

JERKO MARASOVIĆ
TOMISLAV MARASOVIĆ
BRANIMIR GABRIČEVIĆ



ISTRAŽIVANJE I UREĐENJE
PERISTILA DIOKLECIJANOVE PALAČE U SPLITU 1956.-1961.
RESEARCH AND RECONSTRUCTION OF
DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE PERISTYLE IN SPLIT 1956-1961

»Ono što su izvođači rekonstrukcije Peristila učinili ima izvanredno historijsko značenje. Dioklecijanovo palači to daje još veću vrijednost u proučavanju kasnoantičkih carskih palača, koje je u arheološkoj znanosti danas sve aktualnije. Gradu Splitu, koji s toliko razumijevanja i širine daje podršku istraživanju, zaštiti i uređenju Dioklecijanove palače (koja je i razlog njegova osnutka upravo na tom mjestu) treba iskreno čestitati što je omogućio da se ti važni zahvati izvode na takav naučni i stručni način. To gradu služi na veliku čast.«

Ejnar Dyggve
København, maja 1961.

»What the experts have done in reconstructing the Peristyle is of exceptional historic significance. This adds even greater value to Diocletian's Palace in studying Roman imperial palaces that is becoming a topical issue in archaeology. The City of Split that has with great understanding and broadness supported the research, preservation and rehabilitation of Diocletian's Palace (which is the reason of its finding at this particular site) should be congratulated sincerely for enabling these important interventions to be done in such a scientific and professional manner. This is a great honour to the city.«

Ejnar Dyggve
København, May 1961

E. Dyggve,
O izvornom izgledu antičkog Peristila,
URBS 4, 1961-62, Istraživanje i uredenje
Dioklecijanove palače, Split 1965, str. /pp. 55-61

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Jerko Marasović
Tomislav Marasović
Branimir Gabričević

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Jerko Marasović
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Split

2014

U sjećanje na Radu Dumanića
gradonačelnika Splita 1955. – 1963.

In memory of Rade Dumanić
Mayor of Split 1955 – 1963

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PREDGOVOR

Odjel za graditeljsko naslijeđe Urbanističkog zavoda Dalmacije započeo je pedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća sustavnu akciju revitalizacije povijesnog središta Splita i valorizacije Dioklecijanove palače kao njegove najstarije jezgre. O toj su akciji njezini sudionici pisali na više mesta, uključujući i časopis URBS koji je uglavnom bio tematski usmjeren na pojedine aktualne teme iz djelatnosti Zavoda.

Jedna od tema odnosila se na najsloženiju akciju u programu revitalizacije, tj. na istraživanje i revitalizaciju komunikacije u osi Dioklecijanove palače, na potezu Sjeverna vrata–Peristil–Južna vrata, ostvarenu šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća. Toj je temi bio namijenjen i posebni (peti) svezak zavodskog časopisa URBS, no mada je materijal dobrim dijelom bio pripremljen za tisk, nikad nije ugledao svjetlo dana zbog složenosti reprodukcije 39 nacrta velikog formata.

Mediterranski centar za graditeljsko naslijeđe (ranije Zavod za graditeljsko naslijeđe) zagrebačkog Arhitektonskog fakulteta, u kojem je 1979. nastavljen znanstveno istraživački rad Odjela za graditeljsko naslijeđe Urbanističkog zavoda Dalmacije, sada pokreće objavlјivanje te građe iz 1962. godine, koja se odnosi na istraživanje i uređenje Peristila te njegovih kontaktnih zona; Vestibula na jugu i križišta antičkih ulica na sjeveru. Kao prilog toj građi objavljuje se i tadašnja urbanističko-konzervatorska studija prostora Protirona zajedno s analizom razvitka Peristila u različitim fazama od izvornog stanja u IV. stoljeću do šezdesetih godina prošloga stoljeća kada su izvedeni radovi uređenja. Ta studija datira također iz 1962. godine, a trebala je poslužiti za vrednovanje i konzervatorski tretman kapelica u Protironu.

Pedesetak godina nakon što je u cjelini provedena osnovna zamisao represtinacije uzdužne osi Dioklecijanove palače spuštanjem razine Peristila na originalnu razinu i obnovom prolaza ispod Protirona, može se utvrditi da je taj zahvat

PREFACE

In the 1950s the Department for Built Heritage of the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia began a systematic revitalization of the historic center of Split and a valorization of Diocletian's Palace as its oldest core. Professionals who took part in this activity wrote about it in several publishing venues, including the URBS journal, which mostly focused on certain timely aspects of the Institute's work.

One of the topics related to the most complex activity in the program of revitalization, i.e. the research and revitalization of connection in the axis of Diocletian's Palace between the Northern Gate – Peristyle – Southern Gate carried out in the 1960s. This was the main topic of the special (fifth) volume of the Institute journal URBS, that, unfortunately, due to technical reasons of reproducing 39 large-scale plans, never saw the light of day, although the greater part of it was prepared for publication.

The Mediterranean Center for Built Heritage (previously the Institute for Built Heritage) of the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb, in which the scientific and research activity of the Department for Built Heritage of the Town planning Institute of Dalmatia continued in 1979, is now publishing material from 1962 that refers to the research and reconstruction of the Peristyle and its border areas: the Vestibule in the south, and the Roman street crossing in the north. As an appendix to that case study in this publication, for the first time we are publishing the urbanistic and conservation study of the Protyron together with the development analysis of the Peristyle in different phases, from its original appearance in the 4th century until the 1960s when the reconstruction was undertaken. That case study also dates from 1962, and was supposed to serve for the valorization and conservation of the chapels in the Protyron.

Some fifty years after the main idea of reconstructing the connection in the longitudinal axis of Diocletian's Palace had been realized by lowering the level of the Peristyle onto its original level and by restoring the passage beneath the Protyron, it can fairly be said that this intervention considerably

znatno pridonio revitalizaciji Dioklecijanove palače i vrednovanju njezinih građevina. Izvorno stanje Protirona nije obnovljeno pa je ispred središnjeg interkolumnija postavljen jednostavni podij, čime je omogućen prilaz gornjem prostoru Vestibula lateralnim stubištima ispred ulaza u renesansno-barokne kapelice. Time je ostvarena zamisao aksijalne komunikacije od Peristila do Južnih vrata u razini supstrukcija i istodobno od Peristila u gornji prostor careva stana.

Objavljajući danas ove retke, ostajem u mislima s dvojicom koautora kojih više nema: s Jerkom Marasovićem, kao pokretačem, glavnim projektantom i voditeljem najznačajnijih radova u Dioklecijanovoj palači u drugoj polovici XX. stoljeća te s Branimirom Gabričevićem, ravnateljem splitskog Arheološkog muzeja u doba provođenja istraživanja i uređenja Peristila, koji je, ne samo položajem, nego i svojim goleminom znanjem i erudicijom, znatno pridonio tom zahvatu.

contributed to the revitalization of Diocletian's Palace and the valorization of its buildings. The original shape of the Protyron was not reconstructed, and a simple podium was placed in front of the central intercolumniation which enables access to the upper Vestibule area by means of lateral stairs in front of the entrance to the Renaissance-baroque chapels. This made possible the idea of an axial connection from the Peristyle to the Southern Gate in the level of the substructures and at the same time, from the Peristyle into the imperial residence on the upper level.

Writing this preface today, my memories remain with two co-authors who are no longer with us, first with Jerko Marasović, as initiator, chief architect and leader of the most significant works in Diocletian's Palace in the second half of the 20th century, and with Branimir Gabričević, Director of the Archaeological Museum in Split at the time of the research and reconstruction of the Peristyle, who not only by his position, but by his great knowledge and erudition, made a valuable contribution to this intervention.

Tomislav Marasović

Split, 2013.

Tomislav Marasović

Split, 2013

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DIOKLECIJANOVE PALAČE U SPLITU

1956. – 1961.

RESEARCH AND RECONSTRUCTION WORKS ON
DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE PERISTYLE IN SPLIT
1956 – 1961

Autori / Authors

Jerko Marasović

Tomislav Marasović

Branimir Gabričević

Suradnici / Collaborators

Bartul Barišić

Vladimir Kokan

Duško Marasović

Davor Radovniković

Ivica Terzić

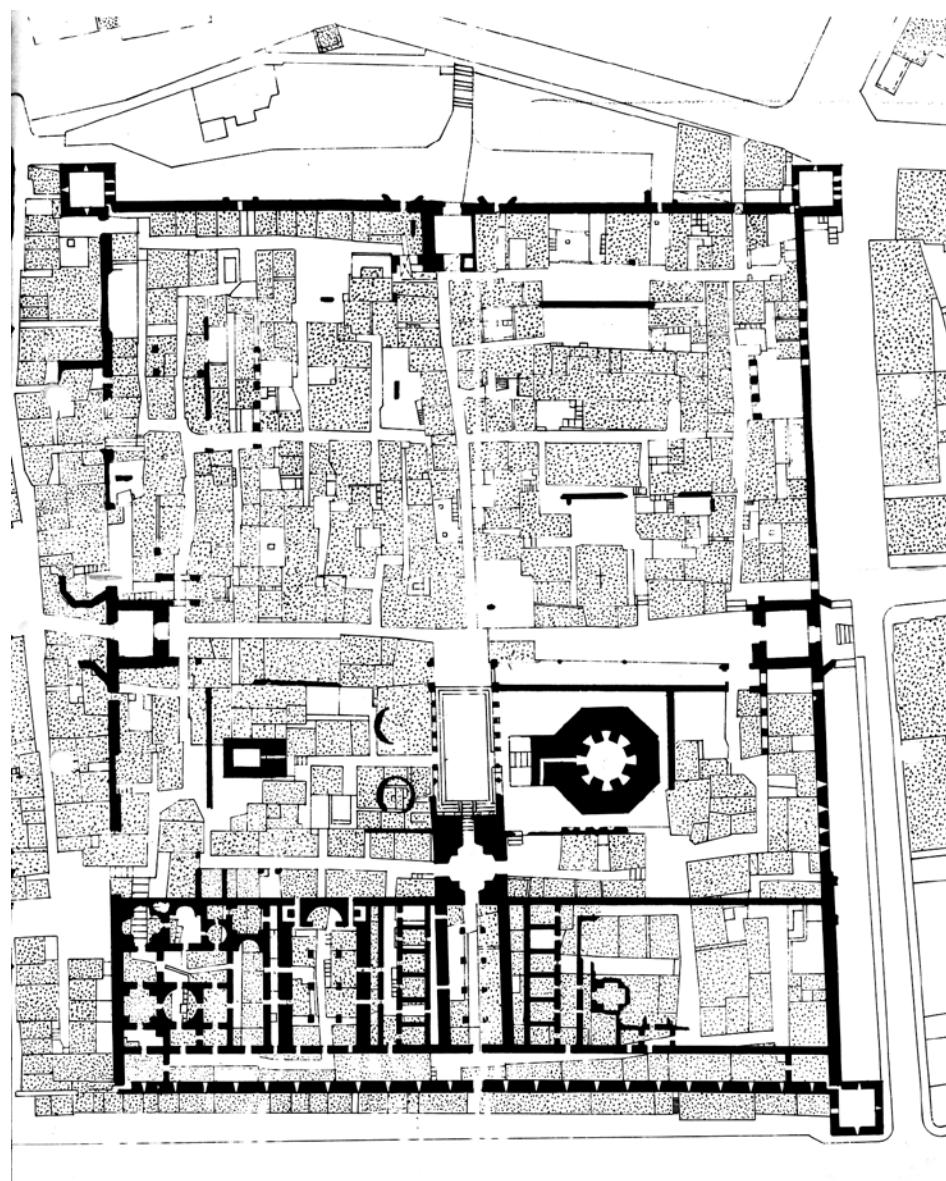
Fotografije / Photographies

Jure Mateljan

Jerko Marasović

Radovi na istraživanju i uređenju Peristila sastavni su dio šireg zahvata na regulaciji poteza između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Dioklecijanove palače (sl. 1). Navedeni širi zahvat može se, s obzirom na izvedbu radova, podijeliti u sljedeće četiri osnovne cjeline: 1. centralna dvorana supstrukcija s Južnim vratima Palače, 2. Vestibul, 3. Peristil, 4. komunikacija od križišta ulica u središtu Palače do Sjevernih vrata.

The research and reconstruction of the Peristyle are part of a larger intervention regulating the connection between the Southern and Northern Gates of Diocletian's Palace (fig. 1). That larger intervention may, for reasons of realization, be divided into the following four basic segments: 1. Central substructure hall with the Southern Gate of the Palace, 2. Vestibule, 3. Peristyle, 4. Connection from the street crossing in the center of the Palace to the Northern Gate.



Sl. 1. Dioklecijanova palača. Sačuvani dijelovi (J. Marasović)
Fig. 1. Diocletian's Palace. Preserved parts (J. Marasović)

Ovaj elaborat predstavlja izvod iz dokumentacije Odjela za povijest graditeljstva Urbaničkog biroa o dosadašnjim radovima na istraživanju i uređenju Peristila, uključujući djelomično i granična područja tj. Vestibul-Protiron na jugu i križište antičkih ulica na sjeveru.

Istraživački radovi na Peristilu, odnosno neposredno sjeverno i južno od njega, provedeni su u dva navrata:

- 1956. godine poduzeto je sondiranje na Peristilu i u donjem prostoru Vestibula u cilju dobijanja osnovnih arheoloških podataka za predstojeću programsku skicu i idejno rješenje regulacije poteza Peristil–Obala. Nakon istraživanja, slijedili su i konzervatorsko-rekonstrukcijski radovi na obnovi supstrukcije i uređenju gornjeg prostora Vestibula (1956.–1957.).
- 1959.-1960. godine obavljeno je sistematsko iskopavanje čitavog područja Peristila neposredno prije zahvata rekonstrukcije odnosno kao sastavni dio tog istog zahvata.

Iako su istraživanja Peristila bila završena u prvim mjesecima 1960. godine, a osnovni radovi na uređenju tog prostora nekoliko mjeseci poslije, rukovodstvo radova do sada nije objavilo dokumentaciju o čitavom zahvatu jer se nadalo da će ispitivanje okolnih područja pružiti neke elemente koji bi mogli biti zanimljivi i za sam Peristil (npr. odakle dolazi i kamo ide kanal pronađen u južnom dijelu Peristila). Budući da ti radovi (kompletno iskopavanje pod Vestibulom, istraživanje ispod nivoa srednjovjekovnih kuća sa zapadne strane Peristila itd.) još nisu izvedeni, a odlukom Savjeta za kulturu Narodne Republike Hrvatske dokumentacija o istraživanjima na samom Peristilu mora biti izrađena u određenom roku, rukovodstvo radova donosi sada ovaj elaborat sa svim podacima koji ilustriraju tijek istraživanja i rekonstrukcije na Peristilu i njegovim graničnim područjima.

This case study is an excerpt from rich documentation about recent activities of the Department for built heritage of the Town Planning Institute on research and reconstruction of the Peristyle, partly including the borderareas, i.e. Vestibule-Protyon on the south and the crossing of the Roman streets on the north.

Research on the Peristyle, i.e. just north and south of it, were carried out in two phases:

- in 1956 a sounding was undertaken on the Peristyle and Vestibule substructure with the aim of obtaining basic archaeological data for the forthcoming preliminary sketch and conceptual design for reconstruction of the Peristyle–Seafront connection. The excavations were followed by conservation and reconstruction of the substructure and of the upper level of the Vestibule (1956–57).
- in 1959–60 systematic excavation of the whole Peristyle was carried out immediately before the reconstruction, i.e. as an integral part of this same intervention.

Although the excavation of the Peristyle was completed in the first months of 1960, and the basic renovation activities of this area had been finished several months earlier, the leadership of the work team decided not to publish the documentation on the entire intervention at that time, hoping that research into the nearby areas would offer some elements that could be interesting for the Peristyle itself (e.g. where the canal found in the southern part of the Peristyle comes from and where it goes). Since such activities (complete excavation of Vestibule substructure, excavation beneath the medieval houses on the western side of the Peristyle, etc.) have not yet been completed, and pursuant to the decision of the Council for Culture of the National Republic of Croatia, the documentation on excavations on the Peristyle has to be completed within a certain period of time, the leadership of the excavation team hereby makes available this case study with all facts illustrating the course of excavation and the reconstruction of the Peristyle and its borderareas.

I. ISTRAŽIVANJA I KONZERVATORSKI RADOVI 1956.–1957.

Proučavajući rezultate dosadašnjih istraživanja u Dioklecijanovoj palači, istraživački tim uočio je da pojedini elementi idejne rekonstrukcije Palače na potezu od Južnih do Sjevernih vrata, posebno na dionici supstrukcije Vestibula, kao i na samom Peristilu, nisu temeljeni na materijalnim arheološkim ostacima pa stoga i samo rješavanje prvobitnog izgleda nije se doimalo uvjerljivo. Prva sumnja bila je postavljena u odnosu na dosadašnja rješenja oblika supstrukcije Vestibula, a druga na arheološki nedokumentirana tumačenja supstrukcije Protirona. Također, primjećeno je da na pitanje prvobitne razine Peristila dotadašnja istraživanja nisu dala uvjerljiv odgovor. Zbog toga je, kao prvu predradnju projekta regulacije poteza Peristil–Obala, trebalo izvršiti istraživanja upravo na tim problematičnim punktovima pa su iskopane sonde:

- a) u donjem prostoru Vestibula i Protirona
- b) na Peristilu.

I. EXCAVATION AND CONSERVATION 1956–1957

Studying the results of previous research in Diocletian's Palace, the research team noticed that certain elements of the Palace original appearance of the area between the Southern and the Northern Gates, particularly on the segment of the Vestibule substructure as well as on the Peristyle, were not based on material archaeological remains, and therefore the reconstruction of the original appearance did not seem persuasive. The first doubt concerned the earlier reconstructions of the shape of the Vestibule substructure; the second, the archaeologically undocumented interpretation of the Protyron substructure. Also, it was noticed that earlier excavations did not provide a convincing answer regarding the original level of the Peristyle. This is why, as the preliminary work for the Peristyle-Seafront project, excavation on these very delicate sites was necessary, and the following soundings have been dug:

- a) in the lower part of the Vestibule and the Protyron
- b) on the Peristyle.

A. SONDE U DONJEM PROSTORU VESTIBULA I PROTIRONA

Antički oblik supstrukcije Vestibula i Niemann¹ i Hébrard² rekonstruirali su kao kružni prostor, s tim da je Hébrard takvo rješenje raščlanio nišama. Zatečeno stanje samo po sebi nije moglo dati odgovor na to pitanje pa se pristupilo iskopavanjima u supstrukciji Vestibula, i to najprije u jugoistočnom dijelu, gdje je tada postojao jedini slobodan prostor za sondažno istraživanje (sl. 2).

Nakon skidanja novijeg kamenog pločnika (na koti +4.36), naišlo se na dubini od 40 cm na ostatke kamenog pilona (sl. 3) koji je organski

A. SOUNDINGS IN THE LOWER LEVEL OF THE VESTIBULE AND PROTYRON

The Roman shape of the Vestibule substructure was reconstructed both by Niemann¹ and Hébrard² as a circular area, whereas Hébrard articulated it by niches. The current situation could not provide by itself an answer to this question thus excavations in the Vestibule substructure began – first in the southeastern part, which was the only free area where sounding was possible (fig. 2).

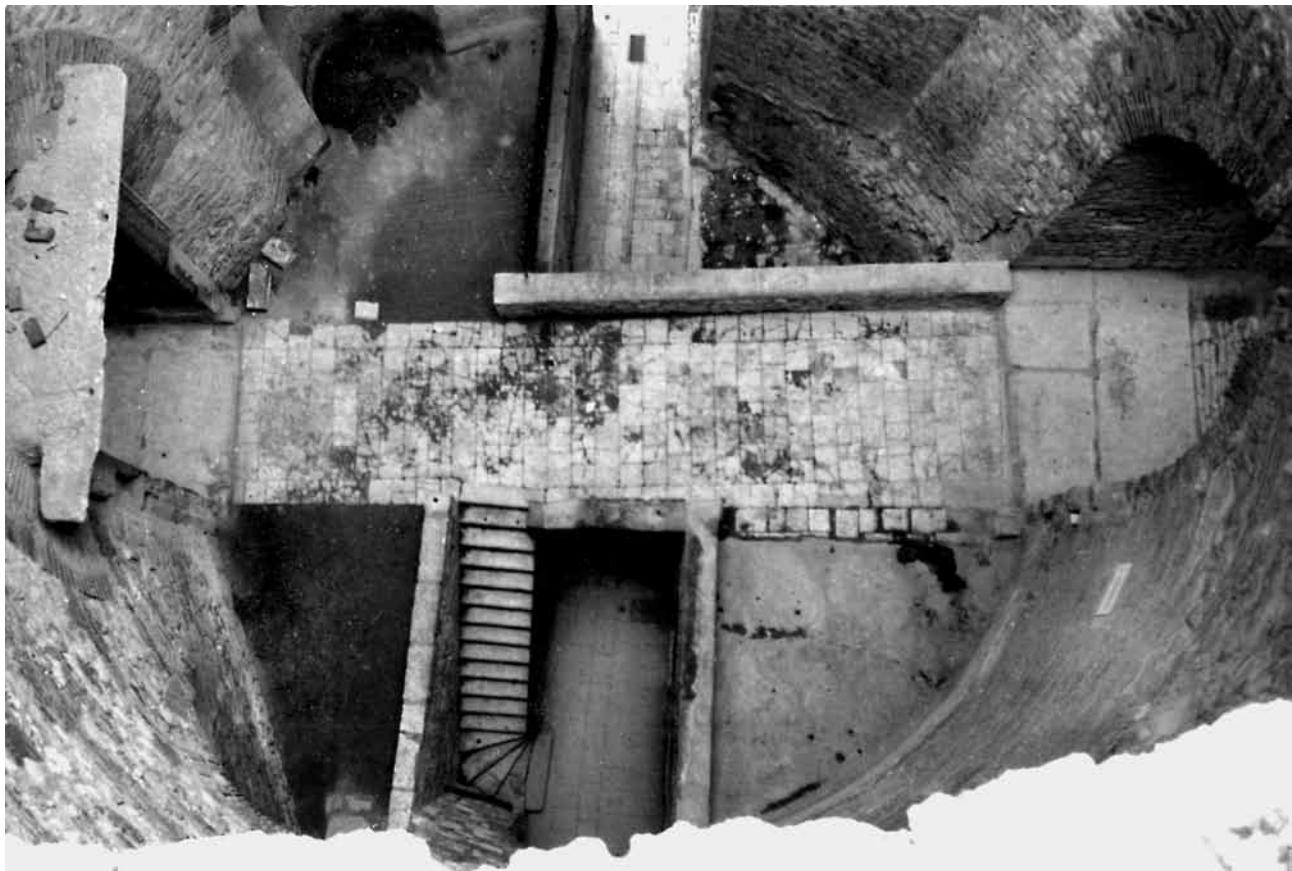
After removing the recent stone pavement (elevation +4.36), at a depth of 40 cm, we found remains of a stone pillar (fig. 3) that was organically tied to the circular part of the Vestibule wall. This

¹ G. Niemann: *Der Palast Diokletians in Spalato*, Wien, 1910., str. 97., sl. 130.

² E. Hébrard – J. Zeiller: *Spalato, le palais de Dioclétien*, Paris, 1912. Uzdužni presjek kroz apartmane, rekonstrukcija, str. 145.

¹ G. Niemann: *Der Palast Diokletians in Spalato*, Wien, 1910, p. 97, fig. 130

² E. Hébrard – J. Zeiller: *Spalato, le palais de Dioclétien*, Paris, 1912. Longitudinal cross-section through the apartments, reconstruction, p. 145.



Sl. 2. Vestibul prije početka radova 1956. godine. Pogled odozgo
Fig. 2. Vestibule before beginning of work in 1956. View from above

vezan uz kružni dio zida Vestibula. Taj organski vez pilona tako je izražen da su pojedini kameni blokovi pilona ujedno i dio samog kružnog zida. Kopanjem u dubinu došlo se do prvobitnog antičkog poda na koti +2.31.³

Pod je ravan, a sastoјi se od sloja vapnenog morta koji se po sastavu razlikuje od onog u dosad otkrivenim prostorijama supstrukcija Dioklecijanove palače po tome što su u njemu veći komadi opeke i kamena. Pilon je građen u istoj tehniци kao i kružni dio zida Vestibula, tj. pravilnim klesancima u donjem dijelu, a u gornjem rustičnim načinom zidanja.

Već ovim prvim nalazom bio je u stvari riješen prvobitni oblik donjeg prostora Vestibula jer je postajalo očito da se supstrukcija Vestibula prvobitno sastojala od četiriju pilona koji su

organic junction was so distinct, that certain stone blocks of the pillar were also part of the circular wall. Digging deeper brought us to the original Roman floor at elevation +2.31.³

The floor is flat and made of a layer of lime mortar that, by its composition, is different from the one discovered earlier in the substructure rooms of Diocletian's Palace, because it contained larger fragments of brick and stone. The pillar was built in the same technique as the circular part of the Vestibule wall, i.e. by regular fine carved stone blocks in the lower layers, while the upper ones were built in a rustic masonry technique.

This first find already clarified the original shape of the lower level of the Vestibule because it was evident that the Vestibule substructure was originally made of four pillars supporting a cross barrel

³ Iskopavanjem uz sami pilon dobiven je presjek kroz nasip koji se sastoјi od većih i manjih komada kamenja u zemlji i šutu, bez stratigrafskih specifičnosti. Najveći dio nasipa nije uopće iskopan pa će konačno iskopavanje (u završnoj fazi rada na rekonstrukciji centralne dvorane supstrukcija i Vestibula) dati sliku o načinu zasutosti.

³ Digging against the very pillar resulted in a section through the fill that consisted of larger and smaller stones in the earth and building debris, without stratigraphic peculiarities. The greatest part of the fill was not dug at all, so that the final excavation (in the final phase of reconstruction of the central substructure hall and the Vestibule) will yield a picture of how it was filled up.



Sl. 3. Pilon u jugoistočnom dijelu donjeg prostora Vestibula
Fig. 3. Pillar in the southeastern part of lower level of Vestibule



Sl. 4. Pilon u istoj sondi,
otkopan do izvornog poda
Fig. 4. Pillar in the same probe
unearthed up to original floor

nosili križno bačvasti svod.⁴ To je potvrđeno i nalazom ostalih pretpostavljenih pilona naknadnim istraživanjima koja su izvedena kada su se stvorili uvjeti za sondiranje. Tada su, naime, otkrivena i tri ostala pilona: jugozapadni (sl. 5), sjeverozapadni (sl. 6) i sjeveroistočni (sl. 7). Isto tako, čišćenjem prostora supstrukcije Vestibula od naknadnih zidova, pronađeni su veći ili manji ostaci, odnosno tragovi, svih četiriju unakrsnih, bačvastih svodova, od kojih su oni nad sjeveroistočnim (sl. 8) i sjeverozapadnim pilonom (sl. 9) sačuvani u velikoj mjeri.



Sl. 5. Ostatak jugozapadnog pilona
Fig. 5. Remains of southwestern pillar

vault⁴. This was also confirmed by subsequent excavations, carried out when conditions permitted a sounding and at the location of other hypothetical pillars. This is when three other pillars have been found: the southwestern (fig. 5), the northwestern (fig. 6) and the northeastern (fig. 7). Also, when the Vestibule substructure was cleared from posterior walls, we noticed greater or smaller remains, i.e. traces, of all four barrel vaults forming a cross vault, of which the ones above the northeastern (fig. 8) and the northwestern pillar (fig. 9) have been largely preserved.



Sl. 6. Ostatak sjeverozapadnog pilona
Fig. 6. Remains of northwestern pillar

⁴ Treba napomenuti da križno nadsvođenje supstrukcije Vestibula, iako u užim rasponima, donose Cassas-Lavallée: *Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie*, Paris, 1802., tlocrt.

⁴ It must be noted that the cross vault of the Vestibule substructure, although in narrower spans, is presented by Cassas-Lavallée: *Voyage pittoresque et historique de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie*, Paris 1802, ground plan.



Sl. 7. Ostatak sjeveroistočnog pilona
Fig. 7. Remains of northeastern pillar



Sl. 8. Svod nad sjeveroistočnim pilonom
Fig. 8. Vault above northeastern pillar

Sljedećom sondom (na tabli VII označenom br. 1) htjelo se dobiti materijalne dokaze za izvorni oblik hodnika koji od supstrukcije Vestibula ide prema sjeveru. Sonda je iskopana uz sami zapadni zid (poznat od prije kao izvorni antički) sjevernog produžetka donjeg prostora Vestibula. Taj je produžetak Niemann u svojoj idejnoj rekonstrukciji crtao kao jednostavni pravokutni slijepi hodnik dok je Hébrard pretpostavio da je taj slijepi hodnik, umjesto ravnim zidom, završavao polukružnom nišom. Širina sonde iznosila je 1,5 m, što odgovara polovici ukupne širine hodnika. Istočna strana hodnika nije tada istraživana jer se ondje nalazio glavni kanal kanalizacije starog dijela grada.

Nakon skidanja recentnog pločnika (na koti +4.86) naišlo se na nasip koji se do dubine od 60 cm sastojao od blatnjave mase, a ispod toga bilo je nabacano kamenje u dubini od oko 40 cm. Ispod kamenja opet je slijedio sloj blatnjave zemlje s urušenim materijalom. U sjevernom dijelu sonde, neposredno ispod spomenutog sloja kamenja, pronađena je na koti +3.88 prva stepenica jednog stepeništa, koje se dalje spušta prema jugu (sl. 10). Dalnjim iskopavanjem otkriveno je još šest stepenica od kojih najniža leži na antičkom podu. Taj se pod podudara s onim otkrivenim u sondi jugoistočnog pilona Vestibula (nalazi se na koti +2.33). Treba napomenuti da je manja količina urušenog materijala nađena zalijepljena na najnižoj stepenici uz sami zapadni zid.

Stepenice su klesarski fino obradene, a ostale su do danas dobro sačuvane (samo su bridovi djelomično oštećeni). Visina stepenica iznosi 22

The purpose of the next probe (Plate VII no. 1) was to obtain material proofs for the original shape of the passage that, from the Vestibule substructure leads to the north. A trench was dug along the very western wall (also earlier known as the original Roman one) of the northern extension of the area beneath the Vestibule. In his restored view, Niemann drew this extension as a simple rectangular blind corridor, while Hébrard presumed that this blind corridor must have ended with an semicircular niche rather than a straight wall. The trench was 1.5 m wide which corresponds to half of the passage width. The eastern side of the passage was not excavated on that occasion, because of the existing main sewage canal of the old town.

After removing the recent pavement (elevation +4.86) we found a fill that, up to 60 cm deep consisted of muddy mass, while beneath it was a rock rubble about 40 cm deep. Beneath the rock was again a layer of muddy soil with building debris. In the northern part of the probe, immediately beneath the mentioned layer of rock, at elevation +3.88, the first step of a staircase was found, that descended further towards the south (fig. 10). Further excavation yielded six more steps, the lowest of which lies on the Roman floor. This floor corresponds to the one discovered in the probe of the southeastern pillar of the Vestibule (it lies at elevation +2.33). It should be noted that a smaller quantity of the building debris was found affixed to the lowest step along the western wall.

The stairs are finely carved, and have remained well preserved until the present (only the edges are partly damaged). The steps are 22 cm high and 35 cm wide, which means that by their dimensions they



Sl. 9. Svod nad sjeverozapadnim pilonom
Fig. 9. Vault above the northwestern pillar

cm, a širina gazišta 35 cm, što znači da po dimenzijama odgovaraju do sada poznatim antičkim stepenicama u Dioklecijanovoj palači (kod velike trobrodne dvorane supstrukcija, u gornjem dijelu Vestibula, u jugoistočnoj kuli itd.).

Taj nalaz stepeništa nesumnjivo je pokazao da dosadašnje idejne rekonstrukcije ovoga prostora ne odgovaraju stvarnosti. Očito je, naime, da su se pronađene antičke stepenice penjale prema sjeveru, tj. Peristilu, koji je pred Protironom morao u sredini imati otvor za navedeno stepenište. Činjenicu da gornji dio stepeništa nedostaje lako je protumačiti zna li se da je 1860. godine probijen prolaz iz tog prostora na Peristil. Budući da se tada nije mogao iskoristiti gornji dio antičkog stepeništa, zato što je nivo Peristila bio povišen, on je jednostavno srušen.

Pri južnom kraju sonde pronađen je u nasipu ulomak profilirane mramorne ploče, prikazan na slici 11. S obzirom na to da se radi o antičkom ulomku, nije isključeno da je to dio mramorne inkrustacije koja je oblagala zid u gornjem dijelu Vestibula.



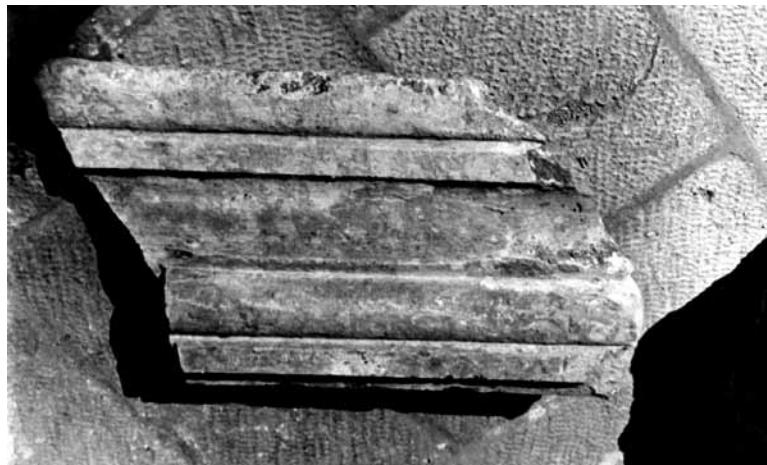
Sl. 10. Sonda br. 1. Izvorno stepenište pronađeno pod Protironom

Fig. 10. Probe no. 1. Original stairs discovered beneath Protyon

correspond to the previously known Roman stairs in Diocletian's Palace (by the large aisled hall in the substructure, in the upper part of the Vestibule, in the southeastern tower, etc.).

The discovery of these stairs undoubtedly revealed that the earlier restored views of this area do not correspond to the real situation. It is obvious that the newly-discovered Roman steps must have ascended to the north, i.e. the Peristyle that, in front of the Protyon, must have had an opening in the center for the mentioned stairs. The fact that the upper part of the stairs is missing can easily be interpreted knowing that in 1860 a passage was cut from this area onto the Peristyle. Since the upper part of the Roman stairs could not be used at the time because of the raised level of the Peristyle, it was simply demolished.

In the fill, the southern end of the trench yielded a fragment of carved marble slab, shown on fig. 11. Since it is a Roman fragment, we cannot exclude that it was part of a marble incrustation that served as a wall revetment on the upper level of the Vestibule.



Sl. 11. Mramorni ulomak, nađen u nasipu pod Protironom
Fig. 11. Marble fragment discovered in the fill beneath Protiron

B. SONDE NA PERISTILU

Neposredno nakon navedenih istraživanja u supstrukciji Vestibula i Protirona, izvedeno je pet sonda na samom Peristilu (sl. 12 i 13) i to na onim mjestima gdje su istraživači pretpostavljali da će pronaći neke od bitnih elemenata za idejnu rekonstrukciju (tabla VII).

B. SOUNDINGS ON THE PERISTYLE

Immediately after the aforementioned excavations, in the substructures of the Vestibule and the Protyon, five probes have been dug on the Peristyle (fig. 12, 13) namely at such sites, that the archaeologists assumed could yield elements crucial for the restoration of original appearance (Plate VII).



Sl. 12. Peristil prije iskopavanja 1956. godine. Pogled prema jugu
Fig. 12. Peristyle before excavation of 1956. View to the south



Sl. 13. Peristil prije iskopavanja 1956. godine. Pogled prema sjeveru
Fig. 13. Peristyle before excavation of 1956. View to the north

a) Sonda br. 2 iskopana je u jugozapadom dijelu Peristila (sl. 14, tabla VII) s ciljem da se ispita lateralni spoj Peristila s gornjim prostorom Vestibula, s obzirom na to da je nalaz stepeništa pod Protironom isključio mogućnost takvog spoja na srednjem traktu. Na dubini od 50 cm ispod zatečenog pločnika (na koti +7.57) nađena je na koti +7.07 stepenica u dužini od 77 cm. Istočna

a) Probe no. 2 was dug in the southwestern part of the Peristyle (fig. 14, plate VII), with the aim of studying the lateral junction of the Peristyle with the upper level of the Vestibule, as the discovery of the stairs beneath the Protyron excluded the possibility of such a junction in the central part. At a depth of 50 cm below the actual pavement (elevation +7.57), at the level 7.07 a 77 cm long step was found. The



Sl. 14. Pločnik pred Protironom na kojem su 1956. godine izvedena sondiranja
Fig. 14. Pavement in front of Protyron – the site of sounding in 1956



Sl. 15. Sonda br. 2.
 Nalaz triju antičkih stepenica pred Protironom
*Fig. 15. Probe no. 2.
 Finds of three Roman steps in front of Protyron*

strana stepenice ravno je i pravilno isklesana, dok je zapadna odlomljena (sl. 15).

Istraživanjem dublje prema sjeveru pronađena je sljedeća, niža stepenica, sačuvana približno u istoj dužini (90 cm), također otkinuta na zapadnoj strani, dok na istočnoj završava klesarski obradenom plohom u istoj liniji ruba spomenute gornje stepenice. Visina jedne i druge stepenice iznosi 22 cm, a gazište je širine 33 cm. Dublje prema sjeveru (na koti +6.62) nađena je sljedeća stepenica (sl. 16) kojoj je istočna strana klesarski obrađena upravo do ruba gornjih stepenica, ali s tim da se klesarski neobrađenim dijelom za još 7 cm produžuje dalje prema istoku. Taj produženi dio stepenice izdiže se iznad visine gazišta i do 5 cm pa se može zaključiti da nije služio kao gazište.

Dublje prema sjeveru više nije bilo stepenica, ali je 43 cm ispod gazišta zadnje pronađene stepenice, tj. na koti +6.19, ustanovljen temeljni zid koji za 12 cm izlazi ispod prednje linije donje stepenice. Taj temelj je klesarski vrlo dobro obrađen. Razlika od 43 cm između gazišta donje stepenice i gornje površine temelja sasvim je razumljiva kada se ima u vidu da je nad temeljem bio postavljen pločnik zajedno sa svojom podlogom.⁵

U sondi su, dakle, otkrivene tri stepenice koje pripadaju donjem dijelu stepeništa, koje se penjalo prema jugu i vodilo u zapadni lateralni prostor Protirona. Da je sondom otkriven upravo istočni kraj tog stepeništa upućuje činjenica da je završna obrada dviju gornjih stepenica izvedena u istoj liniji i da donja stepenica na istočnoj strani završava spomenutim neobrađenim i izdignutim produžetkom. U konačnom antičkom rješenju taj produžetak nije bio vidljiv nego pokriven ogradnim zidom koji je pratio navedeno stepenište i dijelio ga od centralnog, koje se spušтало od Peristila prema supstrukciji Vestibula. Budući da je istočno lice tog zida već određeno zidom silaznog stepeništa pronađenog u sondi br. 1 pod Protironom, a linija zapadnog

eastern side of the stairs was straight and regularly dressed, while the western was chipped off (fig. 15).

Excavating further towards the north, the next, lower step was found, preserved approximately in the same length (90 cm), also chipped on the western side, while on the eastern side it ended with a treated surface in the same alignment of the edge of the mentioned upper steps. The riser of each step is 22 cm, while the tread is 33 cm wide. Further towards the north (at elevation + 6.62) the next step was found (fig. 16) whose eastern side was dressed up to the very edge of the upper steps, in such a way that for another undressed 7 cm, it continues further towards the east. This extended part of the step rises above the height of the tread for 5 cm, and it may be concluded that it did not serve as a tread.

Further north there were no more steps, but 43 cm below the tread of the last discovered step, i.e. at elevation + 6.19, it was determined that a foundation wall projects 12 cm beneath the front line of the lower step. This foundation is finely dressed. The difference of 43 cm between the tread of the lower step and the upper surface of the foundation is entirely understandable when bearing in mind that a pavement together with its bedding stood above the foundation.⁵

This probe, therefore, yielded three steps that belonged to the lower part of the stairs that ascended towards the south and led to the western lateral area of the Protyron. The fact that the probe yielded the very eastern end of the stairs is proved by the final treatment of the two upper steps done in the same alignment, and the lower step on the eastern side ending with an undressed and raised extension. In the final Roman appearance this extension was not visible, and it was covered by an enclosing wall that followed the mentioned stairs and divided it from the central one that descended from the Peristyle toward the substructure of the Vestibule. Since the eastern facade of that wall is already determined by the wall of the descending stairs unearthed in probe n. 1 beneath the Protyron, and the line of the western facade is determined by the ending of two upper

⁵ Tijekom sustavnog iskopavanja 1959.–1960. godine mjestimično je otkriven izvorni pločnik, a velikim dijelom i podloga pločnika na koti +6.20 (vidi poglavlje II. C Antički pločnik i podloga).

⁵ During systematic excavation 1959–1960, the original pavement was found at some places, and in bigger quantities the pavement bedding at level +6.20 (see chapter II. C Roman pavement and bedding).



Sl. 16. Istočni rub pronađenih
stepenica u sondi br. 2
*Fig. 16. Eastern border of discovered
steps in probe no. 2*



Sl. 17. Sonda br. 4 u jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila
Fig. 17. Probe no. 4 in the southwestern part of Peristyle

lica određena mu je završetkom dviju gornjih stepenica, pronađenih u ovoj sondi, proizlazi da je širina tog ograđenog zida iznosila 60 cm.⁶

b) Sonda br. 3 otkopana je u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila (tabla VII) na položaju koji je, u odnosu na uzdužnu os Peristila, simetričan sondi br. 2. Svrha sonde bila je da se istraži analogno stepenište na istočnoj strani. Ostatak samog stepeništa nije nađen, ali je pronađen temeljni zid i to u pravcu temeljnog zida zapadnog stepeništa, ustanovljenog u sondi br. 2. Gornja je površina temelja na koti +6.36.

c) Da bi se ispitali zapadna strana Peristila i odnos razine njegova originalnog poda prema podnožju kolonada, iskopana je sonda br. 4 blizu jugozapadnog ugla Peristila (tabla VII).

Na koti +6.62 pronađen je zapadni kraj najniže stepenice (sl. 17) stepeništa koje je ustanovljeno sondom br. 2. Stepenica je otkopana u dužini od 1,90 cm, a dopire sve do samog stilobata kolonade, dakle, do zapadnog ruba Peristila.

steps found in this probe, it may be concluded that the width of this enclosing wall was 60 cm.⁶

b) Probe no. 3 was dug in the southeastern part of the Peristyle (plate VII), at the site that, in relation to the longitudinal axis of the Peristyle would be symmetrical to probe no. 2. The purpose of the probe was to find the analogous stairs on the eastern side. The remains of the stairs were not found, but the foundation wall was found along the same line of the foundation wall on the western side, determined by probe no. 2. The upper surface of the foundation is at level + 6.36.

c) In order to study the western side of the Peristyle and the relation between the original level of its floor and the footing of the colonnades, probe no. 4 was dug near the southwestern corner of the Peristyle (plate VII).

At elevation + 6.62 the western end of the lowest step (fig. 17) of the same stairs determined by probe no. 2 was found. A step was discovered with a length of 1.90 cm, and extends to the colonnade stylobate, i.e. the western edge of the Peristyle.

⁶ Materijalni dokaz za upravo toliku širinu ogradnog zida predstavlja obris na temelju kolonade Protirona, neposredno do luka, otkrivenog 1959. godine.

⁶ Material proof of this particular width of enclosing wall is the trace on the Protyron colonnade foundation adjacent the arch discovered in 1959.

Na tom mjestu nisu se sačuvale druge (gorne) stepenice, ali je po tragu linije morta bilo moguće prepostaviti liniju druge stepenice. Samo gazište odgovara dosad utvrđenim mjerama (33 cm), dok je stvarna širina stepenica (uključujući i njen pokriveni dio) 50 cm.

Krajnji zapadni dio pronađene najniže stepenice sačuvao je na sebi jasne ostatke morta koji je za tumačenje izvornog oblika Peristila od velike važnosti. Ostaci morta, naime, sačuvani su na krajnjem zapadnom dijelu stepenice, i to na njenoj vertikalnoj plohi 90 cm od zapadnog ruba Peristila (tj. od stilobata kolonade), a na gornjoj horizontalnoj plohi 60 cm od istog ruba, ali samo na širini gazišta, tj. do crte koja označava liniju druge stepenice.

Sačuvani ostaci morta u navedenim dimenzijama pokazuju da su na zapadni kraj otkrivenog stepeništa nalijegale tri stepenice nekog dugog stepeništa tj. onoga koje je u smjeru sjever-jug obrubljivalo zapadnu stranu Peristila. Prateći tragove morta na vertikalnoj i horizontalnoj plohi pronađene stepenice može se utvrditi da se najniža stepenica zapadnog prislanja uz vertikalnu plohu najniže stepenice južnog stepeništa, druga je pak stepenica zapadnog, naliježući svojim krajem na gazište prve stepenice južnoga dopirala do vertikalne plohe druge stepenice istog stepeništa, a analogno tome i treća je stepenica zapadnog stepeništa dopirala do treće stepenice južnog stepeništa.

U istoj sondi otkriven je ispred donje stepenice kameni temelj južnog stepeništa na koti +6.18 (u istoj liniji i dimenzijama kao i u sondi br. 2), a uz sami stilobat zapadne kolonade otkriven je na koti +6.23 i njezin temelj.

d) Sonda br. 5 iskopana je u jugoistočnom uglu Peristila (tabla VII), na mjestu koje bi, s obzirom na simetričnost, odgovaralo sondi br. 4. Sve stepenice i pločnik na tom su mjestu uništeni, ali je pronađen antički temelj kolonade na koti +5.15 koji strši za 90 cm od linije stilobata.

e) Sonda br. 6 iskopana je u sjeveroistočnom dijelu Peristila (tabla VII) radi utvrđivanja njezina sjevernog završetka, i to upravo uz sjeverni pilon kojim završava istočna kolonada. Smatramo da je baš na tom mjestu bila granica Peristila, budući da prostor sjeverno od linije za-

Other (upper) steps were not found at this site, but by the trace of the mortar line it was possible to assume the line of the next step. The tread corresponds to the measures so far determined (33 cm), while the real width of the steps (including its covered part) is 50 cm.

The westernmost part of the discovered lowest step still had clear remains of mortar, very important for the interpretation of the original shape of the Peristyle. Remains of mortar, however, are preserved on the westernmost end of the step, namely on its vertical surface 90 cm from the western edge of the Peristyle, (i.e. from the colonnade stylobate), and on the upper horizontal surface 60 cm from the same edge, but only on the width of the tread, i.e. up to the line marking the line of the second step.

The preserved remains of mortar (in the mentioned dimensions) show that three steps of some other stairs were connected with the western end of the discovered stairs i.e. the one that framed the western side of the Peristyle in the north-south direction. Traces of mortar on the vertical surface correspond to the width of three steps, and the width of mortar on the horizontal surface corresponds to the width of two steps. It was possible to conclude that the lowest step of the western stairs leans against the vertical surface of the lowest step of the southern stairs. The second step, however, resting by its end on the tread of the first step, reached the vertical surface of the second step of the same stairs. By analogy, the third step of the western stairs reached the third step of the southern stairs.

In the same probe, in front of the lower step, a stone foundation of the southern stairs was found at elevation + 6.18 (in the same alignment and dimensions as in probe no. 2), while along the very stylobate of the western colonnade, its foundation was found at elevation + 6.23.

d) Probe no. 5 was dug in the southeastern corner of the Peristyle (plate VII), at the site that would, due to the symmetry, correspond to probe no. 4. All the steps and pavement at this site are destroyed, but a Roman colonnade foundation was found at level + 5.15, protruding 90 cm from the line of the stylobate.

e) Probe no. 6 was dug in the northeastern part of the Peristyle (plate VII) to determine its northern end, just by the northern pillar that the eastern colonnade ends with. We consider that this was the borderline of the Peristyle, because the area north-

vršetka kolonada već pripada križištu ulica, kojem je niveleta (utvrđena 1952. godine prilikom radova na otkrivanju antičkog pločnika od Srebrnih vrata do Peristila)⁷ viša od novopronađene nivelete Peristila.

Na pretpostavljenim mjestima sjevernog ruba Peristila naišlo se na potpuno prekopanu i devastiranu stratigrafiju.⁸

ern of the ending line of the colonnade already belongs to the crossing of the streets, whose level (determined as early as 1952 in the course of exploring the Roman pavement from the Silver Gate to the Peristyle)⁷ is higher than the newly discovered level of the Peristyle.

On the site of the hypothetical northern edge of the Peristyle, we faced a completely excavated and devastated stratigraphy.⁸

C. ZAKLJUČAK O PRVOBITNOM IZGLEDU PERISTILA I VESTIBULA

Navedena istraživanja pružila su dovoljno bitnih elemenata za rekonstrukciju izvornog izgleda Vestibula i Peristila. Taj se izgled temelji na sljedećim, do sada nepoznatim, konstatacijama:

a) Donji prostor Vestibula imao je u tlocrtu oblik križa upisanog u kružnicu. Četiri pilona nosila su križno-bačvasti svod. Sva četiri kraka bila su otvorena: južni prema centralnoj dvorani supstrukcija, istočni i zapadni prema ulici, a sjeverni prema Peristilu.

b) Između donjeg prostora Vestibula i Peristila postojala je direktna veza preko stepeništa koje se sastojalo od 17 stepenica, a nalazilo se ispod srednjeg dijela Protirona.

c) U odnosu na ranije pronađen pločnik antičkih ulica, nivo Peristila bio je niži za cca 40 cm.

d) Prijelaz iz više nivelete ulica na nižu niveletu Peristila bio je riješen pomoću tri stepenice na sjevernoj strani, na liniji završetka kolonada Peristila. Tri stepenice obrubljivale su također čitavu istočnu i zapadnu stranu Peristila.

C. CONCLUSION ABOUT THE ORIGINAL APPEARANCE OF THE PERISTYLE AND VESTIBULE

The aforementioned excavations offered enough crucial elements for reconstruction of the original appearance of the Vestibule and Peristyle. It is based on the following conclusions, which until now had been unknown:

a) The lower level of the Vestibule had a ground floor plan in the shape of a cross inscribed in a circle. Four pillars supported the cross vault. All four arms were open: the southern towards the substructure Central Hall, the eastern and western towards the street, and the northern towards the Peristyle.

b) Between the lower level of the Vestibule and Peristyle there was a direct connection by the stairs that consisted of 17 steps situated beneath the central part of the Protyron.

c) Regarding to the previously discovered level of the Roman streets pavement, the level of the Peristyle was approx. 40 cm lower.

d) The difference between the higher street level and the lower level of the Peristyle was resolved by three steps on the northern side, at the end of the Peristyle colonnade. Three steps also extended along the entire eastern and western side of the Peristyle.

⁷ C. Fisković: »Zaštita i popravak spomenika u Dalmaciji 1952. godine«, *Zbornik zaštite spomenika kulture*, IV-V, Beograd, 1955., str. 397.-398.

⁸ Iskopavanjem 1959. godine na položaju udaljenom svega nekoliko metara od sonde br. 6 pronađena je podloga pločnika od morta koja se u kosini penje od kote +6.28 do +6.53, čime je dokazan raniji zaključak o liniji sjevernog ruba Peristila.

⁷ C. Fisković: »Zaštita i popravak spomenika u Dalmaciji 1952. godine«, *Zbornik zaštite spomenika kulture*, IV-V, Beograd, 1955, pp. 397-398

⁸ Excavation in 1959 at the site, a few meters from probe no. 6 yielded the pavement bedding from the mortar rising in the slope from elevation +6.28 to +6.53, proving the earlier conclusion regarding the line of the northern edge of the Peristyle.

e) Na južnoj strani Peristila bilo je trodijelno stepenište: već spomenuto središnje kojim se iz donjeg prostora Vestibula uspinjalo na Peristil te dva lateralna od osam stepenica kojima se iz Peristila penjalo u prostor Protirona i odatle u gornji dio Vestibula. Pokrajna stepeništa bila su ogradnjim zidom odijeljena od središnjeg.

e) On the southern side of the Peristyle was a three-part staircase: the aforementioned central stairs that led from the lower level of the Vestibule up to the Peristyle, as well as two lateral ones consisting of steps, that led from the Peristyle into the Protyron and from there further to the upper level of the Vestibule. The lateral stairs were separated from the central one by an enclosing wall.

D. ISTRAŽIVANJE PROSTORA PROTIRONA

Pored arheološkog sondiranja, provedena je i povjesno-arhitektonska analiza spomenika koji se nalaze na potezu Peristil–Obala. Tako su na području koje nas ovdje zanima, u prostoru Protirona analizirane dvije renesansno-barokne kapele i luk među njima.

1. Istočna kapela

Kapela zauzima istočni dio prostora Protirona, između dva istočna stupa i vanjskog zida Vestibula. Četvrtasti je prostor kapelice u unutrašnjosti, na istočnoj, južnoj i zapadnoj strani raščlanjen pravokutnim nišama, od kojih ona najdublja na južnoj strani, udubljena u samoj zidnoj masi Vestibula i nadsvođena bačvastim svodom, predstavlja apsidu. Prostor kapele presvođen je križno-kupolnim svodom s rebrima koja se naslanjaju na konzolice u uglovima.

Sjeverno i zapadno pročelje građeno je fino obrađenim klesancima u pravilnim redovima. Veći dio pročelja zauzimaju vrata. Široki otvor uokviren je profiliranim dovratnicima i visokim trodijelnim nadvratnikom, na kojem je u sredini natpis:

DEI PARAE VIRGINI SINE LABE ORIGINALI CONCEPTAE
ASPALATENSEIS ARULAE AERE CONISCTO FACTA
MDXLIII

Pročelje završava profiliranim vijencem koji se pruža u čitavoj širini od stupa do stupa Protirona. Nad vijencem, u srednjem dijelu, dizala se zvonara „na preslicu”, zabilježena na starim crtežima iz XVIII. stoljeća. Današnja zvonara rekonstruirana je prema odgovarajućoj zvonari na zapadnoj kapelici.

D. RESEARCH WITHIN THE PROTYRON AREA

Apart from archaeological sounding, a historic and architectural analysis of monuments along the Peristyle–Seafront connection was carried out. Along these lines, two Renaissance-baroque chapels were analyzed in the Protyron as well as the arch between them.

1. Eastern chapel

The chapel lies on the eastern part of the Protyron, between two eastern columns and the exterior wall of the Vestibule. The square interior of the chapel is, on its eastern, southern and western side, articulated by rectangular niches, of which the deepest one on the southern side, recessed within the wall of the Vestibule vaulted with a barrel vault, represents an apse. The chapel itself is vaulted by a rib cross vault resting on the consoles at the corners.

The northern and western facades are built of fine carved stone blocks in regular courses. The doors occupy the greater part of the facade. The wide opening is framed by carved doorjambs and a high three-part lintel bearing in the center the following inscription:

The facade ends with a molded cornice stretching in its entire length from one Protyron column to another. Above the cornice, in the central part, stood a bell-gable visible on old drawings from the 18th century. The present-day bell-gable has been reconstructed following the bell-gable on the western chapel.

2. Ulaz u središnjem interkolumniju Protirona

Prostor između dvaju središnjih stupova Protirona ispunjava kameni okvir ulaza s polukružnim lukom i ostatak zida iznad njega.

Okvir ulaza sastoji se od dvaju pilastara koji pri dnu imaju proširene baze, a pri vrhu profilirane kapitele. Pilastri su građeni od većih klesanaca u pravilnim redovima i klesarski su fino obrađeni kao i zidovi kapela. Polukružni luk ima stepenastu profilaciju i u sredini istaknuti čeoni kamen, karakterističnog oblika.

Zid nad lukom također ispunjava čitavu širinu interkolumnija. Građen je rustičnim kamennom i ožbukan na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj plohi. Do 1946. godine taj je zid dopirao sve do antičkog luka Protirona i stoga ispunjavao čitav gornji prostor između dvaju stupova. Po starijim crtežima (Cassas-Lavallée) znamo da je u gornjem dijelu zida po sredini stajala uzidan ploča s, vjerojatno, svetačkim likom, ispod koje je isto tako bio uzidan natpis. U XIX. stoljeću natpis i lik su uništeni, a umjesto njih postavljena je austrijska spomen-ploča. Zahvatom Konzervatorskog zavoda 1946. godine taj je zid većim dijelom porušen pa je do danas ostao samo njegov donji dio, konzervatorski tretiran kao ruševina.

3. Zapadna kapela

Ova kapela, analogno onoj na istočnoj strani, zauzima odgovarajući zapadni dio prostora Protirona, između dva zapadna stupa i zida Vestibula. Prostor kapele također je četvrtast, s dvije niše, tj. apsidom na južnoj i manjom nišom na zapadnoj strani. Apsida je presvođena bačvastim svodom, a isto tako i zapadna niša. Ova je kapela također presvođena križno-kupolnim svodom s rebrima. Međutim, u sjeveroistočnom uglu rebro svoda izravno leži na pilonu spomenutog ulaza u središnjem interkolumniju (sl. 18).

