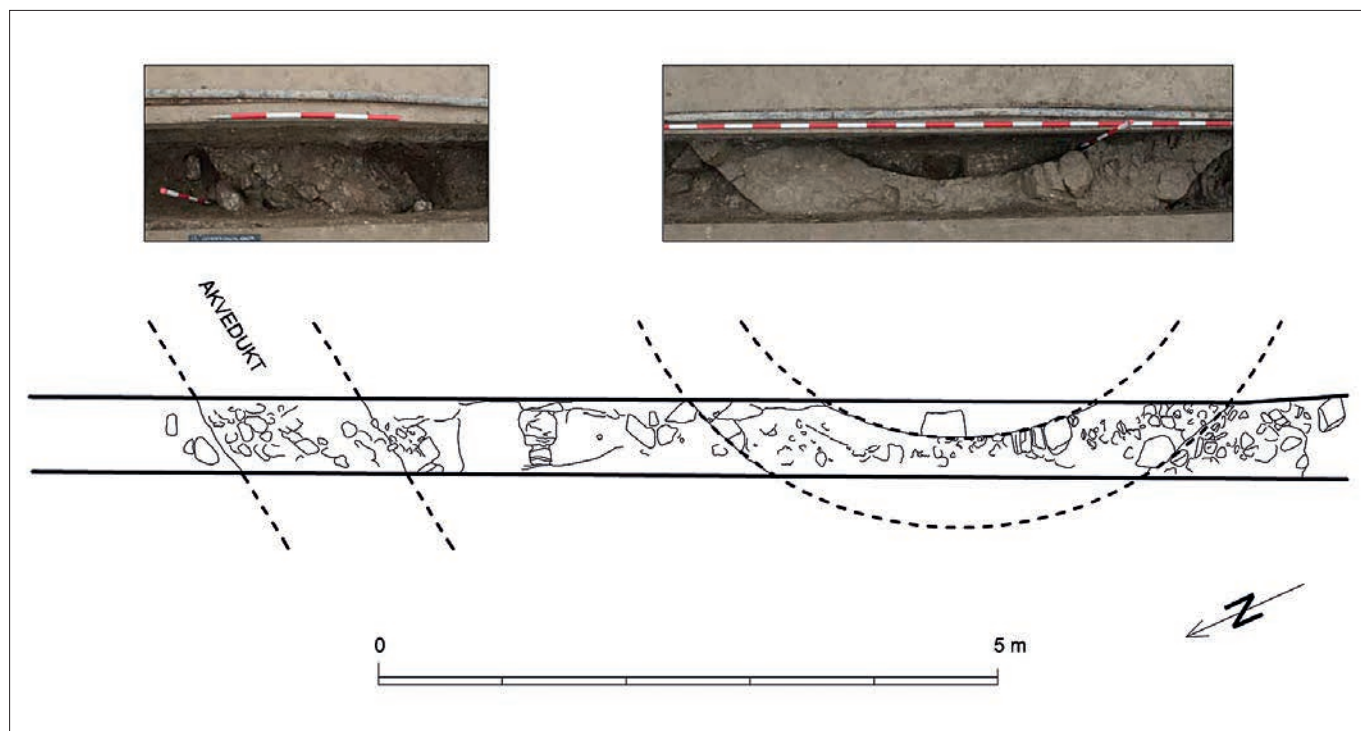
Fourteen bronze coins were discovered on the surface of the ancient road base in Probe 1 (P in Fig. 8). Most of them were in poor condition, while the better-preserved pieces date from the times of emperors Constantine the Great (309–337), Valentinian II (375–392) and Gratian (367–383). Fragments of revetments made of porphyry, granite, and other coloured and white marbles were also found. In terms of their quality of workmanship and forms, they correspond to the marble revetments of Diocletian's Palace.

SEKTOR 5

In 2016, excavation was conducted on the eastern footway of Domovinskog rata St. (in front of the County Hall building) for the laying of power cables. The trench was laid parallel to Domovinskog rata St., about 20 m east of Sector 4.²⁶ In the trench, only 60 cm wide, a segment of Diocletian's aqueduct canal with a preserved vault was found, whose top of the extrados is at +22.73 masl. Three metres south of the aqueduct

²⁶ Penović, Cingeli 2016. Investitor: HEP – Operator distribucijskog sustava d. o. o., DP Elektrodalmacija – Split; izvođač: Neir d.o.o.; voditelj arheoloških istraživanja: Ivica Pleština, dipl. arheolog;

²⁶ Penović, Cingeli 2016. Investor: HEP – Operator distribucijskog sustava d. o. o., DP Elektrodalmacija – Split; contractor: Neir d.o.o.; head of archaeological excavation: Ivica Pleština, BArc; expert team: Anita Penović, BArc, Nebojša Cingeli, BArc; drawings: Ante Roglić, Jelena Nazor.



Slika 17.
Tlocrt južnog dijela Sektora 5 (Neir d. o. o.)

Figure 17.
Ground plan of the southern part of Sector 5 (Neir d. o. o.)

kanala Dioklecijanova akvedukta sa sačuvanim svodom čiji se vrh ekstradosa nalazi na razini + 22,73 m n. m. Tri metra južno od kanala akvedukta pronađena su dva segmenta zida jedne apside, unutarnjeg promjera 4,5 m, čije je tjeme na zapadu. Apsida je sačuvana do kote + 22,64 m n. m. Ta apside, koja se nalazi unutar pretpostavljenog tlocrta velike antičke građevine, visinski i tehnikom gradnje odgovara nalazima u ostalim opisanim sektorima pa se može pretpostaviti da je njezin sastavni dio. Nažalost, jarak nije bio dublji od 80 cm tako da nisu pronađene druge zidane strukture velike antičke građevine.

Unutar sonde pronađena su ukupno 54 ulomka keramike, uglavnom ulomaka amfora te kuhinjske i stolne keramike. Izdvojena su 4 ulomka vjerojatno iste amfore (tip LRA1), koja se datira u razdoblje od IV. do VII. stoljeća.²⁷ Pronađene su i dvije uljanice, jedan brončani novac, četiri sitna fragmenta mramora, dvije školjke kamenice, fragment vapnene žbuke i ulomci antičkih opeka.

canal, two segments of the wall of an apse were found, measuring 4.5 m in diameter, with the crest in the west. The apse has been preserved to the elevation of +22.64 masl. This apse, located within the assumed ground plan of the large ancient building, corresponds to finds in the other described sectors in terms of height and building technique, so it can be assumed that it is its integral part. Unfortunately, the trench was not deeper than 80 cm, so no other masonry structures of the large ancient building were found.

A total of 54 fragments of pottery were found in the probe, mostly shards of amphorae and kitchen- and tableware. Four fragments were isolated, probably from the same amphora (of the LRA1 type), dated to the period from the fourth to the seventh century.²⁷ Two oil-lamps, one bronze coin, four small fragments of marble, two oyster shells, a piece of lime mortar and shards of antique bricks were also unearthed.

stručna ekipa: Anita Penović, dipl. arheolog, Nebojša Cingeli, dipl. arheolog; crteži: Ante Roglić, Jelena Nazor.

²⁷ Piéri 2005; Reynolds 2005.

²⁷ Piéri 2005; Reynolds 2005.

TLOCRTNI OBLIK, NAMJENA I DATACIJA GRAĐEVINE

Opisani arheološki nalazi pokazuju da je u Spalatumu, 500 m sjeverno od Dioklecijanove palače, postojala velika centralna građevina, od koje su se do danas sačuvali uglavnom samo temelji i na nekim mjestima najniži dijelovi zidova. Pronađeni ostaci navode na zaključak da je riječ o građevini četvrtastog tlocrta koja je u sredini imala okruglo dvorište okruženo trijemom od kojeg se sačuvao samo temelj K1. Oko trijema bile su nanizane trapezne prostorije, površine od oko 25 m², omeđene dvama kružnim zidovima K2 i K3 te radijalnim zidovima. Glavna os te građevine, u smjeru sjever – jug, poklapa se s osi povijesne ceste koja je od Salone vodila prema sjevernim vratima Palače. Postojala su četiri ulaza u građevinu: po jedan na sredini svakog pročelja.