Sjeverna fasada u svemu odgovara analognoj fasadi istočne kapele. Natpis u srednjem dijelu nadvratnika glasi:

SPALATENSES POPULI A PESTE FREPTI A.D. MDCL
SUM.PONT. COPIIS PIETATE COPIOSCA COOPERANTIBUS
DEIPARE VIRGINI SALUTIS LARGITRICI VOTUM

2. Entrance to the Protyron central intercolumniation

The area between the two central columns of the Protyron is dominated by a stone entrance frame with a semicircular arch and above it, the remains of the wall.

The entrance frame consists of two pilasters with widened bases at the bottom, and ending with carved capitals at the top. The pilasters are built of larger fine carved stone blocks in regular courses and nicely finished as well as the chapel walls. The semi-circular arch has a recessive molding and in the middle a protruding keystone of characteristic shape.

The wall above the arch is as wide as the entire intercolumniation. It is built of rusticated stone and plastered on its exterior and interior surface. Until 1946 this wall stretched all the way to the Roman arch of the Protyron and therefore filled the entire upper area between two columns. From earlier drawings (Cassas-Lavallée) we know that in the upper part of the wall, in the center stood a walled-in tablet with, probably, the figure of a saint and an inscription beneath it. In the 19th century, both the inscription and the figure were destroyed, and replaced by an Austrian memorial tablet. By intervention of the Conservation Department in 1946, the greater part of this wall was pulled down, and only its lower part remained until the present, treated by conservators as a ruin.

3. Western chapel

This chapel, analogous to the one on the eastern side, occupies the corresponding western part of the Protyron, between two western columns and the Vestibule wall. The shape of the chapel is also square, with two niches, i.e. an apse on the southern and smaller niche on the western side. The apse, just as the western niche, has a barrel vault. This chapel too, has a rib cross vault. However, in the northeast corner, the vault rib rests directly on the pillar of the mentioned entrance to the central intercolumniation (fig. 18).

The northern facade entirely corresponds to the facade of the eastern chapel. The inscription in the central part of the lintel reads:

Na samom istočnom kraju fasadnog vijenca nalazi se završetak kamenog žlijeba za vodu, oblikovan kao maskeron.

Istočna fasada građena je u istoj tehnici fino obrađenih klesanaca. Rastvorena je jednim prozorskim otvorom pravokutnog oblika sa skošenim okvirima.

4. Istraživanja

Nakon arhitektonskog snimanja obaju kapela i luka među njima, na pojedinim su mjestima izvršena istraživanja u podu i na zidovima kako bi se razjasnilo pitanje redoslijeda njihova nastanka. Jasno je bilo da do tada izneseno mišljenje o redoslijedu gradnje, tj. da je najprije nastala istočna kapela, zatim zapadna kapela pa tek onda ulaz s lukom u sredini, nije točno.⁹ Naime, bez ikakvih posebnih istraživanja bilo je očito da se zapadna kapela naslonila na pilon luka pa prema tome nikako nije ni mogla nastati prije spomenutog ulaza u središnjem interkolumniju Protirona.

S vanjske strane vađeni su pojedini komadi kamena na bočnim fasadama kapela da bi se ispitao vez s pilonima luka u sredini. Istraživanje na vanjskoj strani zapadnog zida istočne kapele pokazalo je da je u donjim redovima pilon ulaza dozidan uz zid kapele, a da je u gornjim redovima zid kapele dodan pilonu luka. Na zapadnoj kapelici, vađenjem jednog kamena na istočnoj strani, nedvojbeno je utvrđeno da je kapelica prislonjena uz pilon i da je prema tome nastala kasnije od ulaza u sredini (sl. 19). Time je utvrđeno da je dotadašnji stav u odnosu na gradnju kapelica bio pogrešan.

Istraživanja u Protironu pokazala su da su objekti nastali ovim redom:

1. Najprije je sagrađena istočna kapela, ali samo do određene visine tj. 2,90 m od praga.
2. Zatim su građeni piloni s lukom i uz njih je 1543. godine dograđen gornji dio istočne kapele.

At the easternmost end of the facade cornice the stone gutter comes to an end, in the shape of a mascaron.

The eastern facade is built in the same technique of fine carved stone blocks. It has one window opening of rectangular shape with bevelled frames.

4. Research

Architectural survey of both chapels and the arch between them was, at certain points, followed by excavation in the floor and walls in order to clarify the building chronology. It was clear that the recent opinion on the sequence of construction, i.e. that the eastern chapel was built first, followed by the western one, and finally by the arch in the middle, was incorrect.⁹ However, without any special research it was obvious that the western chapel leaned on the arch pillar, and therefore could not have been made before the mentioned entrance in the central intercolumniation of the Protyron.

Certain fragments of stone on the lateral sides were taken out in order to study the junction with pillars of the arch in the middle. Research on the exterior side of the western wall of the eastern chapel proved that in the lower courses the entrance pillar was built against the chapel wall, but that in the upper courses the chapel wall was added to the arch pillar. By taking out one stone on the eastern side, it was undoubtedly determined that the chapel leans against the pillar and that it must have been built after the entrance in the center (fig. 19). The previous assumption regarding the chapel construction was thereby proved incorrect.

Research in the Protyron proved that the order of construction was as follows:

1. Eastern chapel, but only to a certain height, i.e. 2.90 m from the threshold
2. Pillars with arch followed by the upper part of the eastern chapel in the year 1543

⁹ C. Fisković: „Prilog proučavanju i zaštiti Dioklecijanove palače”, *RAD Jugoslavenske akademije*, knjiga 279, Zagreb, 1950., str. 18.; C. Fisković: „Za urbanističku cjelinu splitskog Peristila”, *Mogućnosti* 12, Split, 1960., str. 1025.

⁹ C. Fisković: »Prilog proučavanju i zaštiti Dioklecijanove palače«, *RAD Jugoslavenske akademije*, book 279, Zagreb, 1950, p. 18; »Za urbanističku cjelinu splitskog Peristila«, *Mogućnosti* 12, Split, 1960, p. 1025.



Sl. 18. Sjeverostiočni ugao zapadne kapele.

Rebro svoda leži na pilonu

Fig. 18. Northeastern corner of western chapel.
Vault rib rests on pillar.

3. Godine 1650. sagrađena je zapadna kapela. Njena istočna fasada dozidana je uz zapadni pilon, a njen svod je jednim svojim rebrom izravno naslonjen na sami pilon.

Istraživanja su, osim toga, poduzeta da bi se ispitala sjeverna vanjska strana zida Vestibula, koji je do tada bio poznat samo u gornjem dijelu.

E. IDEJNO RJEŠENJE I ETAPNI PLAN REALIZACIJE

Arheološka i povijesno-arhitektonska istraživanja na Peristilu pružila su mogućnost izrade programske skice odnosno idejno rješenje regulacije poteza od Obale do Peristila. Idejno rješenje objavljeno je u usporedbi sa zatećenim stanjem u dvama tlocrtima i u presjeku već 1957. godine i ponovno 1958. godine.¹⁰

¹⁰ J. Marasović: „Doprinos Urbanističkog biroa proučavanju i zaštiti graditeljskog naslijeđa u Dalmaciji”, *URBS*, Split, 1957., str 57.-59.; T. Marasović, B. Kaloder, J. Marasović, B. Pervan, D. Sumić: „Zaštita, asanacija i rekonstrukcija urbanističkog naslijeđa u Dalmaciji”, *URBS*, Split, 1958., str. 41.-42.



Sl. 19. Spoj pilona i zapadne kapele

Fig. 19. Junction between pillar and western chapel

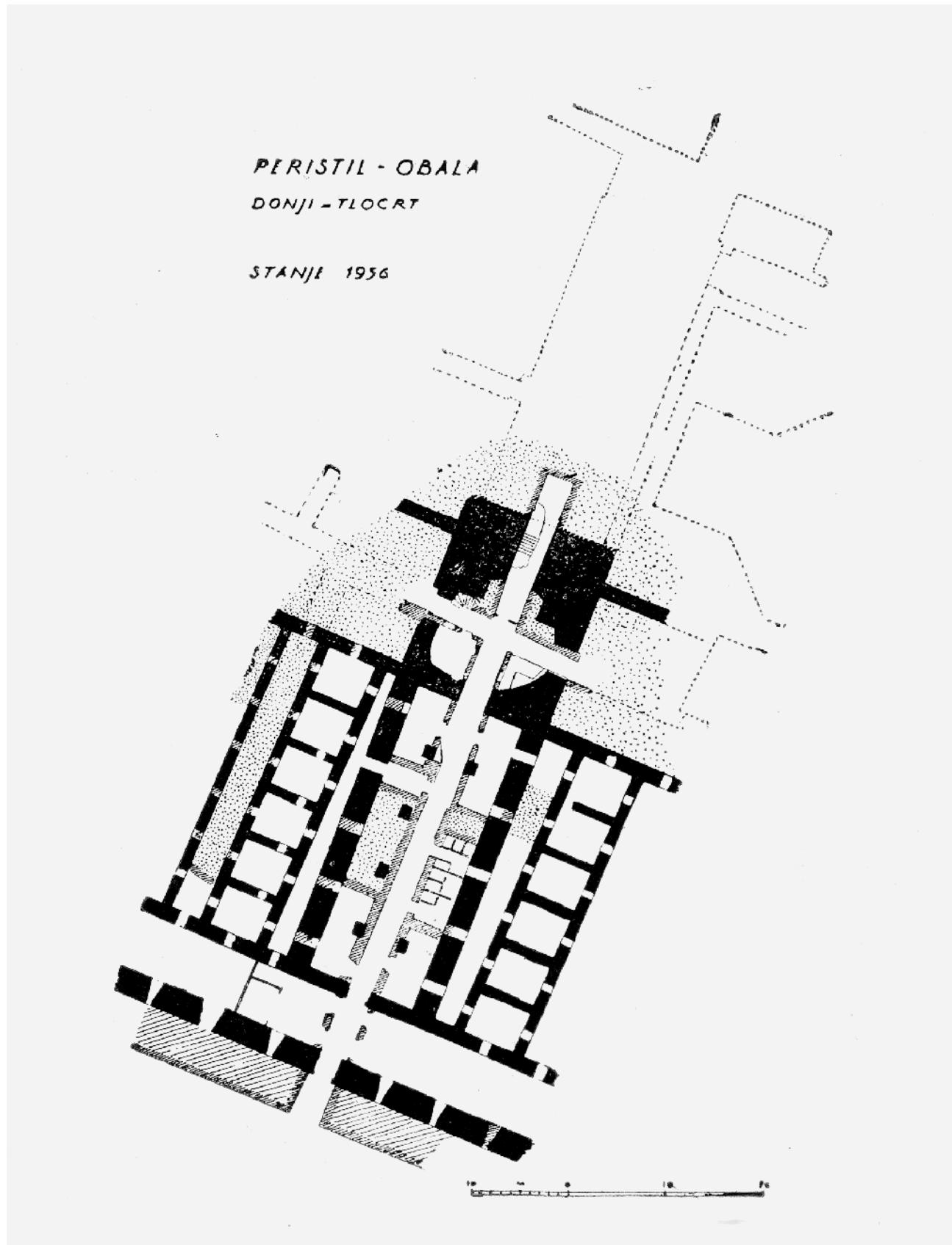
3. In 1650 the western chapel was built. Its eastern facade was subsequently added against the western pillar, and its vault directly leans against the pillar by one of its ribs.

Apart from this, research were undertaken to study the northern exterior side of the Vestibule wall, until then known only in its upper part.

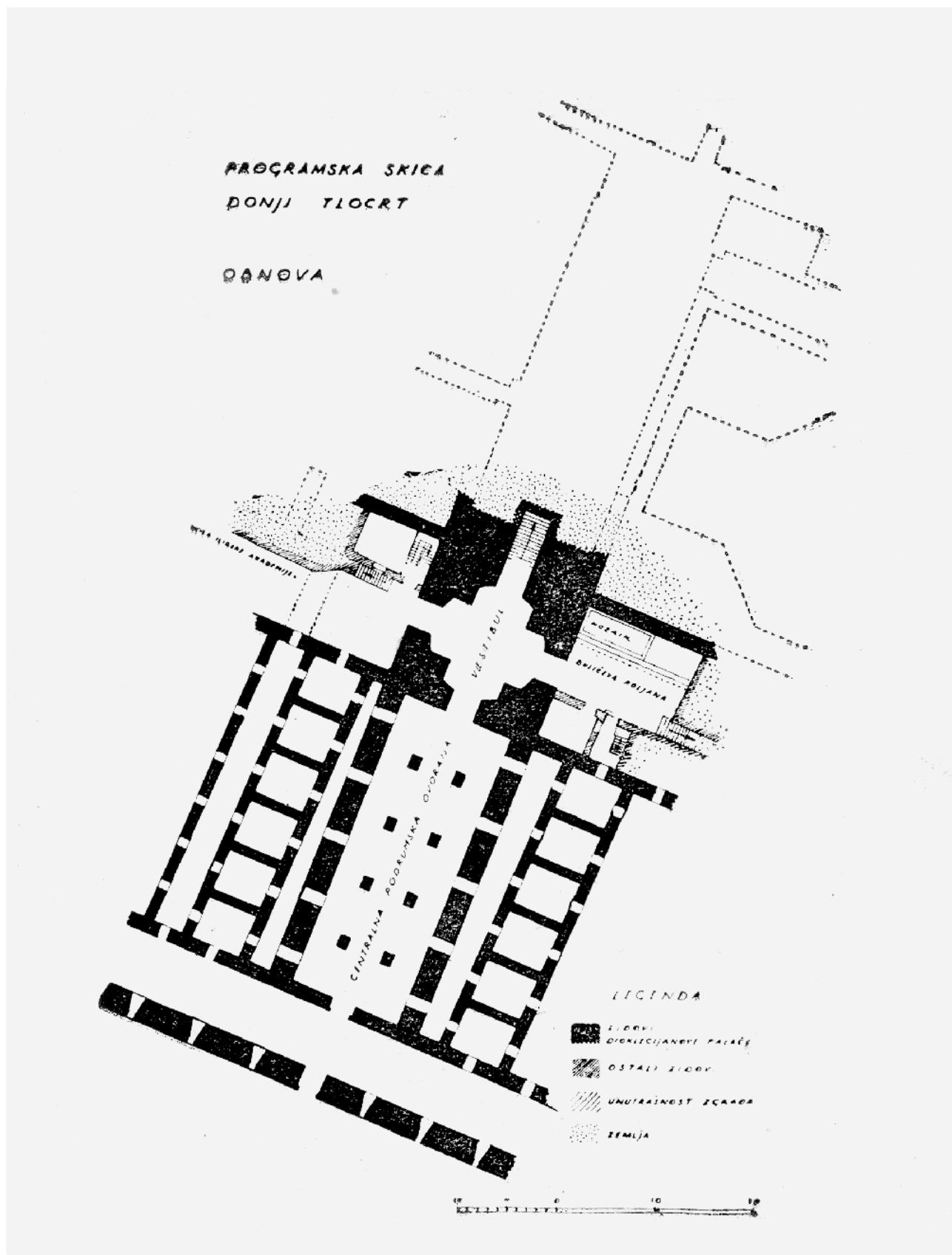
E. CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND PHASES WORK PLAN

Archaeological, historical and architectural research within the Peristyle offered the possibility of producing a preliminary sketch, i.e. a conceptual design for the project of the Seafront-Peristyle connection. The design was published in comparison with the actual state by two ground plans and section as early as in 1957 and again in 1958.¹⁰

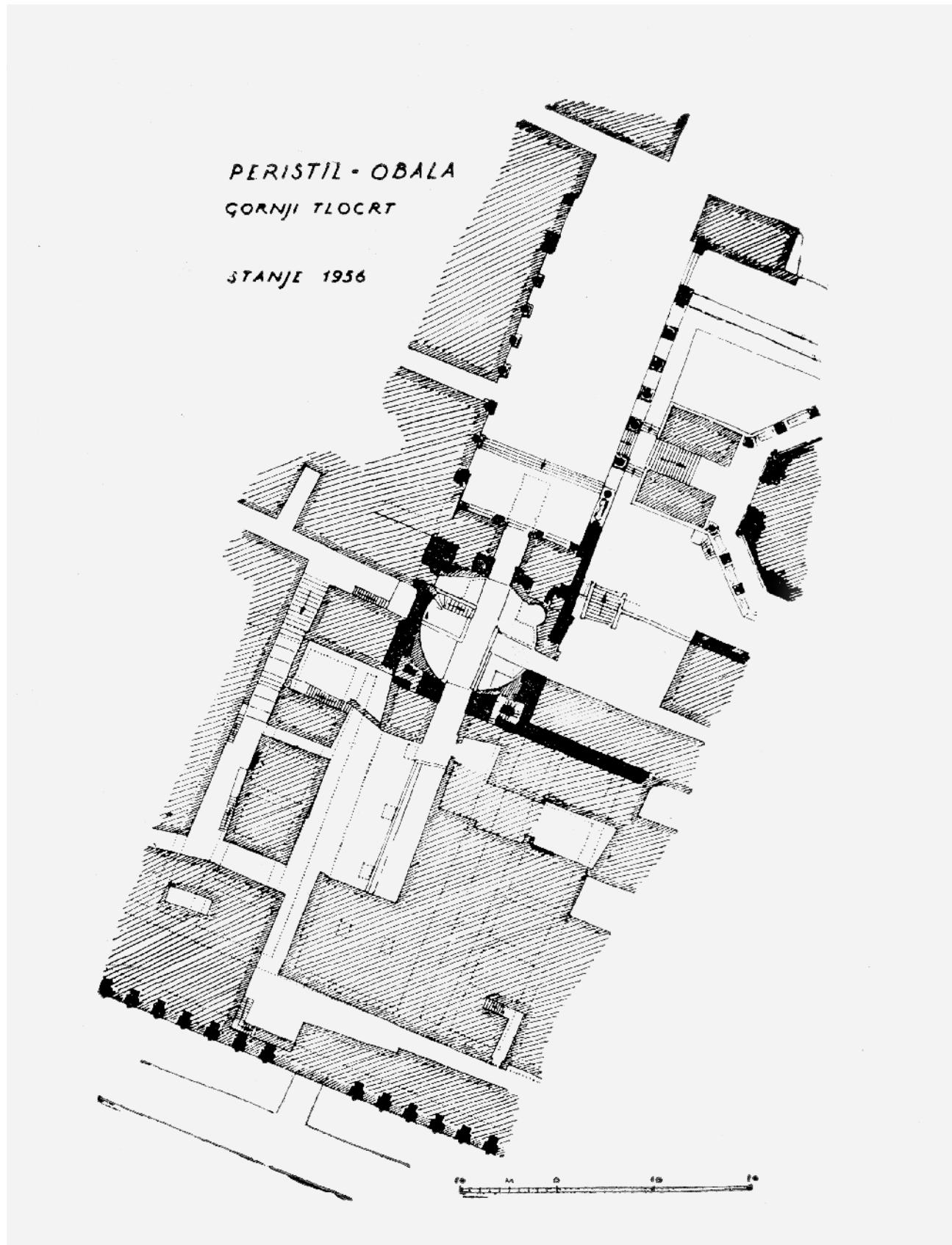
¹⁰ J. Marasović: »Doprinos Urbanističkog biroa proučavanju i zaštiti graditeljskog naslijeđa u Dalmaciji«, *URBS*, Split, 1957, pp 57-59; T. Marasović, B. Kaloder, J. Marasović, B. Pervan, D. Sumić: »Zaštita, asanacija i rekonstrukcija urbanističkog naslijeđa u Dalmaciji«, *URBS*, Split, 1958, pp. 41-42



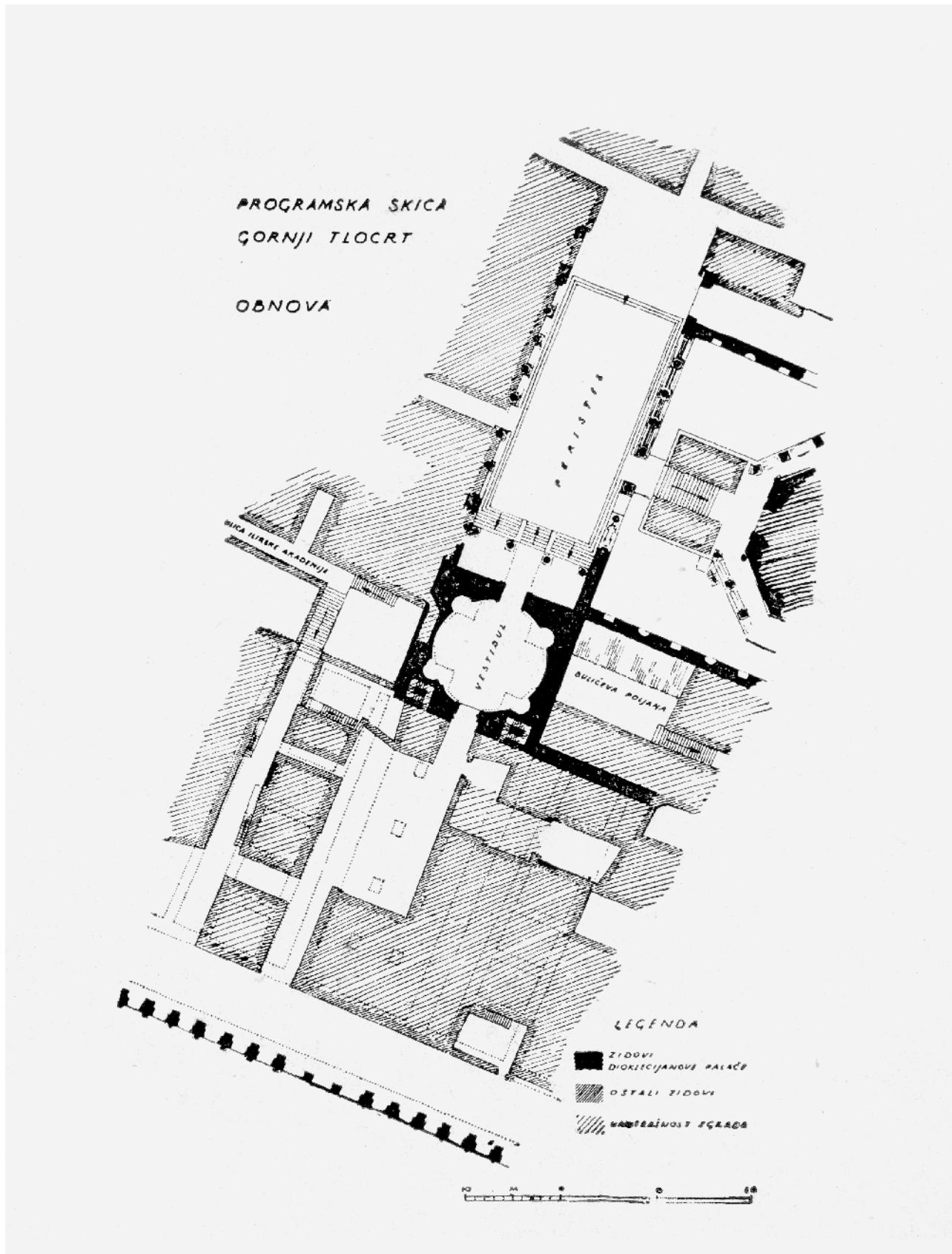
Sl. 20. Tlocrt donje razine područja između Obale i Peristila 1956. godine
Fig. 20. Lower level plan of Seafront-Peristyle area in 1956



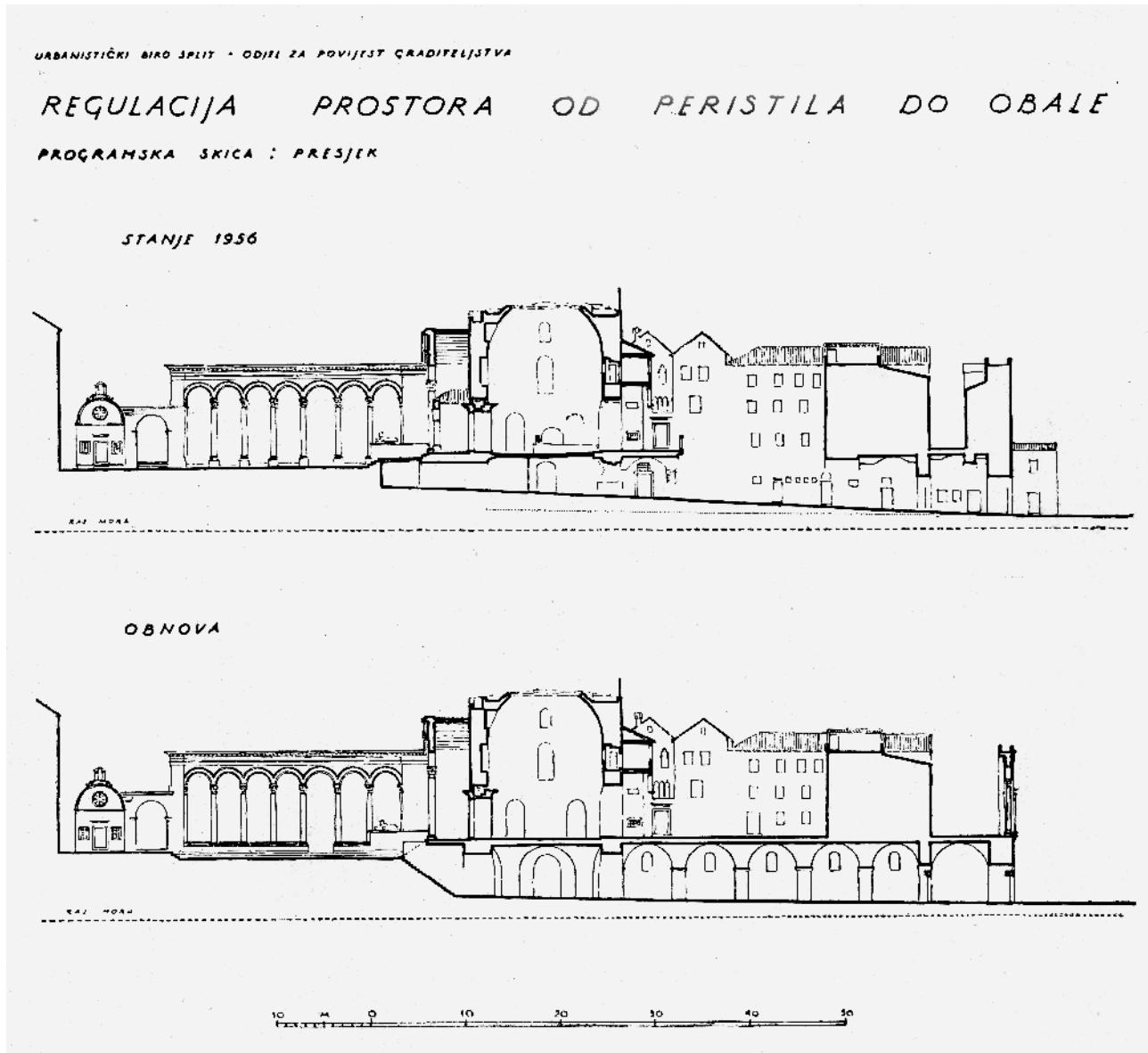
Sl. 21. Tlocrt donje razine područja između Obale i Peristila. Regulacija
Fig. 21. Lower level plan of Seafront-Peristyle area. Project



Sl. 22. Tlocrt gornje razine područja između Obale i Peristila. Stanje 1956. godine
Fig. 22. Upper level plan of Seafront-Peristyle area in 1956



Sl. 23. Tlocrt gornje razine područja između Obale i Peristila. Regulacija
Fig. 23. Upper level plan of Seafront-Peristyle area. Project



Sl. 24. Presjek sjever-jug područja između Obale i Peristila. Stanje 1956. godine i regulacija

Fig. 24. North-South section of Seafront-Peristyle area in 1956 and project

U sklopu elaborata investicijskog programa za uređenje Dioklecijanove palače isto rješenje podneseno je na odobrenje Konzervatorskom zavodu za Dalmaciju, koji je svojim aktom br. 348/1 od 31. V. 1958. godine načelno odobrio predviđene zahvate u Palači, uključujući pojmenično regulaciju poteza Obala-Peristil, s napomenom da će pojedinačno odobrenje nacrtu izvršiti na izvedbenom projektu.

Navedenu programsku skicu, odnosno idejno rješenje, donosimo i na ovom mjestu (sl. 20–24).

Prema tom rješenju, predviđena je obnova izvornog antičkog stanja u donjem dijelu prostora Obala-Peristil te poštovanje i djelomična rekonstrukcija srednjovjekovnog, odnosno kasnijeg, stanja u gornjem prostoru iznad cen-

Within the study of the investment program for the renovation of Diocletian's Palace the same project was submitted for approval to the Conservation Institute of Dalmatia, that by its act no. 348/1 of May 31, 1958 approved in principle the projected interventions in the Palace, including the project of the Seafront-Peristyle connection, with a note that final approval will be given for each working drawing of the design project.

The mentioned preliminary sketch, i.e. conceptual design, is brought here as well (fig. 20 - 24).

According to this project a reconstruction of the original Roman appearance in the lower part of the Seafront-Peristyle connection was foreseen with respect and partial reconstruction of the medieval and later phases, in the upper part above the sub-

tralne dvorane supstrukcija. Takvo rješenje funkcionalno odgovara suvremenim zahtjevima regulacije pješačkog prometa kroz uzdužnu os stare gradske jezgre. Naime, pješački promet, umravljen pregradnjama koje su od renesansne epohe do danas uslijedile na ovom potezu, opet bi oživio uspostavom izvorne komunikacije Obala–Peristil te dalje do Zlatnih vrata, i to preko izvorno antičkih ili djelomično obnovljenih antičkih prostora: Južnih vrata, centralne dvorane i supstrukcije Vestibula, stepeništa pod Protironom koje se uspinjalo do Peristila, zatim prostora Peristila u svojoj izvornoj razini i konačno preko srednjovjekovne ulice, nastale redukcijom antičkog *carda*, sve do Zlatnih vrata.

Pristup s Peristila u gornji prostor južnog dijela Palače predviđen je lateralnim stepeništima do Protirona, odatle u Vestibul iza kojeg se, povrh centralne dvorane supstrukcija, formira širina na koju su orijentirane pojedine srednjovjekovne i kasnije zgrade, adaptirane za nove funkcije. Međutim, budući da bočne interkolumnije Protirona zauzimaju opisane renesansno-barokne kapelice, one u projektu nisu nacrtane, kako bi se ostvarila pješačka veza između Peristila i južnog dijela Palače.

Samom Peristilu vratila bi se izvorna antička niveleta poda (koja je niža od nivelete ulice na sjeveru za oko 40 cm), zatim obrub od 3 stepenice sa zapadne, sjeverne i istočne strane, a na južnoj strani dva lateralna stepeništa od 8 stepenica, koja se uspinju do prostora Protirona te konačno središnje stepenište, od 17 stepenica, kojim se silazi u donji prostor Vestibula. Osim toga, predviđeno je ispunjavanje linije stilobata kolonada na istočnoj strani te obnova baza tranzena prema sačuvanim ostacima koji su i do sada bili poznati.¹¹

Realizaciji ovog projekta trebalo je pristupiti u etapama, što je bilo diktirano nizom objektivnih razloga (reguliranjem dnevног prometa u gradu, uvjetovanju korištenja investicijskog zajma u etapama itd.). Planom etapnog rada predviđena je realizacija čitavog poteza Obala–Peristil u tri faze. U prvoj fazi predviđena je samo obnova Vestibula, u drugoj obnova Peristila, a u trećoj obnova centralne dvorane supstrukcija (uključuju-

structure Central Hall. Functionally, such a solution meets contemporary requirements for regulating the pedestrian traffic along the longitudinal axis of the old city core. However, pedestrian traffic, becalmed by interventions that have followed ever since the Renaissance period in this area, would be revitalized by restoring the original Seafront–Peristyle connection and further to the Northern Gate of the Palace, specifically over the original Roman or partly renovated Roman area: Southern Gate, Central Hall and Vestibule substructure, stairs beneath the Protyron ascending to the Peristyle, the Peristyle in its original level and finally through the medieval street created by reduction of the Roman *cardo*, all the way to Golden Gate.

Access from the Peristyle to the upper level of the southern part of the Palace is provided by lateral stairs to the Protyron, continuing into the Vestibule behind which, above the Central Hall of the substructures, an open space is formed toward which certain medieval and later buildings, adapted to new functions, are oriented. However, since the lateral intercolumniations of the Protyron occupy the described Renaissance-baroque chapels, they are not drawn in the project, in order to create the pedestrian connection between the Peristyle and the southern part of the Palace.

The Peristyle itself would be restored its original Roman floor level (lower than the streets level in the north for approx. 40 cm), the border of 3 steps on the western, northern and eastern side, while on the southern side, two lateral stairs composed of 8 steps, ascending to the Protyron, and finally the central stairs of 17 steps descending to the substructure of the Vestibule. Apart from this, it was planned to reconstruct missing parts of colonnade stylobate on the eastern side and the transennae bases too according to the preserved remains previously known.¹¹

This project was to be carried out in phases, which was dictated by a number of objective reasons (regulation of daily traffic in town, the payment of the investment loan in phases etc.). The plan of work in phases also proposed the realization of the entire Seafront–Peristyle connection in three phases. The first phase envisaged only the renovation of the Vestibule, the second – the renovation of the Peristyle, and the third – the renovation of

¹¹ Usporedi G. Niemann, op. cit. tabla VII.

¹¹ Cf. G. Niemann, op. cit. Plate VII

jući i konačno iskopavanje poda donjeg prostora Vestibula do izvorne razine).

the Central Hall's substructure (including, finally, the excavation of the Vestibule substructure to the original level).

F. KONZERVATORSKO -REKONSTRUKCIJSKI RADOVI U VESTIBULU

Na temelju idejnog rješenja poteza Obala–Peristil izrađen je izvedbeni projekt za prvu etapu regulacije tj. onu koja predviđa uređenje Vestibula. Izvedbeni projekt odobrio je Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju.

Projektom su predviđeni spuštanje nivoa supstrukcije Vestibula na prvotnu razinu, obnova pilona i križno-bačvastog svoda supstrukcije, izrada pločnika u gornjem prostoru Vestibula te djelomično krpanje i obnova kružnog zida istog prostora, uključujući pritom obnovu izvornih niša.

F. CONSERVATION AND RECONSTRUCTION IN THE VESTIBULE

Following the conceptual design of the Seafront–Peristyle connection, a working design was made for the first construction phase, i.e. the one envisaging the renovation of the Vestibule. The working design was approved by the Conservation Institute of Dalmatia.

The project proposes lowering the Vestibule substructure to the original level, reconstructing the pillars and the cross barrel vault of the substructure, fabricating the pavement in the upper area of the Vestibule and partially patching and reconstructing its circular wall, including the reconstruction of the original niches.



Sl. 25. Substrukcija Vestibula nakon uklanjanja zidova novijeg porijekla
Fig. 25. Substructure of Vestibule after demolition of recent walls

Konzervatorski zahvat započeo je u supstrukciji Vestibula rušenjem svih zidova novijeg postanka (sl. 25).

Stope svodova nad sačuvanim pilonima izrađene su od tankih opeka prema originalnim ostacima u zidu i to naročito prema onima nad sjeveristočnim i sjeverozapadnim pilonom gdje su originalne stope sačuvane u većem dijelu (sl. 26 i 27). Nakon stopa, izrađena je oplata svodova po točnim dimenzijama sačuvanih tragova (sl. 28–30) i nad njom svod od sedre, od koje su građeni svi svodovi u supstrukcijama Dioklecijanove palače. Sedra je priklesana u pravokutnim komadima i postavljena na oplatu u cementnom mortu (sl. 30–32). Čitav ostali prostor do poda gornjeg prostora Vestibula naliven je betonom, s tim da su uporišta svodova pojačana većim komadima kamena.

Conservation began in the substructure of the Vestibule by demolishing all recent walls (fig. 25).

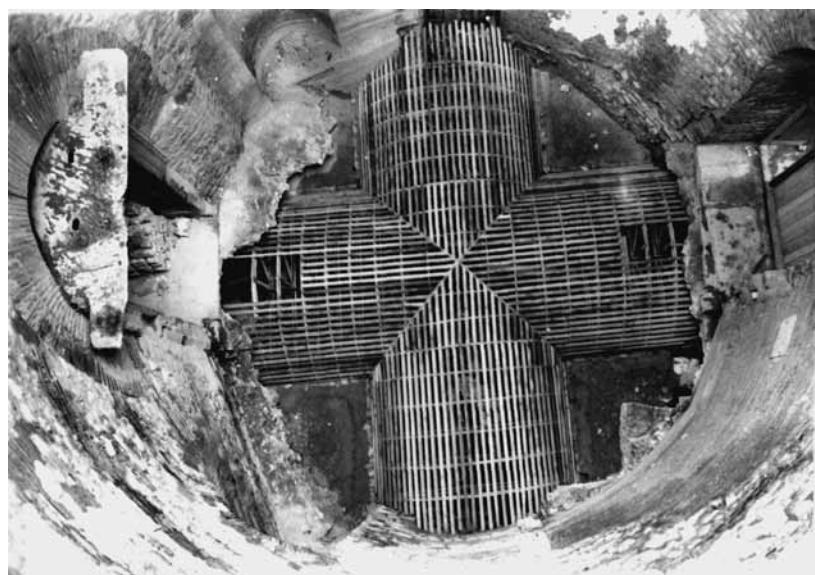
The footings of the vaults above the preserved pillars are made of thin bricks following the original remains in the wall, especially according to those above the northeastern and northwestern pillar where the original footings are better preserved (fig. 26, 27). Having completed the footings, the formwork was made following the exact dimensions of the preserved traces and the vault of calcareous tuff over it, the same one used in original vaults of Palace substructures (fig. 28–30). The tuff was cut in rectangular pieces and placed on the formwork in the cement mortar (fig. 30–32). The entire remaining space to the floor of the upper level of the Vestibule was filled with concrete, whereas the footing of the vaults was reinforced by larger pieces of stone.



Sl. 26. Početak obnove svoda supstrukcije Vestibula
Fig. 26. Beginning of reconstruction of Vestibule substructure vault



Sl. 27. Obnovljene stope svoda supstrukcije Vestibula
Fig. 27. Reconstructed vault footings of Vestibule substructure



Sl. 28. Oplata svoda supstrukcije Vestibula
Fig. 28. Formwork of Vestibule substructure vault



Sl. 29. Supstrukcija Vestibula. Obnovljeni svod
Fig. 29. Vestibule substructure. Reconstructed vault



Sl. 30. Početak zidanja svoda supstrukcije Vestibula
Fig. 30. Beginning of construction of Vestibule substructure vault



Sl. 31. Obnovljeni svod supstrukcije Vestibula. Pogled s južne strane
Fig. 31. Reconstructed vault of Vestibule substructure. View from the south



Sl. 32. Obnovljeni svod supstrukcije Vestibula. Pogled s istočne strane
Fig. 32. Reconstructed vault of Vestibule substructure. View from the east



Sl. 33. Gornji prostor Vestibula prije obnove 1956.–1957. godine. Pogled prema sjeveru
Fig. 33. Upper Vestibule level before reconstruction 1956–57. View to the north

Poravnavanjem betonske ispune stvoreni su uvjeti za rad u gornjem prostoru Vestibula. Slike 33–36 pokazuju izgled tog prostora prije konzervatorskog zahvata. Ranije smo već spomenuli da je u gornjem prostoru, samo između Sjevernih i Južnih vrata, postojao pod u obliku popločanog prolaza. Veliki dio površine zidova bio je oštećen ili ispunjen betonom, a niše također ispunjene odnosno zazidane. Sjeverozapadna niša jedina je u cijelosti bila otvorena, ali je većim dijelom njen zid bio zakrpan betonom. Istočni zid u srednjem dijelu bio je perforiran otvorom koji je probijen u XIX. stoljeću. Od jugoistočne niše video se samo obris polukružnog luka u gornjem dijelu jer je čitav njen prostor bio ispunjen zidom rustične površinske obrade. Od jugozapadne se niše prije konzervatorskog zahvata nisu vidjeli niti obrisi, a veći dio prostora bio je pokriven betonskom zakrptom. Na zapadnoj strani zid je, također u XIX. stoljeću, bio probijen otvorom koji je završavao polukružnim lukom. Sjeverozapadna niša bila je djelomično zazidana, a njen je prvobitni izgled narušen ulaznim vratima kuće ugrađene u zid Vestibula. Osim toga, na mnogim je mjestima sam kružni zid bio zakrpan betonom ili širokim opekama, što je ostatak konzervatorskog zahvata s kraja XIX. stoljeća.

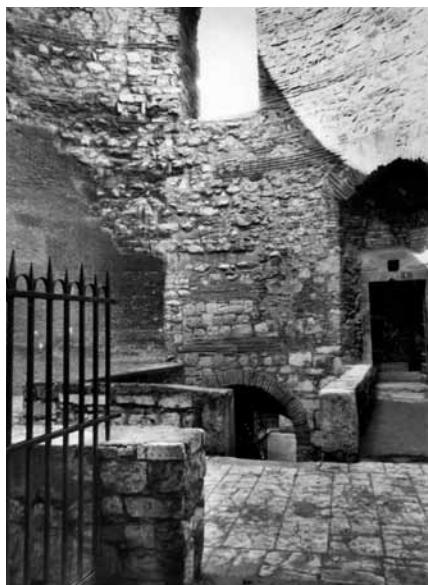
Rad u gornjem dijelu Vestibula započeo je uklanjanjem zakrpa koje nisu antičke (sl. 37). Tu je bilo uključeno i skidanje neuspjelih ili po-

Leveling the concrete fillings enabled work in the upper level of the Vestibule. Figures 33–36 show this area before the conservation work. We mentioned earlier that the floor in the upper area was in the shape of a paved passage only between the Northern and Southern Gates. A greater part of the wall surfaces was damaged or filled by concrete; the niches were also filled, i.e. walled in. The northeastern niche was the only one to be open in its entirety, but the greater part of its wall was patched by concrete. The eastern wall in the central part was punctured by an opening made in the 19th century. All that was visible of the southeastern niche was the contour of the semicircular arch in the upper part, because its entire area was filled by a wall whose surface was rustically treated. Not even traces of the southwestern niche were visible before the conservation work, while the greater part of the area was covered by a concrete patch. On the western side too, the wall had an opening that ended with a semicircular arch made in the 19th century. The northeastern niche was partly walled, while its original appearance was disrupted by the entrance of the house incorporated in the Vestibule wall. Apart from that, at many places, the circular wall was patched with concrete or wide bricks, dating from the conservation works from the end of the 19th century.

Work on the upper level of Vestibule began by removing non-Roman patches (fig. 37). This also meant removing unsuccessful or improper patches



Sl. 34. Gornji prostor Vestibula prije obnove 1956.–1957. godine. Pogled prema jugu
Fig. 34. Upper Vestibule level before reconstruction



Sl. 35. Gornji prostor Vestibula prije obnove 1956.–1957. godine.
 Pogled prema zapadu
Fig. 35. Upper Vestibule level before reconstruction of 1956-57.
View to the west



Sl. 36. Betoniranje gornjeg prostora Vestibula
Fig. 36. Concrete work of upper Vestibule level

grešnih zakrpa, kao što je npr. kamen ili nove široke opeke na mjestu gdje su u prvobitnoj strukturi bili slojevi antičkih opeka.¹²

Skidanjem tih zakrpljenih dijelova pronašli su se u unutrašnjosti zida izvorni antički redovi

such as for instance stone or new wide bricks from the places where Roman bricks originally were placed.¹²

Having removed the patched parts, the interior of the wall yielded original Roman rows of rustic

¹² Novije zakrpe skinute su samo u prizemnom dijelu, tako da se u gornjem dijelu zida Vestibula na početku svoda kupole i dalje primjećuju tragovi konzervacije iz austrijskog doba (mislimo pritom i na tragove betonskih rebara koje je Konzervatorski odjel uklonio 1953. godine).

¹² Recent patches were removed only in the lower part, so that in the upper part of the Vestibule wall and at the beginning of the dome, traces of conservation from the Austrian period can still be seen (this also means traces of concrete ribs that were removed by the Conservation Institute in 1953).



Sl. 37. Obnova i uređenje zidova gornjeg prostora Vestibula
Fig. 37. Reconstruction and repair of walls in upper Vestibule level

rustičnog kamena ili opeke pa je tako bilo moguće rekonstruirati prazna mjesta na površini. Na isti način obnovljene su sve četiri niše (sl. 38–41). Otvori na istočnoj i zapadnoj strani, koji nisu izvorni, zazidani su i zid je na tom mjestu obnovljen prema prvobitnoj strukturi.

Zid je rekonstruiran u cementnom mortu, ali su sljubnice ispunjene mortom koji se svojim

stone or brick, which made it possible to reconstruct the missing spots on the wall surface. The same procedure was applied on all four niches (fig. 38–41). Openings that were not original on the eastern and western side were walled in. At those places the wall was reconstructed according to the original structure.

The wall was reconstructed in cement mortar, but the joints were filled with mortar, similar to the



Sl. 38. Obnova i uređenje zidova gornjeg prostora Vestibula
Fig. 38. Reconstruction and repair of walls in upper Vestibule level



Sl. 39. Obnova jugoistočne niše Vestibula
Fig. 39. Reconstruction of southeastern Vestibule niche

sastavom približava izvornom. Također, kako bi se rekonstruirani dijelovi što više stopili s izvornim površinama, patinirano je čitavo područje obnovljenog zida, uključujući i novopostavljene tanke opeke. Međutim, jednom udubljenom linijom, koja uokviruje rekonstruirana područja, dijelovi obnovljenog zida jasno su diferencirani od izvornih.

Na kraju je izrađen novi pod gornjeg dijela Vestibula (sl. 42). Ispod popločanja postavljena su dva odvoda vode i tri cijevi u smjeru zapad-istok, radi mogućnosti polaganja instalacija elektrike i telefona.

Površina poda na koti +8.30, tj. na izvornoj razini, koju dokazuju pragovi Sjevernih i Južnih vrata, izrađena je od manjih komada brušenih ploča nepravilnog oblika jer nije imala namjera oponašati neku antičku tehniku poda, koja u slučaju Vestibula nije poznata. Takva tehnika ne sugerira nikakvo izvorno rješenje, a svojom strukturom i kompozicijom usklađuje se sa starijim izvornim zidovima Vestibula i oblikom njegovih prostora (sl. 43 i 44).

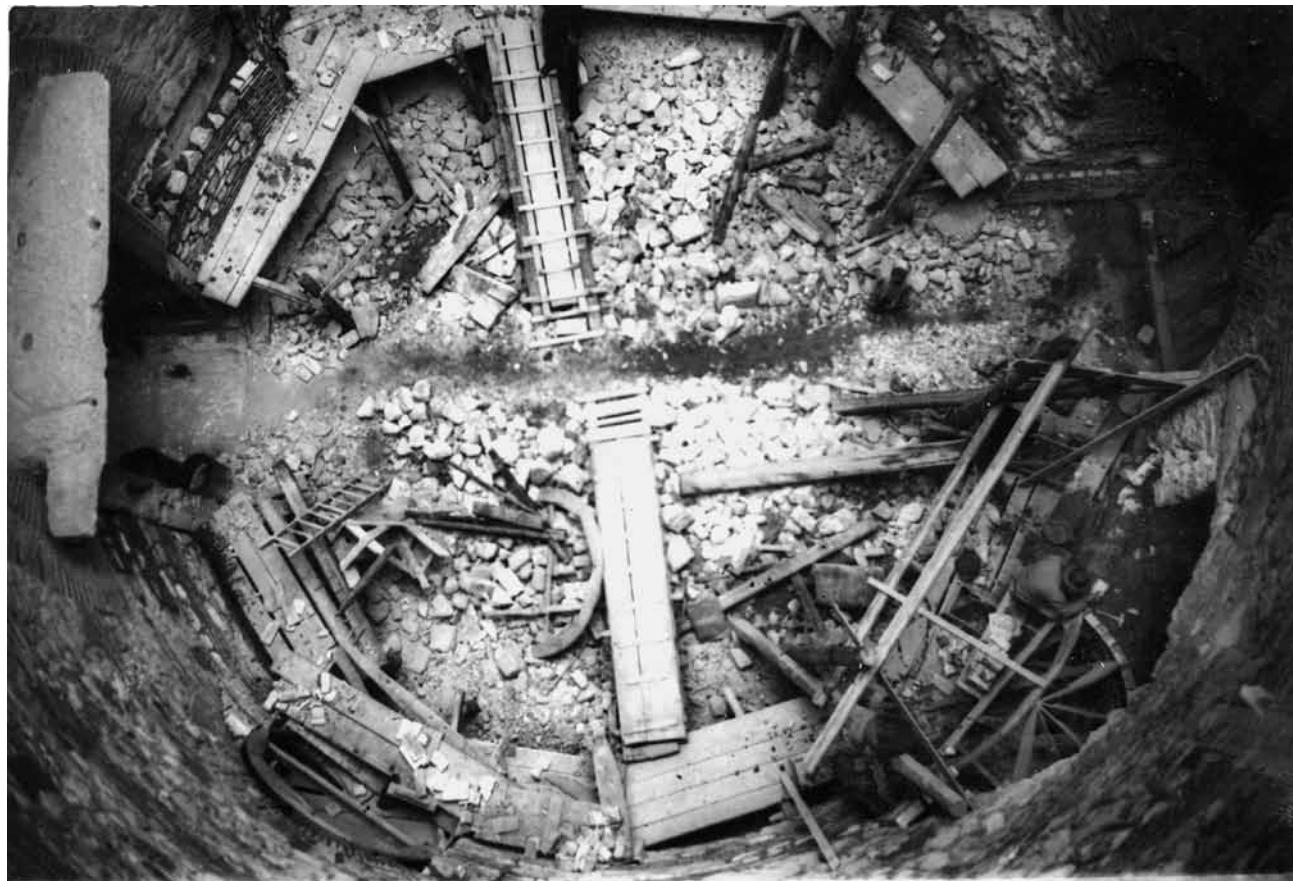
original by composition. Besides this, the whole area of the reconstructed wall was patinated, including the newly built-in thin bricks, so that the reconstructed parts would blend better with the original surfaces. However, parts of the reconstructed wall are clearly different from the original ones by a shallow chamfer that outlines all areas of the reconstruction against the original ones.

At the end, a new floor of the upper level of the Vestibule was made (fig. 42). Under the floor, two water drains and three pipes were laid in the west-east direction for power and telephone installations.

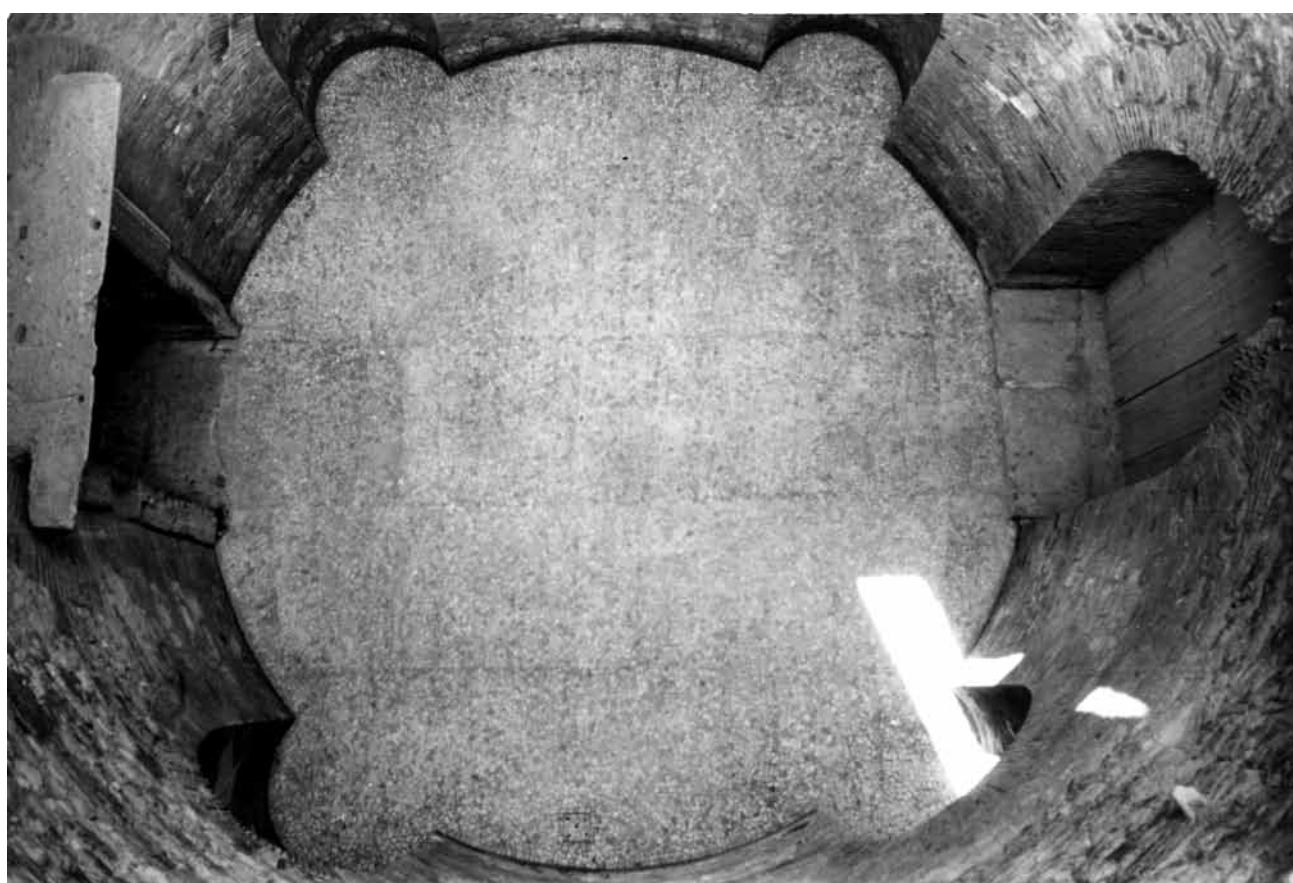
The floor surface at elevation +8.30, i.e. at the original level, demonstrated by the threshold of the Northern and Southern Gates, was made of smaller pieces of irregularly shaped ground stone slabs, in order not to imitate a Roman floor technique that, in the case of the Vestibule, was unknown. Such a technique does not suggest the original one, and by its structure and composition it corresponds to the shape of Vestibule and its old original walls (fig. 43, 44).



Sl. 40. Obnova jugozapadne niše Vestibula
Fig. 40. Reconstruction of southwestern Vestibule niche



Sl. 41. Obnova gornjeg prostora Vestibula. Pogled odozgo
Fig. 41. Reconstruction of upper Vestibule level. View from above



Sl. 42. Gornji prostor Vestibula nakon obnove 1957. godine. Pogled odozgo
Fig. 42. Upper Vestibule level after reconstruction of 1957. View from above



Sl. 43. Gornji prostor Vestibula nakon obnove 1957. godine. Pogled prema sjeveru
Fig. 43. Upper Vestibule level after reconstruction of 1957. View to the north



Sl. 44. Gornji prostor Vestibula nakon obnove 1957. godine. Pogled prema istoku
Fig. 44. Upper Vestibule level after reconstruction of 1957. View to the east

II. ISKOPAVANJA I REKONSTRUKCIJSKI RADOVI 1959.–1960.

A. TIJEK RADOVA

Sljedeća faza na regulaciji poteza Obala–Peristil započela je izradom izvedbenog projekta za dionicu samog Peristila. Izvedbeni projekt se u potpunosti oslanja na već opisano idejno rješenje, s tim što su u njemu projektirani svi potrebiti tehnički uređaji (vodovod, kanalizacija, plin, telefon itd.) i precizno određene sve visinske kote, arhitektonski detalji i slično.

Pored izvedbenog projekta, Narodnom odboru općine i Konzervatorskom zavodu za Dalmaciju dostavljen je i posebni elaborat, u kojem je razmotren problem kapelica u Protironu i predloženo rješenje u šest varijanti (vidi Dodatak na kraju ove knjige).

Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju odobrio je izvedbeni projekt rekonstrukcije Peristila, aktom br. 385/1 od 19. XII. 1959. godine „uz uvjet da renesansne kapele ostanu do zaključka posebne komisije“.

Izvedba rekonstrukcije tražila je prije svega sistematsko iskopavanje do razine antičkog pločnika. Ta je prilika, međutim, iskorištena da se izvrši podrobnije arheološko ispitivanje slojeva i ispod nivelete antičkog poda.

S obzirom na to da se Peristil nalazi u središtu starog dijela Splita, organizacija gradilišta, koja je morala voditi računa o normalnom odvijanju pješačkog prometa, uvjetovala je redoslijed iskopavanja.