Temelji građevine građeni su lomljenim kamenom u vapnenom mortu s dodatkom drobljene opeke i zidani su izravno u temeljni jarak. Tangencijalni i kružni zidovi bili su građeni klesancima, a radijalni zidovi kao i bočni zidovi ulaza u građevinu bili su građeni istim materijalom kao i temelji, ali su bili zidani u drvenim oplatomama. Mala debljina zidova od 55 do 70 cm i tehnika njihove gradnje pokazuju da oni, iz razloga stabilnosti, nisu mogli biti viši od 5 do 6 m.

Apsida pronađena u Sektoru 5 vjerojatno pripada toj istoj velikoj građevini. Dijagonalno u odnosu na tu apsidu, u zapadnom dijelu građevine, nalazi se apside istih dimenzija, koja je sastavni dio jugozapadne bazilike iz V. stoljeća. Takva podudarnost navodi na zaključak da se bazilika uklopila u već postojeću arhitekturu uključujući i apsidu. Stoga se može pretpostaviti da su takve apside bile simetrično raspoređene po cijeloj građevini.

Tlocrtni oblik velike antičke građevine s kružnim dvorištem promjera 30 m okruženim trijemom na koji su orijentirane 24 prostorije površine od oko 25 metara četvornih, s vanjskim plaštem četvrtastog tlocrta gdje se može pretpostaviti još 28 prostorija površine od 30 do 70 metara četvornih i sa po jednim ulazom u sredini svakog pročelja upućuje na pretpostavku da se radi o *macellumu* – rimskoj tržnici.²⁸ Takav zaključak potvrđuju i pokretni nalazi poput mjerice za žito i kamenog mužara kao i novca iz razdoblja od IV. do VI. stoljeća. Nalazi mramornih obloga u sektorima 2 i 4, koje svojom kvalitetom ne zaostaju za onima u Dioklecijanovoj palači, govore o tome da je građevina bila raskošno ukrašena. I neki metalni elementi poput brončanih ukrasa u obliku listova potvrđuju takav zaključak. Može se pretpostaviti da je i splitski *macellum*, poput onoga u Pozzuoliju (Puteoli) blizu Napulja, bio

GROUND PLAN, PURPOSE, AND DATING OF THE BUILDING

The described archaeological discoveries show that there was a large central building in Spalatum, 500 m north of Diocletian's Palace. Only its foundations and sporadically the lowest parts of the walls have been preserved. The unearthed remains lead to the conclusion that it is a building with a square ground plan and a round courtyard in the middle, surrounded by a porch of which only foundation K1 has been preserved. Around the porch there were juxtaposed trapezoidal rooms, with an area of about 25 m², bounded by two circular walls – K2 and K3 – and radial walls. The main axis of this building, in the north-south direction, coincides with the axis of the historic road that led from Salona to the northern gate of the Palace. There were four entrances to the building: one in the middle of each façade.

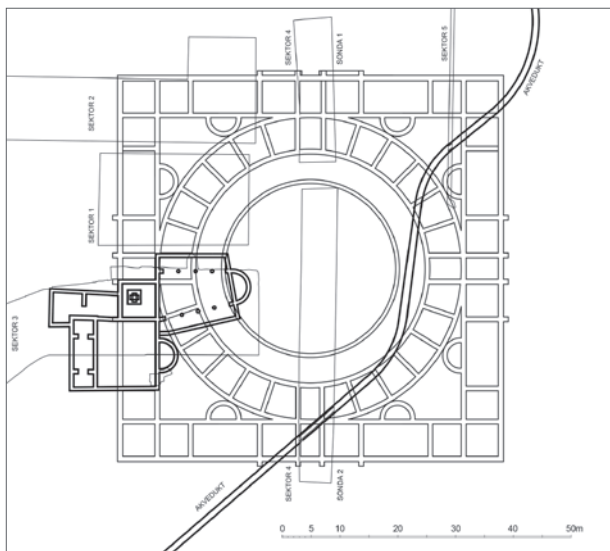
The foundations of the building were made of crushed stone in lime mortar with added crushed brick, and were built directly in the foundation ditch. The tangential and circular walls were made of dressed stone, and the radial walls, as well as the lateral walls of the entrance to the building, were made of the same material as the foundations, but built in wooden formwork. The small thickness of the walls – from 55 to 70 cm – and the technique used for their construction show that they could not have been higher than five to six metres, for reasons of stability.

The apse discovered in Sector 5 probably belongs to that same large building. Diagonally in relation to this apse, in the western part of the building, there is an apse of the same dimensions, which is an integral part of the south-western basilica from the fifth century. Such a coincidence leads to the conclusion that the basilica was integrated into the already existing architecture, including the apse. Therefore, it can be assumed that such apses were symmetrically distributed throughout the building.

The ground plan of the large antique building, with a circular courtyard of 30 m in diameter, surrounded by a porch faced by 24 rooms with an area of about 25 square metres, with a square outer wall layout, where one can assume another 28 rooms with an area from 30 to 70 square metres and with one entrance in the middle of each façade, suggests that it is a *macellum* – a Roman market-place.²⁸ Such a conclusion is also confirmed by archaeological material such as the grain-measure and stone mortar, as well as coins from the period from the fourth to the sixth century. The discovered marble revet-

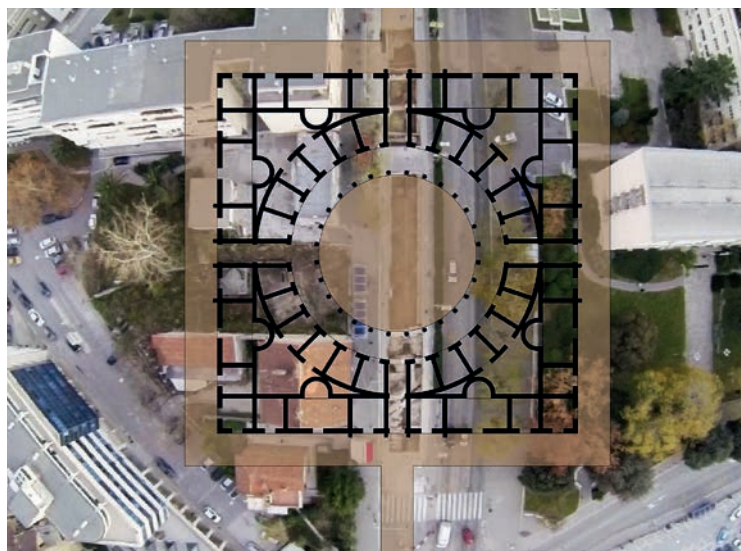
28 Zahvaljujemo velikom francuskom stručnjaku za antičku arhitekturu Jean-Louisu Pailletu, arhitektu iz Institut de Recherche sur l'Architecture Antique (IRAA) CNRS, koji nam je pomogao odrediti namjenu građevine kao *macelluma*.

28 We are grateful to Jean-Louis Paillet, the great French expert on ancient architecture, an architect from the Institut de Recherche sur l'Architecture Antique (IRAA) CNRS, who helped us identify the intended use of the building as a *macellum*.



Slika 18. Rekonstrukcija tlocrta temelja macelluma i trase Dioklecijanova akvedukta te položaji ranokršćanskih bazilika (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)

Figure 18. Reconstruction of the ground plan of the foundations of the macellum and the route of Diocletian's aqueduct with the positions of early Christian basilicas (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)