Stoga je najprije završeno iskopavanje 2 m širokog pojasa uz zapadni rub Peristila (sl. 45 i 46). Nakon toga se nad istraženim dijelom postavio drveni most radi uspostave komunikacije prema Vestibulu (sl. 47), a istraživanja su usmjereni na ostali dio Peristila, koji je u tu svrhu bio ogradien. Ta iskopavanja kretala su se u pravilu frontalno od juga prema sjeveru, s time što je uz sami istočni rub ostavljen pojas koji je na samom kraju radova skinut (sl. 48). Sistematskim iskopavanjem došlo se do nivelete antičkog pločnika (sl. 77 i 78), odnosno njegove pod-

II. EXCAVATION AND RECONSTRUCTION 1959–1960

A. WORK PHASES

The following phase in the project of the Seafront–Peristyle connection began with the Working design for the Peristyle. It entirely relies on the already described conceptual design, supplemented by all necessary utilities (pipeline, sewage, gas, telephone etc.) precise elevations, architectural details etc.

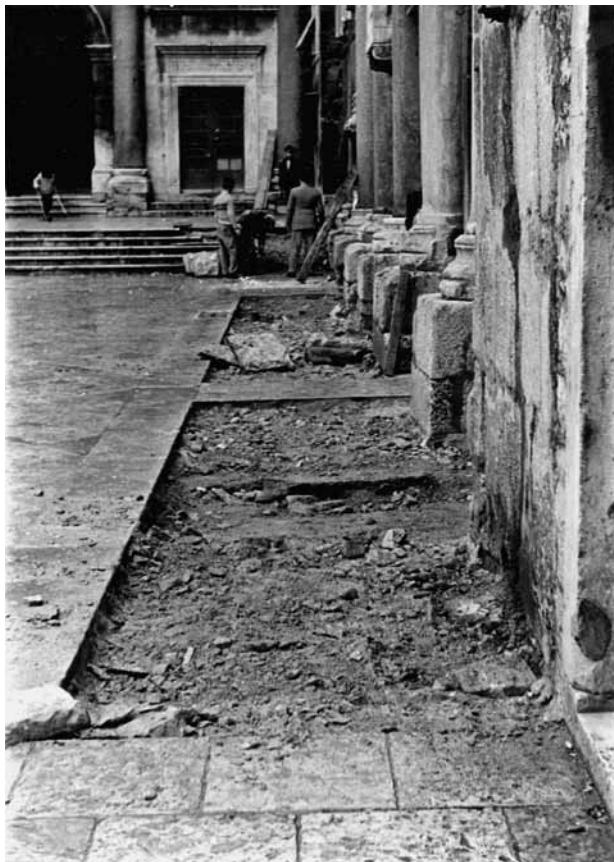
Apart from the working design, a special case study was also submitted to the National Committee and the Conservation Institute for Dalmatia, in which the issue of the Protyron chapels was considered and six solutions proposed (see appendix to this book).

By Act no. 385/1, December 19, 1959, the Conservation Institute for Dalmatia approved the Working design for the reconstruction of the Peristyle, “under condition that the Renaissance chapels remain until the decision of a special committee”.

The reconstruction required in the first place systematic excavation down to the level of the Roman pavement. This was an opportunity to carry out a more thorough archaeological investigation of all strata, even under the Roman floor level.

The order of excavation was determined by the requirements of site organization that had to take into consideration regular pedestrian traffic, as the Peristyle lies in the center of the historic core of Split.

Therefore, the first excavated segment was a 2 m wide strip along the western edge of the Peristyle (fig. 45, 46). After that, a wooden bridge was mounted above the excavated area in order to enable connection towards the Vestibule (fig. 47), and the excavations focused on the remaining part of the Peristyle, which was cordoned off for this purpose. These excavations were in principle carried out frontally from south to north, leaving along the very eastern edge a strip that was removed last (fig. 48). Systematic excavations reached the Roman pavement level (fig. 77, 78), and its bedding (fig. 83). However, the dense grid of the



Sl. 45. Početak iskopavanja na Peristilu. Skidanje pločnika uz zapadni rub
Fig. 45. Beginning of excavation on Peristyle. Removal of pavement along western edge.



Sl. 46. Iskopavanje područja uz zapadni rub Peristila
Fig. 46. Excavation along western edge of Peristyle



Sl. 47. Gradnja drvenog prolaza nad iskopanim područjem uz zapadni rub Peristila
Fig. 47. Construction of wooden passage above excavated area along western edge of Peristyle



Sl. 48. Početak sistematskog iskopavanja od juga prema sjeveru
Fig. 48. Beginning of systematic excavation from south toward north

loge (sl. 83). Međutim, gusta mreža jaraka za postavljanje predviđenih komunalnih instalacija omogućila je arheološki uvid i u slojeve ispod nivelete antičke podlage pločnika. Istovremeno, tu su iskopane duboke sonde u širini od oko 1 m, dvije poprečne u smjeru zapad-istok, kojima je cilj bio ispitivanje čitavog stratigrafskog pre-sjeka do zdravice (tabla VIII, XIV, XX, XXII) te jedna uz istočnu stranu s ciljem ispitivanja temelja stilobata kolonade.

Nakon istraživanja, odmah su započeti radovi izvedbe prema projektu uređenja Peristila i to: postava svih potrebnih instalacija, izrada drenaže i podlage pločnika, postava samog pločnika i obrubnih stepenica. Navedeni radovi završeni su u proljeće 1961. godine.

trenches for the planned utility installations enabled archaeological insight into the layers even under the Roman pavement bedding level. Simultaneously, deep trench were dug here, approx. 1 m wide, two transversal ones in the west-east direction, with the aim of studying the entire stratigraphic section to the bedrock (Plate VIII, XIV, XX, XXII), and one along the eastern side in order to study the foundation of the colonnade stylobate.

Excavations were immediately followed by construction works according to the Peristyle reconstruction project, namely: the laying of all necessary installations, drainage and pavement bedding, and the laying of the pavement and enclosing stairs. This work was completed in spring 1961.

B. ISTRAŽIVANJA DO RAZINE ANTIČKOG PLOČNIKA

1. Skidanje recentnog pločnika

Iskopavanje je započelo skidanjem pločnika koji se većim dijelom nalazio na koti oko +6.70, tj. sve do linije prvog južnog stupa istočne i zapadne kolonade. Južno od te linije, povišen za pet stepenica, pločnik Peristila imao je kotu +7.51. Na samoj liniji stupova Protirona još tri stepenice vodile su u Vestibul odnosno u kapelice sa strane na +8.24 (sl. 14). Pločnik se sastojao od fino obrađenih ploča pravokutnog oblika. Bio je položen u crvenici nad nabijenom zemljanim podlogom. Skinut je u čitavoj površini (sl. 49).

B. RESEARCH UP TO THE ROMAN PAVEMENT LEVEL

1. Removal of the recent pavement

Excavation began by removing the pavement that, in its greater part lay at elevation approx. +6.70, i.e. until the line of the first southern column of the eastern and western colonnade. South of that line, five steps higher, the pavement of the Peristyle was at level +7.51. On the very line of the Protyron columns, another three steps led to the Vestibule, i.e. lateral chapels at elevation +8.24, (fig. 14). The pavement consisted of finely carved rectangular slabs. It was placed in the red earth above the packed-earth bedding. It was entirely removed (fig. 49).



Sl. 49. Recentni pločnik skinut s većeg područja Peristila
Fig. 49. Recent pavement removed from greater part of Peristyle

2. Nasip i nalazi iznad antičkog pločnika

Između skinutog recentnog i antičkog pločnika, odnosno njegove podlage, nalazi se (na koti od +6.20 do +6.40) sloj nasipa prosječne debljine 40 cm u srednjem i sjevernom dijelu, a 120 cm u južnom dijelu (tj. ispod povišenog platoa pred Protironom).

2. Fill and finds above the Roman pavement

Between the removed recent and Roman pavement i.e. its bedding (at elevation +6.20 to +6.40) there is a layer of fill approximately 40 cm thick in the central and northern part, and 120 cm in the southern part (i.e. beneath the raised plateau in front of the Protyron).

Nasip se sastojao od zemlje, šuta te kamenja razne veličine (sl. 50). U tom sloju do razine antičkog poda naišlo se na:

a) Recentne komunalne instalacije (voda, plin) koje su bile usporedno postavljene uzduž čitavog Peristila, prosječno na koti od +6.30 do +6.40 (sl. 51).



Sl. 50. Nasip ispod skinutog recentnog pločnika
Fig. 50. Fill beneath removed recent pavement

The fill consisted of earth, building debris and rocks of different size (fig. 50). That layer up to the level of the Roman floor yielded:

a) Recent utility installations (water, gas) laid parallel along the entire Peristyle, on an average elevation +6.30 to +6.40 (fig. 51).



Sl. 51. Pronađene cijevi vode i plina
Fig. 51. Discovered water and gas pipes



Sl. 52. Iskopavanje južnog dijela.
Ogradni zidovi silaznog stepeništa iz austrijskog doba i dio srednjovjekovnog pločnika
Fig. 52. Excavations in southern part.
Enclosing walls of descending stairs from Austrian period and part of medieval pavement



Sl. 53. Glavni kanalizacijski kanal iz austrijskog doba
Fig. 53. Main sewage canal from Austrian period

b) Po uzdužnoj osi Peristila protezao se glavni kanalizacijski kanal iz austrijskog vremena (XIX. st., sl. 53 i 54). Njegov gornji presvođeni dio, građen iz priklesanog kamena, pronađen je već prilikom iskopavanja do antičke razine (tjeme svoda na koti +6.55), dok se, pak, donji dio nalazi ispod antičkog poda (dno na koti +5.00).

c) U južnom dijelu Peristila, ispod povišenog platoa pred Protironom, pronađena su dva zidana groba, jedan na jugoistočnoj, a drugi na jugozapadnoj strani. Oba groba položena su u smjeru sjever-jug (tabla XIII). Grobovi su zidani grubo priklesanim kamenom u obilnom mortu (širina zidova groba prosječno oko 50 cm), s tim da je obrađeno lice zida prema unutrašnjosti groba.

Istočni grob nalazio se djelomično na području porušenog antičkog lateralnog stepeništa (tabla XI), svega 0,5 m udaljen od ogradnog zida srednjeg stepeništa. Nalijegao je djelomično i na srednjovjekovni pločnik, a imao je sačuvanu samo istočnu i sjevernu stranu. Sačuvana dužina istočne stranice je 2 m, a sjeverne 0,6 m. Dno je na koti +6.50.

Zapadni se grob, također, nalazio uz ogradni zid srednjeg stepeništa, a svojim južnim dijelom nalijegao je na prvu stepenicu zapadnog lateralnog stepeništa (sl. 55 i 56). Pronađene su sačuvane sve tri njegove strane (dužina 3,70, a širina 0,70 m), dok je kao četvrta strana služila druga stepenica spomenutog stepeništa. Dno je na koti +6.45.

Oba groba bila su bez poklopnice i, prema tome, ispunjena nasipom. Pri dnu je, u oba groba, pronađeno mnoštvo ispremještanih i polo-



Sl. 54. Glavni kanalizacijski kanal iz austrijskog doba
Fig. 54. Main sewage canal from Austrian period

b) The main sewage canal from the Austrian period (19th century) extended along the longitudinal axis of the Peristyle (fig. 53, 54). Its upper vaulted part, built of roughly carved stone, had already been discovered during excavations up to the Roman level (top at elevation +6.55), the lower part, however, lies beneath the Roman floor (bottom at elevation + 5.0).

c) The southern part of the Peristyle beneath the raised plateau in front of the Protyron yielded two graves, one on the southeastern, the other on the southwestern side. Both graves lie in the north-south direction (Plate XIII). The graves are built of roughly carved stone with an abundance of mortar (average width of grave walls approx 50 cm), the façade on the inner side of the grave was treated.

The eastern grave stood partly on the place of the demolished Roman lateral stairs (Plate XI), only 0.5 m away from the enclosing wall of the central stairs. It partly rested on the medieval pavement too, and only its eastern and northern sides were preserved. The preserved length of the eastern side is 2 m, and of the northern 0.6 m. The bottom is at elevation + 6.50.

The western grave also stood by the enclosing wall of the central stairs, and with its southern part it rested on the first step of the western lateral stairs (fig. 55, 56). All three of its sides were preserved (length 3.70, and width 0.7 m), while the second step of the aforementioned stairs was its fourth side. The bottom is at elevation +6.45.

Both graves were found without a cover and were therefore filled with earth. At the bottom of both graves many displaced and broken human



Sl. 55. Grob u jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila
Fig. 55. Grave in southwestern part of Peristyle



Sl. 56. Grob u jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila
Fig. 56. Grave in southwestern part of Peristyle

mljenih ljudskih kostiju, koje su pripadale osobama različite dobi i spola. Dakle, po svemu sudeći, navedena dva groba predstavljaju u stvari depone za kosti, koje su pokupljene vjerojatno iz nekih obližnjih grobova (po crkvama i oko njih).

d) U južnom dijelu Peristila, u pravcu dvaju srednjih stupova Protirona, ispod recentnog pločnika nalazila se armiranobetonska ploča, postavljena 1929. godine prilikom zatvaranja središnjeg stepeništa, koje je od donjeg prostora

bones were found belonging to people of different sex and age. Therefore, it is obvious that these two graves were in fact depots for bones, probably gathered from some nearby graves (in and around churches).

d) In the southern part of the Peristyle, along the axis of the two central columns of the Protyron under the recent pavement, a reinforced-concrete slab was found, built in 1929 when the central stairway (which the Austrian government extended from the



Sl. 57. Srednjovjekovni pločnik u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila. Pogled odozgo
Fig. 57. Medieval pavement in southeastern part of Peristyle. View from above



Sl. 58. Srednjovjekovni pločnik u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila. Pogled prema sjeveru

Fig. 58. Medieval pavement in southeastern part of Peristyle. View to the north

Vestibula do Peristila bila provela austrijska uprava. Ispod armiranobetonske ploče izbili su na vidjelo ostaci ogradnih zidova austrijskog stepeništa, i to na koti +6.20. Budući da prostor među tim zidovima nije zatrpan nego samo pokriven armiranobetonskom pločom, razina nasipa na tom položaju bila je znatno ispod razine antičkog pločnika (sl. 52). Ogradni zid iz austrijskog vremena (širine 0,50–0,70 m) građen



Sl. 59. Dio srednjovjekovnog pločnika nad temeljem antičkih stepenica u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila

Fig. 59. Part of medieval pavement above the foundation of Roman stairs in southeastern part of Peristyle

lower level of the Vestibule to the Peristyle) was closed. Under the reinforced-concrete slabs appeared the remains of enclosing walls of the Austrian stairs, namely at elevation +6.20. Since the area between the walls was not filled up, and was only covered by a reinforced-concrete slab, the level of fill at this position was significantly lower than the level of the Roman pavement (fig. 52). The enclosing wall from the Austrian period (width 0.5-0.7m)



Sl. 60. Srednjovjekovni pločnik nad antičkim pločnikom u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila

Fig. 60. Medieval pavement above Roman one in southeastern part of Peristyle

je fino obrađenim klesancima pravokutnog oblika, postavljenim u pravilnim redovima.

e) U jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila, neposredno nad antičkim pločnikom, pronađen je na koti +6.75 pločnik napravljen od manjih nepravilnih ploča, među kojima ima i antičkih spolija. Ploče su vezane mortom i složene u nepravilnom rasporedu (sl. 58–60). Navedeni pločnik dopire do samog podnožja Protironskih stupova na južnoj strani, odnosno do stilobata kolonade na istočnoj strani, a proteže se 5 m prema sjeveru i 3 m prema zapadu (tabla XIII). Na sjevernoj strani prvih je nekoliko ploča izravno ležalo na antičkom pločniku (sl. 59).

Očito je, dakle, da se radi o pločniku koji je nastao nakon što su antičke stepenice bile porušene, a prije nego što se pred renesansnom kapelom sagradio plato. Pločnik, dakle, potječe iz srednjega vijeka.

f) Između recentnog i prvobitnog antičkog pločnika, odnosno njegove podloge, naišlo se na sljedeće arhitektonsko-skulpturalne, odnosno epigrafske ulomke:

Br. 1. Ulomak kamene ploče (sl. 61) nađen je u jugozapadnom dijelu neposredno pod recentnim pločnikom (visina 41 cm, debljina 10 cm). Na prednjoj strani, u vrlo plitkom reljefu, ostaci su dviju polukružnih arkada ispunjenih dvostrukom troprutastom pletenicom, karakterističnom za predromaničku plastiku. Na užoj desnoj strani je natpis

... I DMNE ...

Ulomak je nađen oblijepljen mortom.

Br. 2. Četiri ulomka kamene ploče (sl. 65) pronađena su u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila kao sastavni dio srednjovjekovnog pločnika. Ostaci natpisa pronađeni su na plohi koja je u pločniku bila na donjoj strani. Debljina ploča je 10 cm.

Dimenzije i natpisi na ulomcima su:

I 28 x 20 cm

II 18 x 16 cm

III 20 x 17 cm

IV 33 x 24 cm

was built of fine carved rectangular stone blocks, laid in regular courses.

e) In the southeastern part of the Peristyle, right above the Roman pavement, a pavement made of smaller irregular slabs (among them Roman spolia, was found at elevation + 6.75. The slabs were set in mortar forming an irregular pattern (fig. 58, 60). This pavement reaches the very foundation of the Protyron columns on the southern side, i.e. the colonnade stylobate on the eastern side, and extends 5 m north and 3 m west (Plate XIII). On the northern side, the first few slabs lay directly on the Roman pavement (fig. 59).

It is evident that the pavement was made after the Roman stairs had been demolished, and before the plateau was built in front of the Renaissance chapel. The pavement therefore dates from the Middle Ages.

f) Between the recent and original Roman pavement, i.e. its bedding, the following architectural, sculptural and epigraphic fragments were found:

No. 1. Fragment of a stone slab (fig. 61), found in the southwestern part, right under the recent pavement (height 41 cm, thickness 10 cm). On the front side, in a bas-relief, remains of two semicircular arches filled with a double interlace pattern, typical of the pre-Romanesque sculpture. The narrower, right side bore an inscription

The fragment was found covered with mortar.

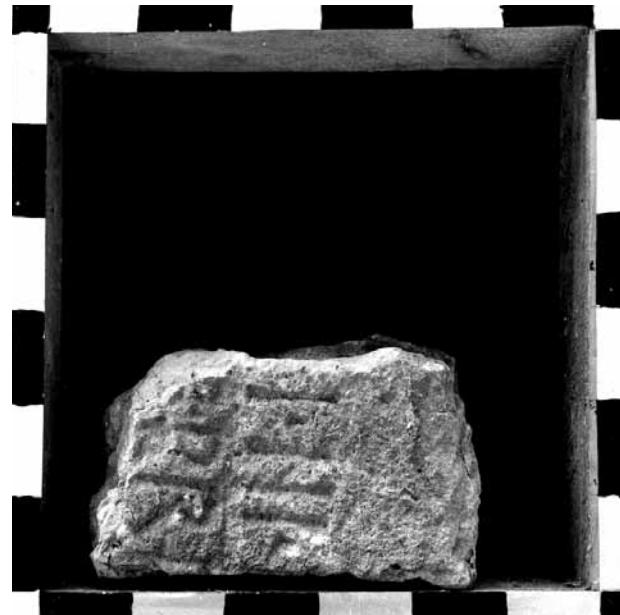
No. 2. Four fragments of the stone slab (fig. 65) were found in the southeastern part of the Peristyle as part of the medieval pavement. Remains of the inscription were found on a surface that, in the pavement, was on its reverse side. The slab is 10 cm thick.

The dimensions and the inscriptions on the fragments are as follows:

M
S SO
LEM
ST
S
IT
O /L/



Sl. 61. Ulomak br. 1 nađen u nasipu
u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila
*Fig. 61. Fragment no.1 found in the fill
in southeastern part of Peristyle*



Sl. 62. Ulomak br. 5 nađen u nasipu u jugoistočnom
dijelu Peristila
*Fig. 62. Fragment no.5 found in the fill in southeastern
part of Peristyle*



Sl. 63. Ulomak br. 3 upotrijebljen u srednjovjekovnom
pločniku u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila
*Fig. 63. Fragment no.3 used in medieval pavement in
southeastern part of Peristyle*

Radi se o antičkom natpisu vjerojatno sepulchrnalnog karaktera.

Br. 3. U istom je pločniku pronađen ulomak ploče (sl. 63) dužine 60 cm, visine 45 cm. Na ulomku je motiv „tabula ansata” pa je očito da je ploča pripadala prednjoj plohi antičkog sarkofaga.



Sl. 64. Ulomak br. 4 upotrijebljen u srednjovjekovnom
pločniku u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila
*Fig. 64. Fragment no.4 used in medieval pavement in
southeastern part of Peristyle*

This is most probably a Roman inscription of sepulchral character.

No. 3. The same pavement yielded a fragment of a slab (fig. 63) length 60 cm, height 45 cm. The fragment bears “tabula ansata” and it is therefore obvious that the slab belonged to the front side of a Roman sarcophagus.



Sl. 65. Ulomci opisani pod br. 2 upotrijebljeni u srednjovjekovnom pločniku u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila

Fig. 65. Fragments described under no.2 used in medieval pavement in southeastern part of Peristyle

Br. 4. U istom pločniku pronađen je ulomak (38 x 30 cm) s motivom šesterolisne rozete u polju anse (sl. 64), što dokazuje da je pripadala antičkom sarkofagu, sličnom onomu pod br. 3.

Br. 5. U jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila, južno od nalaza br. 2, 3 i 4, nađen je u nasipu ulomak (sl. 62) dužine 42 cm, debljine 12 cm s ostacima natpisa:

No. 4. The same pavement yielded a fragment (38 x 30 cm) with the motif of a hexafoil rosette in the field of ansa (fig. 64), proving that it belonged to a Roman sarcophagus similar to the one under 3.

No. 5. In the southeastern part of the Peristyle, somewhat further south of finds no. 2, 3, 4, the fill yielded a fragment (fig. 62) 42 cm long, 12 cm thick with remains of an inscription:

... I III ...

... PR ...

3. Južno stepenište

a) Zapadni lateralni krak

U jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila otkriveni su daljnji ostaci zapadnog lateralnog stepeništa, djelomično utvrđeni sondama iz 1956. godine. Tako je u čitavoj dužini otkrivena donja stepenica sastavljena od 4 komada. Na pojedinim komadima stepenica ustanovljena je njezina velika širina, koja iznosi i do 1 m. Ovom prilikom otkriven je, također u čitavoj dužini stepeništa, i kameni temelj na već utvrđenoj razini.

Ponovno je otkriven jugozapadni ugao, gdje su opet došli na vidjelo tragovi zapadnog stepenastog obruba Peristila, koji su još jednom fotografirani i snimljeni (sl. 67).



Sl. 66. Dio izvornog antičkog stepeništa
u jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila

Fig. 66. Part of original Roman stairs
in southwestern part of Peristyle

Ovim iskopavanjem, pored tri ranije pronađene stepenice, pronađeni su ostaci još jedne, tj. četvrte stepenice, koja se sastojala od dva komada (sl. 68 i 69). Po sredini stepeništa gazište je potpuno otučeno sve do tlocrtne linije pete stepenice. Drugi komad iste stepenice koji je ostao dalje prema istoku, predstavlja samo stražnji dio koji se nalazi iza tlocrtne linije šeste stepenice. Istočni rub ovog komada precizno slijedi liniju dviju donjih stepenica, koje su, prema ranijem zaključku, sezale do ogradnog zida. Oba komada fino su klesarski obrađena (jednako kao i tri donje stepenice), a imaju istu visinu od 22 cm.

Imamo li u vidu da su ostaci najviše (tj. osme) stepenice još od ranije bili poznati (sačuvani neposredno ispod baza stupova Protirona), onda proizlazi da je od ukupno osam stepenica, koliko je imalo čitavo stepenište, do danas sačuvano, u većim ili manjim ostacima, pet stepenica.

3. Southern stairs

a) Western lateral side

The southwestern part of the Peristyle yielded further remains of the western lateral staircase, partly determined by probes in 1956. Therefore, the lower step, made of 4 pieces, was found in its entire length. Certain pieces of the step revealed a very substantial width, up to 1 m. Here too was found a stone foundation on the already determined level, also for the entire length of the stairs.

The southwestern corner was once again discovered, yielding again traces of a western stair-like border of Peristyle. They were photographed and surveyed (fig. 67).

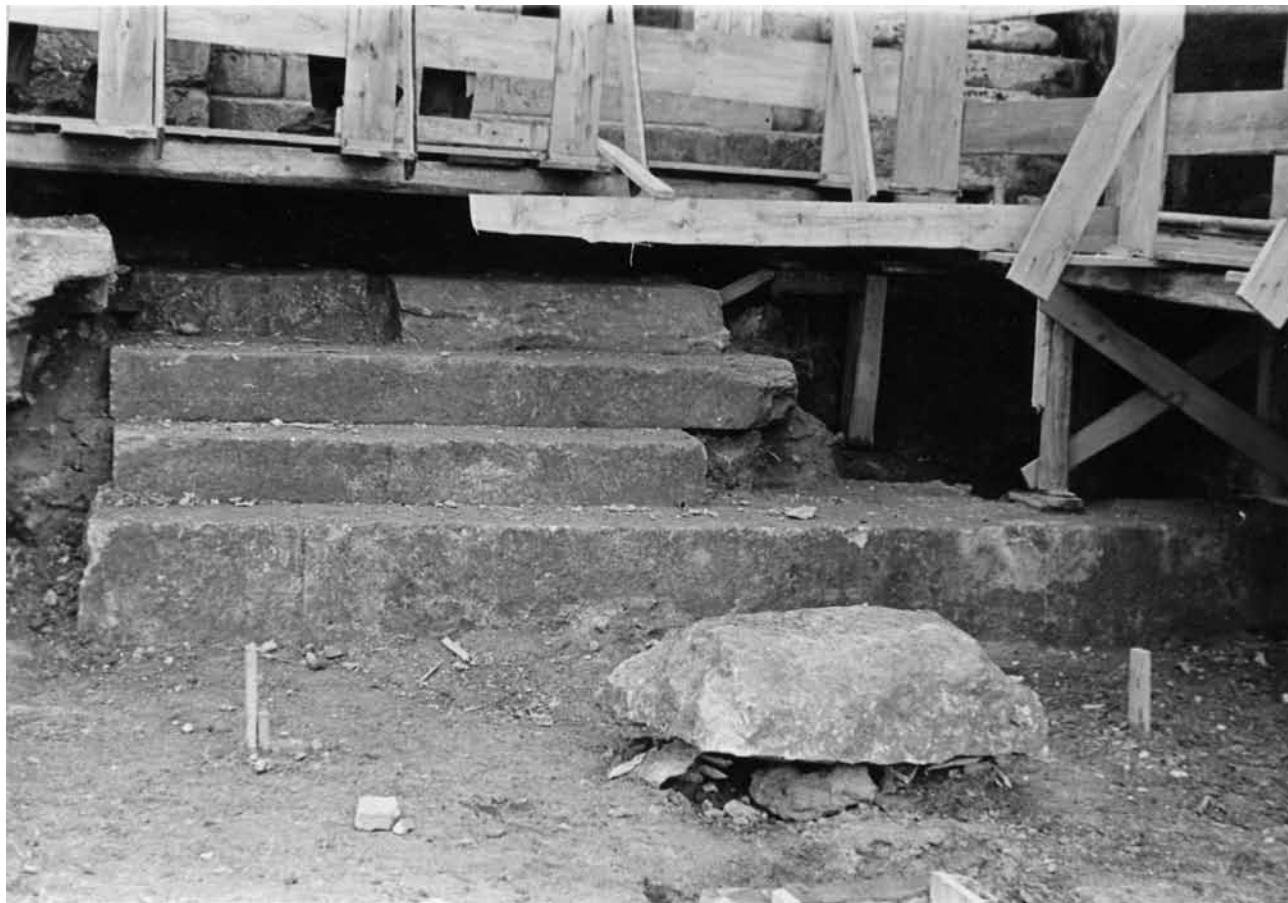


Sl. 67. Antičke stepenice u jugozapadnom uglu
s ostacima morta zapadnog stepeništa

Fig. 67. Roman stairs in southwestern corner
with remains of mortar from western stairs

Apart from the three previously discovered steps, these excavations yielded remains of another one, i.e. fourth step (fig. 68, 69) found in two pieces. In the middle of the stairs the tread was completely chipped until the frontline of the fifth step. The second part of the same step remaining further towards the east, represents only the rear part that stands behind the frontline of the sixth step. The eastern edge of this piece precisely follows the line of two lower steps that, according to the previous conclusion, reached as far as the enclosing wall. Both pieces are finely carved (similarly to the three lower steps), and of the same height, i.e. 22 cm.

Bearing in mind that the remains of the highest (eighth) step were earlier known (preserved, immediately beneath the bases of the Protyron columns), consequently, five of the eight steps, that the stairs consisted of, were preserved until the present in larger or smaller fragments.



Sl. 68. Ostaci izvornog antičkog stepeništa Peristila. Zapadni lateralni krak na južnoj strani
Fig. 68. Remains of original Roman stairs of Peristyle. Western lateral side on southern side



Sl. 69. Zapadni lateralni krak južnog stepeništa Peristila. Pogled prema zapadu
Fig. 69. Western lateral side of southern stairs of Peristyle. View to the west

b) Istočni lateralni krak

Kada je u potpunosti otkopano područje istočnog lateralnog kraka, ustanovljeno je da su stepenice u tom dijelu potpuno uklonjene, a pronađen je samo njihov temelj (sl. 70). Nad temeljnim zidom bio je u mortu kameni nabačaj. Nad samim rubom temelja naliježu dvije ploče srednjovjekovnog pločnika (sl. 59). Neposredno pod bazom prvog istočnog stupa Protirona nalazi se *in situ* dio zadnje, tj. osme stepenice, koja se obradom i visinom potpuno poklapa sa stepenicama u zapadnom lateralnom kraku.

Iskopavanjem je otkrivena i sjeverna strana temelja Protirona, koja se sastoji od kamenih gromada spojenih mortom (sl. 71).

Iz snimka zatečenog stanja (tabla VIII i X) vidi se da sjeverni rub temelja istočnog stepeništa nije točno u pravcu ruba temelja zapadnog stepeništa. Do otklona od navedenog pravca došlo je uslijed postupne gradnje trodijelnog stepeništa, od kojeg središnji silazni krak prekida lateralne krakove.



Sl. 70. Temelj istočnog lateralnog stepeništa na južnoj strani Peristila

Fig. 70. Foundation of eastern lateral stairs on southern side of Peristyle

c) Srednji dio

Rušenjem ogradnog zida silaznog stepeništa iz XIX. stoljeća, stvorila se mogućnost da se u cijelosti ispita sjeverno lice svoda antičkog stepeništa ispod Protirona.

Ustanovilo se da je taj svod završavao obrađenim licem od kojega se na izvornom mjestu sačuvalo pet komada obrađenog kamena (svi položeni u istoj ravnini) dok su ostali kameni

b) Eastern lateral side

When the area of the eastern side was entirely excavated, it was determined that the steps in this area had been completely removed and only their foundation was found (fig. 70). Above the foundation wall there was stone rubble in the mortar. Two slabs of the medieval pavement rest above the very edge of the foundation (fig. 59). Immediately under the base of the first eastern column of the Protiron is an *in situ* part of the last, i.e. eighth step that, by its surface treatment and height, entirely corresponds to the steps on the western lateral side.

Excavations also yielded the northern side of the Protiron foundation, consisting of stone blocks set in mortar (fig. 71).

The survey of the actual situation (Plate VIII, X) reveals that the northern edge of the foundation of the eastern stairs is not exactly in the direction of the edge of the foundation of the western stairs. The deviation of the aforementioned direction was caused by gradual construction of the three-part stairs whose central descending part discontinues the lateral parts.



Sl. 71. Temelj istočnog lateralnog stepeništa na južnoj strani Peristila

Fig. 71. Foundation of the eastern lateral stairs on southern side of Peristyle

c) Central part

Demolishing the enclosing wall of the descending stairs from the 19th century made it possible to study in its entirety the northern facade of the vault of the Roman stairs beneath the Protiron.

It was determined that this vault ended with a finished facade, of which 5 pieces of treated stone remained on their original site, all in the same plane, while the other stones were chipped (fig. 72). The



Sl. 72. Svod nad središnjim silaznim stepeništem na južnoj strani Peristila
Fig. 72. Vault above central descending stairs on southern side of Peristyle



Sl. 73. Dio svoda centralnog stepeništa i podloga istočnog lateralnog stepeništa na južnoj strani Peristila
Fig. 73. Part of vault above central stairs and bedding of eastern lateral stairs on southern side of Peristyle



Sl. 74. Zapadna strana svoda silaznog stepeništa i dio zapadnog lateralnog stepeništa na južnoj strani
Fig. 74. Western side of vault of descending stairs and part of western lateral stairs on southern side

otučeni (sl. 72). Svod se ne nalazi u liniji stupova Protirona, nego je za 48 cm izvučen prema sjeveru, što upućuje na to da je u navedenoj širini pred srednjim interkolumnijem bio podij (tabla VIII, XXIV).

Otkrivanjem spomenutog luka u čitavoj širini pokazali su se s obiju strana tragovi ogradnog zida debljine 60 cm, čime je potvrđen zaključak, izведен na temelju sondažnih istraživanja 1956. godine (sl. 74, tabla XV).

4. Istočni rub Peristila

Uz stilobat istočne kolonade Peristila ustanovljeni su sljedeći nalazi (tabla XX):

a) Uz sami jugoistočni ugao, u prezidanom zidu ante, ustanovljeni su ostaci praga i dovratnika nekih vrata (sl. 71) koja su dopirala sve do krajnjeg istočnog stupa Protirona. Prag, širine 1,20 m, nalazi se na koti +6.83 tj. na razini srednjovjekovnog pločnika. Sa sjeverne strane praga ostaje dio dovratnika visine 70 cm, a sa južne strane visine 155 cm.



Sl. 75. Kamena izbočina koju je prvobitno pokrivaо obrub od tri stepenice na istočnoj strani Peristila
Fig. 75. Stone buckling originally covered by three bordering steps on eastern side of Peristyle

vault is not aligned with the Protyron columns, but is shifted 48 cm towards the north, which indicates that some podium existed in the aforementioned width in front of the central intercolumniation (Plate VIII, XXIV).

Having discovered the aforementioned arch in its entire length, both sides yielded traces of the boundary wall 60 cm thick, reinforcing the conclusion reached by sounding in 1956 (fig. 74, Plate XV).

4. Eastern edge of the Peristyle

The following finds were determined by the stylobate of the eastern Peristyle colonnade (Plate XX).

a) By the very southeastern corner, in the rebuilt wall of the *antae*, remains of a threshold and door-jamb were found (fig. 71), reaching as far as the easternmost column of the Protyron. The threshold, 1.20 m wide, lies at elevation + 6.83, i.e. at the level of the medieval pavement. On the northern side of the threshold remains part of the jamb 70 cm high and 155 cm high on the southern side.



Sl. 76. Prag ulaza u temenos Mauzoleja
Fig. 76. Entrance threshold of Mausoleum temenos

Ovaj nalaz dokazuje postojanje srednjovjekovnog ulaza u kuću ili u neki drugi prostor u jugozapadnom dijelu temenosa Mauzoleja. Činjenica da je na tom mjestu srušeno antičko stepenište i postavljen srednjovjekovni pločnik svakako je u vezi s navedenim vratima.

b) Između ante i prvog stupa sačuvan je u cijelosti stilobat kolonade, zahvaljujući tome što je u renesansno-baroknom vremenu bio zaklonjen platoom koji je sagrađen pred kapelicama. Nad njim je, vjerojatno u isto vrijeme, sagrađen ogradni zid platoa na kojem je postavljena sfinga. Stilobat širine 114 cm, a visine 46 cm sastoji se od 4 fino klesana bloka. Onaj najsjeverniji dopire do polovice baze stupa, a najjužniji dužine 190 cm zadire ispod ante za 143 cm.

c) Ispod stilobata proteže se temeljni zid, iste širine, zidan od priklesanog kamena, iz kojega na mjestu prvog stupa iz kamenog bloka strši nepravilno oblikovana izbočina (sl. 75). Njena funkcija za sada nije razjašnjena, ali se zna da u izvornom izgledu nije bila vidljiva jer ju je zaklanjalo obrubno stubište od tri stepenice istočne strane Peristila.

d) U rasponu trećeg interkolumnija, ispod četiri stepenice kojima se penjalo u katedralu, na razini +6.83, pronađen je izvorni prag vrata temenosa mauzoleja u cijeloj širini stilobata kolonade. Njegov prednji dio u širini od 18 cm bio je vidljiv i prije početka istraživanja, a popločanje Peristila bilo je 6 cm niže od njega. Na gornjoj površini praga, koji je već ranije istražio i objavio Georg Niemann, vide se dvije okrugle rupe za osovinu vrata i dvije četvrtaste za zasune. Uz bočne rubove vide se zasjeci u koje su bili položeni kameni dovratnici. Žljebovi za odvodnju vode izvedeni su naknadno (sl. 76).

5. Zapadni rub Peristila

U prvom interkolumniju zapadne kolonade također je pronađen stilobat koji se, za razliku od istočne strane, sastoji od dva reda fino klesanih blokova. Dok je donji red, koji se sastoji od tri bloka, u potpunosti sačuvan, gornji je sačuvan samo ispod ante i baze prvog stupa (sl. 82). Drugih značajnijih nalaza na zapadnoj strani Peristila nije bilo.

This find proves the existence of a medieval entrance to the house or some other area in the south-western part of the Mausoleum temenos. The fact that the Roman stairs were demolished on this site, and a medieval pavement laid, is definitely associated with the aforementioned door.

b) Between the *anta* and the first column stands a colonnade stylobate completely preserved owing to the fact that in the Renaissance-baroque period it was covered by a plateau built in front of the chapels. Above it, probably at the same time, an enclosing wall of the plateau was built onto which a sphinx was placed. The stylobate 114 cm wide, 46 cm high consists of 4 finely carved blocks. The northernmost one reaches half the column base, while the southernmost, 190 cm long, goes 143 cm under the *anta*.

c) Beneath the stylobate stretches the foundation wall, equally wide, built of roughly carved stone, out of which an irregular-shape buckling protrudes on the site of the first column (fig. 75). Its function has not been explained yet, but it is known, however, that it was not visible in its original appearance because it was covered by boundary stairs consisting of three steps.

d) In the span of the third intercolumniation, beneath the four steps that led to the Cathedral, at an elevation of +6.83, the original threshold of the mausoleum temenos was found in the entire width of the colonnade stylobate. Its 18 cm wide front part was visible even before excavation and the pavement of the Peristyle was 6 cm lower than it. The upper surface of the threshold, earlier studied by Georg Niemann, shows two round holes for the door axis and two square ones for the latches. Along the lateral edges, we can see grooves where stone doorjambs were placed. The gutters for water drainage were made afterwards. (fig. 76).

5. Western edge of the Peristyle

The first intercolumniation of the western colonnade also yielded a stylobate that, unlike the eastern side, consists of two rows of finely carved blocks. While the lower row that consists of three blocks is entirely preserved, the upper one is preserved only under the *anta* and the first column base (fig. 82). Other than this, the western part of the Peristyle yielded no greater finds.

C. ANTIČKI PLOČNIK I PODLOGA

1. Pločnik

Antičke ploče pronađene su na tri mesta (tabla IX): u jugoistočnom dijelu *in situ*, a u ju-
gozapadnom i zapadnom dijelu nađene su ploče
prvobitnog pločnika, približno na izvornoj visi-
ni, ali na zemljanoj podlozi pa ne možemo sma-
trati da je ondje pločnik *in situ*.

a) Pločnik u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila

Na području između stilobata istočne antič-
ke kolonade i ogradnog zida silaznog stepeni-
šta, približno u dužini od ante do prvog stupa,
ostao je *in situ* dio originalnog pločnika Peristila
(sl. 77 i 78). Istočne su ploče tog pločnika na
koti +6.51, a zapadne na koti +6.62, što znači da
pločnik ima znatni pad od sredine prema isto-
ku. Isto tako, ustanovljen je pad od sjevera pre-
ma jugu (naime, sjeverni je dio na koti +6.52,
a južni na +6.44). Pločnik se sastoji od većih
kamenih ploča pravilnog pravokutnog oblika,
klesarski dobro obrađenih, ali znatno istrošenih.
Ploče su učvršćene u antičkoj podlozi od morta.
Prosječna debljina ploča je 20 cm.



Sl. 77. Izvorni antički pločnik u jugoistočnom dijelu. Pogled odozgo
Fig. 77. Original Roman pavement in southeastern part. View from above

C. ROMAN PAVEMENT AND BEDDING

1. Pavement

Roman slabs were discovered at three locations
(Plate IX): in the southeastern part *in situ*, and in the
southwestern and western part, slabs of the original
pavement were found approximately at the original
height, but on the earth bedding itself, so we must re-
ject the hypothesis that the pavement was there *in situ*.

a) Pavement in the southeastern part of the Peristyle

Between the stylobate of the eastern Roman
colonnade and the enclosing wall of the descend-
ing stairs, and approximately in the length from the
anta to the first column, part of the Peristyle original
pavement was found *in situ* (fig. 77, 78). The east-
ern slabs of this pavement are at elevation +6.51,
and the western at elevation +6.62, which means
that the pavement has a significant slope from the
center towards the east. A slope from the north to
the south was determined as well (the northern part
is at elevation +6.52, and the southern at +6.44). The
pavement consists of larger stone slabs of rectangu-
lar shape, finely dressed but significantly worn-out.
The slabs are set in the Roman mortar bedding. The
average thickness of the slabs is 20 cm.



Sl. 78. Dio izvornog antičkog pločnika u jugoistočnom dijelu Peristila
Fig. 78. Part of original Roman pavement in southeastern part of Peristyle



Sl. 79. Ploče u jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila
Fig. 79. Slabs in southwestern part of Peristyle

b) Ploče u jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila

Istočno od prvog južnog stupa zapadne kolonade, na udaljenosti od 1,5 m, pronađeno je nekoliko antičkih ploča pločnika Peristila, iste obrade kao i one u jugoistočnom dijelu (sl. 79 i 80). Ove ploče, međutim, nisu učvršćene u podlozi, već je ispod njih obična zemlja pa se može zaključiti da su, doduše ranije, pripadale izvornom pločniku, ali da su kasnije postavljene na istu razinu, tj. na kotu +6.38, s tim što je prethodno izvorna podloga na tom mjestu bila prekopana i uništена. Na pločama je uklesan žlijeb za vodu (rigol, sl. 79). Budući da taj rigol dopire upravo do linije na kojoj su počinjale stepenice novovjekovnog steperišta (zapravo, rigol na tom mjestu ima ugao), a imajući u vidu spomenutu okolnost da pločnik nije *in situ*, dolazi se do zaključka da su prilikom postave novog steperišta u renesansno-baroknoj fazi korištene ploče iz izvornog pločnika i postavljene nekoliko metara prema sjeveru, dok je ostali dio pločnika bio još manje-više na izvornoj razini.

c) Ploče u zapadnom dijelu Peristila

Uz samu zapadnu stranu Peristila, oko 1 m daleko od stilobata kolonade, sjeverno od prije spomenutih ploča, nađene su još dvije ploče iste obrade kao i one opisane pod a) i b), na istoj razini (+6.38), također položene u zemlji (sl. 81). Radi se, dakle, o pločama izvornog pločnika koje su i u ovom slučaju pomaknute i postavljene u nekom drugom, vjerojatno renesansno-baroknom, razdoblju.

b) Slabs in the southwestern part of the Peristyle

At 1.5 m east of the first southern column of the western colonnade, several Roman slabs of the Peristyle pavement were found, dressed in the same way as those in the southeastern part (fig. 79, 80). These slabs, however, are not set in the bedding; beneath them is plain earth, so it can be concluded that they previously belonged to the original pavement, but afterwards were placed on the same level, i.e. at elevation +6.38, whereas the original bedding, at this location, was dug up and destroyed. The slabs have a carved gutter (fig. 79). As this gutter reaches the very line where the steps of the modern stairs began, (in fact the gutter has a corner at this spot), and bearing in mind the aforementioned circumstance that the pavement is not *in situ*, we arrive to a conclusion that when the new stairs were built in the Renaissance and baroque phase, slabs from the original pavement were used and laid several meters to the north, while the remaining pavement was still more or less at the original level.

c) Slabs in the western part of the Peristyle

Along the very western side of the Peristyle, about 1 m from the colonnade stylobate, northern from the aforementioned slabs, two more slabs were found with the same surface treatment as those under a) and b), at the same elevation (+6.38), also set in the earth (fig. 81). These are the slabs from the original pavement that were, in this case too, displaced to another period, probably Renaissance and baroque.

2. Podloga pločnika

Kako su iskopavanja pokazala, antički pločnik ležao je ukrućen u svojoj podlozi (sl. 83–85), koja je bila sastavljena od vapna, pijeska i mještinično tučene opeke, u debljini koja je varirala od 15 do 30 cm. Podloga je bila postavljena preko čitavog Peristila, ali je tijekom vremena bila na više mjesta prekopavana i uništavana, najviše prilikom postavljanja komunalnih instalacija u novije vrijeme. Na tabli XII dobiva se jasna slika očuvanosti podloge, kojoj je površina bila prosječno na koti +6.20 (izvjesni pad uočen je i od sredine prema rubovima).

Najvažniji arheološki podatak koji je pružilo istraživanje antičke podlove pločnika sastoji se u konstataciji da se ta podloga na sjevernoj strani Peristila s kote +6.28 naglo penje na kote +6.53. Prijelaz se nalazi upravo na mjestu granice između Peristila i križišta antičkih ulica (sl. 85), što predstavlja siguran dokaz da se obrubni element Peristila nalazio upravo na tom položaju, kako je već ranije bilo izneseno (tabla XXII).



Sl. 80. Ploče u jugozapadnom dijelu Peristila
Fig. 80. Slabs in southwestern part of Peristyle

2. Pavement bedding

As the excavations revealed, the Roman pavement was laid firm in its bedding (fig. 83–85) made of lime, sand and partly of crushed brick, varying in thickness from 15 to 30 cm. The bedding was placed across the entire Peristyle, but in the course of time it was dug up and destroyed at several places, mostly during the installation of the recent utilities. Plate XII clearly shows the state of preservation of the bedding, whose surface was at an average elevation of +6.20 (a certain slope was also noticed from the center towards the ends).

The most important archaeological fact yielded by the Roman pavement bedding, lies in the fact that, on the northern side of the Peristyle, at elevation +6.28 this bedding suddenly rises to elevation +6.53. That alteration of the floor level lies exactly at the boundary between the Peristyle and the street crossing pavement (fig. 85), which represents certain proof that the border element of the Peristyle was exactly at that place, as previously stated (Plate XXII).



Sl. 81. Ploče uz zapadni rub Peristila
Fig. 81. Slabs along western edge of Peristyle



Sl. 82. Temelj kolonade na zapadnoj strani Peristila
Fig. 82. Colonnade foundation on western side of Peristyle



Sl. 83. Podloga izvornog antičkog pločnika
Fig. 83. Bedding of original Roman pavement



Sl. 84. Podloga izvornog antičkog pločnika
Fig. 84. Bedding of original Roman pavement



Sl. 85. Podloga izvornog antičkog pločnika na sjevernom rubu Peristila
Fig. 85. Bedding of original Roman pavement in northern edge of Peristyle

D. ISKOPAVANJA ISPOD ANTIČKE PODLOGE PLOČNIKA

1. Temelj kolonada

Ispod razine antičkog pločnika na istočnoj i zapadnoj strani (sl. 82) ustanovljeni su temelji kolonada Peristila, od kojih je onaj istočni jednom uzdužnom sondom istražen sve do dna (na koti +4.10, tabla XX, sl. 90).

Na zapadnoj i istočnoj strani temelji izlaze iz linije stilobata za prosječno 85 cm. Zidani su manjim priklesanim kamenom u redovima, koji pokazuju tendenciju k pravilnošću (sl. 91). Ti su temelji imali pri dnu još jedno proširenje (na koti +4.35), istaknuto za 30 cm. Takav prošireni dio temelja izravno leži na laporastoj zdravici (tupini).

2. Zidovi i kanali južnog dijela

S vanjske strane obaju ogradnih zidova središnjeg stepeništa iz austrijskog doba pronađeni su temelji i ostaci dvaju usporednih zidova, također u pravcu sjever-jug (tabla X). Gornja je strana na koti +4.65. Na udaljenosti od oko 7 m od linije Protirona zidovi su poprečno vezani jednim zidom na istoj razini.

D. EXCAVATIONS BENEATH THE ROMAN PAVEMENT BEDDING

1. Colonnade foundation

Beneath the level of the Roman pavement, on the eastern and western side (fig. 82) we discovered the foundations of the Peristyle colonnade, of which the eastern one was excavated by a longitudinal trench down to the bottom (elevation +4.10, Plate XX, fig. 90).

The foundations project from the line of the stylobate for an average of 85 cm on the western and eastern side. They were built of smaller, roughly carved stone in courses, revealing a tendency towards regularity (fig 91). These foundations had another widening at the bottom (at elevation +4.35), projecting by 30 cm. This widened part of the foundations rests directly on the marl bedrock.

2. Walls and canals of the southern part

On the exterior side of both enclosing walls of the central stairs from the Austrian period the foundations and remains of two parallel walls were found, also in the north-south direction (Plate X). The upper side is at elevation +4.65. At approximately 7 m from the line of the Protyron, the walls are transversally connected by a wall at the same level.



Sl. 86. Antički zid ispod izvorne razine poda Peristila. Detalj
Fig. 86. Roman wall beneath original Peristyle floor level. Detail



Sl. 87. Antički zid ispod izvorne razine poda Peristila. Istočni dio
*Fig. 87. Roman wall beneath original Peristyle floor level.
Eastern part*

Po načinu gradnje (karakteristični antički mort) i po položaju u odnosu na razinu pločnika, očito je da se radi o temeljnoj konstrukciji, koja je nastala prije konačne izgradnje antičkog Peristila. Budući da se navedeni temelji nalaze

By the type of construction (characteristic Roman mortar) and the position relative to the pavement level, it is obvious that this foundation was made before the final completion of the Roman Peristyle. Since the aforementioned foundations lie in



Sl. 88. Antički zid ispod izvorne razine Peristila
Fig. 88. Roman wall beneath original Peristyle level

u produženju antičkog silaznog stepeništa, i to u nešto širem rasponu, može se zaključiti da su zidovi nastali kao pomoćna konstrukcija rampe za dovoz građe s mora dok još silazno stepenište nije bilo gotovo.

U južnom dijelu Peristila pronađen je antički kanal, koji dolazi s istočne strane (iz temenos-a Mauzoleja), ulazi pod Peristil ispod prvog južnog stupa istočne kolonade, nastavlja u smjeru zapada za oko 4 m, skreće pod pravim kutom prema jugu i u tom se smjeru pruža još 3 m, zatim opet skreće prema zapadu i prolazi blizu samog ruba antičkih stepenica, da bi 1,5 m od zapadnog ruba Peristila opet okrenuo na jug. Između prvog i drugog loma kanala nalazi se izvorno antičko revizjsko okno, a na trećem lomu nalazi se veliko sabirno okno za čitavu površinu Peristila. Upravo je nad tim oknom pločnik Peristila imao najnižu kotu.

Širina kanala prosječno iznosi 40 cm. Dno je na koti +4.31, s tim što kanal ima blagi pad prema jugu odnosno prema zapadu. Strane su izrađene od klesanih ploča i blokova (sl. 96). Kanal je uništen na traktu pred antičkim središnjim stepeništem i to prilikom izgradnje austrijskog stepeništa. Međutim, u tom je prostoru nađen kanal iz austrijskog doba, koji u blagom luku vodi prema jugu, a predstavlja nastavak već spomenutog kanala iz austrijskog doba, koji otprilike po sredini prolazi uzduž čitavog Peristila (tabla XIII).

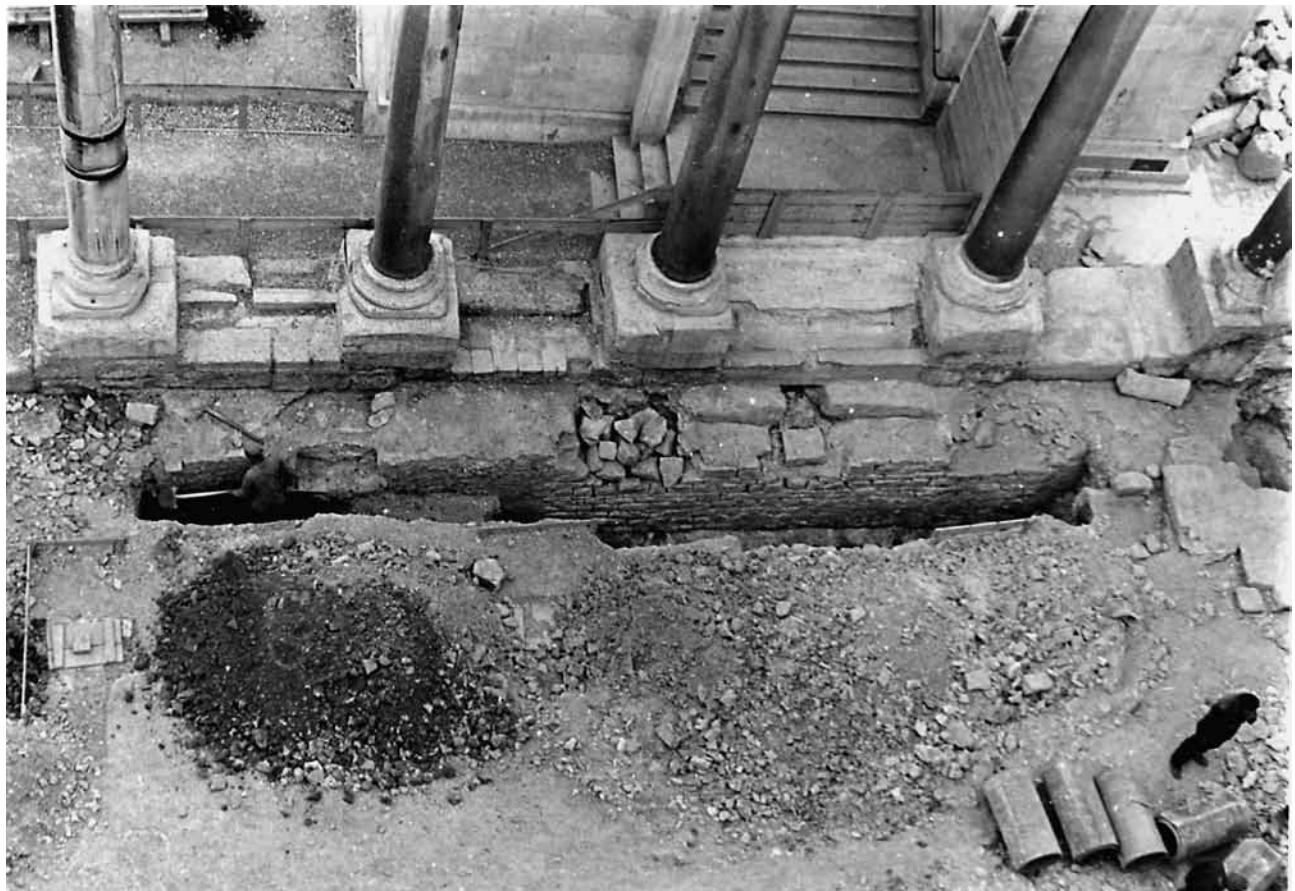


Sl. 89. Antički zid ispod izvorne razine Peristila
Fig. 89. Roman wall beneath original Peristyle level

the extension of the descending Roman stairs, and in a somewhat wider span, we may conclude that the walls were built when the descending stairs had not yet been finished, serving rather as an auxiliary construction ramp for the transportation of building materials from the seaside.

The southern part of the Peristyle yielded a Roman canal coming from the eastern side (from the Mausoleum temenos), that enters under the Peristyle beneath the first southern column of the eastern colonnade, continues west for about 4 m, turns at a right angle to the south, continuing further 3 m, turning again towards the West, passing close to the very edge of the Roman stairs, and turning south again 1.5 m from the Peristyle western edge. Between the first and second turn of the canal is the original Roman inspection pit, and on the third turn is the large gutter shaft for the entire Peristyle. Exactly at this position the Peristyle pavement had its lowest level.

The average width of the canal is 40 cm. The bottom is at elevation +4.31 but the canal gently slopes towards the south, i.e. to the west. The sides are made of carved slabs and blocks (fig. 96). The canal was demolished in the front part of the Roman central stairs when the Austrian stairs were built. However, a canal from the Austrian period was found here, which, in a gentle arch, leads southward and presents a continuation of the above-mentioned canal from the Austrian period, which passes approximately in the central longitudinal part along the entire Peristyle (Plate XIII).