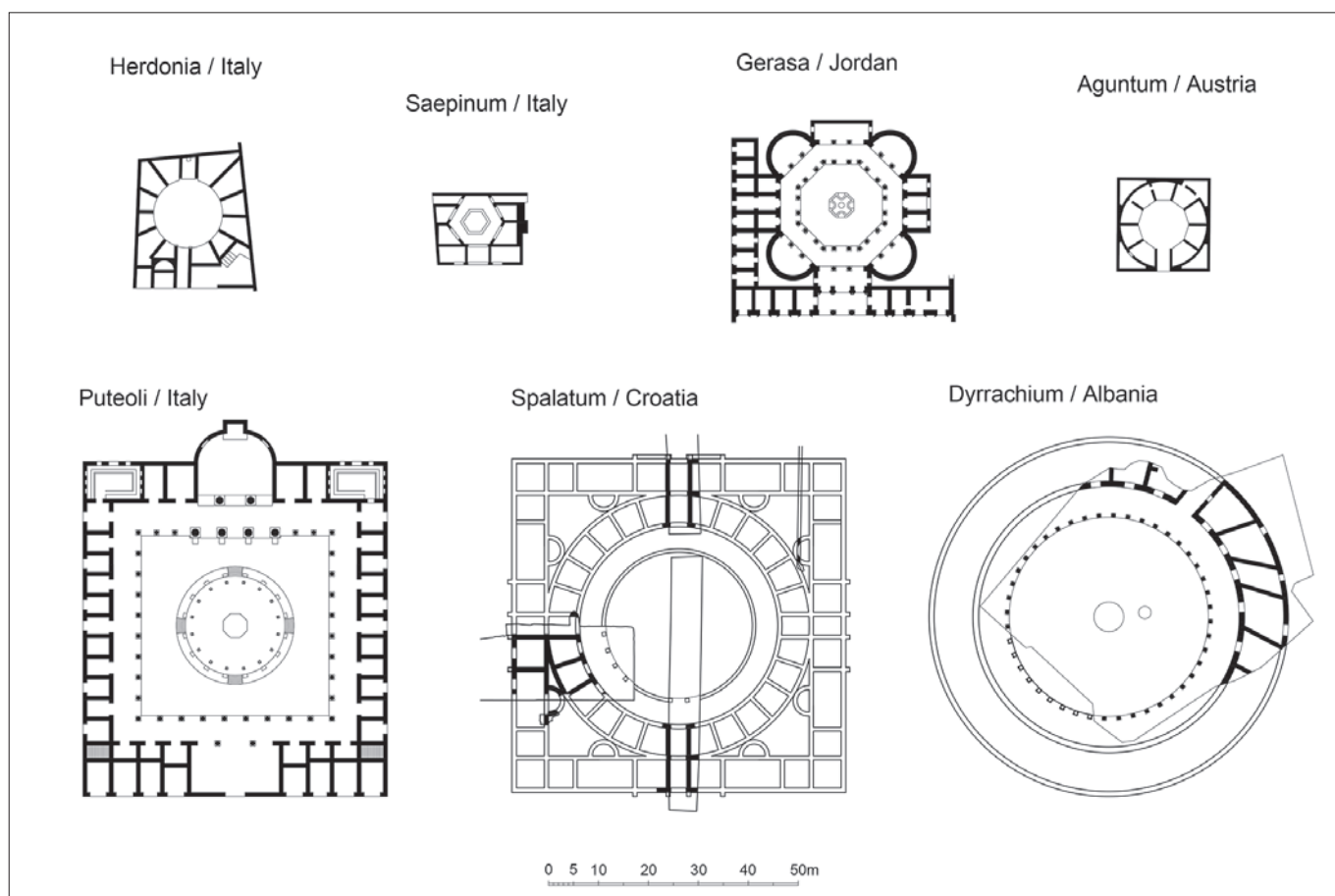
Slika 19. Preklap pretpostavljenog tlocrta macelluma i fotografije iz zraka (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)

Figure 19. Superposition of the assumed ground plan of the macellum and an aerial photograph (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)



Slika 20. Macellum u Draču (Dyrrachium) u Albaniji (foto: D. Hendrix)

Figure 20. The macellum in Durres (Dyrrachium), Albania (photograph: D. Hendrix)



Slika 21.

Usporedba splitskog *macelluma* sa sličnim primjerima (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)

Figure 21.

The *macellum* in Split compared with similar examples (A. Penović, N. Cingeli, K. Marasović)

opremljen javnim zahodima.