Sl. 90. Temelji kolonade na istočnoj strani Peristila
Fig. 90. Colonnade foundation on eastern side of Peristyle



Sl. 91. Dio temelja istočne kolonade Peristila
Fig. 91. Part of foundation of Peristyle eastern colonnade

3. Zidovi u srednjem i sjevernom dijelu (tabla X)

Kopanjem sonde uz temelje stilobata istočne kolonade Peristila, na oko 4 m od sjevernog ruba Peristila, naišlo se na ostatke jednog zida, koji se pruža u smjeru istok-zapad (sl. 87). Gornja površina zida ustanovljena je na koti +6.15, a dno na +5.07. Na istočnoj strani zid je prekinut, dok se njegova tanka podloga od morta i daje nastavlja prema istoku, gdje se prekida pred samim temeljem kolonade. Pružajući se oko 3 m u smjeru zapada, zid je prekinut izgradnjom kanala iz austrijskog doba (tabla X), ali je zapadno od kanala pronađen nastavak zida u istom pravcu. Tu je ustanovljen i pravi završetak zida tj. njegov organski spoj sa zidom položenim u smjeru sjever-jug (sl. 88). Taj drugi zid pronađen je isprekidan u dužini od približno 4 m oko samog spomenutog spoja te dalje prema jugu u istom pravcu, u potezu dužine od oko 5 m (sl. 89). Najniža točka zida je na koti +4.66, a sačuvan je u visini od 90 cm.

Zidovi su građeni priklesanim lomljencima na oba lica (sl. 86), a u sredini manjim lomljencima. U mortu ima komada tučene opeke kao i na ostalim zgradama Dioklecijanove palače.

Ostaci zidova odviše su fragmentalni da bi se o samoj građevini koju oni formiraju mogao steći određeni zaključak. S obzirom na visinske odnose jasno je da se radi o gradnji koja nije bila vidljiva u konačnom izgledu Peristila Dioklecijanove palače, jer se pločnik Peristila nalazio iznad zida, kako to dokazuje pronađeni debeli sloj podlage pločnika upravo povrh zida. Ostaje, međutim, otvoreno pitanje oblika i funkcije zidova, ali bi se, sudeći po njihovom pružanju, moglo pretpostaviti da se objekt sastojao barem od dvije prostorije četverokutnog tlocrta i da je, čini se, svojom istočnom stranom prelazio granicu Peristila. Ukoliko se radi o građevini sagradenoj u doba izgradnje Dioklecijanove palače, onda je to mogao biti objekt za potrebe gradilišta, sazidan na nižoj razini i uništen, odnosno prekriven, nakon dovršene gradnje.¹³

3. Walls in the central and northern part (Plate X)

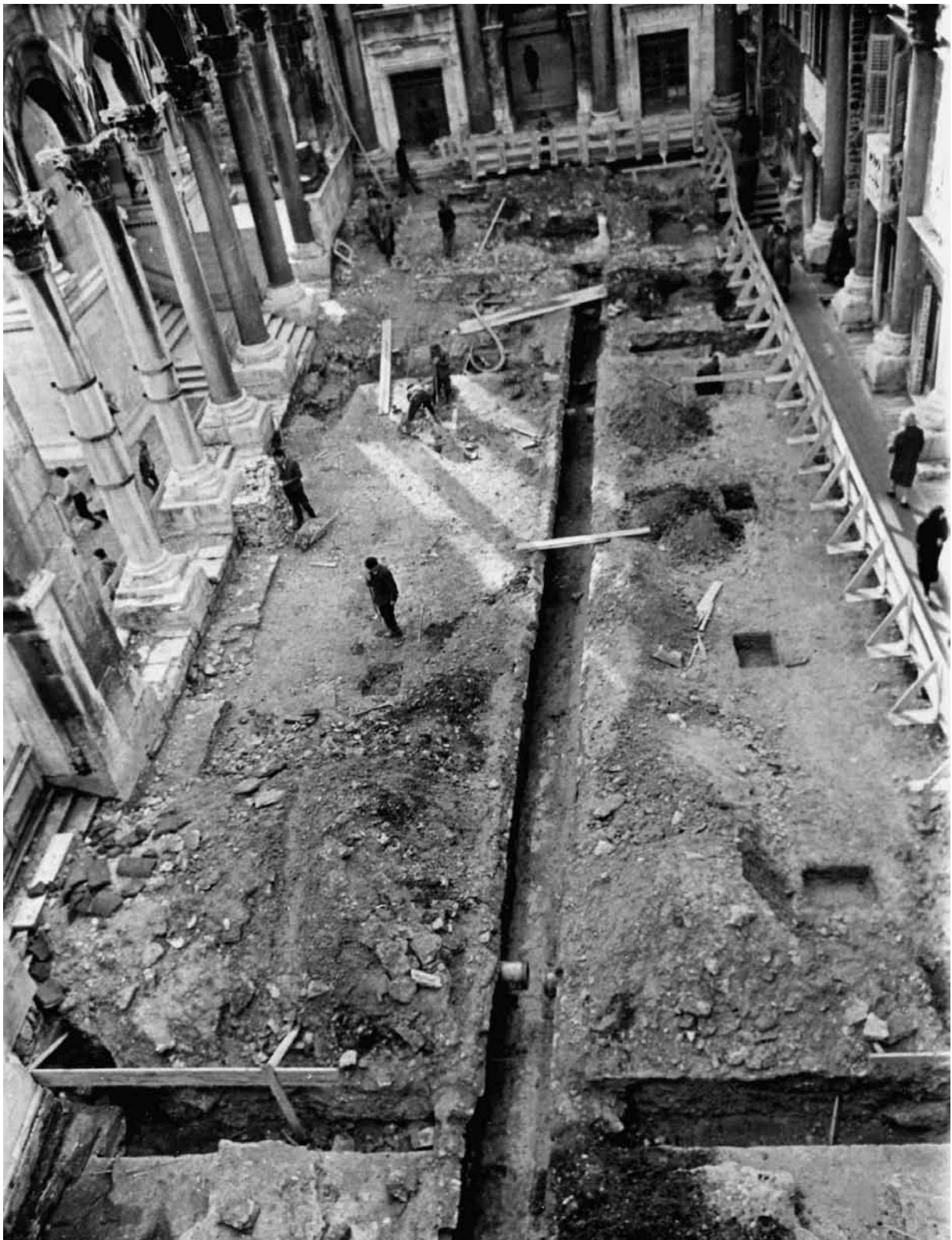
Digging a trench along the foundations of the stylobate of the Peristyle eastern colonnade, at approximately 4 m of the northern edge of the Peristyle we found remains of a wall, stretching in the east-west direction (fig. 87). The upper surface of the wall was determined at elevation +6.15 and the bottom at +5.07. The wall was discontinued at the eastern side, while its thin bedding of mortar continues towards the east, disappearing at the very front of the colonnade foundation. Extending approximately 3 m west, the wall was interrupted by the construction of a canal from the Austrian period (Plate X), but west of the canal, its extension was found in the same direction. This is where the real ending of the wall was determined i.e. its organic junction with the wall, stretching in the north-south direction (fig. 88). This other wall was found in segments at a length of approximately 4 m around the aforementioned corner, and further towards the south in the length of about 5 m (fig. 89). The lowest part of the wall is at elevation +4.66, and is preserved up to 90 cm high.

The walls are built of roughly carved stone on both sides (fig. 86), and of smaller stone rubble in the middle. The mortar contains pieces of crushed brick as well as in other buildings of Diocletian's Palace.

The remains of the walls were so fragmentary not allowing a certain conclusion about the building they belonged to. As regards altitudinal relations, it is clear that construction was not visible in the final appearance of the Peristyle of Diocletian's Palace because the Peristyle pavement lay above the walls as demonstrated by the thick layer of pavement bedding discovered just above the wall. However, the issue of shape and functions still remains unsolved, but, judging by the layout of the walls, it may be supposed that the structure consisted of at least two square rooms and that, so it seems by its eastern side, surpassed the boundaries of the Peristyle. If it was a building related to Diocletian's Palace, then it could have been a building for the purpose of the construction site, built on a lower level and demolished, i.e. covered over upon completion of the works.¹³

¹³ Op. ur. Na temelju istraživanja iz 1996. godine, kada su u jugoistočnom dijelu Palače pronađeni ostaci gra-

¹³ Editor's note. The excavations of 1996 during which remains of buildings from the 1st or 2nd cc. were dis-



Sl. 92. Duboke sonde na Peristilu
Fig. 92. Deep trenches on Peristyle

devina iz I. ili II. stoljeća, pretpostavlja se da su i ti zidovi na Peristilu stariji od Palače. S. Perojević, K. Marasović, J. Marasović: „Istraživanja Dioklecijanove palače od 1985. do 2005. godine”, *Zbornik međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa Dioklecijan, tetrarhija i Dioklecijanova palača o 1700. obljetnici postojanja*, (ur.: N. Cambi, J. Belamarić, T. Marasović), Književni krug Split, Split, 2009., 51.- 94.

covered in the Southeastern part of the Palace led to the presumption that these walls on the Peristyle too were older than the Palace. S. Perojević, K. Marasović, J. Marasović: „Istraživanja Dioklecijanove palače od 1985. do 2005. godine”, *Zbornik međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa Dioklecijan, tetrarhija i Dioklecijanova palača o 1700. obljetnici postojanja*, (ed.: N. Cambi, J. Belamarić, T. Marasović), Književni krug Split, Split, 2009, pp. 51- 94



Sl. 93. Zapadni dio poprečne duboke sonde na Peristilu
Fig. 93. Western part of transversal deep trench on Peristyle



Sl. 94. Dio poprečne sonde sa slojem ulomaka antičkih pithosa
Fig. 94. Part of transversal trench with layer of Roman pithoi



Sl. 95. Uломци antičkih pithosa pronađeni u dubokoj antičkoj sondi na Peristilu
Fig. 95. Fragments of Roman pithoi discovered in deep Roman trenches on Peristyle

4. Poprečna sonda i stratigrafski presjek Peristila

Da bi se dobila točna stratigrafska slika, iskopana je poprečna sonda kroz čitav Peristil od ulaza u temenos Mauzoleja do ulaza u temenos hramova Palače (tabla XIV, XXII). Sonda je kopana u prosječnoj širini od 2 m do same zdravice, tj. do 2,70 m ispod antičke podloge pločnika, odnosno do kote +3.25 (u istočnom dijelu gdje je dubina najveća).

Crtež prikazuje presjek kroz sondu sa snimkom sjeverne strane (tabla XXII). Nedirnuto tlo (tupina i manja površina kamene litice po sredini sonde) nalazi se na razini od +3.25 do +4.40. Od nedirnute zdravice do podloge antičkog pločnika nalazi se nasip od raskopane tupine, gline, pijeska, kamenja, odnosno mješavine tih elemenata. Kasnije su pri dnu sonde u istočnom dijelu, na nivoleti +4.00, u nasipu nađeni ulomci razbijenih antičkih *pithosa* (sl. 94). Ulomci su bili gotovo poravnati u istoj ravnini, a zauzimali su upravo širinu sonde u dužini od oko 3 m.

Pithosi imaju karakteristične oblike i veličine (promjer otvora oko 70 cm, sl. 95). Na jednom fragmentu sačuvan je žig s firmom radionice (L..... PUDENTIS). Neki su fragmenti bili spojeni olovnim spojnicama, što dokazuje da su *pithosi* bili krpani.

U strukturi nasipa zanimljiv je sloj gareži, koji u zapadnom dijelu sonde ide od kote +4.40 do +4.80, postupno se sužava i penje prema istoku, tako da mu je najviša sačuvana točka na koti +5.50 (u sredini sonde, naime, presječen je austrijskim kanalom), zatim se opet spušta u istočnom kraju sonde na kotu od +4.40 do +4.60. Po ovome se može zaključiti da je nasipanje Peristila u antičko doba izvršeno prije konačne gradnje dovozom materijala po uzdužnoj osi, tako da se istovarenim materijal najviše gomilao na sredini s padom prema bočnim stranama. Jedino na taj način moglo se dogoditi da je palež zahvatila organske otpatke, formirane u sloju zaobljenog oblika.

Mjeranjem presjeka na južnoj strani sonde ustanovljeno je da apsolutna visina slojeva pada od sjevera prema jugu.

4. Transversal trench and stratigraphic cross-section of the Peristyle

In order to obtain a precise stratigraphic image, a transversal trench was dug across the Peristyle, from the entrance to the Mausoleum temenos to the entrance in the Palace temple temenos (Plate XIV, XXII). The trench dug in an average width of 2 m to the bedrock, i.e. to 2.70 below the Roman pavement bedding, i.e. to elevation +3.25 (in the eastern part where the depth is the most significant).

The drawing shows the cross-section through the trench with a survey of the northern side (Plate XXII). The intact soil (marl and a smaller surface of the bedrock in the middle of the trench) is at an elevation of +3.25 to +4.40. Between the intact bedrock and the Roman pavement bedding is a fill of dug marl, clay, sand, rocks, i.e. mixture of these elements. Later, at the bottom of the trench in the eastern part, at a level of +4 m, the fill yielded fragments of broken Ancient Greek *pithoi* (fig. 94). The fragments were almost in the same level, occupying the width of the trench, about 3 m.

Pithoi are of specific shape and size (diameter of opening is approx. 70 cm, fig. 95). One fragment has a preserved seal of the workshop (L..... PUDENTIS). Some fragments were bound by lead clamps, proving that the *pithoi* were patched.

The fill structure has an interesting layer of soot, that in the western part of the trench goes from elevation +4.40 to +4.80, gradually becoming narrower and ascending towards the east so that its highest preserved point is at elevation +5.50 (in the center of the trench, it is crossed by the Austrian canal), descending again in the eastern part of the trench at elevation +4.40 to +4.60. It may be thus concluded that the filling of the Peristyle in Roman times was done before the final construction by throwing the material along the longitudinal axis in such a way that the discharged material accumulated mostly in the center declining towards the sides. Only in such a way could the organic waste be burnt, forming a rounded shape layer.

Measuring the cross-section on the southern side of the trench it was determined that the absolute height of layers decreases from the north towards the south.

5. Nalaz antičkog pijedestala s bazom stupa

Pri kopanju jame za novo kanalizacijsko revizionsko okno uz zapadnu stranu Peristila (tabla X) pronađen je na koti +3.80, tj. skoro 3 m ispod razine antičkog pločnika, odnosno ispod izvorne, sačuvane podlage, antički pijedestal s bazom stupa (sl. 97). Pijedestal je kvadratnog oblika, širine 70 cm, ukupne visine 68 cm, a promjer baze stupa na vrhu iznosi 52 cm. Oblikom, profilacijom i dimenzijama sličan je pijedestalima u peripteru Mauzoleja.¹⁴



Sl. 96. Antički kanal u južnom dijelu Peristila
Fig. 96. Roman canal in southern part of Peristyle

5. Find of a Roman pedestalled column base

When digging the new sewage inspection pit along the western side of the Peristyle (Plate X), at elevation +3.80, i.e. almost 3 m below the level of the Roman pavement, i.e. beneath the original preserved bedding, a Roman pedestalled column base was found (fig. 97). The pedestal has a square shape and is 70 cm wide, with a total height of 68 cm, while the column base has a diameter of 52 cm at the top. By its shape, moldings and dimensions it is similar to the pedestals in the Mausoleum peripteros.¹⁴



Sl. 97. Antički pijedestal s bazom stupa, pronađen na Peristilu ispod razine izvornog pločnika
Fig. 97. Roman pedestalled column base discovered on Peristyle beneath original pavement level

E. ISKOPAVANJA SJEVERNO OD PERISTILA

U vezi s iskopavanjem i rekonstrukcijom poda Peristila bilo je potrebno djelomično istražiti i područje križišta antičkih ulica, sjeverno od Peristila. Tom prilikom izvedeno je ispitivanje područja između kuće Brajević, Peristila, crkvice sv. Roka i ugaonog pilona trijema na uglu *carda* i istočnog *decumanusa*, na prostoru kuće Aglić porušene u II. svjetskom ratu. Istraživanja tijekom arheološko-konzervatorske kampanje

E. EXCAVATIONS NORTH OF THE PERISTYLE

Excavation and reconstruction of the Peristyle floor also required excavation of the Roman streets crossing, north to the Peristyle. That is when research was undertaken in the area between the Brajević House, Peristyle, chapel of St. Roch and the corner pillar of the portico at the crossing of the *cardo* and eastern *decumanus*, at the site of the Aglić House destroyed in the II World War. Research during the archaeological and conservation

¹⁴ S obzirom na položaj nalaza, tj. blizinu novopronađenih ostataka okruglih hramova zapadno od Peristila, nije isključeno da je pronađena baza bila namijenjena jednom od tih dvaju malih hramova, koji su također pripadali tipu periptera, ali je bačena u nasip prije konačnog završetka Peristila.

¹⁴ Due to the position of the find, i.e. the vicinity of the recently found remains of round temples west of the Peristyle, it may be possible that the discovered base was intended for one of the two small temples that also belonged to the peripteros type, but was thrown in the fill before the final completion of the Peristyle.

1960. godine na tom mjestu nisu bila završena iz više razloga (sprečavanje javnog prometa na najosjetljivijem mjestu u središtu Palače, prodiranje podzemne vode, komunalne instalacije, teškoće u odvozu materijala), ali je odmah bilo predviđeno da se istraživanja naknadno nastave i to:

- na području bivše kuće Aglić pred početak novogradnje na tom mjestu¹⁵
- na području prizemlja kuće Brajević, prilikom predstojeće rekonstrukcije trgovinske radnje.

Iskopavanjem 1960. godine došlo se do sljedećih nalaza:¹⁶

1. Izvorni pločnik na križištu ulica

Neposredno južno od ugaonog pilona trijema na području srušene kuće Aglić, skidanjem sloja zemlje ispod postojećeg poda (na koti +7.15) došlo se do izvornog antičkog pločnika (prosječna kota +6.90), koji se nalazi u nastavku velike površine pločnika *decumanusa* otkrivenog 1952. godine.¹⁷

Pločnik je izrađen od pravilnih ploča, dobro klesarski obrađenih poput onih na Peristilu, ali mnogo bolje sačuvanih, što je razumljivo imamo li u vidu da se pronađeno područje stoljećima nalazilo ispod poda stambene kuće pa nije moglo biti u tolikoj mjeri istrošeno.

2. Kanal sa sabirnom rozetom na uličnom pločniku

Na jednoj ploči uz sami ugaoni pilon trijema otkrivena je šesterolisna perforirana rozeta za sakupljanje vode (sl. 98), ispod koje je kanal koji vodi prema jugu (sl. 99). Njegove strane čine dobro obrađene kamene ploče.

campaign of 1960 has not been completed at that site for several reasons (disruption of public traffic at the most sensitive place at the center of the Palace, infiltration of underground water, utility installations, difficulties in carting away material), but it was immediately decided that the research be continued later as follows:

- at the site of the former Aglić House before the beginning of construction of the new building¹⁵
- at the site of the Brajević House ground floor, during the forthcoming renovation of the shop

Excavations in 1960 yielded the following finds:¹⁶

1. Original pavement at the streets crossing

Having removed the layer of earth beneath the existing elevation (+7.15) immediately south of the corner pillar of the Roman street portico, at the site of the demolished Aglić House, we found the original Roman pavement (average elevation +6.90) in the extension of the large surface of the *decumanus* pavement discovered in 1952.¹⁷

The pavement was made of regular finely dressed slabs like the ones on the Peristyle, but better preserved, which is understandable, since the site has for centuries been lying beneath the floor of an apartment house, and was thus not as badly worn down.

2. Canal with gutter inlet in the street pavement

A gutter inlet in the shape of a hexafoil perforated rosette was discovered on a street pavement slab by the corner pillar of the portico (fig. 98). Under it is a canal that leads towards the south (fig. 99). Its sides are made of finely finished slabs.

¹⁵ Istraživanje na području kuće Aglić provela je Arheološka potkomisija Savjeta za kulturu Narodne Republike Hrvatske početkom 1961. godine (vidi poglavlje III, Istraživanje 1961.).

¹⁶ Rezultati nalaza na ovom području opisani su u posebnom elaboratu, koji je predan Narodnom odboru općine i svim članovima Arheološke potkomisije pred početak rada potkomisije (vidi poglavlje III, Istraživanje 1961.).

¹⁷ C. Fisković, op. cit.

¹⁵ Research on the site of the Aglić House was carried out by the Archaeological Subcommittee of the Council for Culture of the National Republic of Croatia in the beginning of 1961 (see chapter III, Research in 1961).

¹⁶ Results of findings on this site are given in a special case study that was submitted to the Municipal National Committee and to all members of the Archaeological Subcommittee before the Subcommittee began its work (see chapter III – Research in 1961).

¹⁷ C. Fisković, op. cit.



Sl. 98. Antički pločnik *decumanusa* sa sabirnom rozetom neposredno uz pilon na križištu ulica
Fig. 98. Roman pavement of *decumanus* with gutter inlet by pillar at streets crossing



Sl. 99. Antički kanal ispod izvornog pločnika.
Na slici se vidi i dvostruko proširenje temelja pilona
Fig. 99. Roman canal beneath original pavement. The picture also shows double widening of pillar foundation



Sl. 100. Dio zidane konstrukcije, otkrivene ispod razine izvornog pločnika sjeverno od Peristila
Fig. 100. Part of masonry structure discovered beneath original pavement level north of Peristyle



Sl. 101. Južni rub zidane konstrukcije sjeverno od Peristila
Fig. 101. Southern end of the masonry structure north of Peristyle

Istraživanje kanala moralo je biti prekinuto na području ulice (zbog odvijanja prometa), ali je zaključeno da će se naknadno nastaviti, jer će rezultati tog ispitivanja možda pridonijeti boljem poznавању kanalizacijskog sustava u Dioklecijanovoj palači.

3. Stilobat stupova trijema

Na čitavom području bivše kuće Aglić sačuvan je stilobat stupova trijema. Neposredno uz ugaoni pilon s južne strane iskopana je sonda (sl. 99). Ustanovljeno je da stilobat leži na masivnom temelju, koji je s vanjske strane dobro klesarski obrađen, a njegova stopa ima (do dubine +5.86, koliko je ovom prilikom bilo moguće istražiti) dva proširenja: gornje, nejednake širine, prosječno 8 cm, i donje, širine 30 cm.

4. Zidana konstrukcija na križištu ispod razine antičkog pločnika

Na području južnog dijela križišta ulica, neposredno sjeverno od Peristila, otkriveno je južno lice jednog zida koji se nalazi na južnom rubu samog križišta (tabla X), na liniji južnih ugaonih pilona *decumanusa*, 5,60 m udaljeno od ruba Peristila. Ravni rub tog zida pronađen je na koti +6.15 i proteže se od jedne do druge strane ulice (sl. 101) s prekidom u srednjem dijelu (sl. 100). Čini ga jedan red fino obrađenog kamena kojemu je dno na koti +5.80. Leži na kamenom nabačaju, koji popunjava praznine do prirodne kamene litice na koti od +4.00 do +5.00.¹⁸

Iskopavanjem dalje prema sjeveru, ustanovljeno je da je zid dio jedne velike zidne konstrukcije kvadratnog oblika, koja zauzima upravo područje samog križišta između četiriju ugaonih pilona trijema *decumanusa*, a kojoj je iznutra upisan istostranični križ, ispunjen sitnim kamenjem, povezanim čvrstim mortom. Rubovi te zidane konstrukcije, kako oni vanjski na stranicama četverokuta, tako i oni unutarnji prema križnom prostoru ispune po sredini, građeni su od jednog reda dobro obrađenih većih kamenih

Research of the canal had to be stopped over the street area (because of traffic), but it was agreed that it be continued subsequently, as results of the research could contribute to a better knowledge of the sewage system in Diocletian's Palace.

3. Stylobate of the portico columns

On the whole area of the former Aglić House, the stylobate of the portico columns was preserved. Adjacent the corner pillar, a trench was dug on the southern side (fig. 99). It was determined that the stylobate rests upon a massive foundation, that, on its exterior side, it is finely finished, and its footing (up to +5.86 deep, which was all that could be investigated on this occasion) has two widenings: the upper one of irregular width, average 8 cm, and the lower one 30 cm wide.

4. Masonry structure at the street crossing beneath the Roman floor

At the site of the southern part of the streets crossing, immediately north of the Peristyle, a south face of a wall was discovered (Plate X) on the southern edge of the crossing, at the line of the southern corner pillars of the *decumanus* portico, 5.60 m from the northern edge of the Peristyle. The straight edge of the wall was found at elevation +6.15 and stretches from one side of the street to the other (fig. 101) with an interruption in the central part (fig. 100). It is made of one course of finely carved stone whose bottom is at elevation +5.80. It lies on the stone rubble that fills the gaps to the natural bedrock at elevation +4 to +5.¹⁸

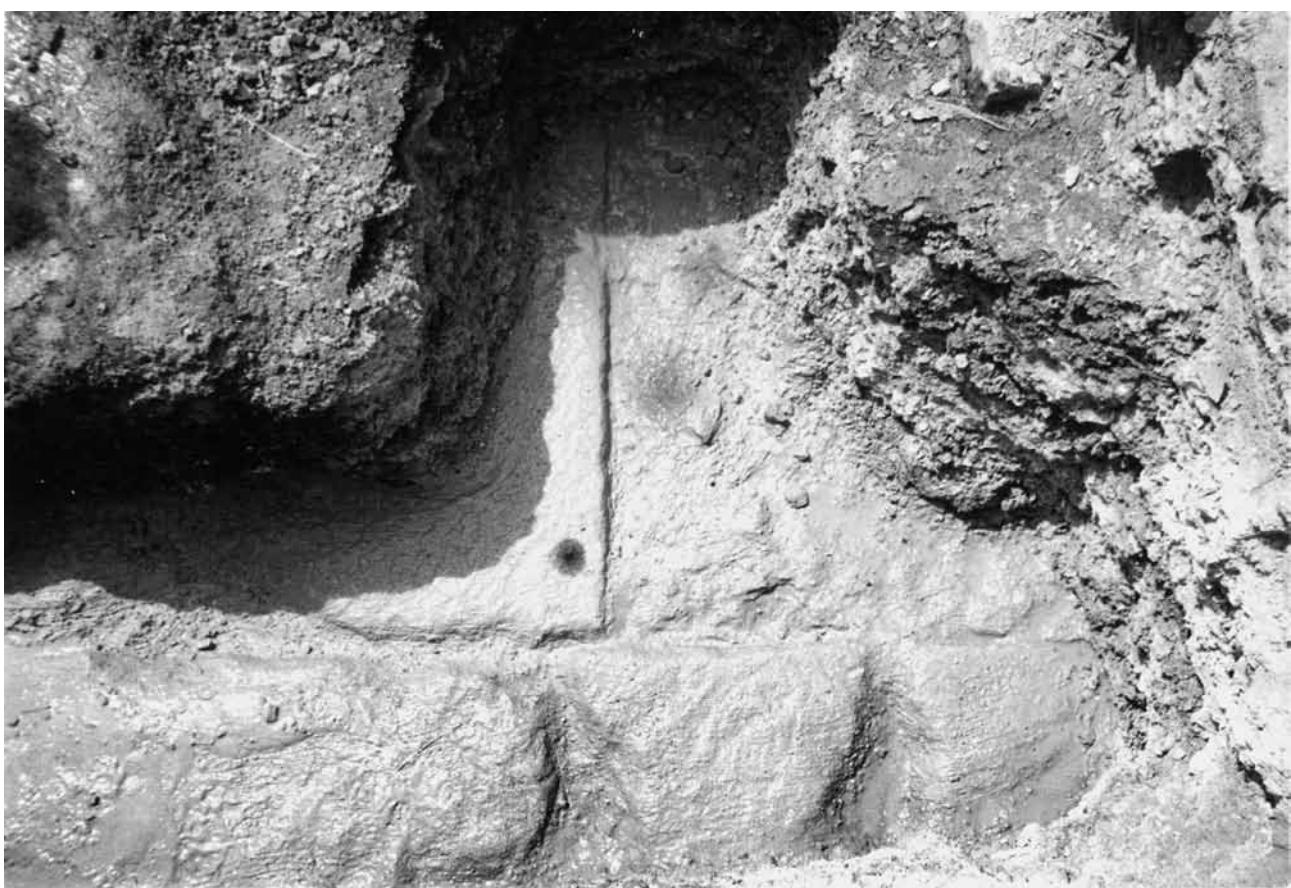
Digging further to the north we determined that the wall is part of a big square masonry structure, occupying the whole area of the street crossing between the four angular pillars of *decumanus* porticos, with an inscribed isosceles cross, infilled with smaller irregular stone set in hard mortar. The edges of this structure, both the exterior on the sides of the quadrangle, as well as the interior facing the cross-shape filling in the center, were built of one course of finely carved larger stone blocks (fig. 102), while

¹⁸ Kamenita litica zahvaća i sjeverozapadno područje samog Peristila. Najviša sačuvana kota litice na ovom području je +5.68.

¹⁸ The bedrock also covers the northwestern area of the Peristyle. The preserved highest level of the bedrock in this area is +5.68.



Sl. 102. Jugoistočni ugao zidane konstrukcije nad kojom je izvorna podloga pločnika od morta
Fig. 102. Southeastern corner of masonry structure above which lies the original pavement mortar bedding



Sl. 103. Dio zidane konstrukcije sjeverno od Peristila. Jugoistočni ugao južnog kraka upisanog križa
Fig. 103. Part of masonry structure north of Peristyle. Southeastern corner of the southern arm of inscribed cross

blokova (sl. 102), a područje među njima slabije obrađenim komadima kamena u mortu. Od te zidane konstrukcije otkriven je 1960. godine samo južni dio, uključujući i južni krak križa i dio istočnog kraka, tako da su već tada bile poznate osnovne dimenzije: dužina vanjske stranice četverokuta 12,26 m, širina kraka 4,35 m, dužina kraka križa 2,50 m. Na gornjoj plohi zidane konstrukcije izravno leži vrlo debeli sloj čistog morta – podlage pločnika. Sam pločnik ležao je na manje čistom sloju (sl. 102).¹⁹

Kako istraživanja te zidane konstrukcije nisu bila završena (ona su također bila predviđena tijekom ispitivanja na području kuća Aglić i Brajević), istraživači su se u ovoj fazi radova ograničili na konstataciju da je navedeni nalaz zanimljiv za proučavanje nastanka Dioklecijanove palače, iako zidana konstrukcija nakon konačne izvedbe nije bila vidljiva jer se spomenuti dijelovi izvornog antičkog pločnika (navedeni pod točkom 1. ovog poglavlja) nalaze nad njom.

the area between them was made of roughly carved stone in mortar. In 1960 only the southern part of this construction was discovered, including the southern arm of the cross and part of the eastern arm, which already revealed the basic dimensions: length of exterior side of the square 12.26 m, arm width 4.35 m, arm length 2.50 m. On the upper surface of the masonry structure directly lies a very thick layer of pure mortar – pavement bedding. The pavement itself rested on a less clean layer (fig. 102).¹⁹

As research on this masonry structure was not completed (it was proposed during research at the site of Aglić and Brajević houses), in this phase archaeologists agreed that the aforementioned find is relevant to further study of the architecture of Diocletian's Palace, although the masonry structure after the final completion was not visible, because the aforementioned parts of the original Roman pavement lie above it (under it. 1. of this chapter).

F. IZVORNI IZGLED PERISTILA

Na nacrtima je prikazana idejna rekonstrukcija Peristila (tabla XXIII–XXXIII), izrađena kao rezultat studije nakon završenog istraživanja 1960. godine. U ovom elaboratu osnovni se oblici i visinske kote u potpunosti poklapaju s idejnom rekonstrukcijom, izrađenom već nakon prvog istraživanja 1956., koja je poslužila i za projekt rekonstrukcije. Ovdje je, međutim, bilo potrebno riješiti i neke pojedinosti, koje nisu bitne za izvedbu, ali su potrebne kod grafičkog prikaza izvornog izgleda u cjelini. Stoga se u ovom poglavlju obrazlažu samo pojedini detalji idejne rekonstrukcije.

1. Pod Peristila

Profil antičkog Peristila u poprečnom presjeku (tabla XXV) pokazuje, poput profila antičkih ulica u Dioklecijanovoj palači, izrazito veliko izbočenje u sredini odnosno znatni pad prema rubovima radi lakšeg odvoda vode. U slučaju Peristila, razlike između sredine i krajeva odgo-

F. ORIGINAL APPEARANCE OF THE PERISTYLE

Plans (XXIII–XXXIII) show the reconstruction of the Peristyle, made as a result of the study after completion of excavations in 1960. In this study, the basic shapes and elevations entirely correspond to the restored view, made already after the first excavations in 1956, which also served for the reconstruction project. Here, however, it was necessary to resolve some details that are not relevant to the reconstruction work, but are necessary for the graphic presentation of the overall original appearance. Thus this chapter contains only specific details for the drawings of the restored views.

1. Floor of the Peristyle

The profile of the Roman Peristyle in its cross-section (Plate XXV) shows, like the profile of Roman streets in Diocletian's Palace, an extremely large bulge in the middle, i.e. a considerable slope towards the edge for easier water drainage. In the case of the Peristyle, the differences between the

¹⁹ Dio te zidane konstrukcije bio je pronašao i G. Niemann.

¹⁹ Part of this masonry structure was also determined by G. Niemann.

varaju izbočenju na istočnoj strani *decumanusa* Dioklecijanove palače.

2. Južna strana Peristila

a) Dva ogradna zida, koja dijele srednje silazne od bočnih uzlaznih stepenica, prema idejnoj rekonstrukciji, pri vrhu završavaju profiliranim vijencem (tabla XXV, XXX, XXXI). Ostaci tog vijenca do sada nisu pronađeni,²⁰ a budući da je u nacrtu bilo potrebno potpuno definirati oblik ogradnog zida, na temelju poznatog oblika vijenca na stilobatu Jupiterova hrama Dioklecijanove palače, nacrtan je vijenac koji se proteže na vrhu obaju zidova i po sredini ispod podija.

b) Oblik ograda podija (*tribunaliona*) u srednjem interkolumniju Protirona riješen je na temelju studije E. Dyggvea²¹ koji idejnu rekonstrukciju splitskog tribunaliona zasniva na usporedbi s odgovarajućim prikazima na diptihu iz Brescie. U našoj smo idejnoj rekonstrukciji ucrtali jedino drugačiji oblik kamenih rešetaka ogradnih pluteja i to kao jednostavnu koso iskrivenu rešetku. Do takvog se oblika došlo na temelju proučavanja Adamovog crteža Peristila.²²

c) Skulpturalna grupa na vrhu Protirona u cijelosti je preuzeta iz Niemannove idejne rekonstrukcije (tabla XXV, XXX, XXXI).

3. Istočna strana Peristila

Tranzene na istočnoj strani Peristila preuzete su iz spomenutog Adamovog crteža (tabla XXV, XXXIII). Dimenzije su provjerene na temelju tragova tranzena na pojedinim stupovima, a naročito na anti i na zadnjem stupu.

U pogledu proporcija vrata temenos-a Mauzoleja, izvršena je korektura idejne rekonstrukcije koju donose Niemann i Hebrard-Zeiller. Vrata temenos-a, naime, nisu zamišljena toliko visoka,

center and the ends correspond to the buckling on the eastern side of the Palace *decumanus*.

2. Southern side of the Peristyle

a) Two enclosing walls, separating the central descending stairs from the lateral ascending ones, end at the top, according to the restored view, with a molded cornice (Plate XXV, XXX, XXXI). Remains of this cornice have not yet been found,²⁰ and as the shape of the enclosing wall had to be completely defined in the design, a cornice has been drawn spanning the top of both walls and in the middle under the podium, based on the shape of cornice on the stylobate of Jupiter's Temple of the Diocletian's Palace.

b) The shape of the podium railing (*tribunalion*) in the central intercolumniation of the Protyron was resolved according to the study of E. Dyggve²¹ whose restored view of the *tribunalion* in Split was based on the comparison with representations on the diptych in Brescia. In our restored view we only drew a different shape of stone grillage of the *plutei*, i.e. as a simple angled grid. This idea followed Adam's drawing of the Peristyle.²²

c) The sculpture ensemble at the top of the Protyron was entirely taken from Niemann's restored view (Plate XXV, XXX, XXXI).

3. Eastern side of the Peristyle

The *transennae* on the eastern side of the Peristyle were taken from the mentioned Adam's drawing (Plate XXV, XXXIII). The dimensions were compared to traces of the *transennae* remaining on certain columns, particularly on the *anta* and especially the last column.

As for the proportion of the door of the Mausoleum temenos a correction was made to the restored views by Niemann and Hébrard-Zeiller. The

²⁰ Nije isključeno da će poneki ulomak tog vijenca biti pronađen prilikom konačnog iskopavanja supstrukcije Vestibula.

²¹ Neobjavljeni članak, namijenjen časopisu *URBS*, Split 1961.-1962. Op. ur. Članak je kasnije objavljen u tom časopisu).

²² Na Adamovu crtežu Peristila, pored velikih tranzena, ucrtana je i jedna mala tranzena, uzidana na istočnoj strani, koja je možda prvobitno bila dio ograda tribunaliona.

²⁰ A few fragments of this molding might be found during final excavation of the Vestibule substructure.

²¹ Paper to be published in *URBS*, Split 1961-62. (Editor's note. The paper was later published in that journal).

²² Adam's drawing of the Peristyle, shows a small transenna by the large transennae, walled in on the eastern side that originally could have been part of the tribunalion railing.

kako je to naznačeno u navedenim studijama jer se niža vrata bolje uklapaju u cjelokupnu kompoziciju Peristila s tranzenama.

temenos door was not conceived so high, as it was indicated in the mentioned studies, because the lower door fit better in the overall composition of the Peristyle with the *transennae*.

4. Zapadna strana Peristila

Oblik zapadne strane u potpunosti se poklapa s istočnom stranom (tabla XXXI, XXXII) pa su u trećem interkolumniju i na zapadnoj strani ucrtana vrata temenos-a hramova (tabla XXIV), ostatke kojih je istraživačka ekipa otkrila 1957.–1958. godine.²³

4. Western side of the Peristyle

The shape of the western side entirely corresponds to the eastern side (Plate XXXI, XXXII), so that in the third intercolumniation, on the western side, a door of the temples temenos has been inserted (Plate XXIV), the remains of which were discovered by the research team in 1957–1958.²³

G. RADOVI REKONSTRUKCIJE

Nakon završenog iskopavanja, započela je rekonstrukcija poda Peristila, koja je obuhvatila sljedeće radove:

1. Postava instalacija

Prema izvedbenom projektu, ispod izvorne razine poda Peristila provedene su nove instalacije: elektrika, telefon, voda i plin. Nova kanalizacija riješena je tako da je glavna kanalizacijska cijev postavljena unutar kanala iz austrijskog doba koji prolazi po uzdužnoj osi Peristila (sl. 104). Šest revizijskih bunara, u koje se voda sliva izravno s pločnika Peristila spojeni su poprečnim cijevima s glavnim odvodom. Na južnoj strani Peristila, ispod silaznih stepenica, izведен je kanalizacijski bunar, u koji se slijeva, pored glavne kanalizacijske cijevi, još i kanal iz Ulice sv. Ivana.

G. RECONSTRUCTION WORKS

Upon completion of excavations, the reconstruction of the Peristyle floor began, comprising following work:

1. Utility installations

According to the working design, new installations were laid under the original level of the Peristyle floor: electricity, telephone, water and gas. The new sewer line was laid in such a way that the main sewer pipe was laid in the canal from the Austrian period, passing along the longitudinal axis of the Peristyle (fig. 104). Six inspection shafts, in which the water flows directly from the Peristyle pavement, are connected by transversal pipes with the main sewer pipe. On the southern side of the Peristyle, below the descending stairs, a sewage well was constructed, into which, apart from the main sewer pipes, also flows the canal from Sv. Ivana Street.

2. Poravnanje terena

Nakon potpuno završenih istraživanja i snimanja, zatrpanjem svih ostalih istražnih sondi i zbijanjem zemlje, zatvoreni su iskopi za instalacije i poravnjan je teren Peristila (sl. 105).

2. Grading of the terrain

When the research and survey were fully completed, all research trenches were filled, the soil rammed, the installation trenches covered, and the surface of the Peristyle was graded (fig. 105).

²³ URBS, Split, 1958., str. 50.

²³ URBS, Split, 1958, p. 50.



Sl. 104. Početak radova rekonstrukcije Peristila. Postava nove kanalizacijske cijevi
Fig. 104. Beginning of Peristyle reconstruction work. Laying the new sewage pipe

3. Podloga

Nova podloga izrađena je od crvene zemlje, miješane s mortom. Temelji obrubnih stepenica rađeni su u betonu.

4. Novi pločnik

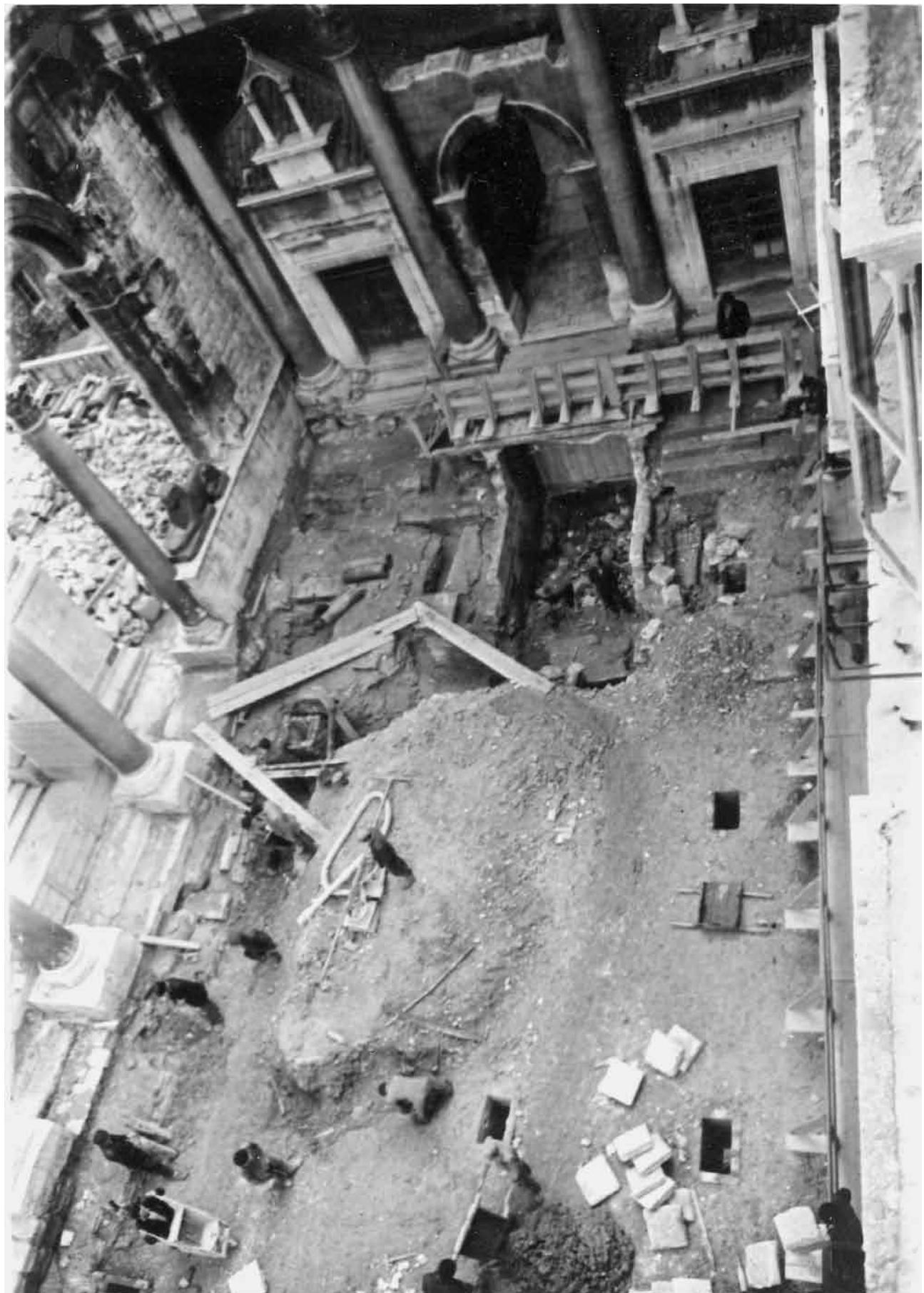
Novi se pločnik većim dijelom sastoji od ploča ranijeg pločnika (sl. 106, 107). Postavljen je na izvornoj antičkoj nivoleti (prosječno na koti +6.40). Originalne ploče antičkog Peristila nisu se mogle koristiti jer su u tolikoj mjeri raspucane i istrošene da bi predstavljale prepreku u normalnom odvijanju prometa. Na sva tri spomenuta područja, gdje su pronađene izvorne ploče, postavljene su nove ploče, koje se razlikuju od ostalog dijela pločnika, a svojim oblikom i dimenzijama odgovaraju prvobitnom pločniku. Tako su u rekonstruiranom podu točno naznačeni područja nalaza i karakter prvobitnih antičkih ploča.

3. Bedding

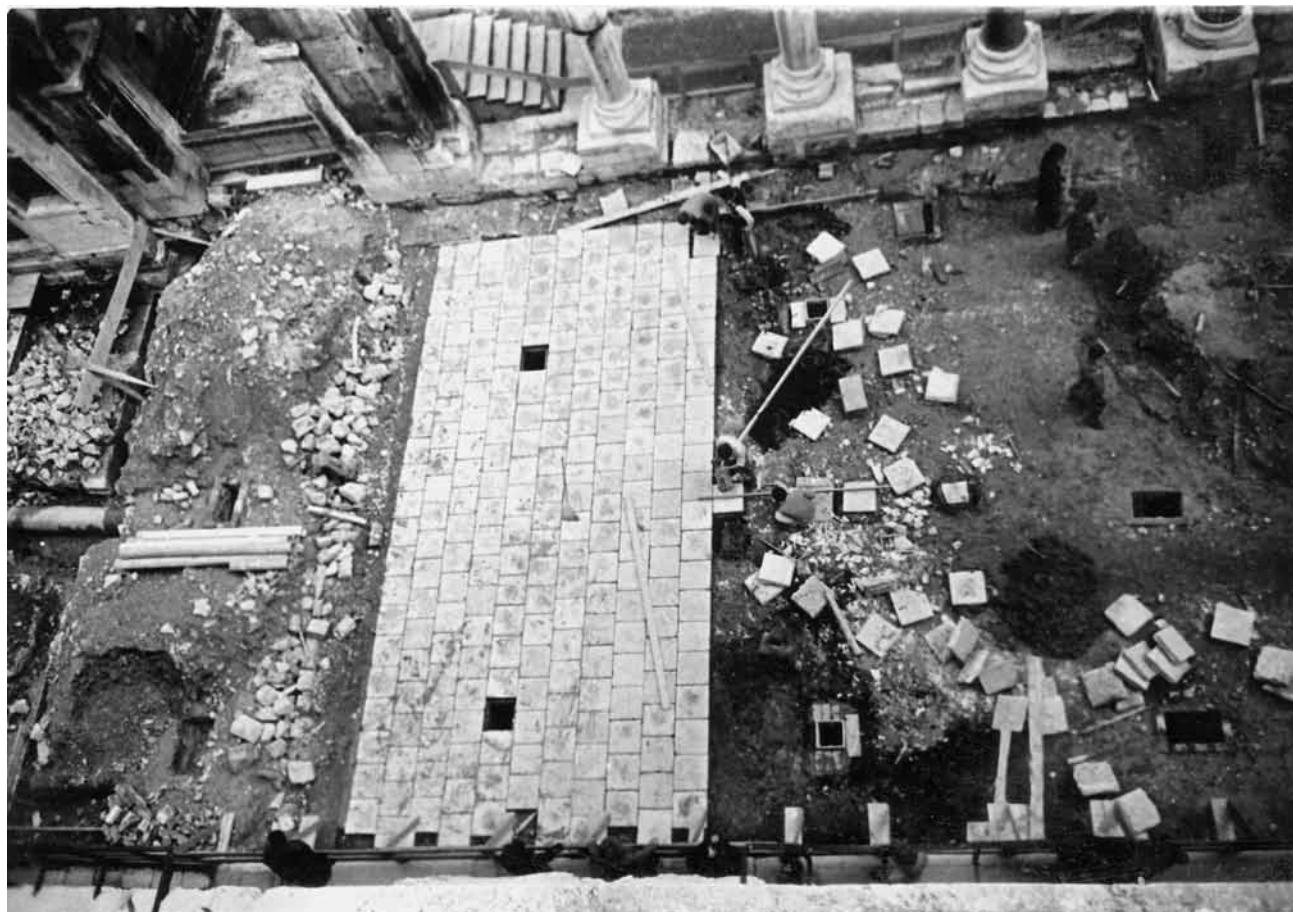
The new bedding is made of red soil mixed with mortar. The foundations of border stairs were made of concrete.

4. New pavement

New pavement in its greater part consists of slabs of the earlier pavement (fig. 106, 107). It was laid on the original Roman level (average elevation +6.40). The original slabs of the Roman Peristyle could not be used because they were so cracked and worn-out that they could present an obstacle for normal traffic. At all three aforementioned areas where original slabs were found, new ones had been placed, differing from the remaining part of the pavement but matching the original one by shape and size. In such a way, the position of the finds and character of the original Roman slabs are exactly marked in the reconstructed floor.



Sl. 105. Rekonstrukcija Peristila. Poravnanje terena
Fig. 105. Peristyle reconstruction. Grading of terrain



Sl. 106. Početak popločavanja Peristila
Fig. 106. Beginning of Peristyle paving



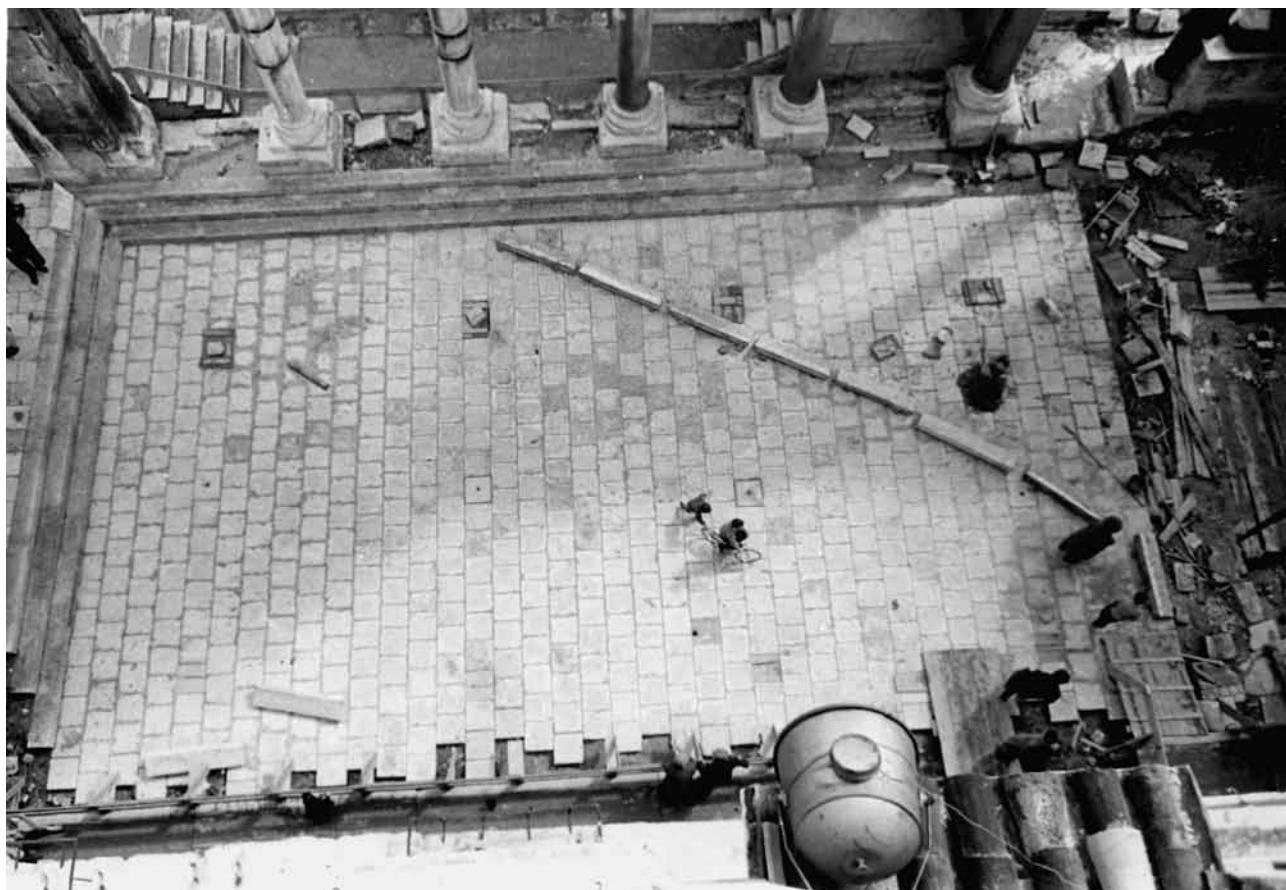
Sl. 107. Radovi na postavljanju novog pločnika Peristila
Fig. 107. Laying new pavement on the Peristyle

5. Obrubne stepenice

Nove obrubne stepenice izrađene su od bračkog kamena. Visina i širina gazišta izvedene su prema utvrđenim dimenzijama izvornih obrubnih stepenica (sl. 108).

5. Border stairs

New border stairs are made of the stone from Brač. The height and width of the tread correspond to the determined dimensions of the original border stairs (fig. 108).



Sl. 108. Završni radovi na popločanju Peristila 1960. godine
Fig. 108. Final work on Peristyle paving in 1960

6. Stepenište u južnom dijelu

U zapadnom lateralnom kraku rekonstruirano je stepenište s tim da su zadržane prve tri izvorne stepenice, od kojih donja u čitavoj dužini (sl. 109). Četvrta stepenica nije vidljiva jer je sačuvan samo njezin stražnji dio. Dijelovi osme stepenice ispod baze stupova su sačuvani, dok je na području između stupova rekonstruirana.

Istočni krak u cijelosti je rekonstruiran osim originalnih dijelova osme stepenice koji su ostali pod stupovima Protirona.

Od centralnog silaznog stepeništa rekonstruirane su samo četiri gornje stepenice.

Rekonstruiran je i ogradni zid između srednjeg i bočnih stepeništa, ali bez završnog vijenca za čiju obnovu nema podataka (sl. 110). Eventualni nalaz ponekog ulomka prigodom

6. Stairs in the southern part

The western lateral stairs were reconstructed preserving the first three original steps of which the lower one in its entire length (fig. 109). The fourth step could not be shown because it was preserved mostly in the rear part. Part of the eighth step under the base of the columns has been preserved, and the missing part between the columns was reconstructed.

The eastern stairs were entirely reconstructed, except for the original parts of the eighth step that remained under the columns of the Protyron.

Only four upper steps of the central descending stairs were reconstructed.

The enclosing wall between the central and lateral stairs was reconstructed as well, only without the final top cornice because of the lack of factual proof (fig. 110). A fortuitous discovery of fragments

kopanja pod Vestibulom mogao bi pokazati oblik samog vijenca pa bi se u tom slučaju on mogao rekonstruirati.

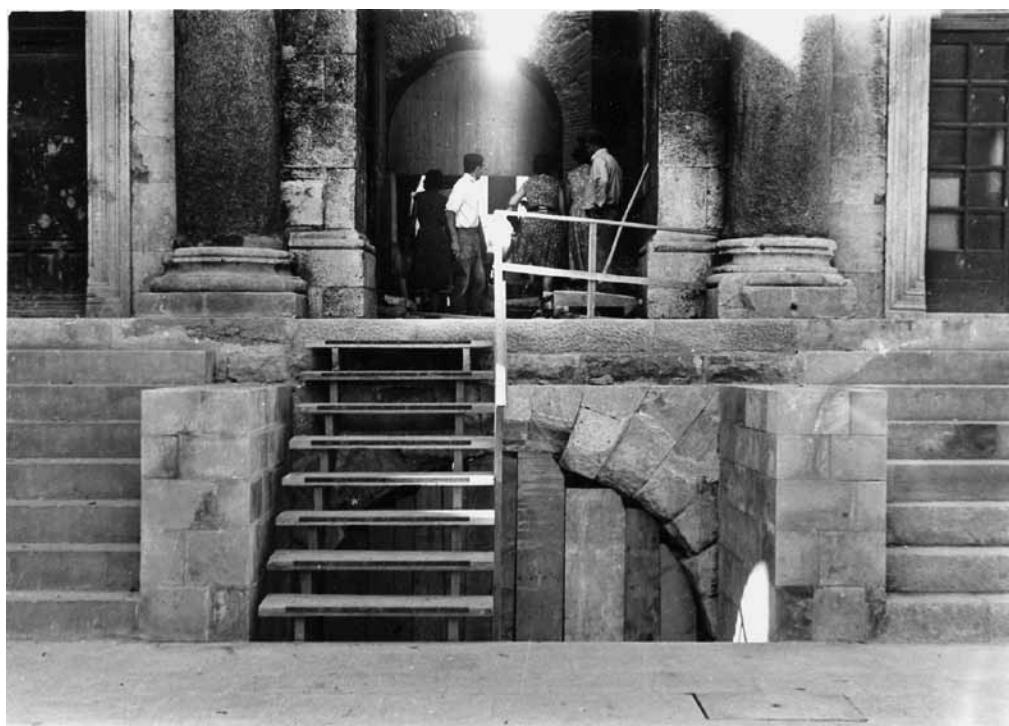
Ograda u srednjem interkolumniju, na malom podiju, bit će postavljena radi sigurnosti prolaznika tek u zadnjoj fazi radova kad se riješi pitanje renesansno-baroknih kapela na Peristilu.

during excavations under the Vestibule could indicate the shape of the cornice. In that case, it could be reconstructed.

The railing in the central intercolumniation, on a small podium, will be placed for security reasons of the pedestrians in the last phase of work when the treatment of the Renaissance and baroque chapels on the Peristyle is solved.



Sl. 109. Jugozapadni ugao Peristila nakon rekonstrukcije 1960. godine
Fig. 109. Southwestern corner of Peristyle after reconstruction of 1960



Sl. 110. Središnji dio južne strane Peristila nakon rekonstrukcije
Fig. 110. Central part of southern side of Peristyle after reconstruction



Sl. 111. Peristil nakon radova rekonstrukcije 1960. godine
Fig. III. Peristyle after reconstruction work of 1960

7. Rekonstrukcija stilobata kolonada

Po završetku rekonstrukcije poda i stepenica započelo se s obnovom stilobata kolonada, koji je bio prekinut, na istočnoj strani u XIX. stoljeću, a na zapadnoj strani mnogo ranije, u rasponu interkolumnija. Zapravo je u cijelosti sačuvan samo stilobat u prvom južnom interkolumniju, između ante i prvog stupa na obje stane Peristila (s obzirom da područje zahvaća nekadašnji plato pred kapelicama), a na ostalom dijelu Peristila samo na mjestima neposredno ispod baza stupova. Sa zapadne strane stilobat je prekinut zbog otvora kuća, a na istočnoj strani ostvaren je prolaz među stupovima.

Stilobat je na istočnoj strani sada rekonstruiran u svim prekinutim dijelovima, a na zapadnoj samo u prvom i zadnjem interkolumniju, budući da u ostalim dijelovima postojeći otvor onemoćavaju rekonstrukciju.

7. Reconstruction of the colonnade stylobate

The reconstruction of the floor and steps was followed by the reconstruction of the missing parts of the colonnade stylobate that had been removed, on the eastern side in the 19th century, and much earlier on the western side, from the span of the intercolumniation. Only parts of the stylobate in the first south intercolumniation, on both sides of the Peristyle, were preserved in their entirety between the *anta* and the first column (as the area covers the former plateau in front of the chapels), and on the remaining part of Peristyle only at sites just beneath the column bases. On the western side, the stylobate is interrupted by the houses' openings, and on the eastern side, a passage was created between the columns.

The stylobate is now completed in all missing parts on the eastern side, while on the western side, only in the first and last intercolumniation, since in other parts the existing openings do not allow a reconstruction.

8. Obnova baze tranzena

U zadnjoj dionici rada obnovljene su baze tranzena na svim poljima gdje je rekonstruiran stilobat kolonada. Ostaci i tragovi baza bili su uvjek vrlo jasno vidljivi na istočnoj strani pa izvedeni profil u potpunosti odgovara izvornim oblicima.

Rekonstrukcijom baza ponovno je poravna-
na i smirena linija podnožja kolonade, a sam
prostor Peristila prostorno je jasno definiran (sl.
111).

8. Reconstruction of transennae bases

In the last phase of work, the *transennae* bases were restored at all places where the colonnade stylobate was reconstructed. Remains and traces of bases were always very clearly visible on the eastern side, therefore the reconstructed molding entirely corresponds to the original shapes.

By the reconstruction of the bases, the straight and calm line of the colonnade footing has been restored, thus clearly defining the area of the Peristyle (fig. 111).

III. ISTRAŽIVANJE 1961.

III. RESEARCH in 1961

Unatoč jasnim podacima o niveleti ulica u Dioklecijanovoj palači, Arheološka potkomisija Savjeta za kulturu Narodne Republike Hrvatske na traženje njenog predsjednika dr. S. Gunjače, koji je postavio sumnju o niveleti antičkih ulica i Peristila, provela je istraživanje na području srušene kuće Aglić.

In spite of clear facts about the level of streets in Diocletian's Palace, the Archaeological Subcommittee of the Council for Culture of the National Republic of Croatia, at the request of its president Dr. S. Gunjača who had expressed some doubts about the level of Roman streets and the Peristyle, carried out excavations at the site of the destroyed Aglić House.



Sl. 112. Izvorni antički pločnik na području porušene kuće Aglić. Iskopavanje Arheološke potkomisije 1961. godine
Fig. 112. Original Roman pavement at the site of destroyed Aglić House. Excavations of Archaeological Subcommittee in 1961

S obzirom na okolnost da je na tom području ekipa Odjela za povijest graditeljstva Urbanističkog biroa obavila djelomična iskopavanja 1960. godine, svim je članovima Arheološke potkomisije dostavljen elaborat o dotadašnjim nalazima. U elaboratu su uglavnom izneseni podaci, opisani u ovom tekstu u poglavlju E (Iskopavanja sjeverno od Peristila), popraćeni arhitektonskim snimcima i fotografijama.

Ekipa Odjela za povijest graditeljstva pratila je rad potkomisije i, na molbu predsjednika potkomisije, provela dodatna arhitektonska snimanja.

Po završetku rada, članovi potkomisije dali su pismeni izvještaj komisiji Savjeta za kulturu NRH.

Rezultate tih istraživanja možemo sažeti ovako:

a) Na području srušene kuće Aglić otkriveno je veliko područje izvornog pločnika na niveleti za koju je Urbanistički biro tvrdio da je izvorna (sl. 112, 114 i 115). Pločnik je izrađen od velikih ploča pretežno izduženog pravokutnog oblika, dobro obrađenih i pravilno složenih. Područje otkrivenog pločnika zahvaća dio *carda*, *decumanusa* i njihova križišta.

U čitavoj dužini otkrivenog pločnika proteže se povišen stilobat trijema kojemu je rub također izrađen od dobro klesanih i pravilno poređanih ploča (sl. 115). Preostali prostor trijema do zidova zgrade nije bio popločan. Mjestimično je na tom prostoru pronađena kamena litica na samoj razini poda (+7.26), što znači da je na podu mogao biti samo tanki površinski sloj.

Since the team of the Department for built heritage of the Town Planning Institute carried out partial excavations at this site in 1960, all members of the Archaeological Subcommittee were submitted an excavation report. The report contained facts, described here in chapter E (Excavations north of the Peristyle), supported with architectural survey and photographs.

The team of the Department for built heritage followed the work of the Subcommittee and, at the request of the Subcommittee president, carried out additional architectural survey.

Upon completion of the work, the Subcommittee submitted its written report to the Committee of the Council for Culture of the National Republic of Croatia.

The results of this research can be summarized as follows:

a) At the site of the destroyed Aglić House, a large surface of the original pavement was discovered at an elevation that the Town Planning Institute considered original (fig. 112, 114, 115). The pavement was made of large rectangular slabs, finely finished and regularly laid. The area of the discovered pavement covers part of the *cardo*, *decumanus* and their intersection.

Along the entire discovered pavement extends the elevated stylobate of the portico, whose edge is also made of well dressed and regularly lined slabs (fig. 115). The remaining part of the portico to the building walls was unpaved. In some places of this area, a stone bedrock was found at the very level of the floor (+7.26), meaning that only a thin surface layer could have been on the floor.



Sl. 113. Izvorni antički pločnik izvorno položen na prirodnom grebenu

Fig. 113. Roman pavement originally resting on natural bedrock



Sl. 114. Dio izvornog antičkog pločnika na križištu *carda* i *decumanusa*
Fig. 114. Part of original Roman pavement at cardo-decumanus crossing

b) U istočnom dijelu pločnika otkriveno je, neposredno pod izvornim antičkim pločama, veliko područje prirodnog grebena (litice) na koti +6.89 (sl. 112 i 113). Gornja površina grebena mjestimično je priklesana da bi se na nju mogao izravno nasloniti pločnik (sl. 113). Time je definitivno otpala pretpostavka predsjednika Arheološke potkomisije dr. Gunjače da je izvorni antički pločnik bio niži, a današnja razina naknadno povišena jer je fizički nemoguće da pločnik bude ispod prirodnog grebena.

c) Na samom križištu ulica uz zapadni ugaoni pilon otkriven je antički pločnik, naslonjen na debelu izvornu podlogu od morta. Ta podloga leži na zidanoj konstrukciji kojoj je južni dio

b) In the eastern part of the pavement, just beneath the original Roman slabs a large area of natural bedrock was discovered at elevation +6.89 (fig. 112, 113). The upper surface of the bedrock is partly carved so that the pavement could directly lean onto it (fig. 113). This definitely eliminated the assumption of the Subcommittee president, Dr. Gunjača, that the original Roman pavement had been lower, and that the present level had been subsequently raised, because it is physically impossible that the pavement should lie beneath the natural bedrock.

c) At the streets crossing by the corner pillar, the Roman pavement was found, leaning on a thick original mortar bedding. This bedding lies on a masonry structure whose southern part was determined



Sl. 115. Dio izvornog antičkog pločnika na križištu *carda* i *decumanusa*
Fig. 115. Part of original Roman pavement at cardo-decumanus crossing



Sl. 116. Dio zidane konstrukcije pod križištem ulica
na kojoj leži pilon
Fig. 116. Part of masonry structure beneath streets crossing
on which the pillar rests



Sl. 117. Dio zidane konstrukcije na križištu
ulica i izvorni antički pločnik
Fig. 117. Part of masonry structure at streets
crossing and original Roman pavement

ustanovljen 1960. godine (vidi str. 74, 75). Vrh zidane konstrukcije otkriven je na koti +6.15 u obliku koji je bio točno predviđen i prikazan u spomenutom elaboratu, dostavljenom članovima Arheološke potkomisije prije početka njegova rada. Ustanovljeni su, naime, ravna vanjska istočna strana četvrtaste zidane mase i istočni krak upisanog križa. Način gradnje zidane konstrukcije i ispune u sredini također se podudara s onim što je za nju već ranije rečeno. Na slici 116 jasno se vidi kako sjeveroistočni ugao te konstrukcije nalazi ispod temelja ugaonog pilona što predstavlja još jedan dokaz ranije postavljenog zaključka da je zidana konstrukcija, čiji je vrh na koti +6.15, izrađena prije svega ostalog na križištu i da nije bila vidljiva u konačnom izgledu Dioklecijanove palače.

Istraživanja Arheološke potkomisije opovrgla su, dakle, tvrdnje samog predsjednika potkomisije dr. Gunjače i otklonila svaku sumnju u ispravnost utvrđenih niveleta, na kojima je baziran projekt Urbanističkog biroa za uređenje Peristila, a, prema tome, i sama rekonstrukcija.

in 1960 (see pp. 74, 75). The top of the masonry structure was discovered at elevation +6.15 in the shape that was exactly expected and shown in the mentioned case study, submitted to the members of the Archaeological Subcommittee before the beginning of its work. A straight outer eastern side of a square masonry structure and the eastern arm of an inscribed cross were determined. Its type of construction and filling in the middle also corresponds to all that had previously been said about it. Fig. 116 clearly shows that the northeastern corner of this construction reaches under the foundation of the corner pillar which additionally reinforces the previous conclusion that the built construction, whose top is at elevation +6.15, was made before everything else at the crossing, and that it was not visible in the final appearance of Diocletian's Palace.

Research of the Archaeological Subcommittee refuted, therefore, the statements of its President, Dr. Gunjača and eliminated any doubt about the accuracy of the determined levels that the project of the Town Planning Institute for the renovation of the Peristyle, and therefore, the reconstruction itself, is based on.



Sl. 118. Peristil nakon rekonstrukcije. Pogled prema sjeveru
Fig. 118. Peristyle after reconstruction. View to the north

DODATAK / APPENDIX

PREGLED RAZVITKA PERISTILA KROZ VJEKOVE I URBANISTIČKO-KONZERVATORSKA PROBLEMATIKA UREĐENJA PROSTORA PROTIRONA

REVIEW OF THE PERISTYLE TRANSFORMATIONS
THROUGH THE AGES AND THE ARCHITECTURAL AND
CONSERVATION TREATMENT OF THE PROTYRON

Jerko Marasović

Tomislav Marasović

Split, 1962.

I. FAZE RAZVOJA PERISTILA

Peristil Dioklecijanove palače od svoje izgradnje do danas više je puta mijenjao svoj oblik. Proučavanje urbanističkog razvoja Dioklecijanove palače pokazuje niz promjena, koje su u proteklom razdoblju od gotovo 17 stoljeća uslijedile na čitavom potezu između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače, na kojem Peristil predstavlja samo jednu dionicu. Analiza tih promjena i njihova uzroka dovodi do zaključka da su različiti oblici Peristila posljedica urbanističkih promjena na čitavom spomenutom potezu pa razmatranje povijesnog razvoja Peristila i njegove aktualne konzervatorske i urbanističke problematike mora biti vezano uz razmatranje – makar i u osnovnim crtama – urbanističkog razvoja komunikacije između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Dioklecijanove palače.

Na potezu između Sjevernih i Južnih vrata Dioklecijanove palače razlikujemo, od vremena izgradnje Palače do danas, tri osnovne urbanističke faze:

Prva faza traje od IV. do XIV. st. tj. od gradnje Palače do zatvaranja Sjevernih vrata.¹ Iako je u navedenom tisućgodišnjem razdoblju Palača imala dvije sasvim različite urbanističke sheme, ipak je postojanje izravne komunikacije od Južnih do Sjevernih vrata predstavljalo zajedničku urbanističku karakteristiku. U antičkoj urbanističkoj shemi (sl. 1), ta je komunikacija od Južnih vrata prolazila kroz centralnu podrumsku dvoranu, Peristil i široki antički *cardo* i izlazila na Sjeverna vrata, gdje se vezala na cestu prema Saloni. U srednjovjekovnoj urbanističkoj shemi

I. DEVELOPMENT PHASES OF THE PERISTYLE

Since its original construction until the present day, the Peristyle of Diocletian's Palace has changed shape several times. Studies of the urbanistic development of the Palace reveal a number of transformations that, in the course of nearly 17 centuries, have taken place along the entire connection between the Southern and Northern Gates of the Palace, of which the Peristyle is but a segment. Analysis of these changes and their causes leads to the conclusion that various aspects of the Peristyle are a result of urban transformations along the entire aforementioned connection, so that the analysis of the historic development of the Peristyle, its actual conservation and the urbanistic issues it raises, has to be related – at least generally – to the urbanistic development of the connection between the Southern and Northern Gates of Diocletian's Palace.

Between the Northern and Southern Gates of Diocletian's Palace we can distinguish, from the time of the Palace construction until the present, three main urbanistic phases:

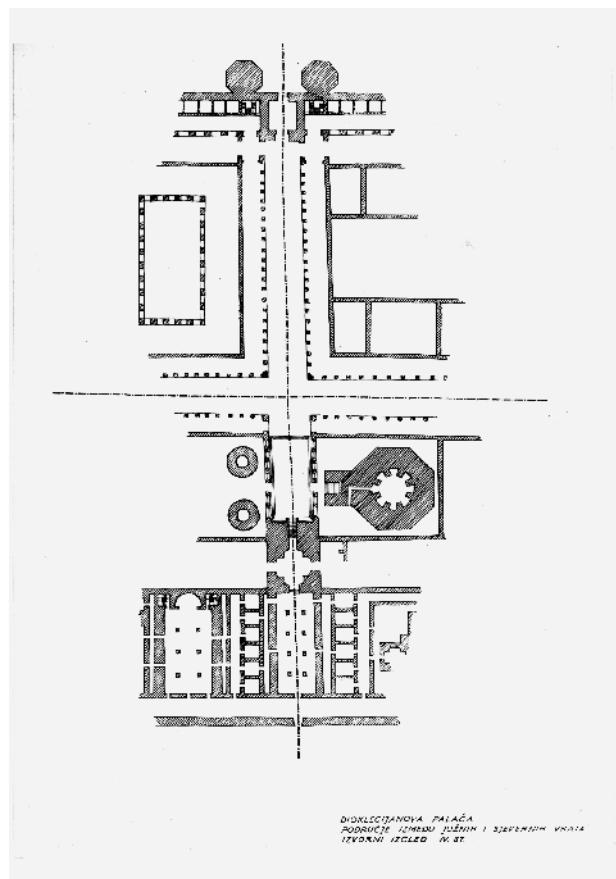
The first phase lasted from the 4th – 14th centuries, i.e. from the Palace construction to the closing of the Northern Gate.¹ Although the Palace had two completely different town-planning schemes in the aforementioned millennium, connection between the Southern and Northern Gates, however, represented a unique urbanistic feature. In the Roman urbanistic scheme (fig.1), connection from the Southern Gate was established through the main central hall, Peristyle, and the wide Roman *cardo*, exiting the Palace by the Northern Gate, continuing onto the road to Salona. In the medieval urbanistic

¹ Op. ur. Prema novijim istraživanjima, Sjeverna su vrata zazidana već u VII. stoljeću. J. Belamarić, „The First Centuries of Christianity in Diocletian's Palace in Split”, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku Supl.* vol. 87-89 (Radovi XIII. međunarodnog kongresa za starokršćansku arheologiju, III), Città del Vaticano - Split, 1998., str. 55.-68. – Ž. Rapanić, *Split, Od carske palaće do srednjovjekovne općine*, Split, 2007., str. 156.-157. – K. Marasović, T. Marasović, „Naseljavanje Dioklecijanove palače”, *Manuscula in honorem Željko Rapanić*, Zagreb-Motovun-Split, 2012., str. 108.

¹ Editor's note. According to most recent research, the Northern Gate was closed as early as the 7th c. J. Belamarić, »The First Centuries of Christianity in Diocletian's Palace in Split«, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku Supl.* vol. 87-89 (Radovi XIII. međunarodnog kongresa za starokršćansku arheologiju, III), Città del Vaticano - Split, 1998, pp. 55-68. – Ž. Rapanić, *Split, Od carske palaće do srednjovjekovne općine*, Split, 2007, pp. 156-157. – K. Marasović, T. Marasović, »Naseljavanje Dioklecijanove palače«, *Manuscula in honorem Željko Rapanić*, Zagreb-Motovun-Split 2012. pp. 108

do XIV. st. (sl. 2) komunikacija je u centralnoj dvorani reducirana na vrlo uski raspon ulice „Ispod Grota“, također je izlazila na Peristil i kroz usku sjevernu ulicu (reducirani *cardo*) izlazila na Sjeverna vrata, odnosno na cestu.

Druga faza počinje u XIV. st., kad su zatvorena Sjeverna vrata Palače, i traje sve do 1857. godine, tj. dok se ta vrata ponovno nisu otvorila. U toj fazi nestalo je izravnog pristupa Palači sa sjevera i time je unutar same Palače umanjen značaj komunikacije sjever-jug koja je u svom južnom dijelu na relaciji Peristil–Južna vrata stvarno i prekinuta u XVI. st. zatvaranjem centralnog silaznog stepeništa na južnoj strani Peristila (sl. 3).



Sl. 1. Područje između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače.
Izvorni izgled u IV. st.

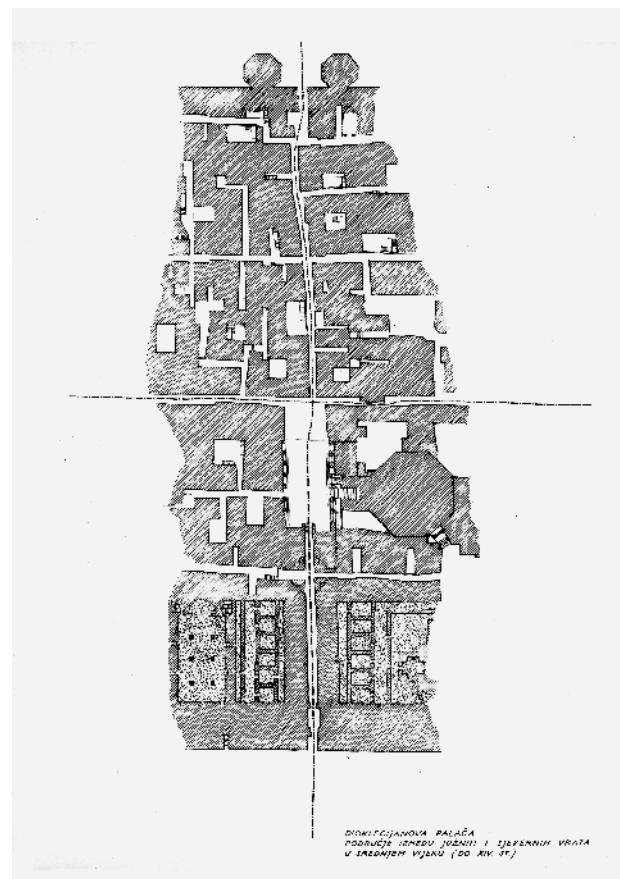
Fig. 1. Area from S. to N. Palace Gate. Original appearance from the 4th century

Treća faza obuhvaća razdoblje od 1857. godine (kada su Sjeverna vrata opet otvorena) do danas. Ovu fazu karakterizira:

- u prvom razdoblju (1857.–1928.) izravna komunikacija koja je kao rezultat potreba grada probijena između Peristila i donjeg dijela Vestibula (sl. 4)

scheme until the 14th c. (fig. 2), passage through the central hall was reduced to the very narrow street “Ispod Grota” leading to the Peristyle, and through the narrow northern street (reduced *cardo*) leaving the Palace by the Northern Gate, continuing toward Salona.

The second phase began in the 14th c., when the Northern Gate was closed and lasted until 1857, i.e. when this gate was reopened. During this phase, there was no direct access to the Palace from the north. Consequently this reduced the importance of the north-south connection which, in its southern part (Peristyle-South Gate segment) was truly discontinued in the 16th c. by closing the central descending stairs on the southern side of the Peristyle (fig. 3).

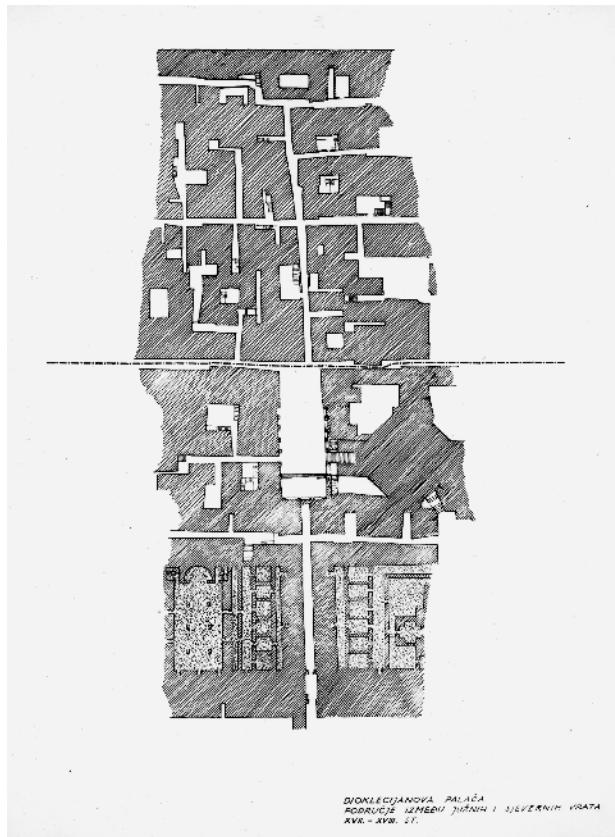


Sl. 2. Područje između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače.
Srednji vijek (do XV. st.)

*Fig. 2. Area from S. to N. Palace Gate. Middle ages
(until the 15th century)*

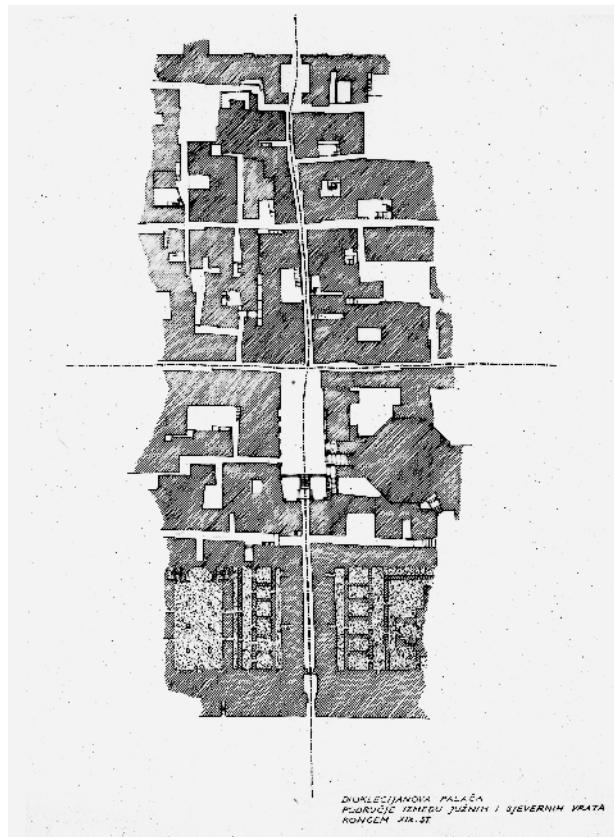
The third phase covers the period from 1857 (when the Northern Gate was reopened) until the present. This phase is characterized by:

- in the first period (1857 – 1928) direct connection that, as a result of the town’s needs, was established between the Peristyle and the lower part of the Vestibule (fig. 4)



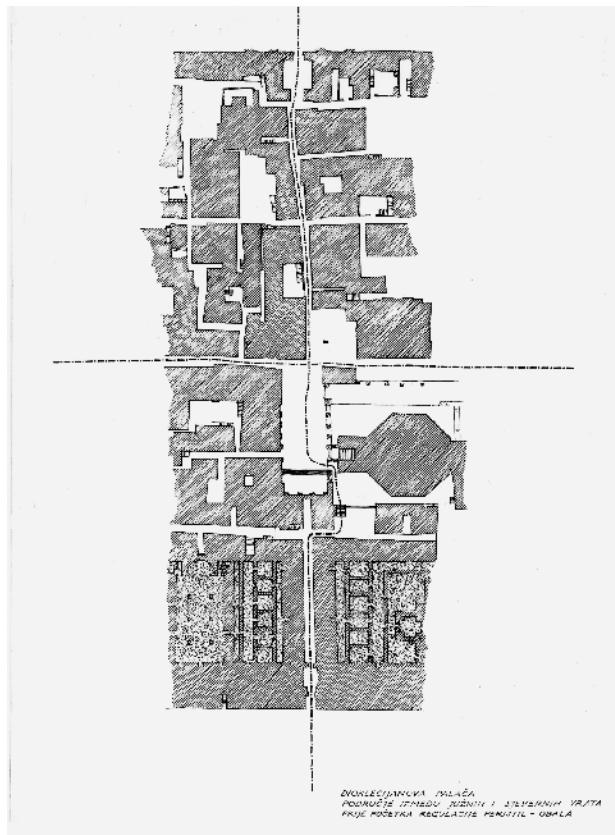
Sl. 3. Područje između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače; XVII.–XVIII. st.

*Fig. 3. Area from S. to N. Palace Gate;
17th-18th centuries*



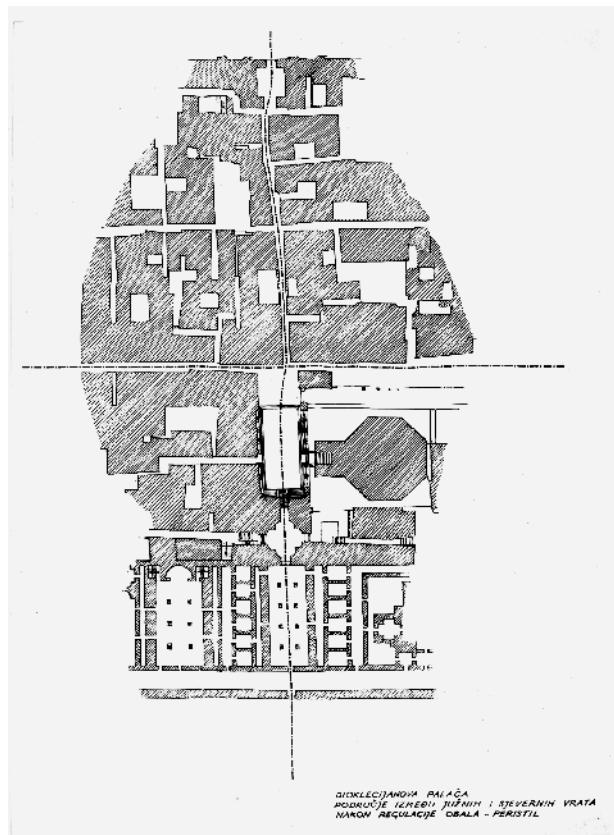
Sl. 4. Područje između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače; XIX. st.

*Fig. 4. Area from S. to N. Palace Gate;
19th century*



Sl. 5. Područje između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače.
Prije obnove komunikacije Peristil–Obala

*Fig. 5. Area from S. to N. Palace Gate.
Before restoration of Peristyle-Seafront connection*



Sl. 6. Područje između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače.
Nakon obnove komunikacije Peristil–Obala

*Fig. 6. Area from S. to N. Palace Gate.
After restoration of Peristyle-Seafront connection*

– u drugom razdoblju (1928.–1956.) zatvaranje tog prolaza kao rezultat subjektivnog estetiziranja konzervatora (sl. 5)

– u trećem razdoblju (1960. do danas) radovi na ponovnom uspostavljanju te komunikacije kao rezultat potreba suvremenog grada, planske akcije uređenja starog centra i efikasne zaštite njegovih spomenika kulture (sl. 6).

Odraz svih tih promjena, odnosno njihove posljedice na oblik Peristila, detaljnije ćemo obrazložiti u razmatranju faza razvoja samog Peristila kroz osam karakterističnih faza.

– in the second period (1928 – 1956) closing of this passage as a result of conservators' subjective aestheticism (fig. 5)

– in the third period (1960 – until the present) attempts to re-establish this connection as a result of the requirements of a modern city, planned activity toward improving the old town center and efficient preservation of its cultural monuments (fig. 6).

The reflections of all these changes and how they affected the shape of the Peristyle will be elaborated in detail in the analysis of the Peristyle development through 8 characteristic phases.

A. ANTIČKI PERISTIL

Peristil Dioklecijanove palače u svom izvornom obliku bio je otvorena dvorana smještena između križišta ulica po sredini Palače i carevih apartmana u južnom dijelu, odnosno između temenos-a mauzoleja na istočnoj i hramova na zapadnoj strani. S južne, istočne i zapadne strane prostor Peristila okružen je stupovima: na južnoj strani četiri stupa Protirona nose trokutasti zabat, na koji se naslanjao krov Protirona; na istočnoj i zapadnoj strani bio je slobodni, otvoreni arhikolonat od *anta* Protirona do završenog pilona uz trijemove ulice (*decumanusa*).

Prostor Peristila je i u svojoj nivoleti diferenciran od okolnih prostora; u odnosu na razinu ulice niži je za tri stepenice (kojima je obrubljen na sjevernoj, istočnoj i zapadnoj strani), dok se na južnoj strani nalazi trodijelno stepenište: srednje silazno, presvođeno bačvastim svodom koje vodi u donji prostor Vestibula, i dva bočna uzlazna stepeništa koja su kroz Protiron vodila u gornji prostor Vestibula i odatle u carev stan. Iznad središnjeg stepeništa nalazio se mali ogradieni podij koji je predstavljao svečanu carevu ložu (tribunalion).

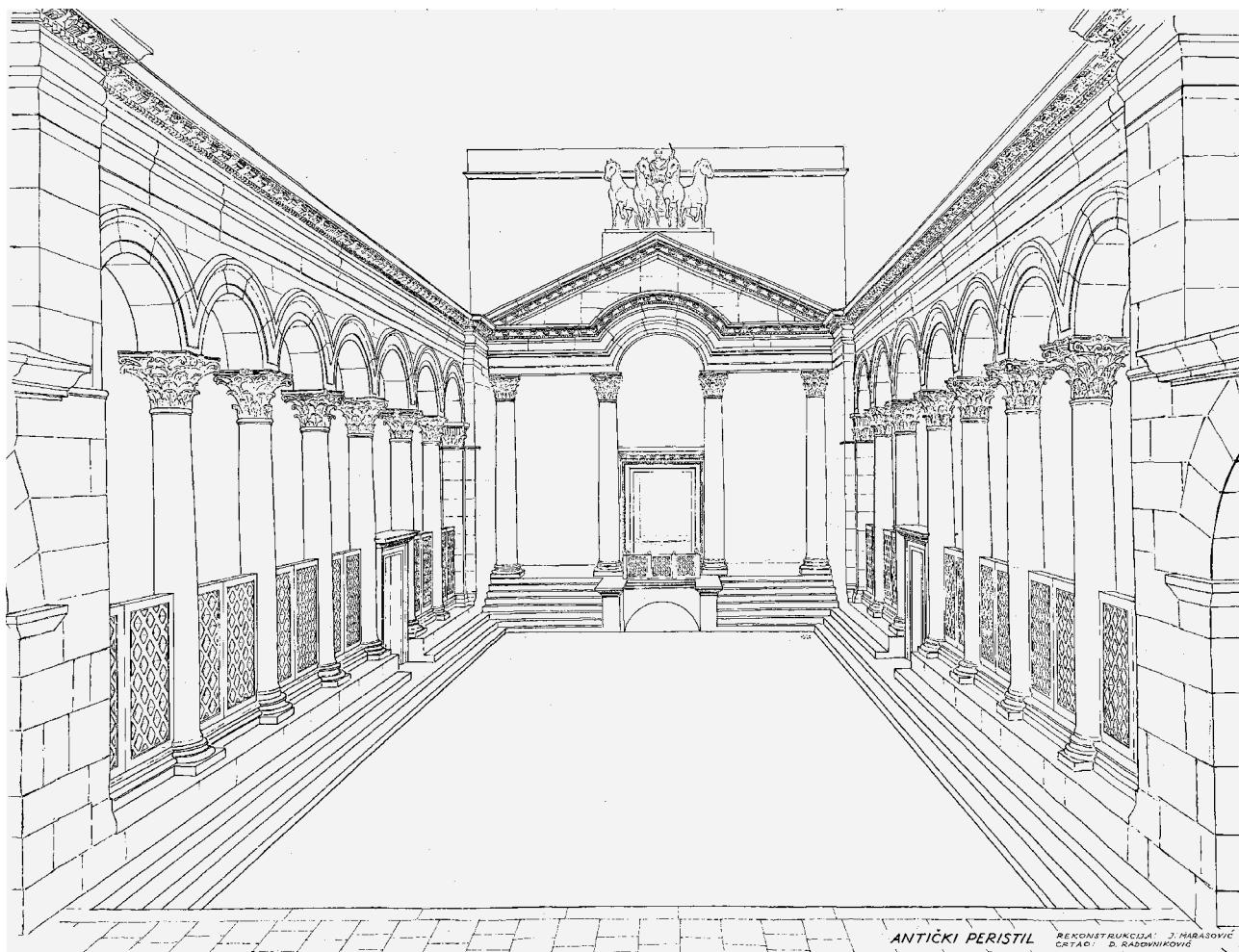
Iznad obruba od tri stepenice na istočnoj i zapadnoj strani Peristila nalazio se stilobat kolonade na kojem su ležale rešetkaste ograde (tranzene). One su potpuno ogradivale Peristil od temenos-a mauzoleja i hramova (u drugom interkolumniju nalazila su se na jednoj i drugoj strani vrata).

A. ROMAN PERISTYLE

The Peristyle of Diocletian's Palace was originally an open hall situated between the street crossing in the center of the Palace and the imperial apartment in the southern part, i.e. between the mausoleum temenos on the eastern side and the temples temenos on the western side. On the southern, eastern and western sides, the Peristyle is surrounded by columns: on the southern side four columns of the Protyron bear the triangular gable upon which the Protyron roof leaned; on the eastern and western side there was a free standing, open arched colonnade, from the Protyron *antas* to the last pillar by the street porticos (*decumanus*).

By its floor level too, the Peristyle is different from the surrounding areas; regarding the street level, it is three steps lower (which border it on the northern, eastern and western side), while the southern side had three-part stairs: the central descending one, with a barrel vault leading into the lower area of the Vestibule, and two lateral ascending ones that through the Protyron led into the upper Vestibule area and further to the imperial apartment. Above the central stairs was a small podium with stone railing that represented a ceremonial imperial rostrum (tribunalion).

Above the border consisting of three steps, on the eastern and western side of the Peristyle there was a colonnade stylobate with stone latticed fence (transennae). They entirely separated the Peristyle from the mausoleum and the temples temenos (in the second intercolumniation there was a door on both sides).



Sl. 7. Antički Peristil (rekonstrukcija J. Marasović, crtež D. Radovniković)
Fig. 7. Roman Peristyle (restored by J. Marasović, drawing D. Radovniković)

U komunikacijskom pogledu Peristil je, premda prostorno ograđen s tri strane, stepeništem obrubljen sa svih strana te diferenciran razinom poda, dio jedne kontinuirane komunikacije po uzdužnoj osi Palače. Ta se komunikacija od Južnih do Sjevernih vrata postupno penje kroz nekoliko prostora različitih nivoa (centralna podrumska dvorana, supstruktura Vestibula, Peristil, *cardo*) pa prema tome prostor Peristila predstavlja i u visinskom pogledu jednu njezinu dionicu.

B. SREDNJOVJEKOVNI PERISTIL

Pretvaranjem Dioklecijanove palače nakon rušenja Salone u napušteni grad, Peristil je dobio sve osnovne funkcije trga srednjovjekovnog grada (municipalno središte, katedralni trg, prometno križište).

Funkciju municipalnog središta imao je Peristil sve do XIV. st., tj. dok se u proširenom dijelu grada zapadno od Dioklecijanove palače nije

In terms of connection, the Peristyle, although enclosed on three sides, was bordered by stairs on all sides and differing in its floor level, part of a continuing connection along the longitudinal axis of the Palace. From the Southern to the Northern Gate this connection gradually rises through several areas of different level (central substructure hall, Vestibule substructure, Peristyle, *cardo*), which is why also in terms of elevation, the Peristyle represents one of its segments.

B. MEDIEVAL PERISTYLE

After the fall of Salona, when Diocletian's Palace was effectively transformed into a crowded town, the Peristyle took on all the basic functions of a medieval town square (municipal center, cathedral square and traffic intersection).

The Peristyle maintained its function of a municipal center until the 14th c., i.e. until a new medieval square with a Gothic town hall was built in

bio formirao novi srednjovjekovni trg na kojem je sagrađena gotička gradska vijećnica.

Funkciju katedralnog trga dobio je Peristil već u ranom srednjem vijeku, kad je prvi splitski nadbiskup Ivan Ravenjanin preuređio Dioklecijanov mauzolej u stolnu crkvu. Kao jedini veći slobodni prostor, smješten uz samo središte Palače, na kojem su se sjekle glavne ulice (sjeverna, istočna i zapadna) i na koji su se spajale južna ulica („Ispod Grota“) i ulica Kraj sv. Ivana, Peristil je bio i stvarni prometni centar.

Promjene u funkciji od otvorene dvorane Palače do trga srednjovjekovnog grada odrazile su se na oblik Peristila. Zbijenost izgradnje zahtjevala je da se svi slobodni prostori što racionalnije iskoriste pa je razumljivo da je arhikolonat na obje strane popunjavan zgradama. Na zapadnoj strani sagrađeno je u liniji stupova nekoliko romaničko-gotičkih palača; na istočnoj strani podignut je na prostazi Dioklecijanovog mauzoleja zvonik katedrale, a sjeverni interkolumniji istočne strane također su ispunjeni crkvenim objektima (kapelicama) ili su zazidani. Prvobitne antičke tranzene u nekim interkolumnijima te strane bile su tada još sačuvane na izvornom mjestu.

Uz jugoistočni ugao Peristila bila je također prislonjena jedna građevina koja je imala prizemni otvor prema Peristilu. Taj se otvor nalazio na mjestu izvornih antičkih stepenica u jugoistočnom uglu, koje su u srednjem vijeku bile porušene, kako to dokazuje nalaz srednjovjekovnog pločnika na tom mjestu.

Pločnik Peristila bio je jedva nešto viši od izvornog antičkog poda, a na južnoj strani završavao je dvokrakim stubištem: silaznim u sredini i uzlaznim sa zapadne strane.

Izvorna komunikacija Peristila i Južnih vrata bila je, dakle, i dalje ostvarena preko antičkog silaznog stubišta i dalje kroz donji dio Vestibula i ulicu „Ispod Grota“ (u stvari reducirano i djelomično nasutu centralnu podrumsku dvoranu) na Južna vrata. Veza između Peristila i gornjeg dijela Vestibula bila je omogućena samo kroz zapadni dio Protirona.

the expanded part of the town, west of Diocletian's Palace.

The Peristyle assumed the role of a cathedral square already in the early Middle Ages when the first archbishop of Split, John of Ravenna transformed Diocletian's mausoleum into a cathedral. As the only larger free area, situated in the very center of the Palace, at the crossing of main streets (northern, eastern and western) onto which the southern street (Ispod Grota) and Kraj sv. Ivana Street were connected, the Peristyle was also a true traffic center.

Changes in its function from an open imperial hall to a medieval town square were reflected in the shape of the Peristyle. Construction density required maximum rational exploitation of all available spaces, which is why it is understandable that the arched colonnade was on both sides filled with buildings. Several Romanesque and Gothic palaces were built on the western side, in the line of the columns; the belfry of the cathedral was built on the eastern side, on the prostasis of Diocletian's mausoleum, while the northern intercolumniation of the eastern side was also filled with church buildings (chapels) or walled in. The original Roman transennae on this side still existed in some intercolumniations at their original place.

In the southeastern corner of the Peristyle there was a building with a groundfloor opening onto the Peristyle. This opening stood on the site of original Roman stairs in the southeastern corner that had been demolished in the Middle Ages, as proven by the discovery of the medieval pavement on that site.

The pavement of the Peristyle was hardly higher than the original Roman floor, and ended with a two-winged stairs on the southern side: descending in the center and ascending on the western side.

The original connection between the Peristyle and the Southern Gate still existed through the descending Roman stairs and further through the lower part of the Vestibule and Ispod Grota Street (in fact a reduced and partly filled central substructure hall) to the Southern Gate. The connection between the Peristyle and the upper part of the Vestibule was possible only through the western part of the Protyron.



Sl. 8. Srednjovjekovni Peristil (rekonstrukcija T. Marasović, crtež D. Radovniković)
Fig. 8. Medieval Peristyle (restored by T. Marasović, drawing D. Radovniković)

C. RENESANSNO-BAROKNI PERISTIL

U renesansno-baroknoj fazi dolazi do bitne promjene u funkciji Peristila, što se znatno odražilo na njegov oblik, naročito u rješenju poda i oblikovanju Protirona. Dva su faktora na to bitno utjecala:

– U prvom redu, zatvaranje Sjevernih vrata Palače, koje je uslijedilo u XIV. st., kada su u prošrenom dijelu grada otvorena nova vrata, umrštivo je komunikaciju od sjevera prema Peristilu i dalje prema jugu, tako da je na samom Peristilu – kao logična posljedica toga – bila prekinuta izravna veza s ulicom „Ispod Grota“ zatvaranjem srednjeg silaznog stubišta.

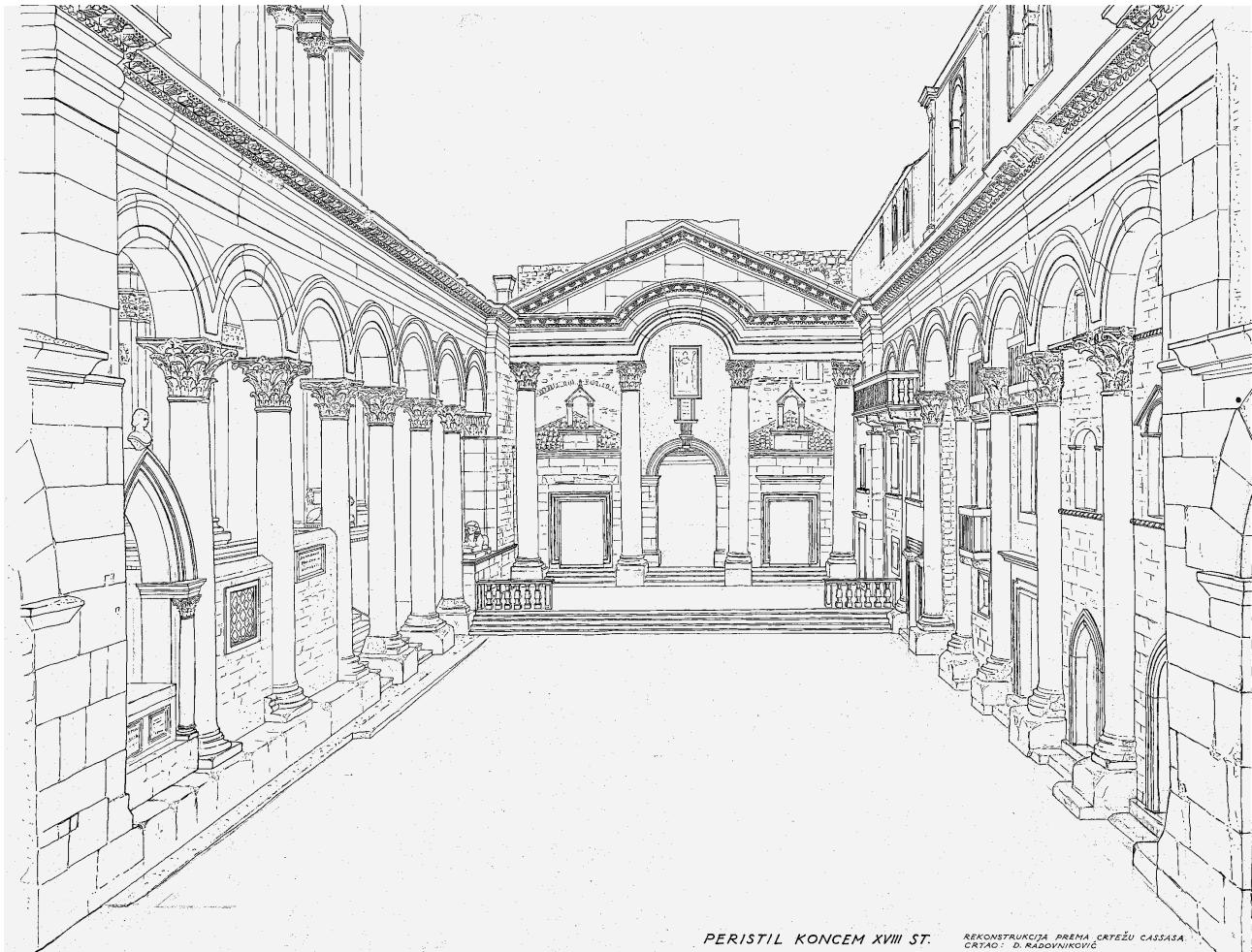
– Drugo, stvaranjem novog, srednjovjekovnog trga zapadno od Palače, na kojem je podignuta gradska vijećnica, prestao je Peristil biti municipalnim središtem grada i ostao – u osnovnoj funkciji – crkvenim trgom. Protiron Peristila

C. RENAISSANCE – BAROQUE PERISTYLE

The function of the Peristyle underwent great changes in the Renaissance and baroque period, which is also reflected in its shape, particularly in the floor level and the interventions within the Protyron. Two factors were crucial:

– First, the closing of the Northern Gate of the Palace that occurred in the 14th c. when a new gate was open in the extended part of the town lessened connection from the north to the Peristyle and further to the south. As a logical consequence of this, on the very Peristyle — the direct connection with Ispod Groti Street was discontinued by closing the central descending stairs.

– Second, with the creation of a new medieval square west of the Palace where the town hall was built, the Peristyle ceased to be the municipal center of town but retained its original function as a church square. The Protyron of the Peristyle thus became a



Sl. 9. Peristil koncem XVIII. st. (rekonstrukcija prema crtežu L. F. Cassasa, crtež D. Radovniković)
Fig. 9. Peristyle in the end of 18th century (restored according to L. F. Cassas, drawing D. Radovniković)

postaje tada nekom vrstom crkvene pozornice, koja je uvjetovala oblikovne promjene – već spomenuto zatvaranje srednjeg silaznog stepeništa, gradnja kapela u bočnim stranama Protirona, zatvaranje srednjeg interkolumnnija zidom na kojem se u gornjem dijelu nalazio svetački lik, a u donjem dijelu luk koji je omogućavao prolaz prema Vestibulu. Kao logična posljedica gradnje tih objekata uslijedila je gradnja odgovarajućeg podijskog uspona ispred Protirona, u čitavoj širini Peristila.

Izvorni antički Protiron u toj je, dakle, fazi funkcionalno i oblikovno izmijenjen renesansno-baroknom arhitekturom, koja je, u odnosu na svoju funkciju i ambijentalnu cjelovitost, bila u skladu s vremenom u kojem je nastala.

I ostale dvije strane Peristila doživjele su manje promjene: kuće na zapadnoj strani dobine su renesansno-barokne elemente, a pretežno crkveni sadržaj istočne strane još je više povećan (adaptacija romaničke kuće u renesansnu kapelu sv. Roka i izgradnja crkve sv. Barbare na trijemu antičke ulice).

kind of a church stage, which conditioned changes in its shape; the aforementioned closing of the central descending stairs, the construction of chapels on both sides of the Protyron, the closing of the central intercolumniation by a wall that in its upper part had a figure of a saint and in the lower, an arch that enabled passage towards the Vestibule. Such construction was logically followed by the construction of an appropriate podium in front of the Protyron, along the entire width of the Peristyle.

The function and shape of the original Roman Protyron was thus changed during this phase by Renaissance and baroque architecture that, with respect to its function and ambient integrity, was in keeping with the time it was created.

The remaining two sides of the Peristyle too, underwent minor changes: houses on the western side received Renaissance and baroque elements, and the predominantly religious aspect of the eastern side became even greater (converting the Romanesque house into the Renaissance chapel of St. Roch and building St. Barbara's Church in the portico of the Roman street).

Razlika u razini između Peristila i križišta ulica u ovom se razdoblju i dalje postupno smanjuje.

D. PERISTIL 1860. – 1928.

Kao crkveni trg, bez izravne komunikacije s južnom ulicom „Ispod Grota“, Peristil je s vrlo malim promjenama zadržao svoju funkciju i svoj renesansno-barokni karakter sve do 1860. godine. Sredinom XIX. st. promjene nastale u uzdužnoj komunikaciji kroz os Palače opet su uvjetovale i promjene na samom Peristilu. Najprije su, naime, otvorena Sjeverna vrata 1857. godine čime je potaknuta ideja uređenja sjeverne ulice, da bi se zamisao oživljavanja iste komunikacije produžila i u južnoj polovini Palače probijanjem izravne veze između Peristila i ulice „Ispod Grota“ 1860. godine. Tada se, doduše, nije znalo da je ispod Protirona postojao u antičko doba originalan prolaz, koji je zatvo-

The difference in the floor level between the Peristyle and the street crossing gradually disappeared in this period.

D. PERISTYLE 1860 – 1928

As a church square, having no direct connection with the southern street (Ispod Grota), the Peristyle maintained its function and Renaissance and baroque character with very slight changes until 1860. In the mid 19th c., changes that occurred in the connection through the longitudinal axis of the Palace again led to changes on the Peristyle itself. First, the Northern Gate was open (1857) which encouraged the idea of renovating the northern street. The idea of revitalizing this connection extended onto the southern half of the Palace by cutting a direct connection between the Peristyle and Ispod Grota Street (1860). At that moment, it was not known that an original passage existed in Roman times under the Protyron, closed when the chapels were



Sl. 10. Peristil krajem XIX. st. (crtež D. Radovniković)
Fig. 10. Peristyle in the end of 19th century (drawing D. Radovniković)

ren prigodom gradnje kapela pa se novi proboj izveo nekoliko metara sjeverno od antičkog stepeništa.

Funkcija Protirona kao crkvene pozornice već tada polako opada. Probijanje prolaza pretvorilo je opet Peristil u dio komunikacije, a svetački je natpis na zidu u srednjem interkolumniju Protirona zamijenjen novim u spomen na posjet austrijskog cara Peristilu.

Promjene su nastale i na istočnoj strani, gdje se umjesto crkvenih objekata odnosno zida gradi jednokatna kavana „Al Tempio“. Rušenjem te zgrade krajem XIX. st., počela je u stvari purifikacija istočne kolonade Peristila. Silom prilika, purifikacija se nastavila 1924. godine kada je u požaru izgorjela stara biskupija i porušena crkva sv. Barbare pa je mogao ponovno biti otvoren luk trijema *decumanusa* uz sjeverni pilon istočne peristilske kolonade.

E. PERISTIL 1928. GODINE

Godine 1928. prvi se put mijenja oblik Peristila, a da to nisu zahtijevale određene funkcije života u gradu. Sve do tada, naime, opisane faze u razvoju Peristila bile su uvjetovane potrebama grada, odnosno određenim funkcijama Peristila pa je i njegov oblik bio rezultat promjena tih funkcija.

Prolaz koji je Općinska uprava probila 1860. između Peristila i ulice „Ispod Grota“ dao je zatvoriti 1928. godine splitski konzervator. To je učinio iz subjektivnih razloga jer je prepostavljao da izvorna veza nikada nije postojala.

Tom intervencijom ponovno je prekinuta jedna komunikacija, koja je već po mišljenju stare općinske uprave iz sredine XIX. st. bila potrebna gradu, a time je propala i težnja oživljavanja ulice sjever-jug kojoj je preduvjet bio pojačani pješački promet po uzdužnoj osi Dioklecijanove palače.

Veza Peristila s južnim dijelom Palače uspostavlja se samo zaobilaznim putem kroz Bulićevu poljanu pa je time onemogućeno prezentiranje antičkih mozaika, koji su pronađeni početkom XX. st. kad se srušila kuća istočno od Vestibula.

built, so that the new opening was made a few meters northern of the Roman stairs.

The function of the Protyron as a church stage gradually decreased. With the opening of the passage, the Peristyle again became part of the connection, and the wall of the central intercolumniation of the Protyron from now on, instead of a saint, bore the inscription in memory of the Austrian emperor's visit to the Peristyle.

Changes also occurred on the eastern side where, instead of the church buildings, i.e. the wall, a single-story café “Al Tempio” was built. With the demolition of this building at the end of the 19th c. the purification of the eastern colonnade of the Peristyle was begun. The purification continued by force of circumstances in 1924, when the old Bishop's palace burnt down in a fire and St. Barbara's Church was demolished. This made it possible to reopen the arch of the *decumanus* portico by the northern pillar of the eastern Peristyle colonnade.

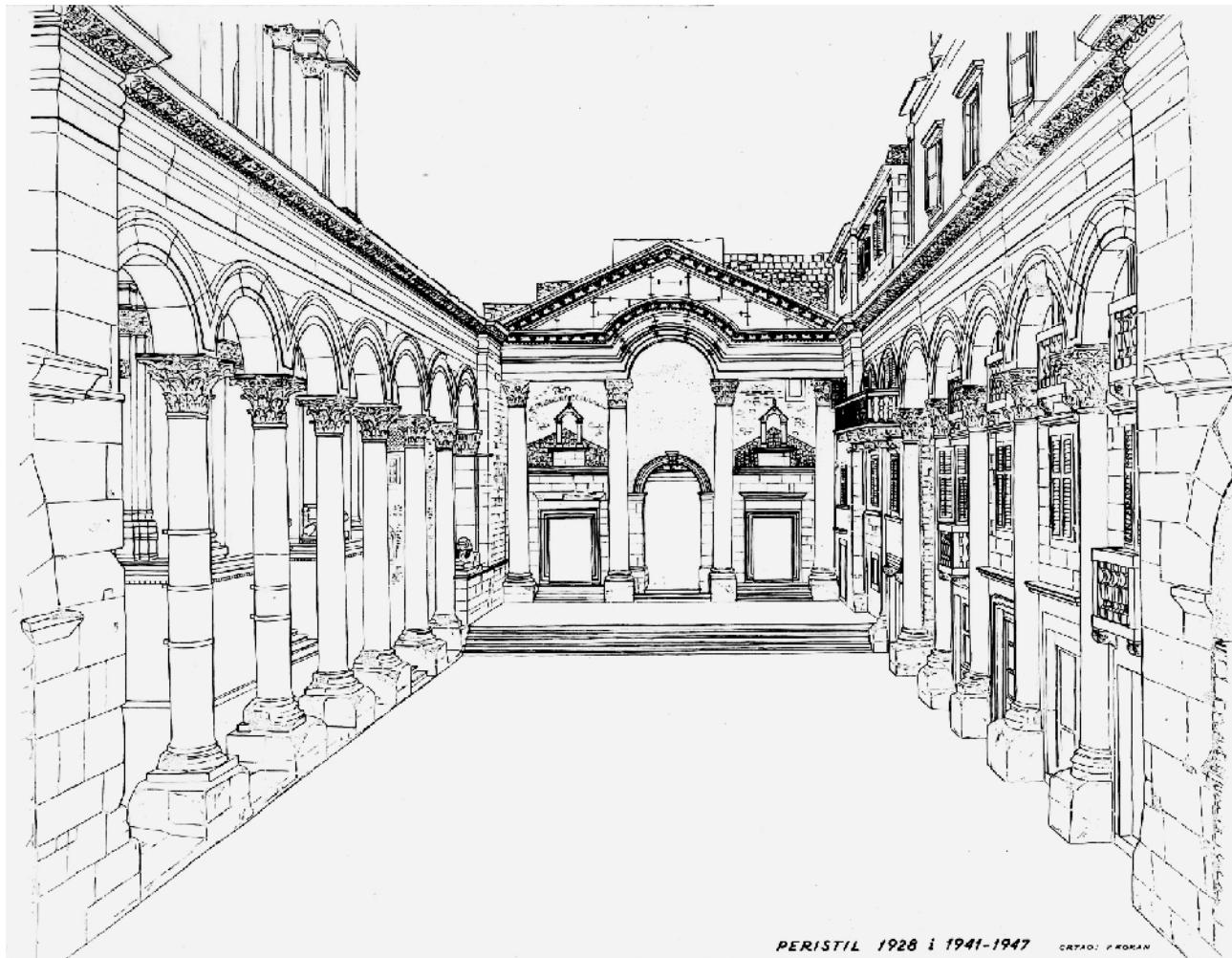
E. PERISTYLE IN 1928

When the Peristyle changed its form in 1928, it was the first time this was not done for reasons of certain functions of life in town. Until then, the described phases in the Peristyle development were conditioned by the needs of the town, i.e. certain functions of the Peristyle, which is why its shape was a result of changed functions.