Tlocrtno najbliži primjer *macelluma* nalazi se u Draču, Dirahiju (*Dyrrachium*), važnom antičkom lučkom gradu u Albaniji. Ondje su pronađeni ostaci kružnog dvorišta popločanog kamenim pločama, uokvirenog kolonadom iza koje je bio trijem s dućanima i radionicama. Promjer okruglog dvorišta je 40 m, a vanjski promjer građevine je 72 m. Prema nalazima taj se *macellum* datira u kraj V. stoljeća u vrijeme cara Anastazija (491. – 518.), koji je rođen u Dirahiju. U središtu dvorišta sačuvani su ostaci tolosa, a uz njega je i bunar s vodom.²⁹

Macellum je inače antička tržnica zatvorenog tipa namijenjena trgovini živežnim namirnicama, ponajprije mesom i ribom. To je izvorno rimski tip građevine, koja se sastoji od trgovina (taberne) nanizanih oko unutarnjeg dvorišta u čijem se središtu obično nalazi tolos, uz koji je često bila i fontana.³⁰ Najčešće je smješten uz glavne gradske

ments in sectors 2 and 4, equal to those in Diocletian's Palace quality-wise, indicate that the building was sumptuously decorated. Some metal elements, such as bronze ornaments in the shape of leaves, also confirm such a conclusion. It can be assumed that the *macellum* in Split, was also equipped with public privies, like the one in Pozzuoli (Puteoli) near Naples.

The most similar example of a *macellum* in terms of layout can be found in Durres (*Dyrrachium*), an important ancient port city in Albania. This is where remains of a circular courtyard paved with stone slabs, framed by a colonnade with a porch with shops and workshops behind it, were discovered. The diameter of the round courtyard is 40 m, while the outer diameter of the building is 72 m. Based on the finds, this *macellum* is dated to the end of the fifth century, viz. the reign of Emperor Anastasius (491–518), born in *Dyrrachium*. The remains of a tholos have been preserved in the centre of the courtyard, with a water-well next to it.²⁹

Macella were ancient indoor market-places that sold grocer-

29 Hoti *et al.* 2008, str. 369–371.

30 De Ruyt 1983, str. 281–283.

29 Hoti *et al.* 2008, pp. 369–371.

komunikacije u blizini foruma; imao je ulazna vrata ili više njih, koja su se noću zaključavala. U nekim slučajevima na obodnim zidovima *macelluma* također su postojale trgovine, orijentirane prema van, tj. prema gradskim ulicama koje su ga okruživale.³¹ Unutarnja dvorišta obično su četvrtastog ili pravokutnog oblika, a rjeđi su primjeri kružnog ili poligonalnog tlocrta.³² Najveća koncentracija *macelluma* je na Apeninskom poluotoku.³³

Kroz temelje *macelluma* u Splitu, od sjeveroistoka do jugozapada, prolazi kanal akvedukta Dioklecijanove palače. Na mjestu spoja njihovih zidova jasno se vidi da se temelj *macelluma* prislonio na već postojeći zid kanala akvedukta, što je dokaz da je *macellum* nastao nakon akvedukta. Pouzdano se zna da se car Dioklecijan nastanio u Palači 305. godine, nakon abdikacije u Nikomediji, te je u njoj živio do svoje smrti 316. godine.³⁴ Ne zna se koliko je trajala izgradnja Palače,³⁵ ali se može pretpostaviti da je akvedukt sagrađen na početku tog velikog građevinskog pothvata, jer je voda bila neophodna ne samo za građenje nego i za organizaciju života velikog broja radnika koji su sudjelovali u gradnji.³⁶ Stoga se *macellum* može datirati u razdoblje od samog početka IV. do V. stoljeća, kada se u jugozapadnom dijelu *macelluma* gradi prva starokršćanska bazilika. Izuzmemo li neke pokretne nalaze iz razdoblja od I. do II. stoljeća, koji dokazuju raniju fazu života tog lokaliteta, u sektorima 2. i 4. najviše nalaza keramike je iz razdoblja od IV. do VI. stoljeća, a novac iz razdoblja od Maksimijana (286. – 310.) do Justinijana (527. – 565.). Najzastupljeniji novac pronađen na lokalitetu je onaj Konstantina Velikog (307. – 337.). Za sada se *macellum* ne može preciznije datirati, ali je teško zamisliti da je inicijator izgradnje jedne tako velike građevine u Spalatumu bio itko drugi osim cara Dioklecijana.