The passage cut by the Municipal administration in 1860 between the Peristyle and the Ispod Grota Street was closed at the initiative of a conservator from Split in 1928. This was done for subjective reasons, because he presumed that the original connection had never existed.

This intervention once again discontinued a connection that, according to the old Municipal administration from the mid 19th c., was necessary for the town, and also meant giving up the idea of revitalizing the north-south street, the prerequisite of which was an intensified pedestrian traffic along the longitudinal axis of Diocletian's Palace.

The connection between the Peristyle and the southern part of the Palace was possible only by means of a detour through “Bulićeva poljana”, which presented an obstacle to the idea of presenting Roman mosaics, discovered in the 20th c. when the house east to the Vestibule was demolished.



Sl. 11. Peristil 1928. i 1941.–1947. (crtež V. Kokan)
Fig. 11. Peristyle in 1928 and 1941–1947 (drawing V. Kokan)

F. PERISTIL 1929.–1941.

Kad je Meštrović zamišljao svoj spomenik Grguru Ninskome u početku je predviđao smjestiti ga na Poljani kraljice Jelene, sjeveroistočno od Peristila. U to je vrijeme (oko 1925. godine) južna strana Peristila još uvijek imala oblik koji je nastao 1860. godine kad je uspostavljena izravna komunikacija s ulicom „Ispod Grota“. Upravo zbog postojanja tog prolaza i stepeništa, koje je izlazilo na Peristil, bilo je nemoguće zamisliti postavu nekog spomenika pred Protironom. Kada je, međutim, iz prije spomenutih razloga, 1928. godine zatvoren direktan spoj s ulicom „Ispod Grota“, Peristil je ponovno postao zatvoreni trg pa je Meštrović promijenio lokaciju za svoj spomenik Grguru i postavio ga upravo ispred Protirona.

Postavom velikog kipa, antički je Peristil bez sumnje bio devaloriziran pa je bilo opravданo suprotstavljanje konzervatora ovoj lokaciji. Treba, međutim, imati u vidu da je upravo kon-

F. PERISTYLE 1929 – 1941

When Meštrović planned his monument of Grgur Ninski (Gregory of Nin), his original idea was to place it on the square Poljana kraljice Jelene, northeast of the Peristyle. At that time (around 1925), the southern side of the Peristyle still had its 1860 shape, when a direct connection with the Ispod Grota Street was established. Precisely because of this passage and the stairs that led to the Peristyle, it was impossible to imagine a monument placed in front of the Protyon. However, when, due to the aforementioned reasons, the direct connection with Ispod Grota Street was closed in 1928, the Peristyle once again became an enclosed square and Meštrović changed the location of his monument, placing it right in front of the Protyon.

By placing such a large monument on that spot, the Roman Peristyle was undoubtedly degraded and the opposition of the conservator regarding this location was fully justifiable. However, we must bear in mind that it was the conservator's intervention



Sl. 12. Peristil 1929.–1941. (crtež D. Radovniković)
Fig. 12. Peristyle 1929–1941 (drawing D. Radovniković)

zervatorov zahvat zatvaranja prolaza omogućio takvu lokaciju, za koju se smatralo da samom spomeniku odgovara, bilo likovno (zatvoreni Peristil s arhitekturom Protirona smatrani je prikladnom pozadinom kipu), bilo sadržajno. Sazvam je razumljivo da je postava kipa naspram katedrale, u kojoj je Grgur Ninski u X. st. branio stavove narodne crkve nasuprot latinske težnje, bila zastupana u predratno doba kada se na nacionalno-političkom planu suprostavljalo iridentističkim aspiracijama sa suprotne jadranske obale.

Tako se, dakle, još jednom nametnula određena funkcija Peristilu, odnosno Protironu, koji je – svakako na štetu svog izvornog spomeničkog ambijenta – postao arhitektonskim okvirom jednog suvremenog monumentalnog spomenika.

of closing the passage that enabled such a location to be considered suitable in the beginning, both in terms of art (the enclosed Peristyle with the architecture of the Protyron was regarded as a convenient backdrop for the statue) and in terms of content. The location of a statue opposite the cathedral, in which Grgur Ninski in the 10th c. defended the position of the national church against the Latin aspirations, was comprehensible in the pre-war period at a time when there was resistance at national and political levels to irredentist aspirations from the opposite side of the Adriatic coast.

In such a way, once again a new function was imposed on the Peristyle and Protyron respectively, which – definitely to the detriment of its original monumental ambience – became an architectural frame for a contemporary monumental statue.

G. PERISTIL 1941.–1959.

Kad su 1941. talijanski okupatori uklonili kip Grgura Ninskog (iz političkih razloga), Peristilu je opet vraćen izgled iz 1928. godine, kad je, bez funkcionalnih razloga, zatvoren prolaz ispod Protirona.

U takvom obliku Peristil je dočekao i oslobođanje grada i nedugo nakon toga početak radova na uređenju Dioklecijanove palače. Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju, koji je vodio te rade, najprije je 1947. godine porušio zid nad lukom u srednjem interkolumniju Protirona, a zatim je obnovio krov nad Protironom (1953.) koji je stoljećima bio porušen. Na taj način umjesto same protironske fasade koja je bez krova dje-lovala kao ruševina, dobio se pokriven prostor čime je istaknut izgled antičkog Protirona, a rušenjem zida iznad renesansnog luka renesansno–barokna cjelina crkvene arhitekture djelomično je poprimila izgled ruševine. Time je, dakle, već Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju započeo akciju valorizacije antičkog Protirona, odnosno devalorizaciju renesansno–baroknog ambijenta.

G. PERISTYLE 1941 – 1959

When the Italian occupying forces removed the statue of Grgur Ninski from the Peristyle in 1941 (due to political reasons), the Peristyle resumed its appearance from 1928 when the passage under the Protyron was closed without functional reasons.

This is how the Peristyle welcomed the liberation of the city and shortly after, the beginning of the reconstruction of Diocletian's Palace. The Conservation Institute of Dalmatia that led the works first demolished the wall above the arch in the central intercolumniation of the Protyron in 1947 and then reconstructed the roof above the Protyron (1953) that had been demolished for centuries. In such a way, instead of the Protyron façade that, being roofless, seemed to be only a ruin, a covered area was created emphasizing the Roman Protyron. Also, by demolishing the wall above the Renaissance arch, the Renaissance and baroque complex of church architecture partly assumed the appearance of a ruin. This is how the Conservation Institute of Dalmatia already began activities on the valorization of the Roman Protyron, i.e. devalorization of the Renaissance and baroque ambience.



Sl. 13. Peristil 1953.–1959. (crtež I. Terzić)
Fig. 13. Peristyle 1953–1959 (drawing I. Terzić)

H. PERISTIL NAKON REKONSTRUKCIJE 1960.

Narodni odbor splitske općine pokrenuo je, kao dio akcije uređenja starog grada, rad na regulaciji područja između Obale i Peristila da bi se oživio čitav potez od Južnih do Sjevernih vrata i dalje do novog centra grada.

U arheološkim istraživanjima, koje je Urbanički biro izveo prije izrade projekta regulacije, ustanovljeni su do tada nepoznati elementi o izgledu antičkog Peristila, prikazanog na prvoj tabli.

Studija antičkog izgleda omogućila je da se za suvremenu regulaciju izradi rješenje koje će na donjoj razini poteza od Peristila do Južnih vrata Palače predstavljati rekonstrukciju antičkog stanja jer ono najbolje odgovara suvremenim zahtjevima regulacije pješačkog prometa u izravnom potezu od Obale do Peristila.

Idejno rješenje objavljeno je više puta od 1957. nadalje. Godine 1958. Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju izdao je načelnu suglasnost za to rješenje. Na temelju idejnog rješenja, izrađeni su za pojedine dionice ovog zahvata (tj. obnovu gornjeg prostora Vestibula, obnovu Peristila i obnovu centralne podrumske dvorane) izvedbeni projekti koje je također odobrio Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju. Pri odobrenju radova rekonstrukcije samog Peristila, Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju povukao je suglasnost za uklanjanje kapelica iz prostora Protirona, što je uvjetovao odlukom posebne komisije.

Narodni odbor općine uputio je Savjetu za kulturu Narodne Republike Hrvatske žalbu na postupak Konzervatorskog zavoda, koji je najprije odobrio cjelokupni zahvat, a zatim zbraonom u fazi izvedbe doveo u pitanje čitavu regulaciju.

U međuvremenu, izvedeni su na Peristilu svi radovi, koje je na izvedbenom projektu odobrio Konzervatorski zavod, tj. spuštanje poda Peristila na prvobitnu razinu, obnova stepenastog obruba od tri stepenice na istočnoj, sjevernoj i zapadnoj strani, trodijelnog stepeništa na južnoj strani, stilobata stupova u čitavoj dužini istočne kolonade i u prvom i zadnjem interkolumniju zapadne kolonade te obnova baze tranzena iznad stilobata.

H. PERISTYLE AFTER RECONSTRUCTION 1960

Within the activity on renovation of the old part of the town, the National Committee of the Split Municipality initiated a procedure for arranging the area between the Seafront and the Peristyle in order to revitalize the entire connection from the southern to the Northern Gate and further to the new town center.

Archaeological research, led by the Town Planning Institute before the project, yielded some information about the appearance of the Peristyle unknown until then, shown on Plate I.

The study of the Roman appearance enabled a solution for a modern arrangement that would, in the lower level of the connection from the Peristyle to the Southern Gate, represent a reconstruction of the Roman situation, because it best met the modern requirements of the pedestrian traffic regulation in the direct connection from the Seafront to the Peristyle.

The conceptual design has been published several times from 1957 onwards. In 1958 it was approved in principle by the competent Conservation Institute for Dalmatia. This was the basis for working design of certain segments (i.e. reconstruction of the upper level of the Vestibule, the reconstruction of the Peristyle and the reconstruction of the central substructure hall) also approved by this Institute. When approving the reconstruction works of the Peristyle, the Conservation Institute for Dalmatia withdrew the decision of removing the chapels from the Protyron, for which it requested the decision of a special committee.

The National Committee of the Split municipality appealed to the Cultural Committee of the National Republic of Croatia the action of the Conservation Institute which in the beginning approved entire intervention, and subsequently issued an interdiction during the realization phase, thus bringing the entire project in question.

Meanwhile, all works approved by the Conservation Institute on the working design were finished: i.e. lowering the Peristyle floor onto the original level, reconstruction of the three steps enclosing the eastern, northern and western side, the three-part stairs on the southern side, columns stylobate in the entire length of the eastern colonnade and in the first and last intercolumniation of the western colonnade

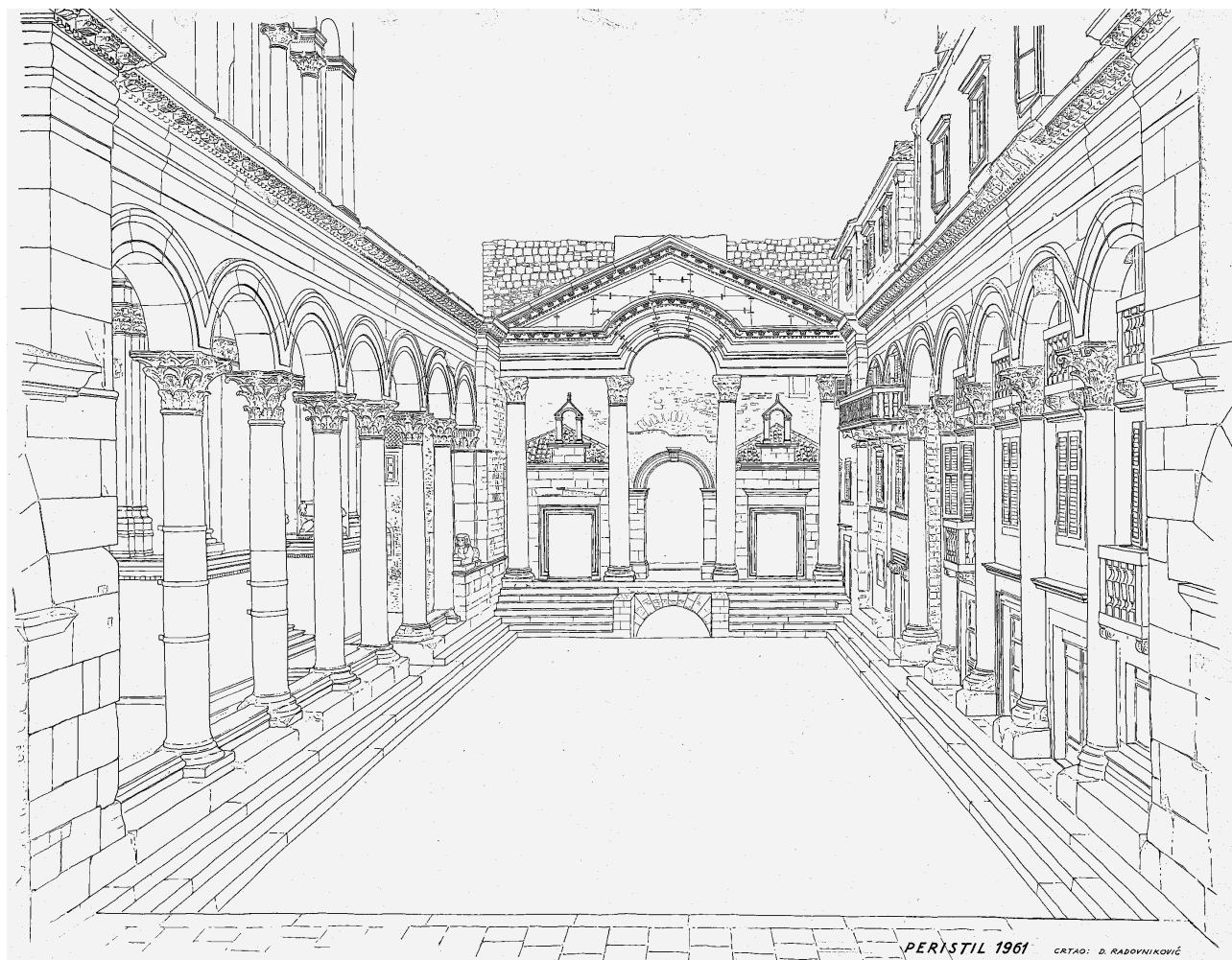
Obnovom trodijelnog antičkog stepeništa na južnoj strani Peristila, odnosno uklanjanjem platoa pred kapelicama, učinjen je daljnji korak u postupnom uklanjanju ostataka baroknog karaktera Protirona, što je već 1947. godine započeo Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju.

Započetu rekonstrukciju potrebno je sada dovršiti na način koji će najbolje odgovarati suvremenim potrebama života i istovremeno urbanističko-konzervatorskoj valorizaciji Peristila kao cjeline.

as well as the reconstruction of the transennae bases above the stylobate.

Reconstruction of the three-part Roman stairs on the southern side of the Peristyle, i.e. the removal of the plateau in front of the chapels, meant a further step towards gradually removing the remainder of the baroque character of the Protyron, that the Conservation Institute for Dalmatia had already begun in 1947.

The reconstruction should now be completed in a way that will best suit the requirements of contemporary living and at the same time the town-planning and conservation valorization of the Peristyle as a complex.



Sl. 14. Peristil 1961. (crtež D. Radovniković)
Fig. 14. Peristyle 1961 (drawing D. Radovniković)

II. VALORIZACIJA PROSTORA PROTIRONA I PRIJEDLOG ZA NJEGOVO UREĐENJE

Na temelju studije prostornog razvoja može se zaključiti da su faze transformacije Peristila u vijek bile povezane uz transformaciju komunikacije koja se od Sjevernih vrata Palače, preko Peristila, nastavljala kroz centralnu podrumsku dvoranu prema moru, odnosno preko Protirona u gornji južni dio Palače.

Osnovni zahtjev sadašnje regulacije područja Obala–Peristil–Sjeverna vrata–Perivoj–Novi centar jest ostvarenje izravne pješačke komunikacije kako bi se najkraćim putem povezala Obala s Novim centrom preko starog grada i kako bi regulacija pješačkog prometa stvorila potrebne uvjete za asanaciju zapuštenog područja između Peristila i Zlatnih vrata. Analiza pojedinih povijesnih faza u razvoju poteza između Južnih i Sjevernih vrata Palače jasno je pokazala da je zapuštenost sjevernog dijela Dioklecijanske palače prouzročena u srednjem vijeku upravo prekidom takve izravne komunikacije.

Stoga je sadašnji projekt spoja Peristila s morem proizašao iz objektivne urbanističke potrebe oživljavanja čitave komunikacije, što je oblikованo i izvedeno rekonstrukcijom antičke faze. Moramo, osim toga, istaknuti da rekonstrukcija antičkog Peristila ima i svoju opravdanost u činjenici da se time na instruktivan način pokazuju oblik i prostor koji je značajan kao polazna točka u razvoju određenih arhitektonskih formi u kulturnom razvoju Europe.

Takvo obnavljanje bilo je s konzervatorske točke gledišta dozvoljeno jer izvedena rekonstrukcija nije na Peristilu negirala niti jednu od autentičnih razvojnih faza (srednjovjekovnu, renesansno-baroknu i fazu XIX. st.), jer su oblici Peristila i Protirona, koji su prethodili ovoj rekonstrukciji, zapravo bili rezultat recentnih promjena (od konca prošlog stoljeća nadalje), koje su više puta i namjerno krnjile autentične srednjovjekovne, odnosno barokne ambijente ili pak onaj XIX. st. Prema tome, posljednja se rekonstrukcija mora shvatiti i kao pokušaj eliminiranja proturječnosti i nesporazuma, nastalih

II. VALORIZATION OF THE PROTYRON AND PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION

On the basis of spatial development study it is possible to conclude that the transformation phases of the Peristyle were always related to the transformation of the connection that from the Northern Gate of the Palace, over the Peristyle, continues through the central substructure hall to the sea, i.e. through the Protyron into the upper southern part of the Palace.

The basic request of the connection Seafront – Peristyle – Northern Gate – Park – New Center, is to carry out a direct pedestrian communication in order to connect the Seafront with the New center across the old town in the shortest possible way so that the regulation of pedestrian traffic would create necessary conditions for the improvement of the neglected area between the Peristyle and the Northern Gate. Analysis of certain historic phases in the development of connection between the Southern and Northern Gates of the Palace clearly showed that the neglect of the northern part of Diocletian's Palace in the Middle Ages was caused by interrupted direct connection.

Therefore, the present project of connecting the Peristyle with the sea is a result of an objective urbanistic need of reviving the entire connection, designed and carried out by the reconstruction of the Roman phase. It must also be added that the reconstruction of the Roman Peristyle is also justified by the fact that in an instructing way it shows the shape and space significant as a starting point in the development of certain architectural forms in the cultural development of Europe.

Such reconstruction was permitted from the conservation point of view because the reconstruction work on the Peristyle did not exclude either of the authentic development phases (medieval, Renaissance-baroque and the 19th c.), because the forms of the Peristyle and the Protyron, that preceded this reconstruction were in fact a result of recent changes (from the end of 19th century onward), which several times even deliberately disrupted the authentic medieval or baroque settings or even that of the 19th century. Therefore, the last reconstruction has to be

kroz posljednjih pola stoljeća i to na način da se valorizira prvi autentični oblik toga prostora.

Ponovno uspostavljanje izravne veze između Peristila i donjeg prostora Vestibula i dalje do Južnih vrata – izvedeno obnovom središnjeg silaznog stepeništa – ni u kojem pogledu, međutim, ne smije onemogućiti da se između Peristila i gornje razine južnog dijela Palače zadrži izravna veza, koja je postojala u svim povijesnim epohama. Zato je već u idejnom rješenju regulacije predviđeno da se takva veza ostvari preko obnovljenih bočnih stubišta i bočnih strana Protirona.

Zbog postojanja renesansno-baroknih kapelica u bočnim stranama prostora Protirona i luka u srednjem interkolumniju, odnosno – kako je već rečeno – zbog toga što je Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju naknadno uskratio suglasnost da se renesansno-barokne kapelice i luk među njima pomaknu s današnjeg položaja, pojavio se problem uspostave izravne komunikacije s Peristila na gornju razinu Vestibula.

Da bi se moglo predložiti rješenje tog problema, potrebno je u prvom redu razmotriti spomeničku vrijednost renesansno-baroknih kapelica i luka među njima kao zasebnih objekata, a zatim ih vrednovati u odnosu na urbanističku i konzervatorsku koncepciju uređenja Peristila kao cjeline.

Spomenička vrijednost renesansno-baroknih kapelica može se razmatrati s povijesnog, umjetničkog i ambijentalnog aspekta.

U dosadašnjoj povjesno-umjetničkoj literaturi kapelice u Protironu ocijenjene su kao objekti bez veće vrijednosti, dapače, pojedinačno i ružni. Istaknuto je da bi Protiron, očišćen od renesansno-baroknih dodataka, bio ljepši, ali je njihovo prilagođavanje antičkoj arhitekturi Peristila ocijenjeno kao uspješno. Pri tome se u isticanju ambijentalne vrijednosti navode dva razloga, za koja smatramo da su neprihvatljiva. Nastoji se, naime, najprije pokazati kako je cijela kompozicija Protirona rezultat vješte i uspjele improvizacije, kod koje je najprije sagrađena istočna kapela, zatim zapadna i onda, navodno, sve vješto povezano srednjim lukom. Analiza razvoja građevina u Protironu pokazala je da se takav redoslijed gradnji nije dogodio, već da su renesansno-barokne građevine u Protironu re-

also regarded as an attempt of eliminating contradiction and misunderstanding that occurred during the last half century in a way of valorizing the first authentic form of this area.

Re-establishing a direct connection between the Peristyle and the lower level of the Vestibule and further on to the Southern Gate – done by reconstruction of the central descending stairs – should in no way prevent an equally direct connection between the Peristyle and the upper level of the southern part of the Palace, that existed in all previous historic periods. That is why already the conceptual design of the project foresaw that such a connection be done by reconstruction of the lateral stairs and lateral sides of the Protyron.

Because of the existing Renaissance-baroque chapels in the lateral sides of the Protyron and the arch in the central intercolumniation, or, as already said, due to subsequent non-approval by the Conservation Institute for Dalmatia that the Renaissance-baroque chapels and the arch between them be relocated from their actual position, the problem of establishing a direct connection from the Peristyle into the upper level of the Vestibule appeared.

Before proposing any solution to this problem, it is necessary to reconsider the monumental value of the Renaissance-baroque chapels and the arch between them as separate structures, and then to evaluate them with regard to the urbanistic and conservation concept of the reconstruction of the Peristyle as a complex.

The monumental value of the Renaissance-baroque chapels can be considered from the point of history, of art, and of local context.

In recent art historic literature, the chapels in the Protyron are assessed as buildings without greater value, in fact individually unattractive. It was emphasized that the Protyron would be nicer without the Renaissance-baroque additions, but their adaptation to the Roman architecture of the Protyron was assessed successful. In emphasizing such ambient value, two reasons are indicated, both of which we consider, unacceptable. Firstly, that the entire composition of the Protyron is presented as a result of skillful and successful improvisation, during which the eastern chapel was built first, followed by the western one, and, allegedly, all skillfully joined by the central arch. Analysis of buildings in the Protyron demonstrated that such an order of construc-

zultat jedinstvene koncepcije stvaranja crkvene pozornice u južnom dijelu Peristila, koja je, međutim, etapno ostvarena. Prema tome, otpadaju argumenti o vrijednosti zbog razvoja ambijenta.

Što se tiče vrijednosti postojećeg ambijenta, treba upozoriti da su renesansno-barokne gradevine u mnogome izgubile od svojeg prvobitnog karaktera, bilo time što se promijenio njihov arhitektonski okvir, bilo zato što su one same doživjele promjenu.

Renesansno-barokna kompozicija Protirona imala je, naime, svoj naglasak u zazidanom srednjem interkolumniju na kojem se nalazio svetački lik. Djelomičnim rušenjem tog zida 1947. godine centralni dio kompozicije namjesto cjelovitog ambijenta poprimio je karakter spomeničke ruševine. Osim toga, renesansno-barokne kapele imale su, kao zatvorene gradevine, svoj vlastiti smisao, dok je antički Protiron – bez prvobitnog krova – predstavljao ruševinu. Konzervatorskim zahvatom 1953. godine pokriven je antički Protiron i samim time izgubio je cjelokupni renesansno-barokni ambijent svoj prvobitni smisao kao definirana prostorna cjelina. Konačno, renesansno-barokne kapele i luk među njima zamišljeni su kao građevine, kojima je podnožje jedinstveni podij, nastao istovremeno s njihovom gradnjom. Rekonstrukcijom Peristila 1960. godine nestalo je tog podija i umjesto njega obnovljeno je antičko trodijelno stepenište sa svodom iznad silaznog kraka. Pojavu bačvastog svoda s čeonim lukom u kompozicijskoj cjelini Protirona može se shvatiti kao neklasični izraz razdoblja kasne antike, ali u takvoj kompoziciji nije više moguće spojiti još jedan, treći luk u sredini, pogotovo kad je ovaj posljednji u stvari samo dekorativna kulisa.

Povijesne, pak, vrijednosti kapelica na Peristilu ne mogu se zanijekati (kapеле су svjedoci kuge i borbe puka protiv kuge), ali nije ih potrebno ni preuveličavati.

Suprotstavimo li vrijednost ostataka renesansno-baroknog ambijenta osnovnom zahtjevu regulacije, tj. uspostavi izravne i jasne veze između Peristila i Vestibula, onda je nedvojbeno da će varlorizacija dati prednost takvom rješenju koje omogućava zahtjeve regulacije. Međutim, i samo konzervatorsko vrednovanje povijesno-umjetničke cjeline Protirona dovest će do istog

tion did not occur and that the Renaissance-baroque buildings in the Protyron are a result of a unique concept: creating a church stage in the southern part of the Peristyle. However, this project was carried out in phases. Thus no valid arguments can be made on behalf of value due to the development of the context.

As for the values of the existing ambience, it must be noted that the Renaissance-baroque edifices have in many ways lost their original character, be it by the change of their architectural frame, or by the change they underwent.

The Renaissance-baroque composition of the Protyron had an emphasis on the walled central intercolumniation on which stood a figure of a saint. By partial demolition of that wall in 1947, the central part of the composition assumed a character of monumental ruin instead of an integral ambience. Besides, as closed structures, the Renaissance-baroque chapels had their own significance, while the Roman Protyron – without the original roof, represented a ruin. The Conservation Act of 1953 covered the Roman Protyron and the entire Renaissance-baroque ambience lost its original meaning of a defined space. Finally, the Renaissance-baroque chapels and the arch between them were conceived as structures, whose basis is a shared podium created simultaneously with their construction. This podium disappeared during reconstruction in 1960 and was replaced by a reconstructed three-part stairs with a vault above the descending wing. The barrel vault with front arch in the composition of the Protyron can be seen as a non-classical expression of the Late Roman period, but in such composition it was no longer possible to join another, or third arch at the center, particularly because the latter one is in fact just a decorative backdrop.

However, we cannot reduce the historic values of the Peristyle chapels (they testify to the plague and the people's struggle against it), but they do not have to be overstated either.

If the value of the remains of the Renaissance-baroque context is considered opposed to the basic project requirement, i.e. to the establishment of a direct and clear connection between the Peristyle and the Vestibule, it is clear that the valorization will favor such a solution as will meet the requirements of the project. However, the conservation valorization of the art-historical context of the Protyron too, will

rezultata. Kako smo već prije spomenuli, dosadašnjim konzervatorskim zahvatima izvedenima u XX. st., nestalo je autentične spomeničke cjeiline koja bi bila rezultat slijeda kulturno-povijesnih epoha i umjesto toga zadržali su se samo *ostaci* pojedinih razdoblja bez međusobnog jedinstva, estetskog i idejnog (s obzirom na kontinuitet gradnje). U takvoj situaciji, valorizacijom se mora istaknuti ona *autentična* epoha, u ovom slučaju izvorna epoha Dioklecijanove palače, koja je povijesno-umjetnički najznačajnija, građevinski najviše sačuvana i funkcionalno najpogodnija za ostvarenje suvremene regulacije.

Zbog svih navedenih razloga, splitska Općina, odnosno njezin Odjel za urbanizam i građevinarstvo u svojstvu pokretača i investitora regulacije, Urbanistički biro kao projektant i izvođač radova i Gradski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture kao ustanova koja je tijekom radova preuzela nadzor nad njihovim izvođenjem, smatraju da je renesansno-barokne kapelice i luk među njima potrebno pomaknuti s današnjeg položaja.

Navedene ustanove, međutim, suglasne su da nije potrebno u rješenju Protirona potpuno uklobiti renesansno-barokne kapele. Kako kapelice ipak imaju izvjesnu vrijednost (uglavnom kao povijesni dokument u razvitku grada odnosno jedne njegove epohe), njihove se fasade mogu, u sklopu uređenja Protirona, pomaknuti na novo mjesto, što ne bi ometalo funkcionalne zahtjeve same regulacije. Zadržavanjem, naime, dijelova kapela, izbjegava se potreba rekonstrukcije vanjske površine zida Vestibula koja je u donjem dijelu porušena. Kad bi se potpuno uklonile kapele, trebalo bi obnoviti zid Vestibula u rustičnoj tehnici, kakva je u strukturi zaista i postojala, ali nije bila vidljiva jer ju je oblagala mramorna inkrustacija. Takav osjetljivi konzervatorski problem izbjegao bi se kad bi površinu antičkog zida pokrila površina fasadnog zida kapelice. Stoga bi rješenje ovog problema bilo povlačenje fasada kapelica s linije stupova uz zid Vestibula.

Da bi se komparativno moglo sagledati i utvrditi najprikladnije rješenje prikazat će se šest varijanti rješenja.

Prema **prvoj varijanti**, koju zastupa Konzervatorski zavod za Dalmaciju, otvorili bi se, na jednoj ili obje kapele, bočni zidovi i zadržao luk u sredini. Po našem mišljenju, takvo kom-

lead to the same result. As previously mentioned, recent conservation in the 20th c. wiped away an authentic monumental complex that was to be a result of sequence of cultural and historic periods, while maintaining, instead, only *remains* of certain periods without mutual unity, conceptual and aesthetic (due to the continuity of construction). In a situation like this, valorization must help to emphasize the *authentic* period, in this case the original period of Diocletian's Palace, which in terms of history and art is the most valuable and in terms of construction is the best preserved, functionally most appropriate for implementing a modern arrangement.

Due to all the aforementioned factors, the Split municipality, specifically its Department for Town Planning and Construction as initiator of the project, the Town-Planning Institute as designer and contractor, and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Split as the institution that supervised the work, consider that the Renaissance-baroque chapels and the arch between them should be removed from their present location.

The aforementioned institutions, however, have agreed that in the course of reconstruction of the Protyron, it is not necessary to completely remove the Renaissance-baroque chapels. Since the chapels do have a certain value (mostly as a historic document in the development of the city i.e. during one of its phases), within the renovation of the Protyron, their façades can be relocated to a new position that does not disrupt the functional requirements of the project. By maintaining parts of the chapels, it will not be necessary to reconstruct the exterior Vestibule wall that has been demolished in its lower part. If the chapels would be removed completely, the wall would have to be reconstructed in a rustic technique, such as the one that really existed but was not visible because it was covered over by a marble incrustation. Such a delicate conservation problem could be avoided if the surface of the Roman wall was covered by the chapel facade wall. That is why a possible solution to this problem could be to set back the chapels' facades from the line of the columns against the Vestibule wall.

In order to consider in a comparative way and establish the most appropriate solution we will describe six possible solutions.

According to the **first variant**, supported by the Conservation Institute of Dalmatia, lateral walls on

promisno rješenje u prvom redu ne zadovoljava potrebe veze Peristil–Vestibul, jer vizualno potpuno zatvara komunikaciju (kako sa strane Peristila, tako i sa strane Vestibula), a praktički je čini vrlo teško održivom jer je vodi kroz zatvorene prostore. Komunikacija kroz zatvorene prostore nekih spomenika u Austriji, koji se navode u obrazloženju ovakvog rješenja, ne mogu biti analogije za slučaj Protirona jer se radi o svim različitim uvjetima i o različitim konzervatorskim problemima. Prolaz kroz kapele ne odgovara ni uvjetima zaštite cjelovitosti njihovih prostora; kapele u tom slučaju gube svoju os i dijelove bočnih zidova, a funkcionalno u potpunosti gube vrijednost.

Druga varijanta predviđa zadržavanje samo fasada kapelica na prvočitnom mjestu. Rješenje jednak je odgovara kao ni kod prve varijante jer se komunikacija opet ostvaruje kroz vrata kapela, koje ostaju samo kulise, naročito neugodne sa strane Vestibula.

Treća varijanta predstavlja povlačenje fasada kapelica i luka među njima do sredine prostora Protirona. Iako se ovom varijantom postiže mogućnost izravne komunikacije s Peristila u Vestibul ispred fasada kapela, ipak smatramo ovo rješenje neprikladnim. Ono funkcionalno također nije čisto rješenje, niti doprinosi valorizaciji do sada skrivenih dijelova antičkog Protirona. Bočni, naime, zidovi kapela i dalje pokrivaju dovratnike antičkih vrata, koja bi, dapače, približavanjem srednjeg luka bila još više pokrivena. Same, pak, kapele bile bi na ovaj način odsječene do polovine, čime bi i svodovi bili odsječeni do pola što je s konzervatorskog aspekta naročito nespretno. Pojavio bi se, osim toga, i problem dijelova fasadnog zida na mjestu antičkih stupova, koje bi, u slučaju povlačenja kapelica na sredinu prostora Protirona trebalo sagraditi.

Četvrta varijanta razlikuje se od treće po tome što nema luka u sredini. To je svakako prednost u odnosu na prije spomenuto rješenje jer luk ne zatvara prostor antičkih vrata, ali ostaju svi drugi nedostaci pa prema tome ni ovu varijantu ne smatramo prikladnom.

Prema **petoj varijanti**, fasade dviju kapelica primakle bi se zidu Vestibula, a luk među njima sasvim bi se uklonio. Time bi se zadržala stvarna širina fasade u razmaku interkolumnija pa ne

one or both chapels would be opened and the arch in the middle would be preserved. In our opinion, such a compromise does not meet the requirements of the Peristyle – Vestibule connection in the first place, because it visually entirely discontinues the connection (both from the side of the Peristyle and the Vestibule), and is practically scarcely viable because it leads through closed areas. Connection through the closed areas of some monuments in Austria, offered as an example of one possible solution to this problem, cannot be considered analogous to the Proytron, because these requirements are completely different and the conservation issues are not the same. Passage through the chapels does not meet the requirements of preservation of their integral area; the chapels would in this case lose their axis and parts of lateral walls and would functionally lose their entire value.

The **second variant** foresees that only the chapel facades be kept in their original place. The solution is equally inappropriate as the first one, because the connection is again carried out through the doors of the chapels that will remain scenery, particularly unattractive from the side of the Vestibule.

The **third variant** would mean pulling back the chapels' facades and the arch between them to the center of the Protyron. Although this variant enables direct connection from the Peristyle into the Vestibule in front of the chapel facades, we consider this solution inappropriate. Also, functionally this solution is neither clear nor does it contribute to the valorization of parts of the Roman Protyron hidden until the present. Lateral walls of the chapels, however, still cover the doorjambs of the Roman door that, by bringing the central arch closer, would be even more covered. The chapels would in such a way be cut-off by half, which would be reflected by a cutting off of the vaults too, which in terms of conservation is inappropriate. Besides, this would create the problem of parts of the facade wall on the location of two Roman columns, which, in case of the pulling back of the chapels to the center of the Protyron, would then have to be built.

The **fourth variant** is different from the third, only because it has no arch in the middle. This is definitely an advantage compared to the previous solution because the arch does not cover the Roman door, but still has all other disadvantages which is why this solution is equally inappropriate.



Sl. 15. Peristil s prijedlogom za rješenje Protirona (crtež D. Radovniković)
Fig. 15. Peristyle with Protyon proposed plan (drawing D. Radovniković)

bi trebalo graditi one dijelove fasada koji nikada nisu postojali. Osim toga, takva širina fasada omogućila bi potpuno otvaranje sada pokrivenih dijelova dovratnika vrata Vestibula. U zidu Vestibula mogao bi se u potpunosti zadržati prostor apsida. Došla bi, također, do izražaja plastičnost fasada, što, ni u kom pogledu, ne bi predstavljalo prepreku funkcionalnosti spoja Peristil–Vestibul. Neugodni oku bi, međutim, bili uglovi fasada s obje strane antičkih vrata.

Šesta varijanta predviđa potpuno ugrađivanje fasada kapelica u zidove Vestibula i – razumljivo – također uklanjanje srednjeg luka. Prema ovom rješenju, zidovi fasada, također u svom stvarnom rasponu jednog interkolumnija, plošno bi bili ocrtani u zidu Vestibula, iz kojeg bi izlazili samo istureni dijelovi. Čini se da je ovo najpogodnije rješenje nove obrade vanjske površine zida Vestibula jer se na mjestu rustične tehnike, koja nikad nije bila vidljiva, ugrađuje zid kapelica. Uz zadržavanje zida renesansnih

According to the **fifth variant**, the facades of the two chapels would be brought closer to the Vestibule wall, and the arch between them would be removed completely. This would help maintain the true width of the facade in the span of the intercolumniation, and parts of the facade that never existed would not have to be built. Besides, such width of the facades would enable displaying the covered parts of the doorjambs of the Vestibule door. Apses could entirely be kept in the Vestibule wall. This would emphasize the plasticity of the facades, which in no way would present an obstacle to the functional connection Peristyle – Vestibule. However, the corners on each side of the Roman doors would be unattractive.

The **sixth variant** proposes that the chapel facades be completely incorporated in the Vestibule walls, and – understandably – the arch between them removed. According to this solution, the facade walls, also in their actual span of one intercolumniation, would be flatly outlined in the Vestibule

spomenika, na ovaj bi se način postigla zidna tehnička, koja je među predloženim varijantama najbliža antičkoj obradi vanjske površine zida, izbjegli bi se neugodni uglovi i postiglo najbolje komunikacijsko rješenje.

Za sve spomenute varijante izrađeni su potrebni nacrti, pohranjeni u Urbanističkom birou u Splitu.

wall, with only prominent parts protruding from it. This seems the most appropriate solution for a new treatment of the exterior Vestibule wall, because at the site of a rustic technique that was never visible, the chapel wall will be inserted. Maintaining the walls of the Renaissance monuments will introduce a kind of wall revetment technique that, among the proposed solutions, is closest to the Roman treatment of the exterior wall surface, thus avoiding unattractive corners and creating a clear connection.

All proposed solutions are presented by the drawings now archived at the Town Planning Institute in Split.

Napomena urednika

Od završetka radova na Peristilu šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća do danas, dakle u proteklom više od pola stoljeća, sam život nametnuo je svoje rješenje Protirona. Izradom jednostavnog podija ispred središnjeg interkolumnija, a iznad središnjeg silaznog stubišta, uspostavljena je veza Peristila i gornje razine Vestibula pa su time zadržane renesansno-barokne kapele u svom izvornom obliku.

Editor's note

Since the completion of works on the Peristyle in the 1960s until the present, that is in more than half a century, life itself has set its own solution for the Protyron. The simple podium in front of the central intercolumniation and above the central descending staircase established a connection between the Peristyle and the upper Vestibule area enabling thus the Renaissance-baroque chapels to maintain their original appearance.

ŽIVOTOPISI AUTORA / ABOUT THE AUTHORS

BRANIMIR GABRIČEVIĆ

Branimir Gabričević rođen je 8. srpnja 1915. u Podgori kod Makarske, a umro je u Beogradu 17. listopada 1996. godine. U Splitu je završio Klasičnu gimnaziju. Diplomirao je 1938. klasičnu filologiju s arheologijom na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu, te je na istom fakultetu doktorirao 1952. disertacijom „Mitrin kult na području rimske provincije Dalmacije”.

Službovao je najprije kao gimnazijski profesor-suplent u Prilepu i Prizrenu pa u Bolu na Braču, a poslije rata, u kojem je sudjelovao od 1942., bio je otpravnik poslova FNR Jugoslavije pri Svetoj stolici u Vatikanu (1945.–1949.). Bio je asistent na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu (1949.–1954.), tada jedini nastavnik na Odsjeku za arheologiju. Nakon preseljenja u Split bio je direktor Arheološkog muzeja (1954.–1969.). Na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zadru, u zvanju redovnog profesora, predavao je klasičnu, provincijalnu i starokršćansku arheologiju (1969.–1978.). Bio je redovni profesor povijesti starog vijeka na Filozofskom fakultetu u Novom Sadu do umirovljenja 1980. godine. U Zadru je sve do 1989. predavao epigrafiku i numizmatiku.

Gabričević je osnovao Gradski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Splitu te mu je bio direktor od 1961. do 1965. godine. Cijeli svoj radni vijek sudjelovao je u javnom i u društveno-političkom životu: u raznim tijelima splitske Općine, u Saboru SR Hrvatske, u republičkim i općinskim komisijama, stručnim društvima i udruženjima.

U znanstvenom radu Gabričević se najviše bavio antičkim razdobljem, sagledavajući ga i obrađujući s više aspekata. Zanimali su ga i politička, religijska povijest, epigrafija, urbanizam i zaštita spomenika. Gabričevićevi radovi vezani su ponajviše uz Dalmaciju, uz rimske Ilirik. Pisao je o pojavi i širenju kršćanske vjeroispovijesti na istočnoj obali Jadrana, o starokršćanskem graditeljstvu, a doticao je u nekoliko navrata i pitanja iz srednjeg vijeka. Napisao je nekoliko prigodnih članaka o problemima zaštite graditeljskog naslijeđa u

Branimir Gabričević was born July 8, 1915 in Podgora near Makarska, and died in Belgrade, October 17, 1996. In Split he completed the Classical gymnasium. He graduated in 1938 classical philology and archaeology at the Faculty of Humanities in Zagreb and acquired his PhD at the same Faculty in 1952 with the dissertation “The cult of Mithras in the Roman province of Dalmatia”.

His first employment was as a gymnasium apprentice-teacher in Prilep and Prizren, and after in Bol on Brač Island. After the War, in which he took part from 1942, he was *chargé d'affaires* of the Federal National Republic of Yugoslavia to the Holy See in Vatican (1945–1949). He was assistant lecturer at the Faculty of Humanities in Zagreb (1949–1954) at the time being the only professor at the Department of Archaeology. Having moved to Split, he was director of the Archaeological Museum (1954–1969). As full professor at the Faculty of Humanities in Zadar, he taught classical, provincial and early Christian archaeology (1969–1978). He was full professor of Ancient History at the Faculty of Humanities in Novi Sad until his retirement in 1980. Until 1989, he continued teaching epigraphy and numismatics in Zadar.

Gabričević founded the Town Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Split and was its director from 1961 to 1965. He devoted his entire active life taking part in public, social and political life: in various bodies of the Split municipality, the Parliament of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, in republic and municipal committees, professional associations and societies.

In his scientific work, Gabričević's area of special interest was Antiquity, considering and studying it from several aspects. He was interested in politics, religious history, epigraphy, town planning and monument protection. Gabričević's works are mostly related to Dalmatia, precisely the Roman Illyricum. He wrote about the appearance and spreading of Christianity on the eastern Adriatic coast, about Early Christian architecture, and on several occasions he addressed medieval issues. He wrote several thematic papers on protection of built her-

kojima je pažnju usmjerio pretežno na antičke spomenike. Valja spomenuti i njegovu suradnju na izradi prostornih planova koju je ostvario s uglednim i tada značajnim Urbanističkim zavodom za Dalmaciju, što je šezdesetih godina bio pionirski posao: radilo se, naime, o uključivanju arheoloških nalazišta i ambijenata u prostorne planove.

Osim znanstvenih radova, pisao je članke u splitskom dnevniku *Slobodna Dalmacija*, kojima je prikazivao nova otkrića (naročito u Dioklecijanovoj palači u Splitu) ili osvjetljavao zanimljive aktualne događaje u vezi sa spomeničkom baštinom. Najpoznatije objavljene knjige su: *Antička Issa* (1958.) i *Studije i članci o religijama i kultovima antičkoga svijeta* (1987.).

Gabričević je pripadao generaciji polihistora klasičara, četverokutu uglednih vršnjaka Dalmatinaca: Gabričević, Nikolanci, Rendić-Miočević i Suić, temeljito i svestrano obrazovanih u „klasičnim“ disciplinama, koji probleme ne sagledavaju isključivo stručno, specijalistički, nego ih smještaju u sveukupni kontekst vremena i društva, misli i doživljaja. Njegova neposrednost i žar njegove riječi ostaju u sjećanju generacijama studenata koji su ga slušali za sveučilišnom katedrom te mnogim kolegama i priateljima kojima je izlagao na simpozijima.



itage focusing mostly on classical monuments. We must also mention his activity on regional planning carried out with the eminent and at the time significant Town Planning Institute for Dalmatia, which in the 1960s was a groundbreaking task that consisted of entering archaeological sites environments in regional plans.

Besides scientific papers, he wrote articles in the Split daily newspaper *Slobodna Dalmacija*, presenting new discoveries (particularly in Diocletian's Palace in Split) or shedding more light on interesting current events related to monumental heritage. His best known published books are: *Classical Issa* (1958) and *Studies and papers on religions and cults of the classical world* (1987).

Gabričević belonged to the generation of polyhistorian classicists, the four eminent peer Dalmatians: Gabričević, Nikolanci, Rendić-Miočević and Suić, of thorough and versatile education in “classical” disciplines, who did not perceive issues only in a narrow professional specialized way, but brought them in an overall context of time and society, thought and impression. His directness and passionate words remain in the memories of generations of students following his lectures at the university or many colleagues and friends before whom he delivered speeches at symposiums.

Branimir Gabričević na otvaranju
“Centralne podrumske dvorane” 1963.
*Branimir Gabričević at the opening of the
“Central substructure hall” in 1963*

JERKO MARASOVIĆ

Jerko Marasović rođen je 13. prosinca 1923. u Splitu, a umro je u rodnom gradu 28. svibnja 2009. godine. Diplomirao je 1952. na Arhitektonskom odsjeku Tehničkog fakulteta u Zagrebu i doktorirao 1978. na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Zagrebu disertacijom „Prilog metodologiji obrade graditeljskog naslijeda”. Tijekom 1953. radio je u Konzervatorskom zavodu Dalmacije u Splitu na istraživanju i arhitektonskom snimanju Dioklecijanove palače. U Urbanističkom zavodu Dalmacije radio je od 1954. do 1982., bio je voditelj Odjela za graditeljsko naslijede (1955.–1979.) te direktor međunarodnog projekta Urbanističkog zavoda Dalmacije i University of Minnesota „Istraživanje Dioklecijanove palače” (1968.–1974.). Od 1982. do umirovljenja 1991. radio je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u svojstvu redovnog profesora na poslijediplomskom studiju „Graditeljsko naslijede” (voditelj 1986.–1989., suvoditelj od 1994.), a od 1983. bio je predstojnik Zavoda za graditeljsko naslijede istog fakulteta. Od 1991. do 1999. je bio direktor Mediteranskog centra za graditeljsko naslijede Sveučilišta u Splitu.

Bavio se istraživanjem, očuvanjem i obnovom graditeljskog naslijeda Splita i povijesnih građevina Solina, Zadra, Pule i Dubrovnika, Mljet i Lopuda. Bio je pokretač i autor više projekata obnove srednjovjekovnih sklopova u splitskoj povijesnoj jezgri. Osobit doprinos dao je na području istraživanja, definiranja izvornog stanja i prezentacije Dioklecijanove palače u Splitu (supstrukcije Palače, komunikacija Peristil – Vestibul – Centralna podrumska dvorana, dva okrugla hrama, Triklinij, zapadne i istočne terme, prostorije i stubišta uz perimetralne zidine, ugaone kule, kanalizacijski sustav, konstrukcije, tehnologija građenja i materijali) te prostornog razvoja Splita. Značajni su i njegovi projekti suvremene arhitekture i pomorskih luka. Izumio je napravu za snimanje tlocrta *tele-topograf* (1976.) i mehaničku napravu za izradu konstruirane perspektive (1984.). Autor je brojnih znanstvenih studija, članaka i knjiga.

Jerko Marasović was born December 13, 1923 in Split, and died in his hometown May 28, 2009. He graduated in 1952 at the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Zagreb and acquired his PhD in 1978 at the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb with the thesis “Contribution to the methodology of elaboration of built heritage”. During 1953 he worked at the Conservation Institute of Dalmatia in Split studying and architectural surveying of Diocletian’s Palace. From 1954 to 1982 he worked at the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia where he was head of the built heritage department from 1955 to 1979, and leader of the joint international project “Research of Diocletian’s Palace” carried out by the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia and the University of Minnesota from 1968 to 1974. From 1982 until his retirement in 1991, he worked at the Faculty of Architecture of the Zagreb University as full professor at the post-graduate studies of “Built Heritage” (leader from 1986-1989, co-leader from 1994), and from 1983 director of Institute for built heritage of the same Faculty. From 1991 to 1999 he was director of the Mediterranean Center for Built Heritage of the Split University.

His field of interest was the research, preservation and renovation of built heritage of Split and historic buildings in Solin, Zadar, Pula, Dubrovnik, Mljet and Lopud. He was initiator and author of several renovation projects for medieval complexes in the historic core of Split. His particular contribution was made in the field of research, definition of the original appearance and presentation of Diocletian’s Palace in Split (Palace substructures, Peristyle – Vestibule – Central substructure hall connection, two circular temples, Triclinium, western and eastern thermae, rooms and stairs along the perimeter walls, corner towers, sewage system, constructions, construction technology and materials) as well as the historic development of Split. Also significant are his projects on contemporary architecture and marinas. He invented the instrument for ground-plan survey *teletopograf* (1976) and mechanical device for construction of perspective drawing (1984). He was author of a number of scientific studies, papers and books.

Vodio je znanstvene projekte: „Istraživanje Dioklecijanove palače i prostornog razvijanja Splita” (1987.–1990.), „Graditeljsko naslijeđe jadranskih gradova i naselja” (1991.–1995.) i „Dioklecijanova palača – graditeljstvo” (1999.–2002.). Bio je suradnik na Programu prioritetsnih akcija Mediteranskog akcionog plana od 1987.–1992. Gostovao je kao profesor na Sveučilištu La sapienza u Rimu 1989. godine.

Dobio je nagradu „Viktor Kovačić” za monografiju *Dioklecijanova palača* (koautor Tomislav Marasović) 1968., Saveznu nagradu Instituta za urbanizam i stanovanje za Metodološki pristup u rehabilitaciji povijesnih urbanih centara 1972., Republičku nagradu *Borbe* za arhitekturu za osnovnu školu Klis (koautor Petar Galić) 1977., Orden zasluga za narod 1979., Nagradu grada Splita 1980., Državnu nagradu za životno djelo za istaknuti znanstveno-istraživački rad na području tehničkih znanosti, posebno arhitekture i urbanizma 1994., Red Danice hrvatske s likom Marka Marulića 1997., Nagradu „Vladimir Nazor” za životno djelo na području urbanizma i arhitekture za rad na Dioklecijanovoj palači (zajedno s Tomislavom Marasovićem) 2000. te Nagradu grada Splita za životno djelo 2006.



He was leader of scientific projects: Research of Diocletian's Palace and the historic development of Split (1987–1990), Built heritage of Adriatic towns and settlements (1991–95), Diocletian's Palace – architecture (1999–2002). He was appointed expert within the Priority Actions Program of the Mediterranean Action Plan from 1987–1992. At the La Sapienza University in Rome he was visiting professor in 1989.

He received the “Viktor Kovačić” award for his monograph “Dioletian’s Palace” (co-author Tomislav Marasović) in 1968, the Federal award of the Town Planning and Housing Institute for the Methodological approach in the revitalization of historic urban centers in 1972, the Republic award *Borba* for architecture, for the elementary school Klis (co-author Petar Galić) in 1977, Order of Merit for the People in 1979, the City of Split award in 1980, the State Life Achievement Award for outstanding scientific and research work in the field of technical sciences and town-planning in 1994, Medal of the Order of Danica hrvatska for culture in 1997, the “Vladimir Nazor” Life Achievement Award in the field of town planning and architecture for his work on Diocletian’s Palace (together with Tomislav Marasović) in 2000 and the City of Split Life Achievement Award in 2006.

Jerko Marasović i Branimir Gabričević
ispred Južnih vrata Palače 1958.
*Jerko Marasović and Branimir Gabričević
in front of the Southern Palace Gate in 1958*

TOMISLAV MARASOVIĆ

Tomislav Marasović rođen je 15. rujna 1929. godine u Splitu, gdje je završio osnovnu i srednju školu. Diplomirao je povijest umjetnosti i kulture na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu 1955., a 1958. na istom je fakultetu obranio doktorsku disertaciju o ranosrednjovjekovnom šesterolisnom tipu crkava u Dalmaciji. Od 1956. do 1980., kao znanstveni suradnik Urbanističkoga zavoda Dalmacije, sudjelovao je u istraživačkim i restauratorskim radovima u Dioklecijanovoj palači u Splitu i u povijesnim jezgrama drugih dalmatinskih gradova. Bio je pokretač i glavni urednik časopisa *Urbs*. Nakon završenoga specijalističkog studija 1966., na Međunarodnom studiju zaštite i konzervacije arhitektonskih spomenika ICCROM u Rimu, postao je asistent, a zatim i profesor na tom studiju te u više navrata član Savjeta i Komiteta za edukaciju.

Pokretač je i dugogodišnji voditelj poslijediplomskoga studija Arhitektonskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu „Graditeljsko naslijede“ koji je 1975. osnovan u Splitu. Iste je godine na tom fakultetu bio izabran za profesora. Od 1980. bio je profesor Filozofskoga fakulteta u Zadru na nastavničkom studiju u Splitu, a nakon osamostaljenja splitskoga studija, postao je njegov prvi dekan (1983.–1985.). Od 1990. do 1994. bio je prorektor za znanost Sveučilišta u Splitu. Od 1997. bio je voditelj katedre za srednjovjekovnu umjetnost na Umjetničkoj akademiji u Splitu. Senat Sveučilišta u Splitu dodijelio mu je godine 2000. počasno znanstveno zvanje profesor emeritus, omogućivši mu pedagoško djelovanje i nakon umirovljenja (među ostalim, i na Filozofskom fakultetu u Splitu).

Znanstveno-istraživački rad pretežito je usmjero na Dioklecijanovu palaču i ranosrednjovjekovno graditeljstvo. Dioklecijanovu palaču istraživao je i u ulozi zamjenika direktora zajedničkog projekta sa Sveučilištem Minnesota iz Minneapolisa (SAD) i kao dugogodišnji suradnik i voditelj znanstvenih projekata, objavivši o tom spomeniku više od stotinu knjiga, vodiča, znanstvenih i stručnih radova. Starohrvatskim se graditeljstvom bavi od svoga prvog angažmana u Muzeju hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika 1948. do danas, isprva kao suradnik Stjepana Gunjače, a zatim i kao voditelj iskopavanja u Splitu, Trogiru i na drugim ranosrednjovjekovnim lokalitetima u Dalmaciji. Bio je i glavni istraživač

Tomislav Marasović was born September 15, 1929 in Split where he completed elementary and secondary school. He studied art history at the Faculty of Humanities in Zagreb. He graduated in 1955, and at the same faculty defended his dissertation in 1958 on Early medieval hexafoil-type churches in Dalmatia. As scientific associate of the Town Planning Institute of Dalmatia, from 1956 to 1980 he took part in research and restoration in Diocletian's Palace in Split and in historic cores of other Dalmatian towns. He was initiator and editor-in-chief of *Urbs* periodical. Having completed his specialist studies at International Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property ICCROM in Rome 1966, he became assistant professor and afterwards professor at the same Study, where on several occasions he was member of the Council and the Committee for Education.

He was initiator and years-long leader of the post-graduate studies at the Faculty of Architecture of the Zagreb University “Built Heritage” established in Split in 1975. That same year he was elected professor at this Faculty. From 1980 he was professor at the Faculty of Humanities in Zadar – Department in Split, and after the Split studies had become independent, he became the first Dean (1983–1985). From 1990 to 1994 he was Vice-Chancellor for science at the Split University. From 1997 he was head of program for medieval art at the Arts Academy in Split. The senate of the Split University awarded him in 2000 the honorary scientific title of professor emeritus, enabling him to continue teaching after retirement (also, at the Faculty of Humanities in Split).

His scientific and research activity mostly focused on Diocletian's Palace and Early medieval architecture. He explored Diocletian's Palace in the role of Deputy Director of the joint project with the Minnesota University in Minneapolis (USA) and as years-long associate and leader of scientific projects, publishing about this monument more than one hundred books, guidebooks, scientific and professional papers. The area of his special interest has been Early Croatian architecture since his first engagement in the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in 1948 until the present, first as

znanstvenih projekata o ranosrednjovjekovnom Splitu i Dalmaciji. S tog je područja objelodanio šezdesetak knjiga te znanstvenih i stručnih rada-va.

Baveći se teorijom i praksom zaštite graditeljskoga naslijeda, bio je konzultant Regionalnoga centra za prioritetne akcije na Mediteranu, gdje je djelovao kao koordinator Medunarodnog projekta rehabilitacije sredozemnih povijesnih nase-lja.

Kao profesor po pozivu, predavao je na brojnim sveučilištima Europe i Amerike (među ostalim, u Londonu, Parizu (Sorbona), Madridu, Kopenhagenu, Rimu, Milanu, Zürichu, Bernu, Kaliforniji (Berkeley), New Yorku (Columbia), Detroitu, Seattleu (Washington), Minneapolisu (Minnesota) i State Collegeu (Pennsylvania).

Bio je prvi predsjednik hrvatskog nacionalnog komiteta ICOMOS-a, član hrvatske Komisije za suradnju s UNESCO-om i član Saborskog odbora RH za obnovu Dubrovnika.

Odlikovan je Ordenom zasluga za narod sa srebrnom zvijezdom, danskim Ordenom „Ridder af 1. grad Dannebrog ordens” i talijanskim Ordenom „Cavaliere Ufficiale dell’ordine al merito della Repubblica Italiana”. Dobitnik je nagrade „Viktor Kovačić” za monografiju *Dioklecijanova palača* (koautor Jerko Marasović) 1968., Nagrade Saveznog instituta za urbanizam i stano-vanje 1972., Republičke nagrade „Božidar Adžija” za humanističke i društvene znanosti 1986., Državne nagrade „Vladimir Nazor” za životno djelo 2000. (zajedno s Jerkom Marasovićem) te Nagrade grada Splita za životno djelo 2009.



associate of Stjepan Gunjača, and later as leader of excavations in Split, Trogir and at other Early medieval sites in Dalmatia. He was research leader on projects on Early medieval Split and Dalmatia. He has published around sixty books and scientific and scholarly papers in this field.

With theory and practice of the protection of built heritage as his primary interest, he was consultant of the Priority Actions Program - Regional Activity Center in the Mediterranean, acting as coordinator of the International project of rehabilitation of Mediterranean historic settlements.

Being professor by vocation he lectured at many universities in Europe and the United States (among others in London, Paris (Sorbonne), Madrid, Copenhagen, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Bern, California (Berkeley), New York (Columbia), Detroit, Seattle (Washington), Minneapolis (Minnesota) and State College (Pennsylvania).

He was first president of ICOMOS Croatia National Committee, member of Croatian Committee for cooperation with UNESCO and member of Croatian Parliament Committee for the Restoration of Dubrovnik.

He was awarded the Order of Merit for the People with silver star, Danish Order Ridder af 1. grad Dannebrog ordens and Italian Order Cavaliere Ufficiale dell’ordine al merito della Repubblica Italiana. He was awarded the “Viktor Kovačić” award for the monograph “Diocletian’s Palace” (co-author Jerko Marasović) in 1968, the Federal Institute for Town Planning and Housing award in 1972, the “Božidar Adžija” Republic award for humanities and social studies in 1986, the “Vladimir Nazor” Life Achievement Award in 2000 (together with Jerko Marasović) and the City of Split Life Achievement Award in 2009.

Tomislav Marasović u “Podrumima” 1963. godine
Tomislav Marasović in the Diocletian’s Palace
substructures in 1963

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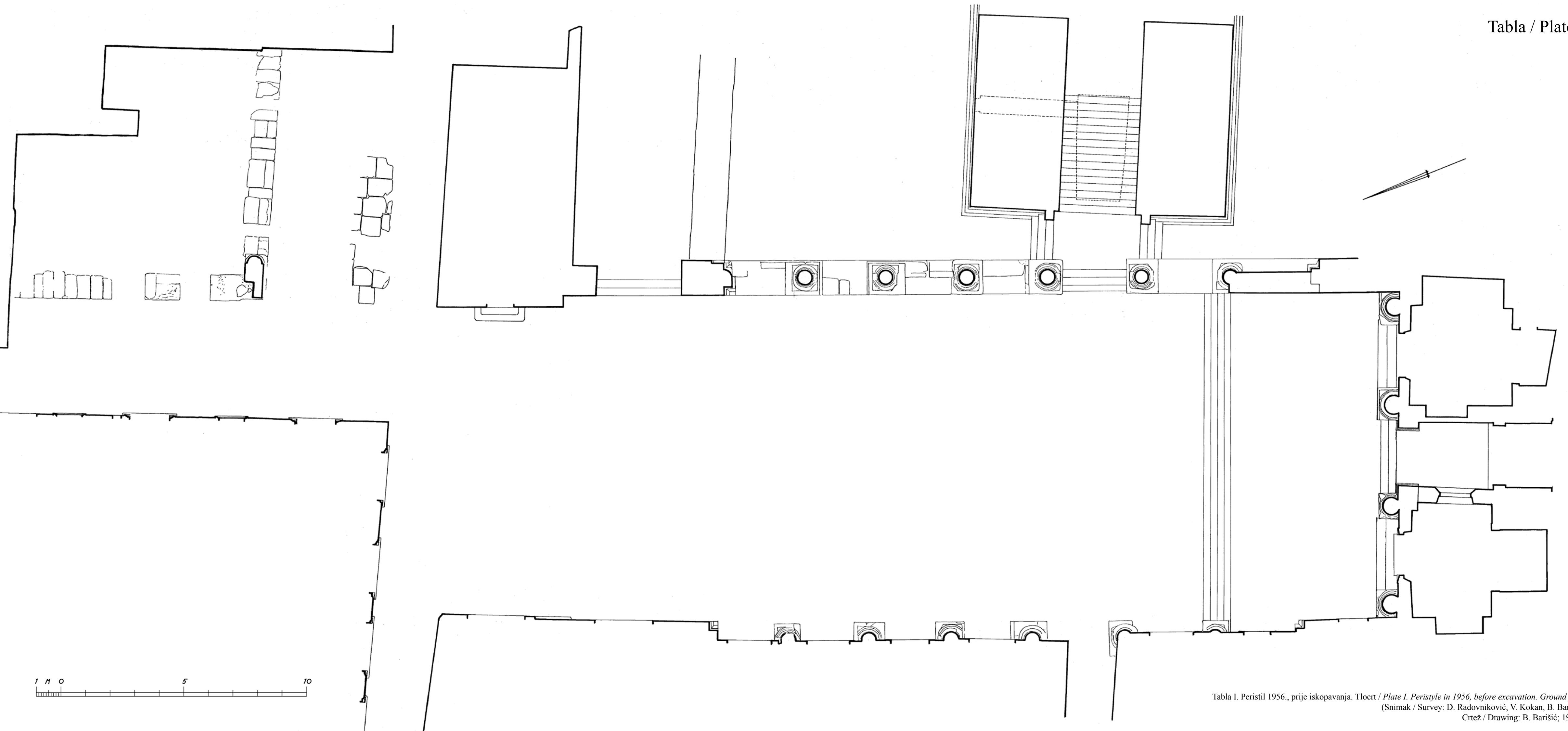


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(Snimak / Survey: D. Radovniković, V. Kokan, B. Barišić;
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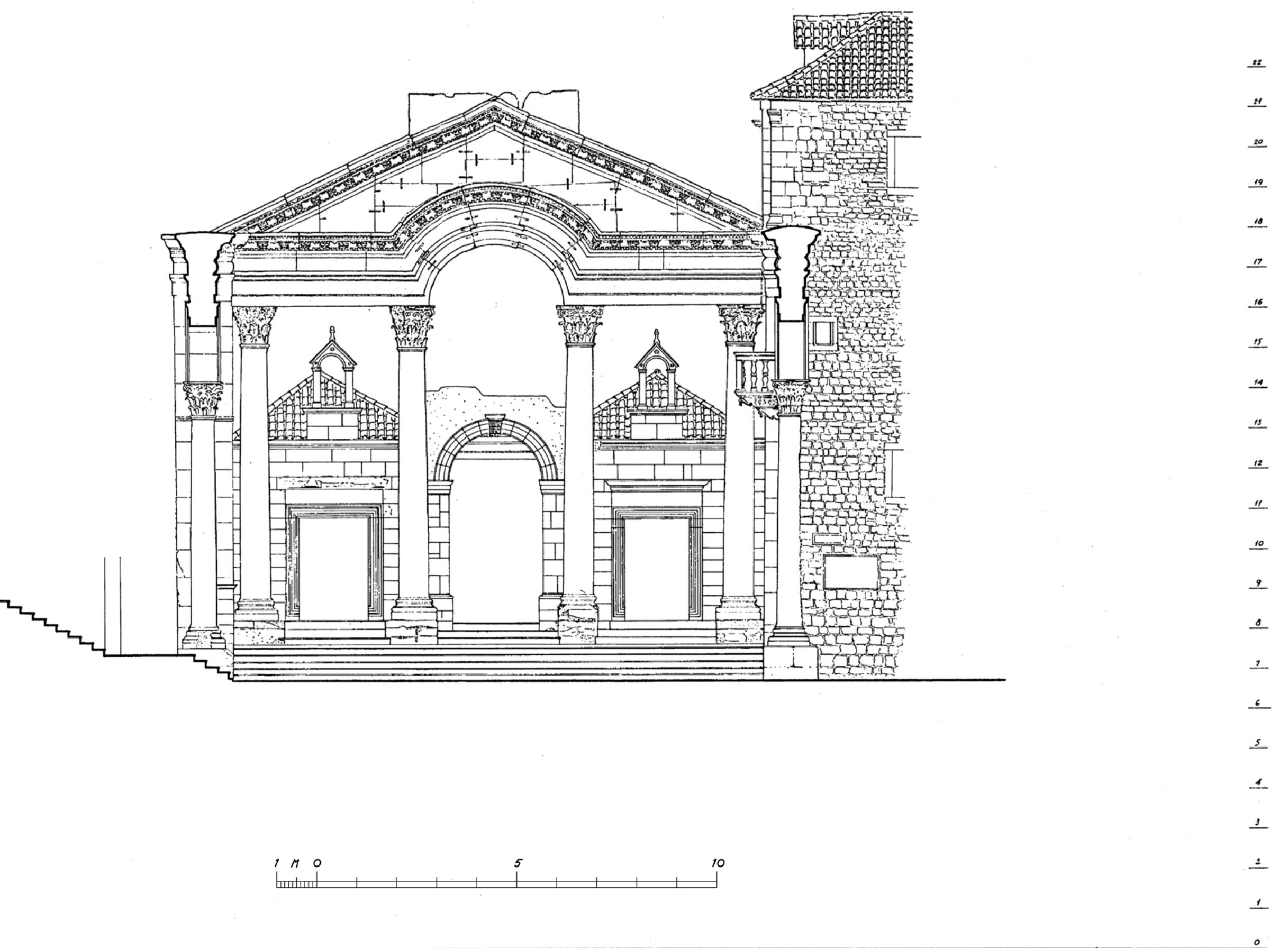


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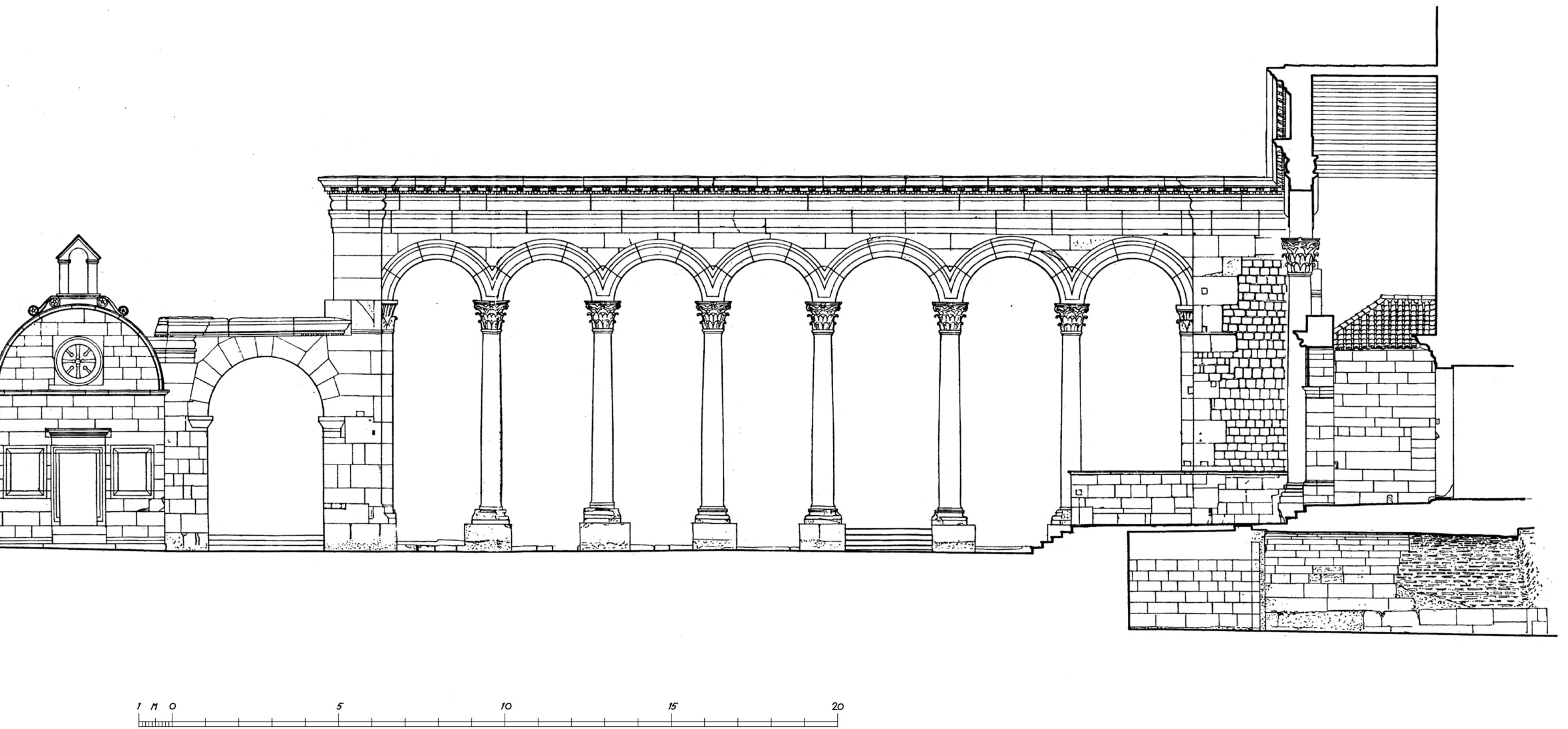


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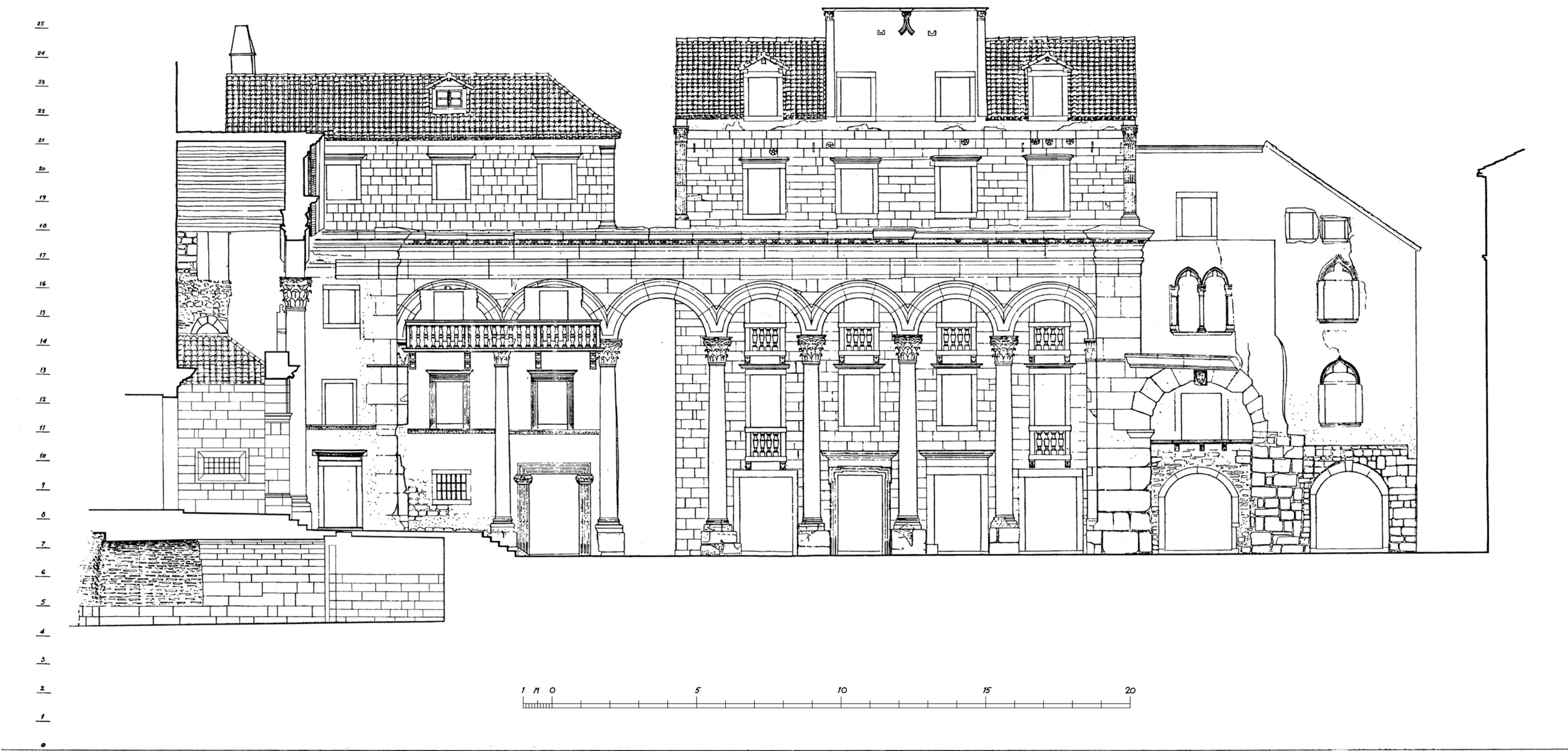


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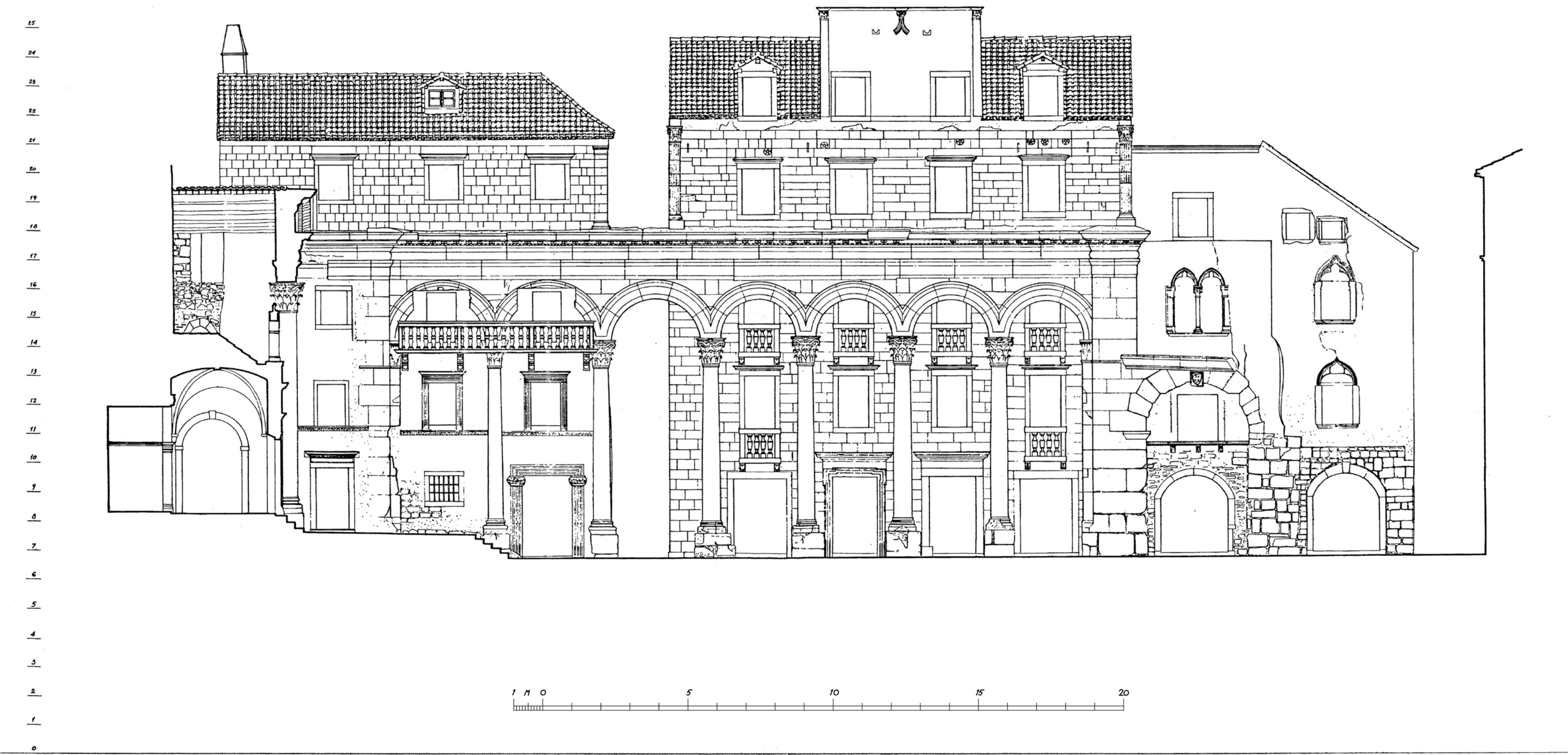


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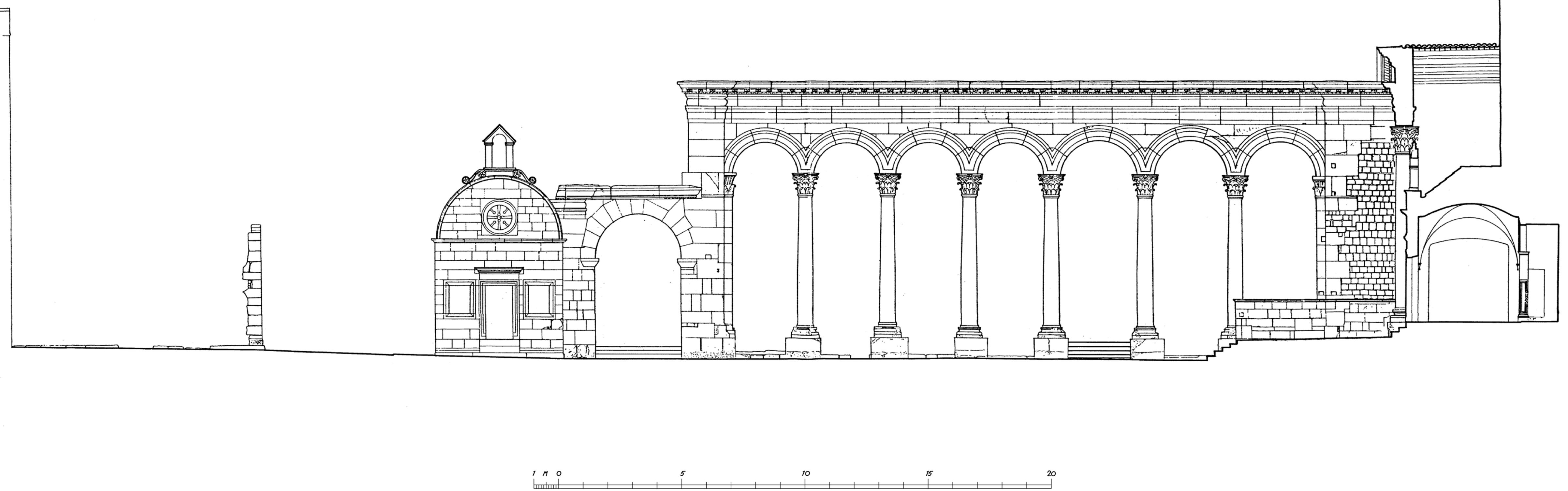


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 (Snimak / Survey: D. Radovniković, V. Kokan, B. Barišić; Crtež / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

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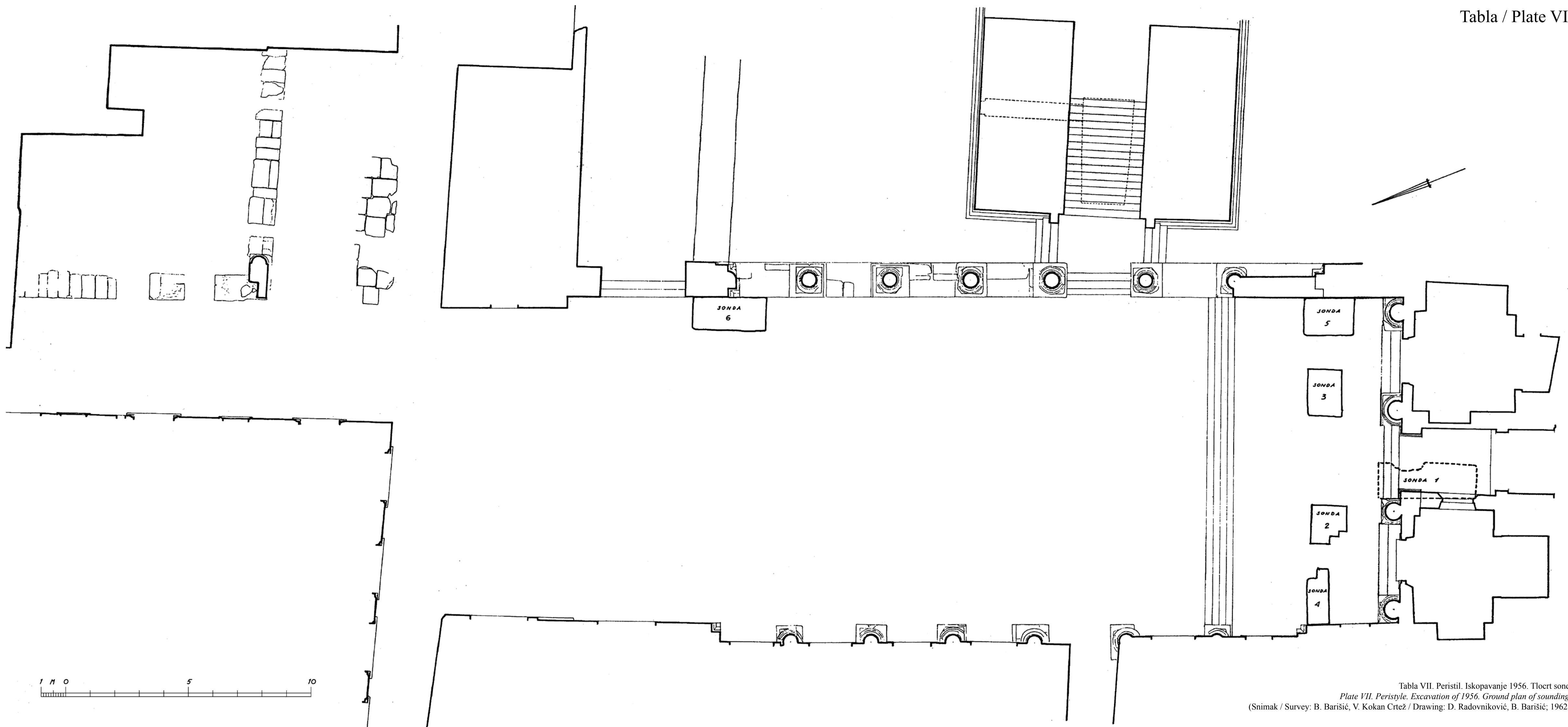


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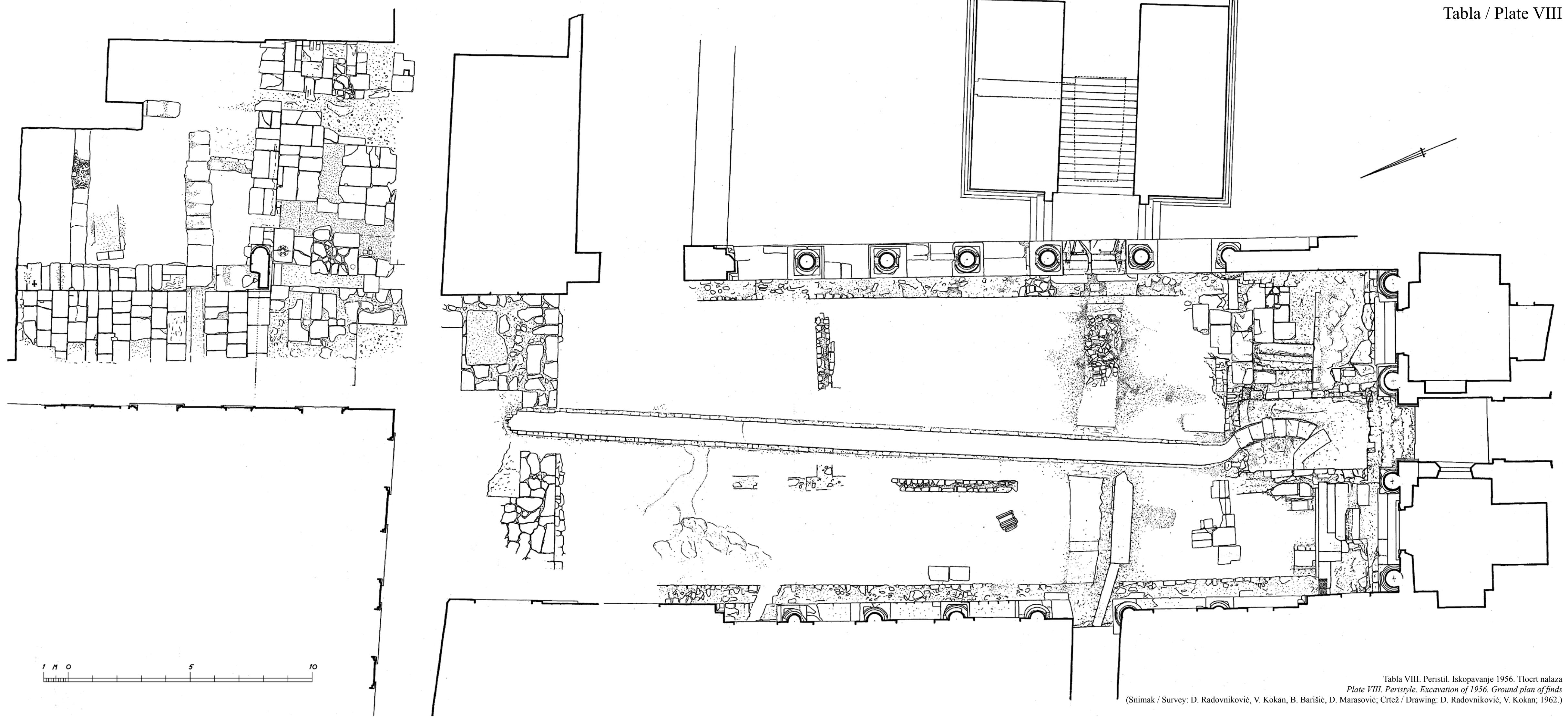


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(Snimak / Survey: D. Radovniković, V. Kokan, B. Barišić, D. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: D. Radovniković, V. Kokan; 1962.)

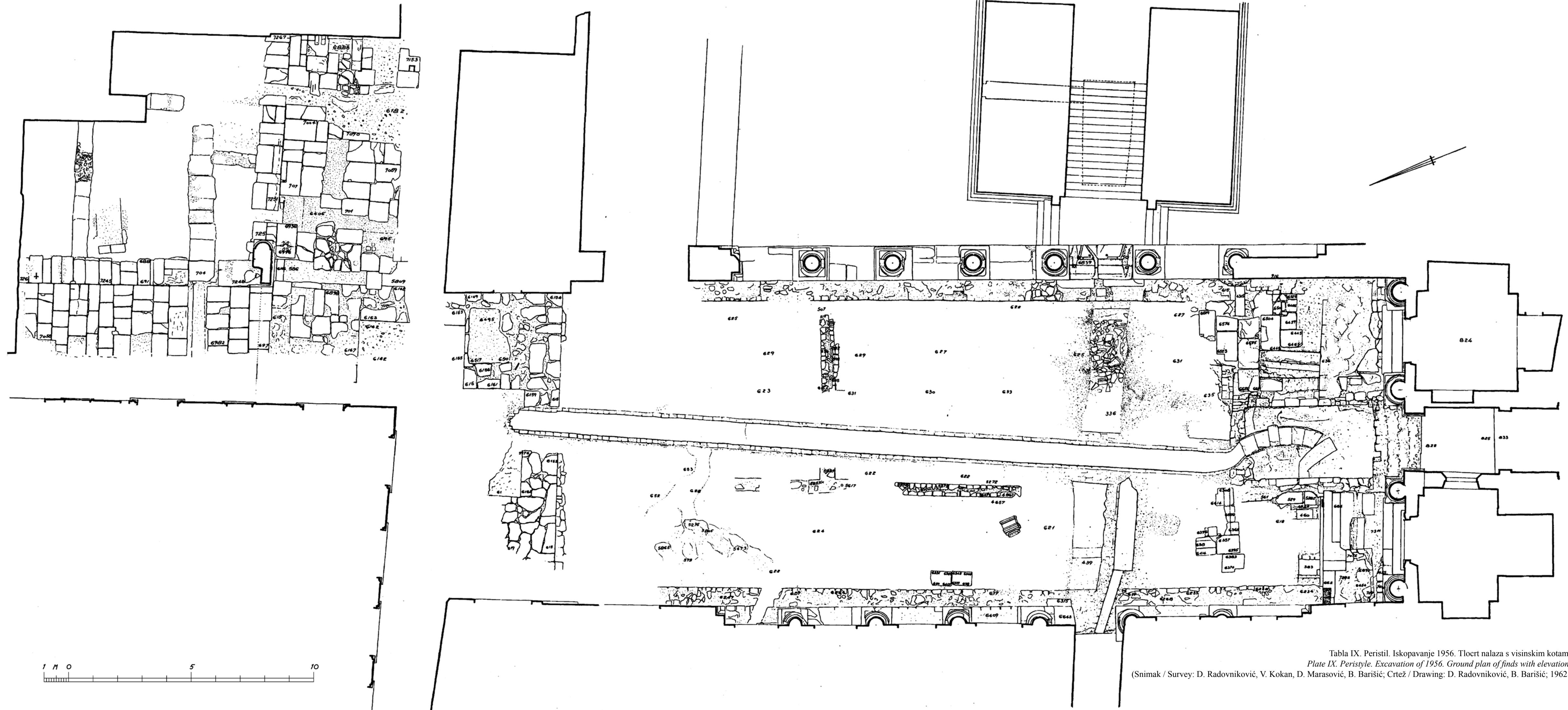


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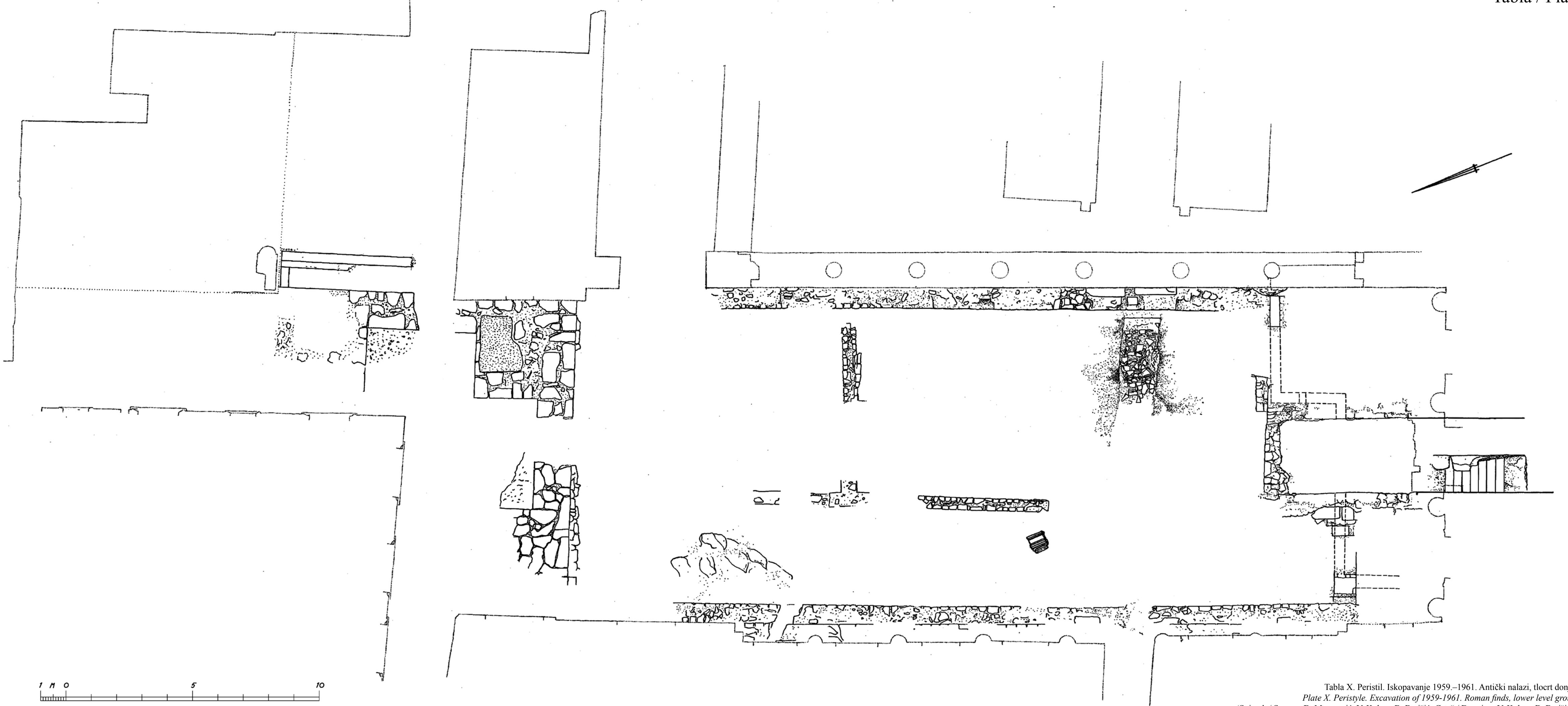
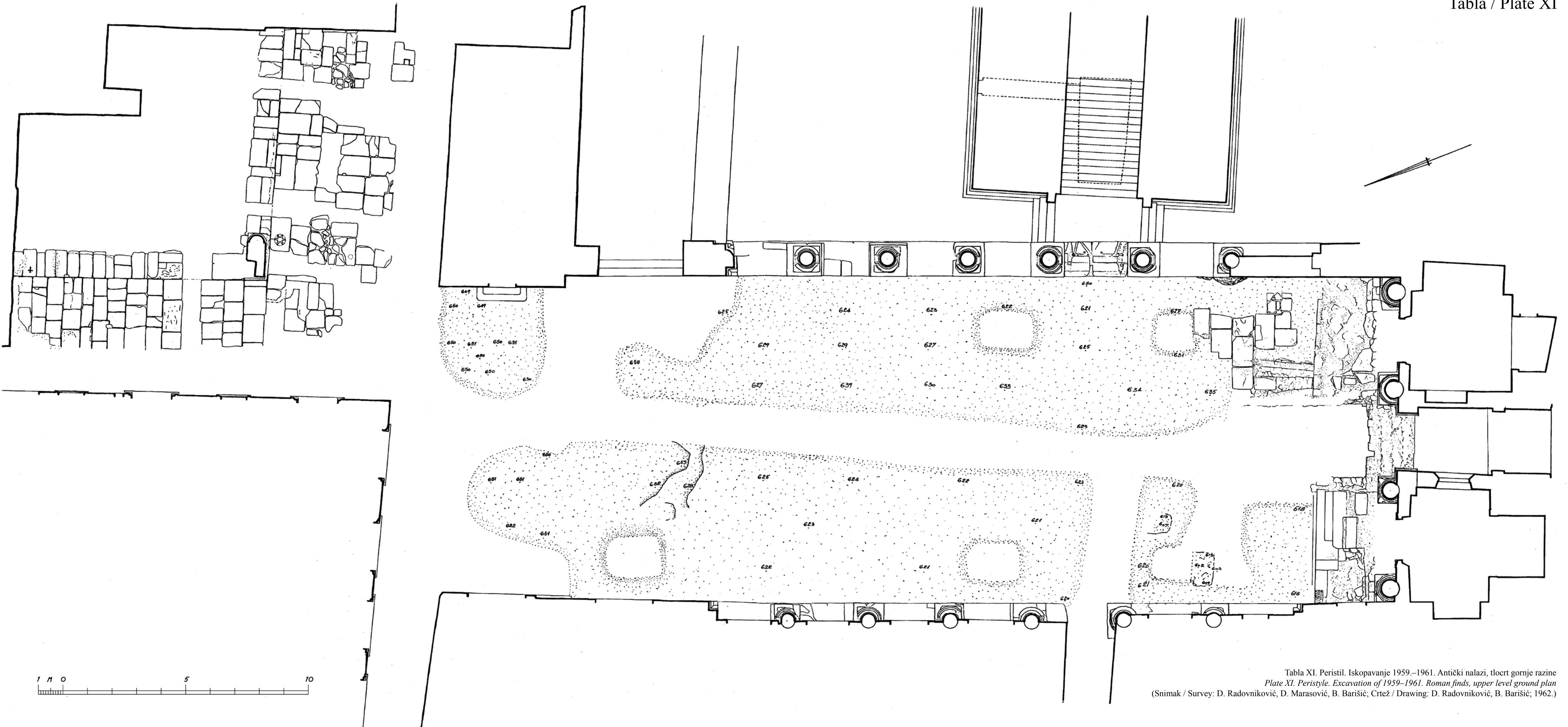


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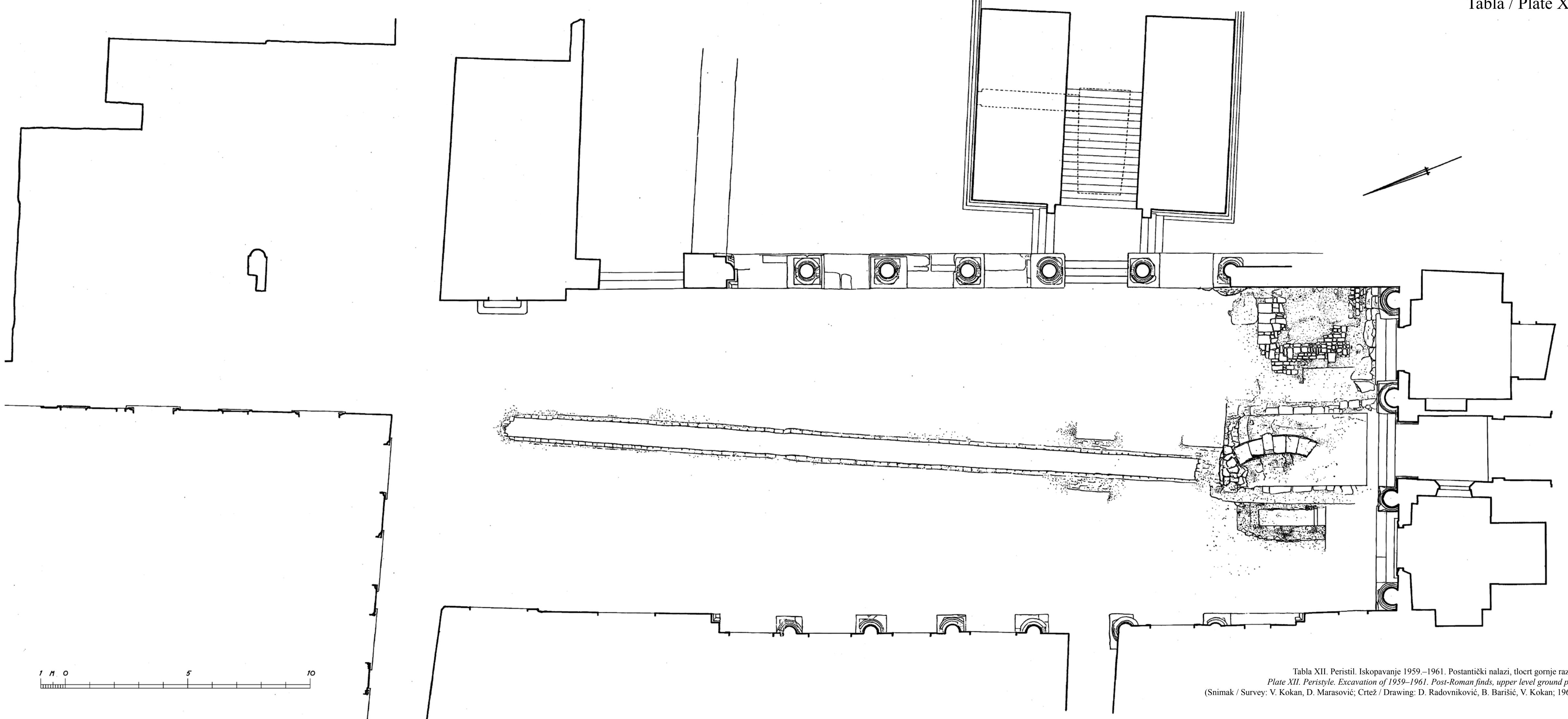


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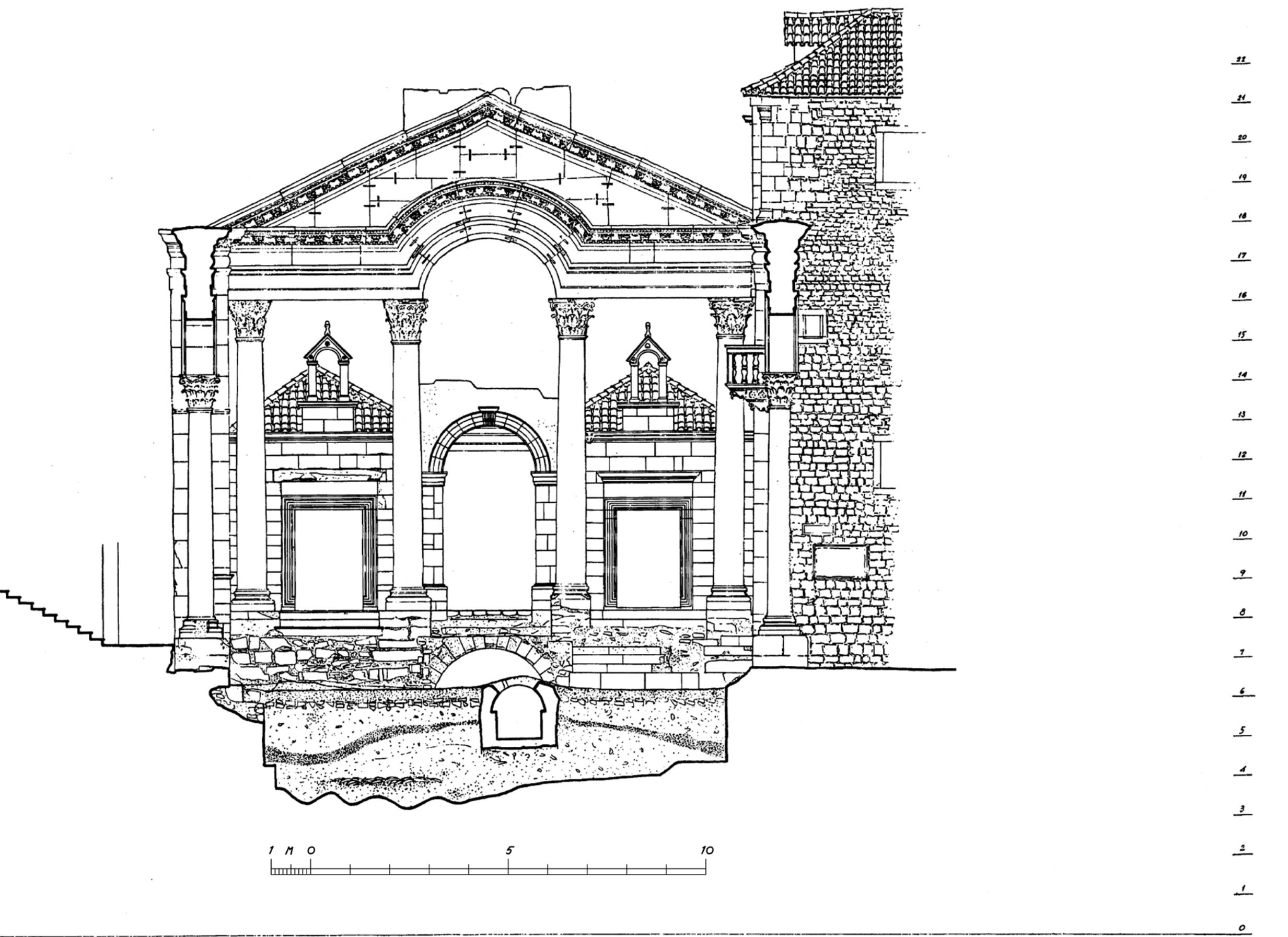


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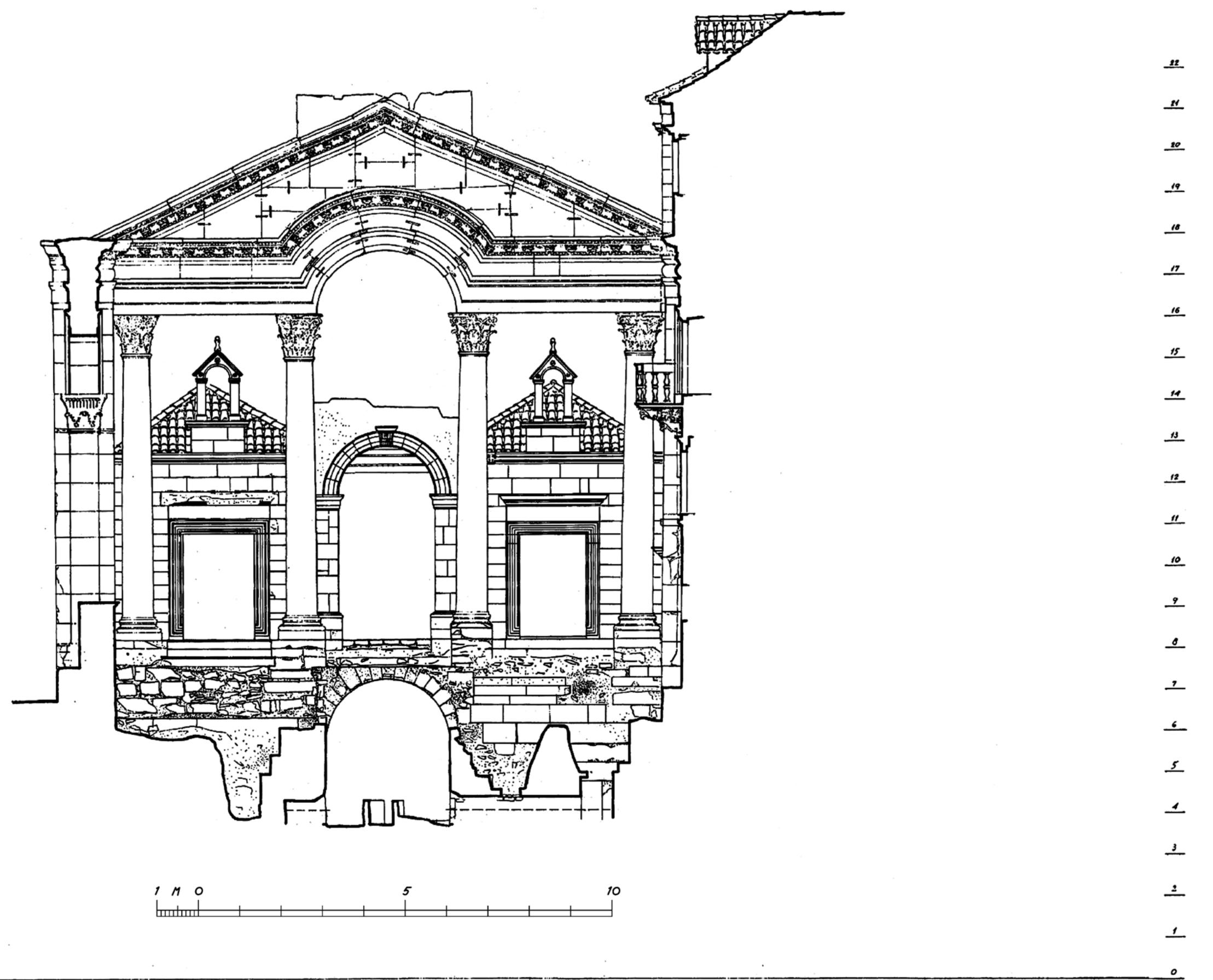


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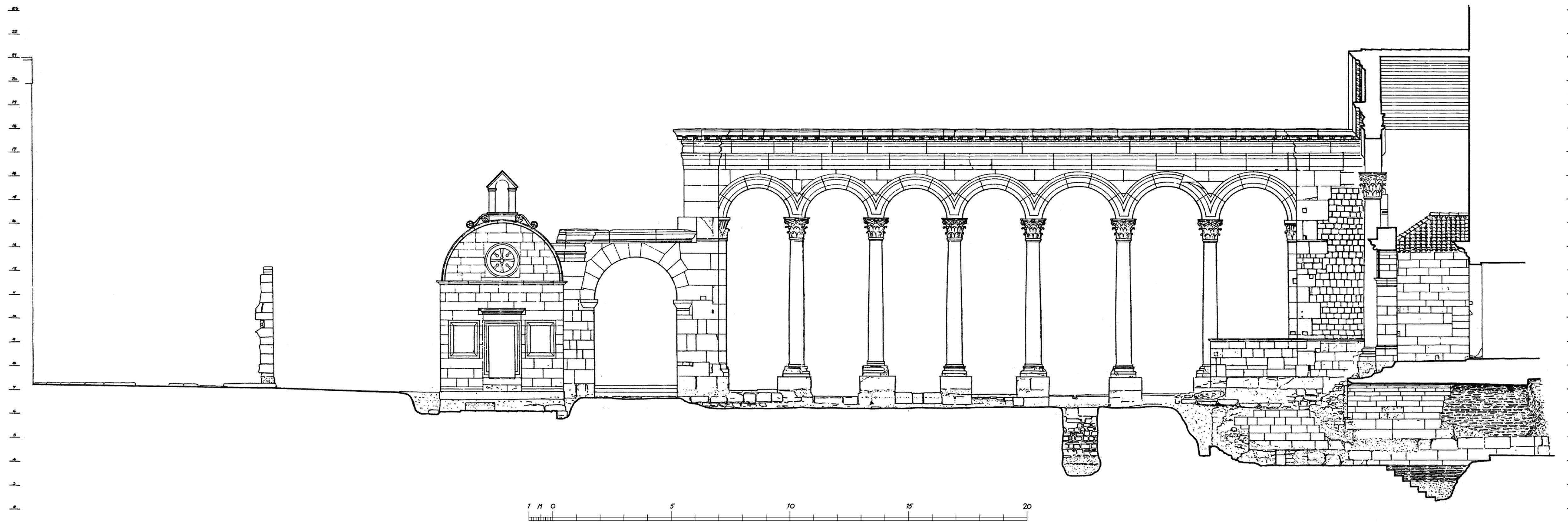