ZAKLJUČAK

Rimski car Dioklecijan, podrijetlom Dalmatinac, dao je sagraditi svoju palaču u dnu velike uvale u blizini Salone, u naselju Spalatum, koje je vjerojatno nastalo u I. stoljeću, a njegov razvoj se može pratiti do VII. stoljeća. Nakon što se godine 305. svojevrijedno povukao s carskog prijestolja,

ies, primarily meat and fish. They are originally Roman types of buildings, consisting of shops (tabernae) surrounding their inner courtyard in the centre of which there is usually a tholos, often with a fountain.³⁰ They are most often located along key urban communications near the forum, and had one or more gates which were locked at night. In some cases, there were also shops at the perimeter walls of *macella*, facing outwards, i.e. towards the city streets surrounding them.³¹ Inner courtyards are usually square or rectangular, with some rare examples either circular or polygonal in layout.³² The highest concentration of *macella* is located on the Apennine Peninsula.³³

The aqueduct canal of Diocletian's Palace passes through the foundations of the *macellum* in Split from the north-east to the south-west. At the point where their walls meet, it can clearly be seen that the foundation of the *macellum* rests against the already existing wall of the aqueduct canal, which is evidence that the *macellum* was made after the aqueduct. It is reliably known that Emperor Diocletian settled in the Palace in 305, after his abdication in Nicomedia, and lived there until his death in 316.³⁴ It is not known how long the construction of the Palace lasted,³⁵ but it can be assumed that the aqueduct was certainly built at the beginning of this large-scale construction project, because water was necessary not only for the building purposes but also for the many construction workers.³⁶ Therefore, the *macellum* can be dated to the period from the very beginning of the fourth century to the fifth century, when the first early Christian basilica was built in the south-western part of the *macellum*. With the exception of some archaeological material from the period from the first to the second century, which proves an earlier phase of life at this site, most pottery finds in sectors 2 and 4 are from the period from the fourth to the sixth century, and coins spanning the reigns from Maximian (286–310) through Justinian (527–565). The most common coins found at the site were struck under Constantine the Great (307–337). For the time being, the *macellum* cannot be dated more precisely, but it is difficult to imagine that the initiator of the construction of such a large building in Spalatum could have been anyone other than Emperor Diocletian.

31 Didierjean, Ney, Paillet 1986, str. 252.

32 Gros 1997, str. 450–464.

33 De Ruyt 1983.

34 Cambi 2016, str. 118.

35 Lombardi, Corazza, 1996. Za usporedbu, gradnja Karakalinih terma u Rimu započela je godine 212. izgradnjom akvedukta isključivo namijenjenog termama, a terme su za javnost otvorene 216. godine. Pretpostavlja se da je tada bila dovršena samo središnja građevina, površine oko 3 ha. Perimetralne građevine dovršene su između 218. i 235. godine, a ukupna površina cijelog sklopa iznosi oko 12 ha. Površina Dioklecijanove palače je 3,3 ha.

36 Marasović, Margeta 2018.

30 De Ruyt 1983, pp. 281–283.

31 Didierjean, Ney, Paillet 1986, p. 252.

32 Gros 1997, pp. 450–464.

33 De Ruyt 1983.

34 Cambi 2016, p. 118.

35 Lombardi, Corazza, 1996. By comparison, the construction of the Baths of Caracalla in Rome began in 212 with the building of an aqueduct exclusively intended for the baths, which were opened to the public in 216. It is assumed that only the central building, covering an area of about three hectares, was completed at that time. The perimeter buildings were completed between 218 and 235, and the total area of the entire complex measures about 12 ha. The area of Diocletian's Palace covers 3.3 ha.

36 Marasović, Margeta 2018.

Dioklecijan je u splitskoj palači proveo zadnjih desetak godina svojega života. Može se pretpostaviti da je upravo on dao sagraditi monumentalnu građevinu, četvrtastog tlocrta, dimenzija 67 × 67 m, smještenu 500 m sjeverno od Palače, s četiri ulaza, velikim kružnim dvorištem u sredini i s više od 50 prostorija orijentiranih prema dvorištu ili vanjskom prostoru. Na temelju njezinog tlocrta i pokretnog arheološkog materijala može se pretpostaviti da je riječ o *macellumu*, rimskoj zatvorenoj tržnici živežnim namirnicama. Čini se da su vanjski zidovi bili sagrađeni klesancima i ukrašeni polustupovima ili stupovima, dvorište je bilo okruženo trijemom s oko 28 stupova, a unutrašnjost je bila obložena raskošnim mramornim oblogama.

Promatrajući međutim tu građevinu u širem kontekstu, nameću se neka pitanja vezana za njezin položaj i namjenu, na koja za sada nemamo odgovore. Što je razlog tomu da se u malom rimskom naselju Spalatumu gradi tržnica koja, po dimenzijama, stoji uz bok onima Rima, Efeza i Drača te spada među najveće u cijelom Carstvu? Je li se na njoj prodavalo nešto drugo, vrijednije ili trajnije od živežnih namirnica što bi moglo privući kupce iz šire regije? Njezin položaj u osi glavne komunikacije Salona – Dioklecijanova palača odudara od uobičajenog smještaja *macelluma*, koji se u pravilu nalazili uz glavne ulice, ali nikad na njima. Takav smještaj očito je odabran da se naglasi monumentalnost te građevine pa je zbog toga kolni promet glavne komunikacije morao biti preusmjeren oko *macelluma*. Neuobičajen je i smještaj građevine iznad kanala Dioklecijanova akvedukta, jer se u pravilu uvijek vodilo računa da koridor akvedukta bude slobodan kako se ne bi ugrozilo funkcioniranje i održavanje tog vitalnog infrastrukturnog objekta. Za sada nije jasno kako su bili riješeni visinski odnosi poda *macelluma* i akvedukta jer, ako je dobro pretpostavljena razina poda južnog ulaza u građevinu, svod akvedukta na tom je mjestu morao biti zamijenjen kamenim poklopnicama kako bi se smanjila ukupna visina kanala. U središtu okruglog dvorišta nisu pronađeni ostaci tolosa niti fontane ili bunara s vodom, a voda iz akvedukta mogla se koristiti samo uz pomoć crpki, jer je razina vode u kanalu za kojih 80 cm niža od poda građevine. Nadamo se da će buduća arheološka istraživanja dati odgovore na postavljena pitanja, a da će ovdje prezentirani rezultati istraživanja biti od koristi prilikom planiranja tih istraživanja.

CONCLUSION

The Roman emperor Diocletian, Dalmatian by birth, had his palace built at the bottom of a large cove near Salona, in the settlement of Spalatum, probably originating from the first century, whose development can be traced up to the seventh century. Diocletian voluntarily stepped down from the imperial throne in 305, and then spent the last ten years of his life in his palace in Spalatum. It can be assumed that he had the monumental structure built 500 m north of the Palace. It is square in plan, measuring 67 × 67 m with four entrances, a large circular courtyard in the middle and more than 50 rooms facing the courtyard or the outside. Based on its ground plan and archaeological material, it can be assumed that it is a *macellum*, viz. a Roman indoor food market-place. The outer walls appear to have been built of dressed stone and decorated with half-columns or columns. The courtyard was surrounded by a porch with about 28 columns, and the interior was lined with sumptuous marble revetments.

However, in a broader context, some questions arise related to the location and purpose of the building to which we have no answers yet. What was the reason for building a market in the small Roman settlement of Spalatum, equal in dimensions to those in Rome, Ephesus and Dures, and was in fact one of the largest in the whole Empire? Was it used for selling something else, more valuable or more durable than groceries, something that could have attracted customers from a wider region? Its position on the axis of the main communication from Salona to Diocletian's Palace differs from the usual locations of *macella*, usually situated by the main streets, but never on them. Such a location was obviously chosen to emphasise the monumentality of the building, and the road traffic on the main route thus had to be redirected to bypass the *macellum*. The location of the building above the canal of Diocletian's aqueduct is also unusual, because care was always taken to keep the corridor of the aqueduct free so as not to endanger the operation and maintenance of this vital infrastructure facility. The floor level relations between the *macellum* and the aqueduct are not yet clear, because, if the floor level of the southern entrance to the building has been correctly assumed, the aqueduct vault had to be replaced with stone covers at that place to reduce the overall canal height. No remains of a tholos or a fountain or water well were found in the centre of the round yard, and the water from the aqueduct could only be used by means of pumps, as the water level in the canal is 80 cm lower than the building floor. We hope that future archaeological excavations will provide answers to all the questions, and that the research results presented here will be useful in planning such investigations.

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