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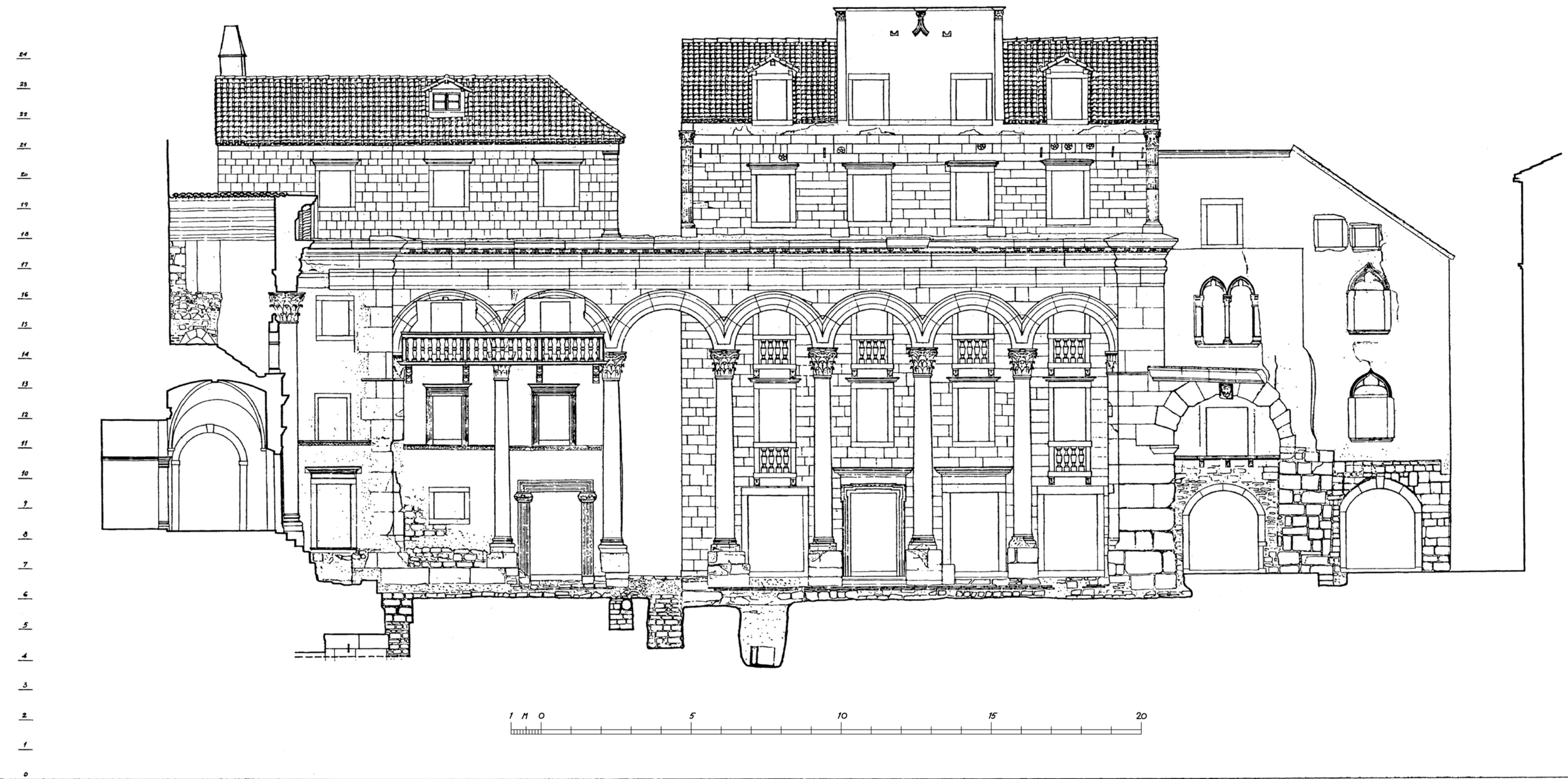


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 (Snimak / Survey: D. Radovniković, D. Marasović, B. Barišić; Crtanje / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

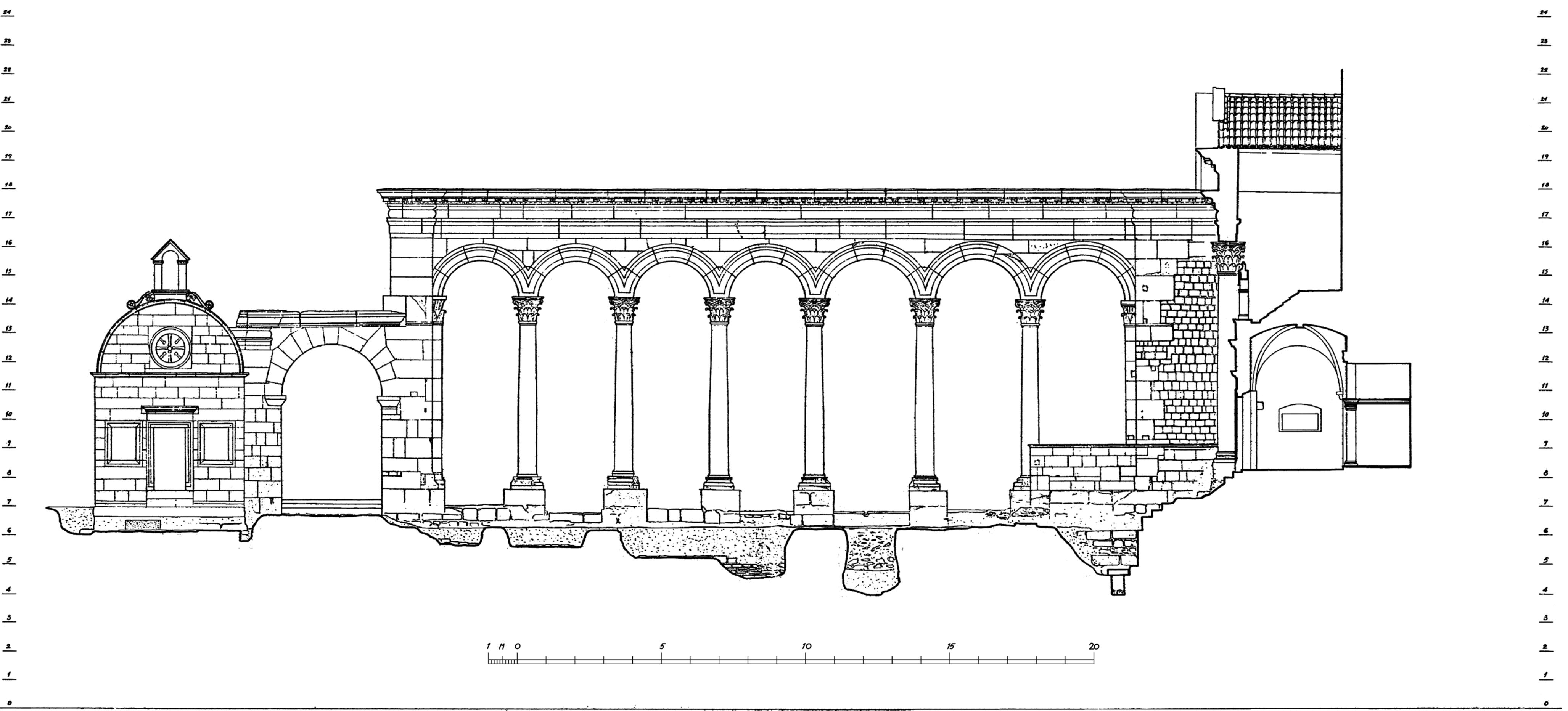


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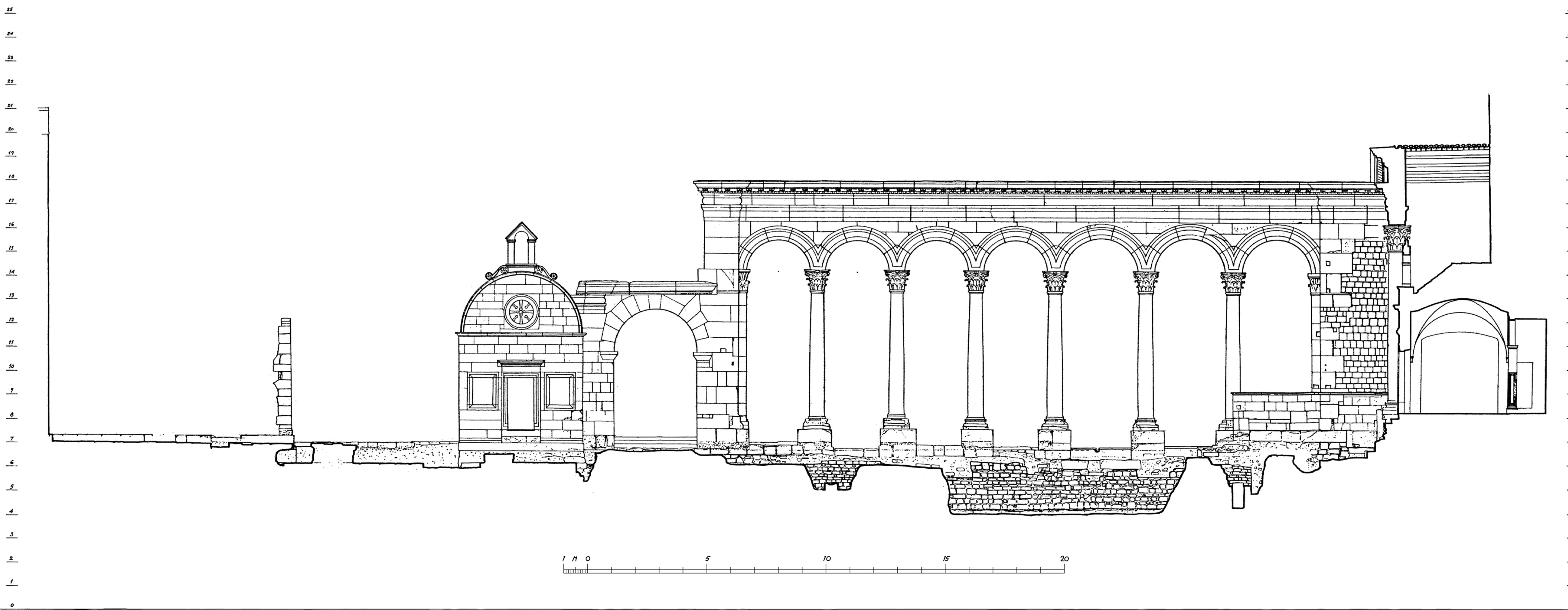


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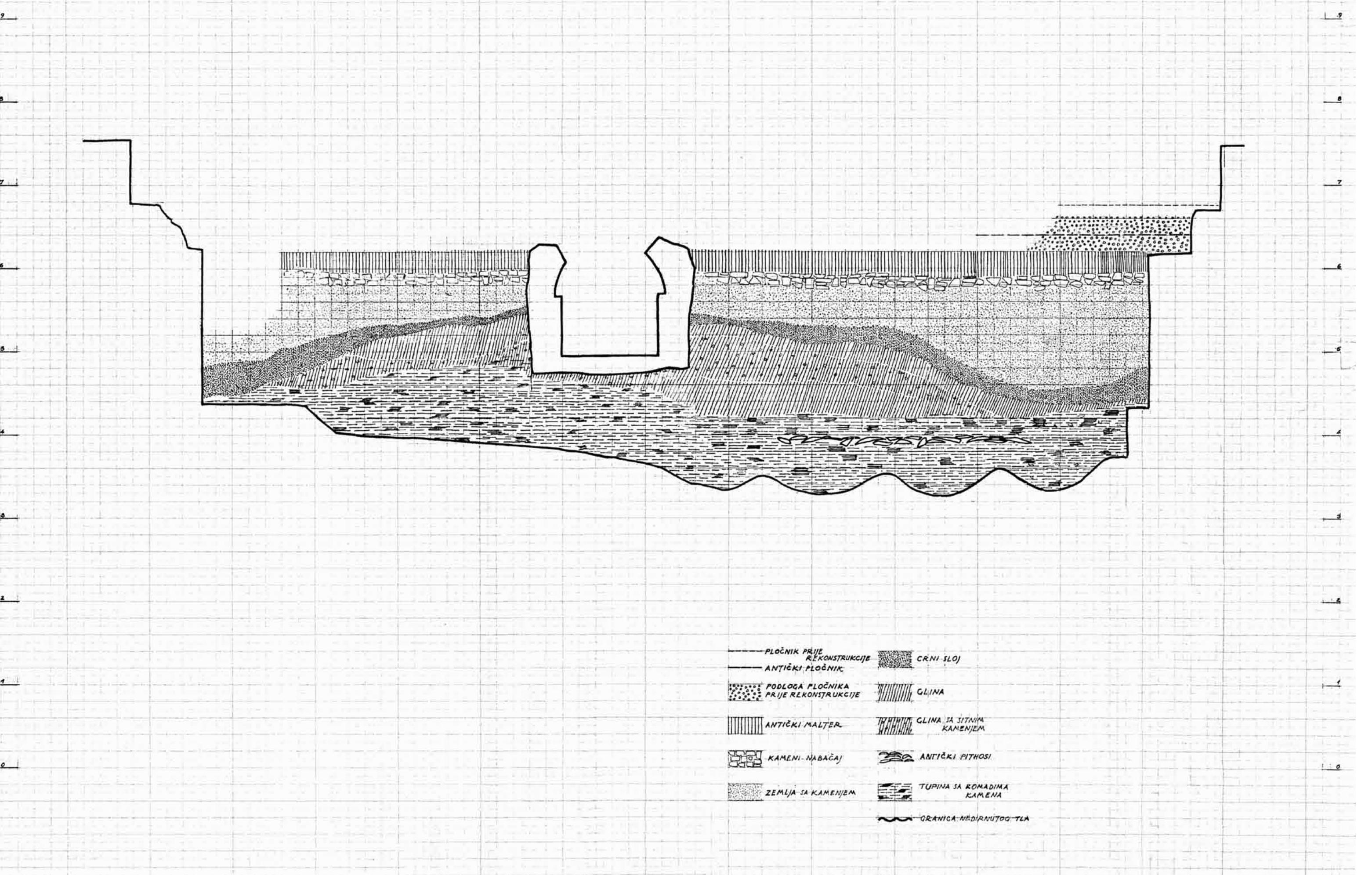


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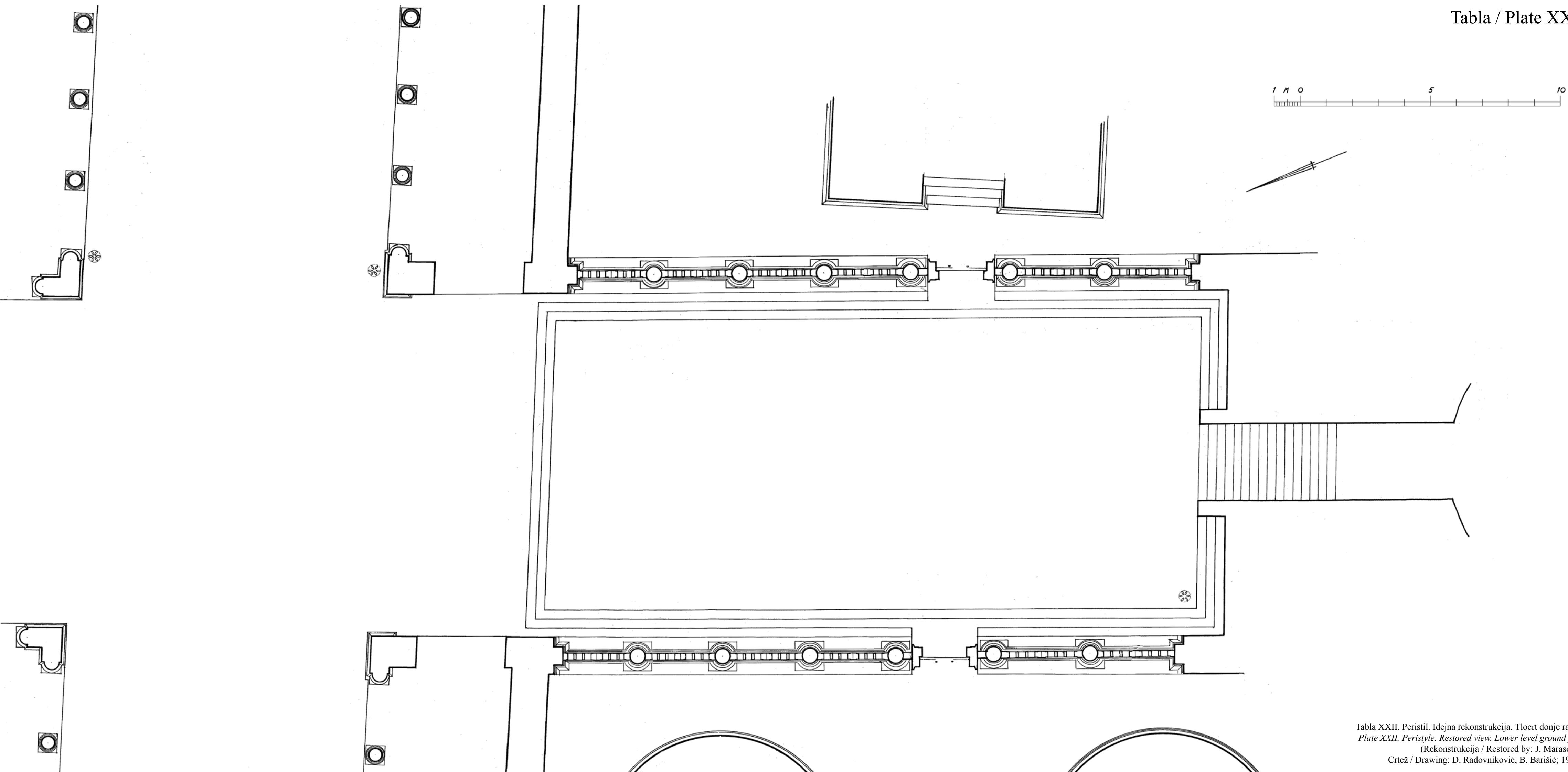


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(Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović;
Crtež / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

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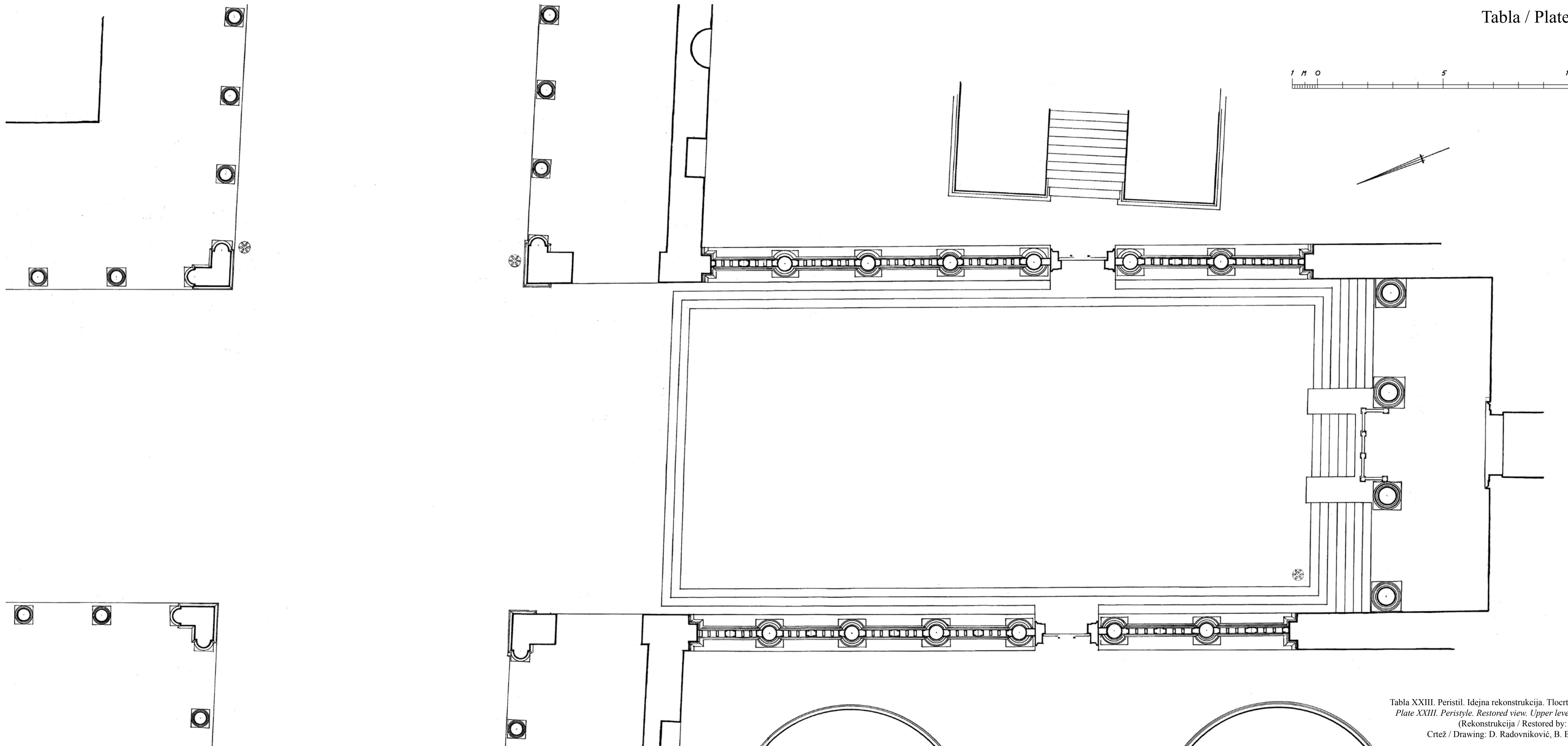


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(Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović;
Crtež / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

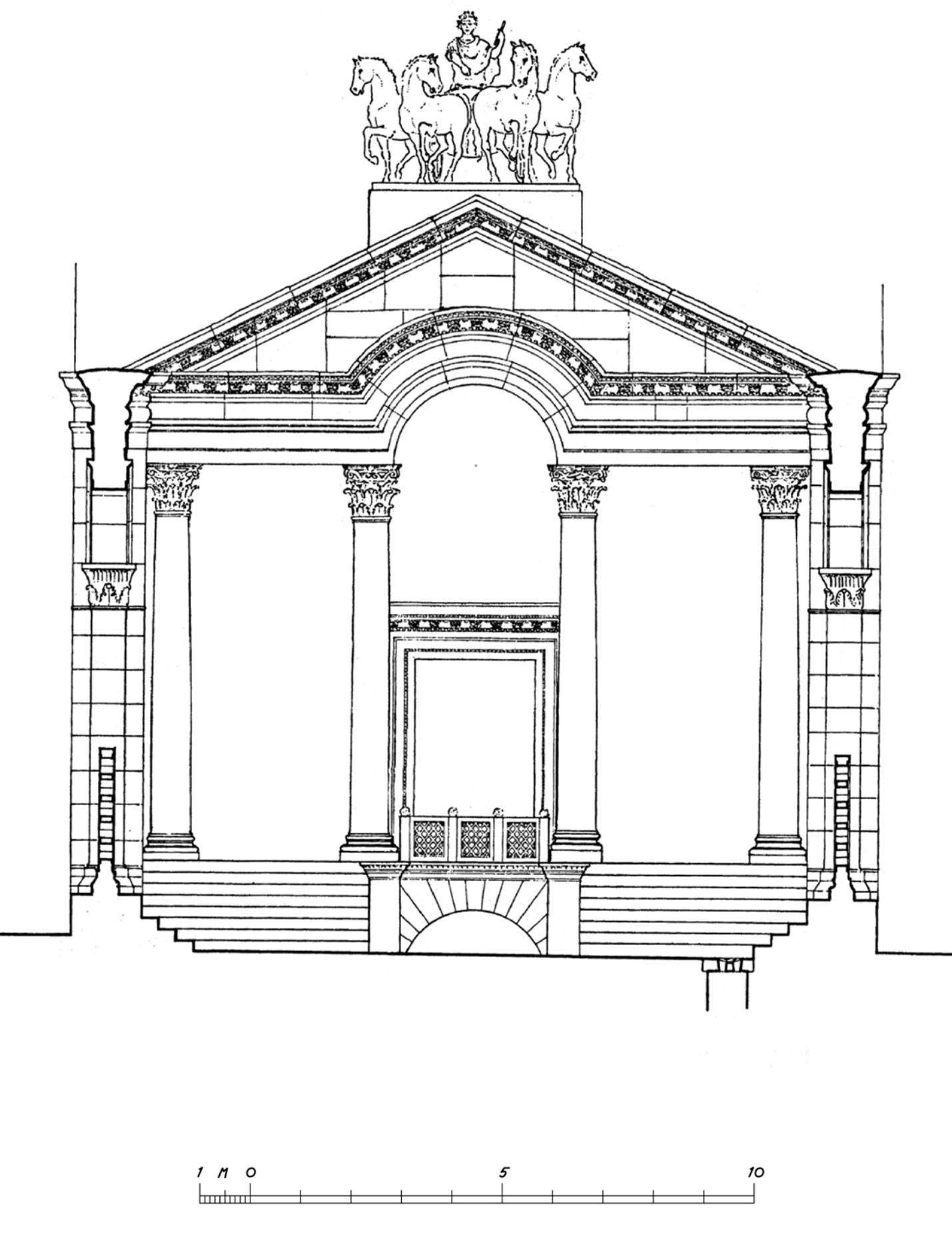


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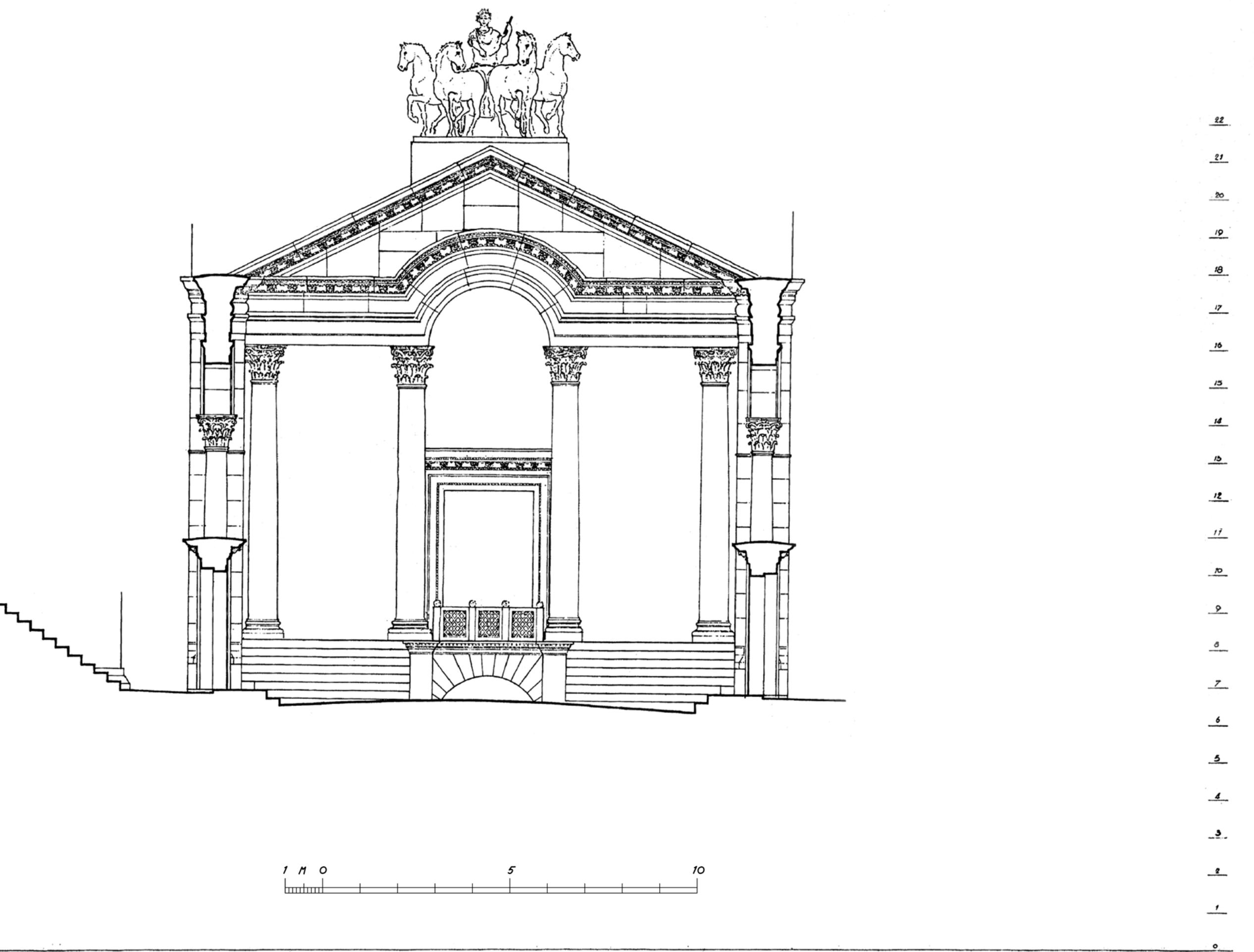


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 (Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: J. Marasović, D. Radovniković; 1962.)

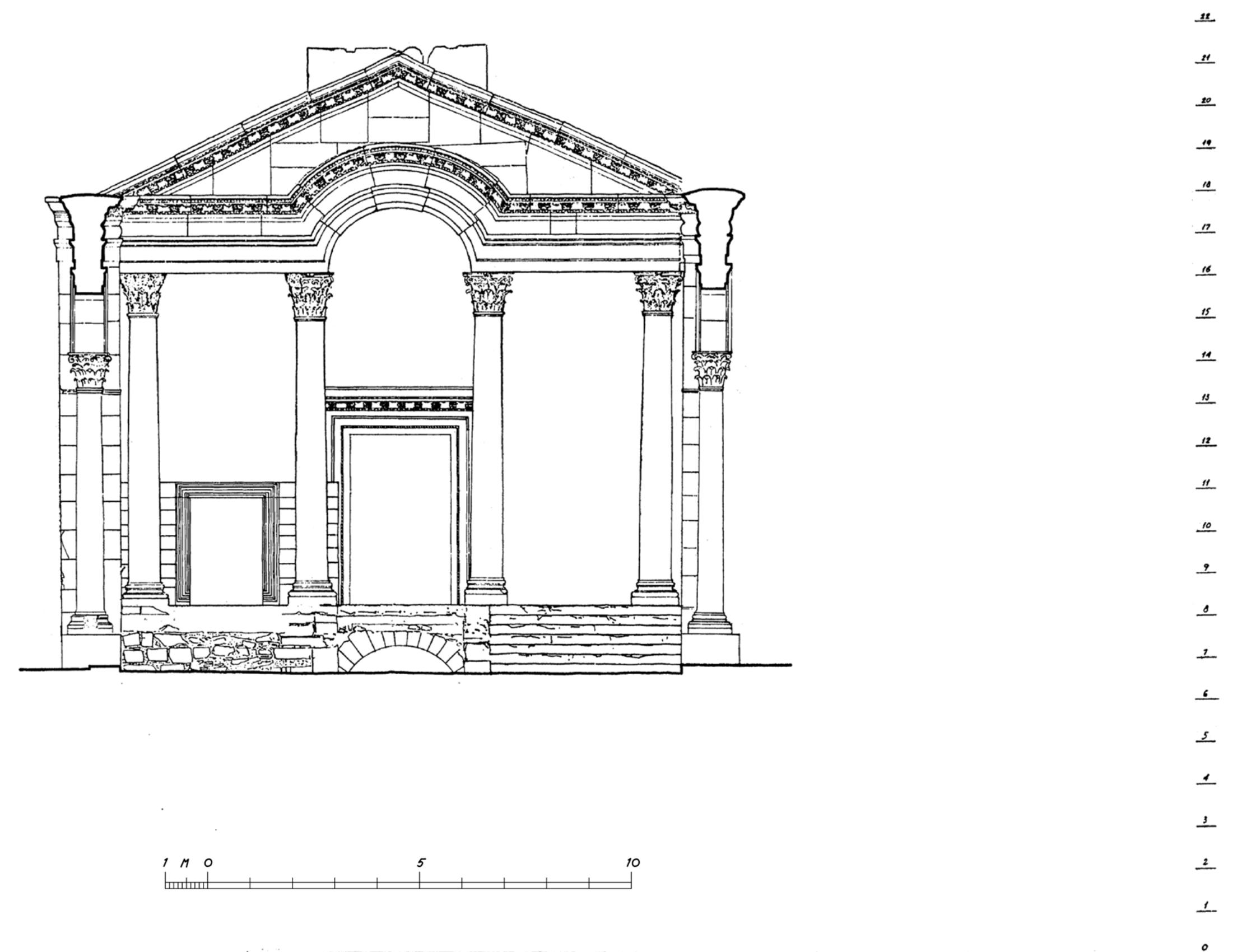


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 (Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: J. Marasović, B. Barišić; 1962.)

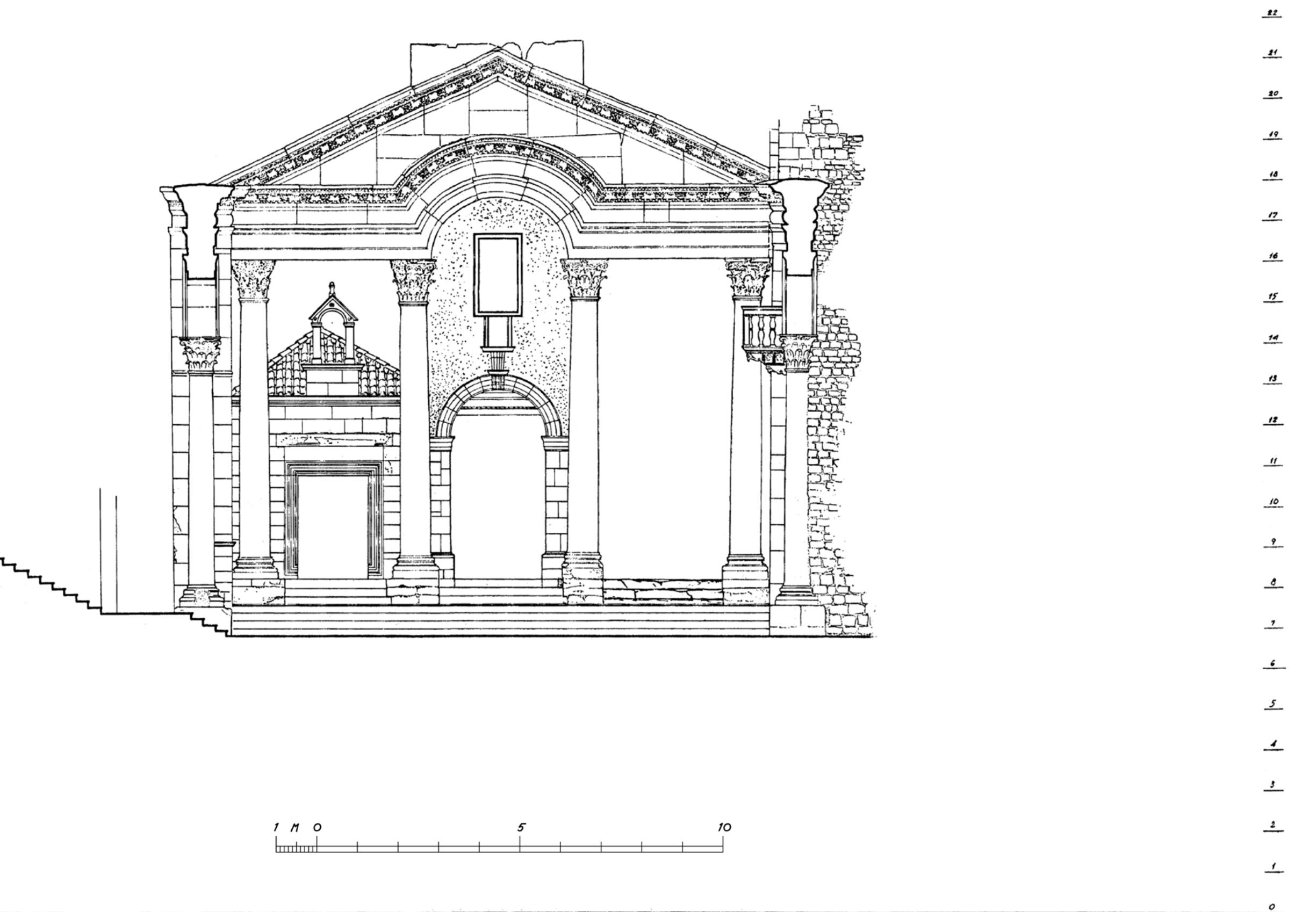


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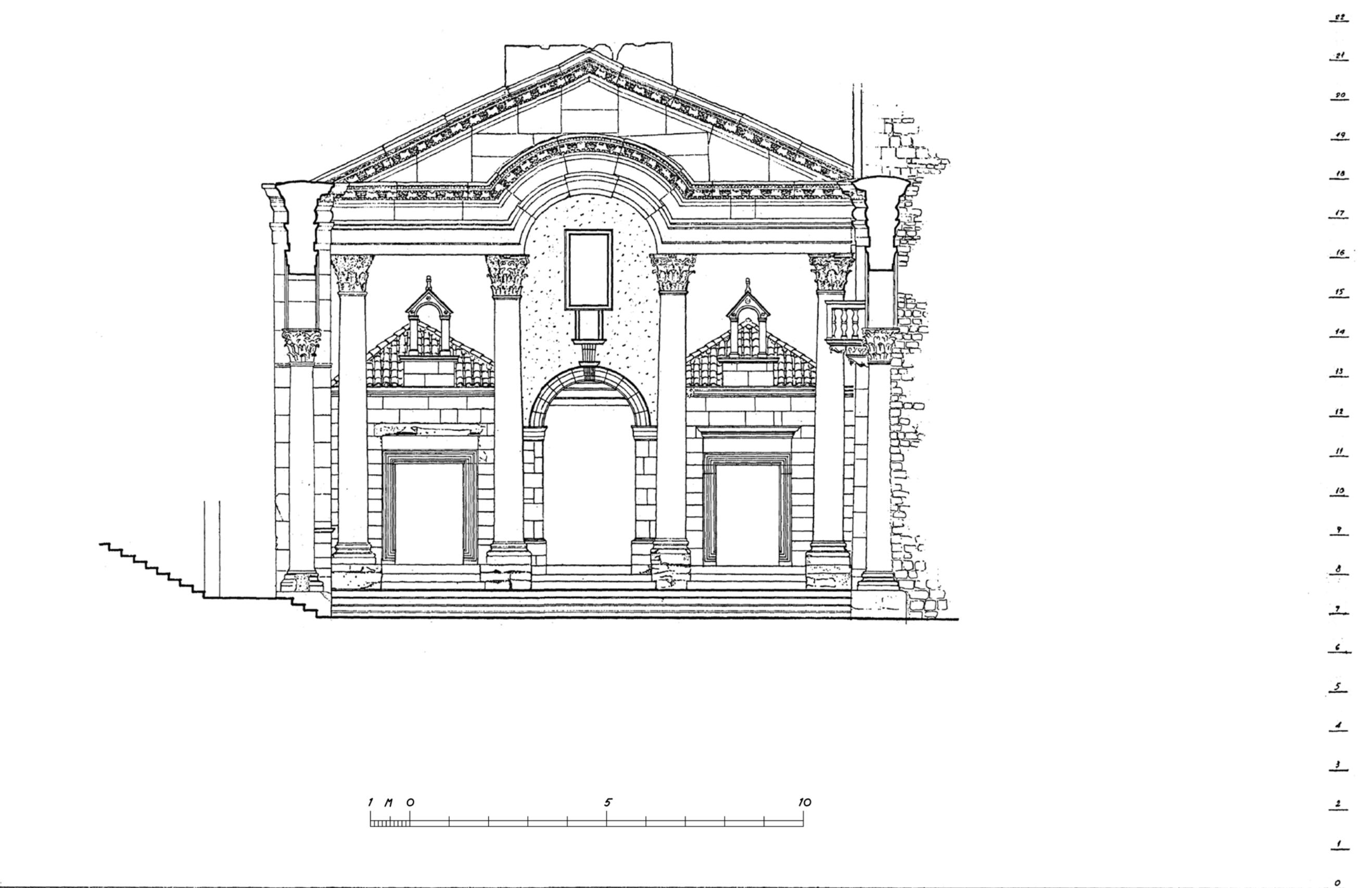


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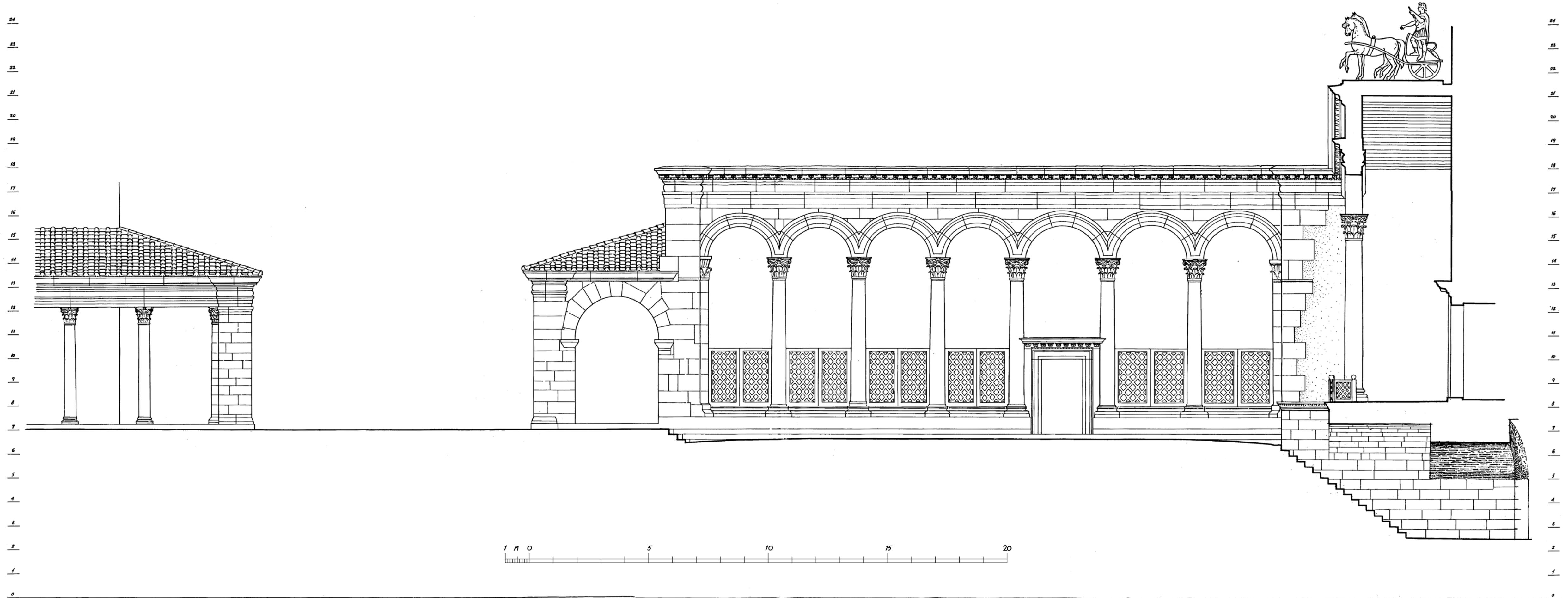


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 (Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: D. Radovniković; 1962.)

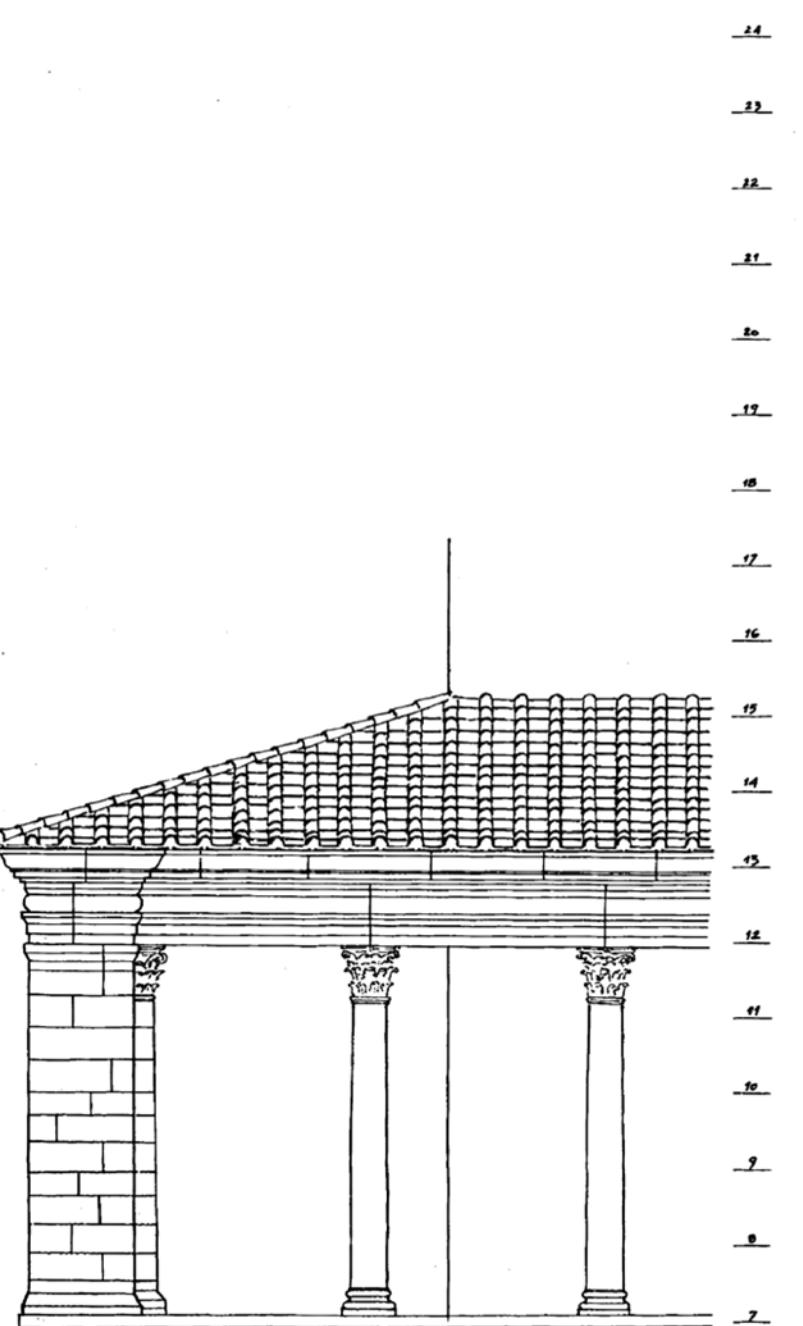
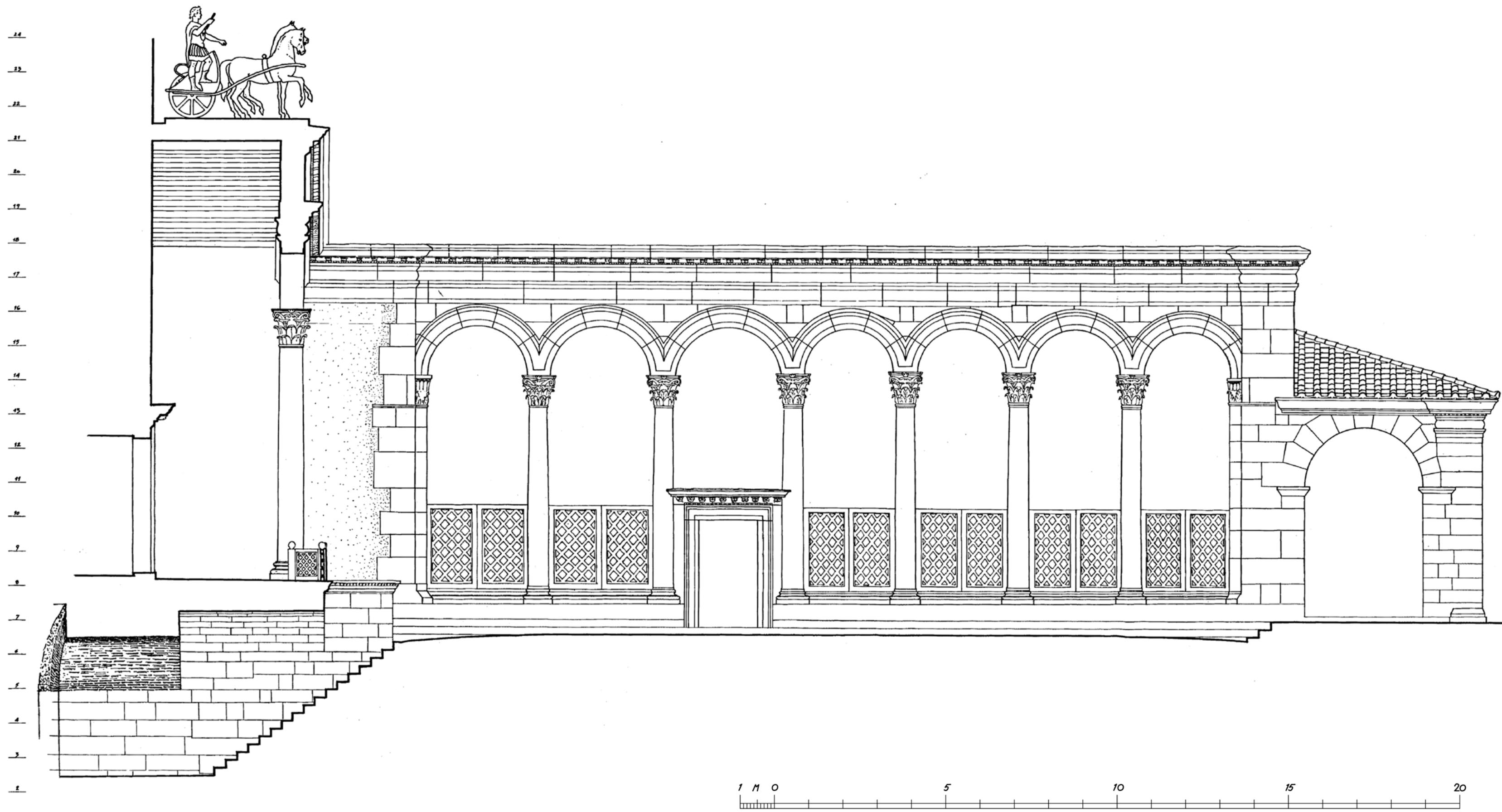


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 (Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: D. Radovniković; 1962.)

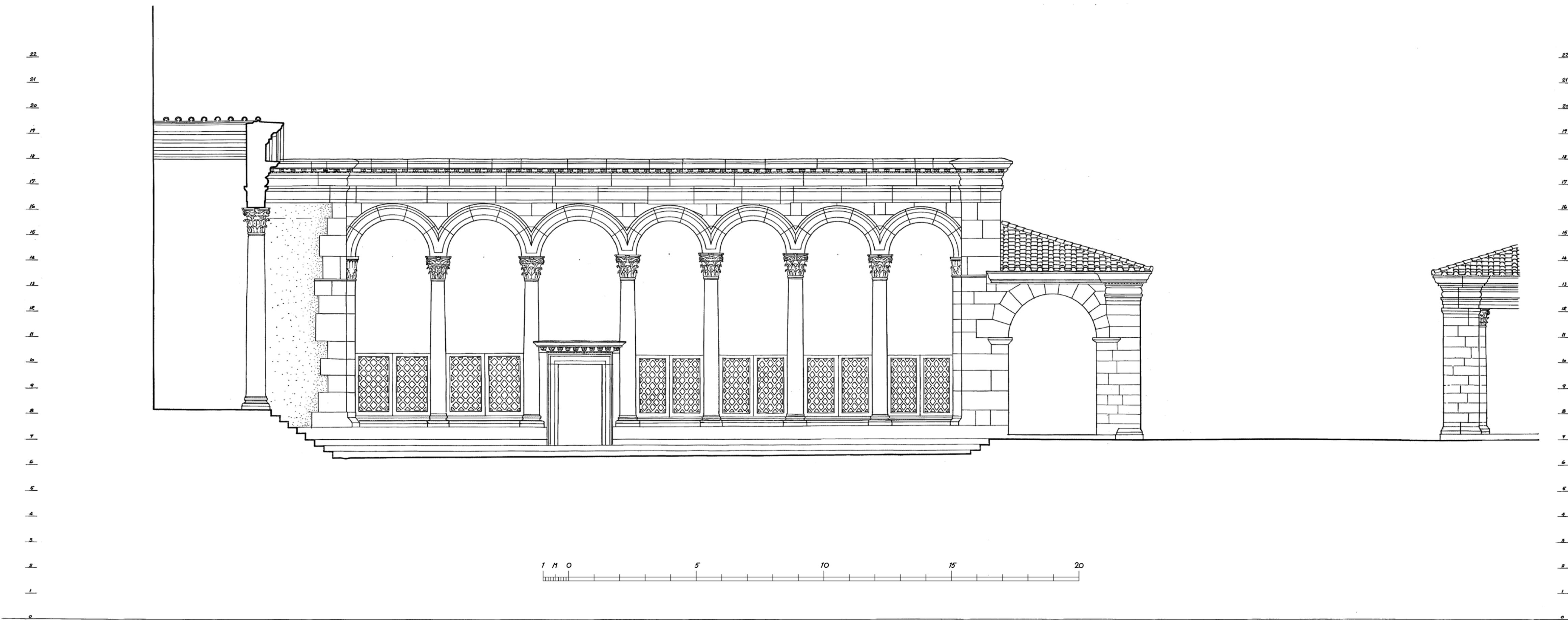


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 Plate XXXI. Peristyle. Restored view. Longitudinal section south-north through the western intercolumniation of Peristyle
 (Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović; Crtanje / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

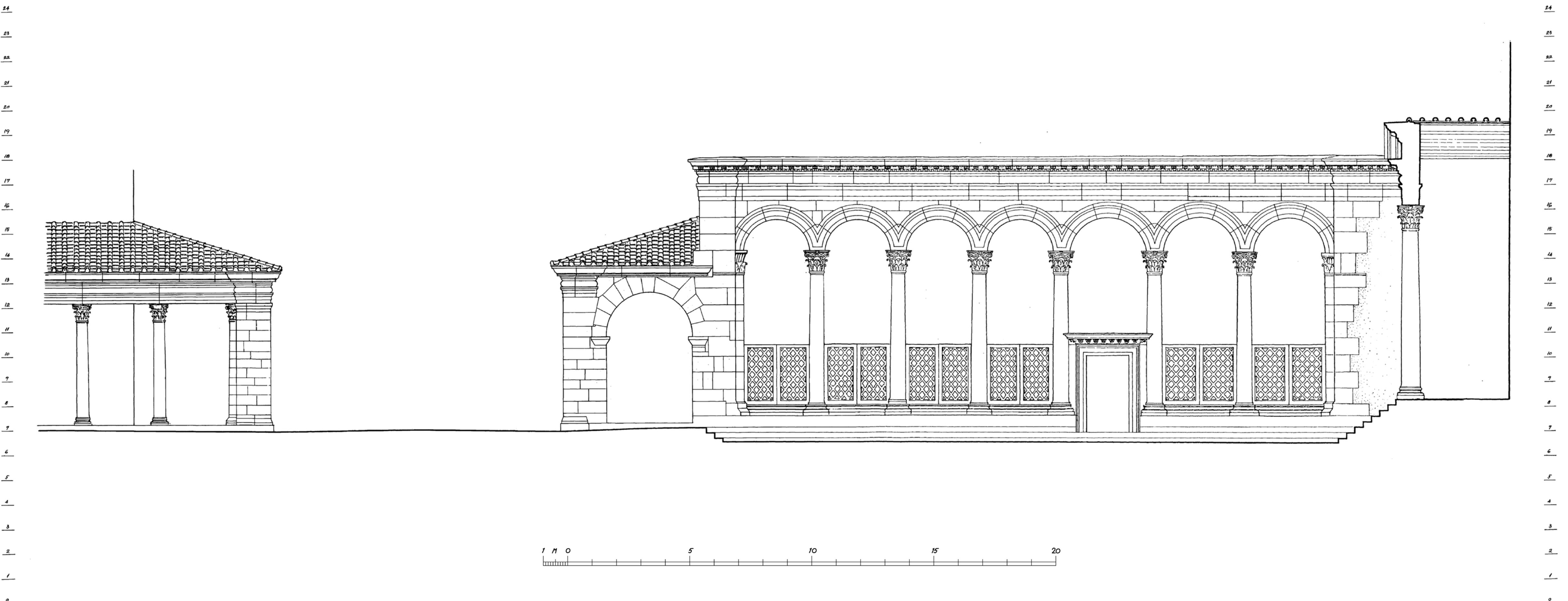


Tabla XXXII. Peristil. Idejna rekonstrukcija. Uzdužni presjek sjever-jug kroz istočni interkolumnij Protirona
Plate XXXII. Peristyle. Restored view. Longitudinal section north-south through the eastern intercolumniation of Protiron
 (Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: D. Radovniković, J. Marasović; 1962.)

Tabla / Plate XXXIII

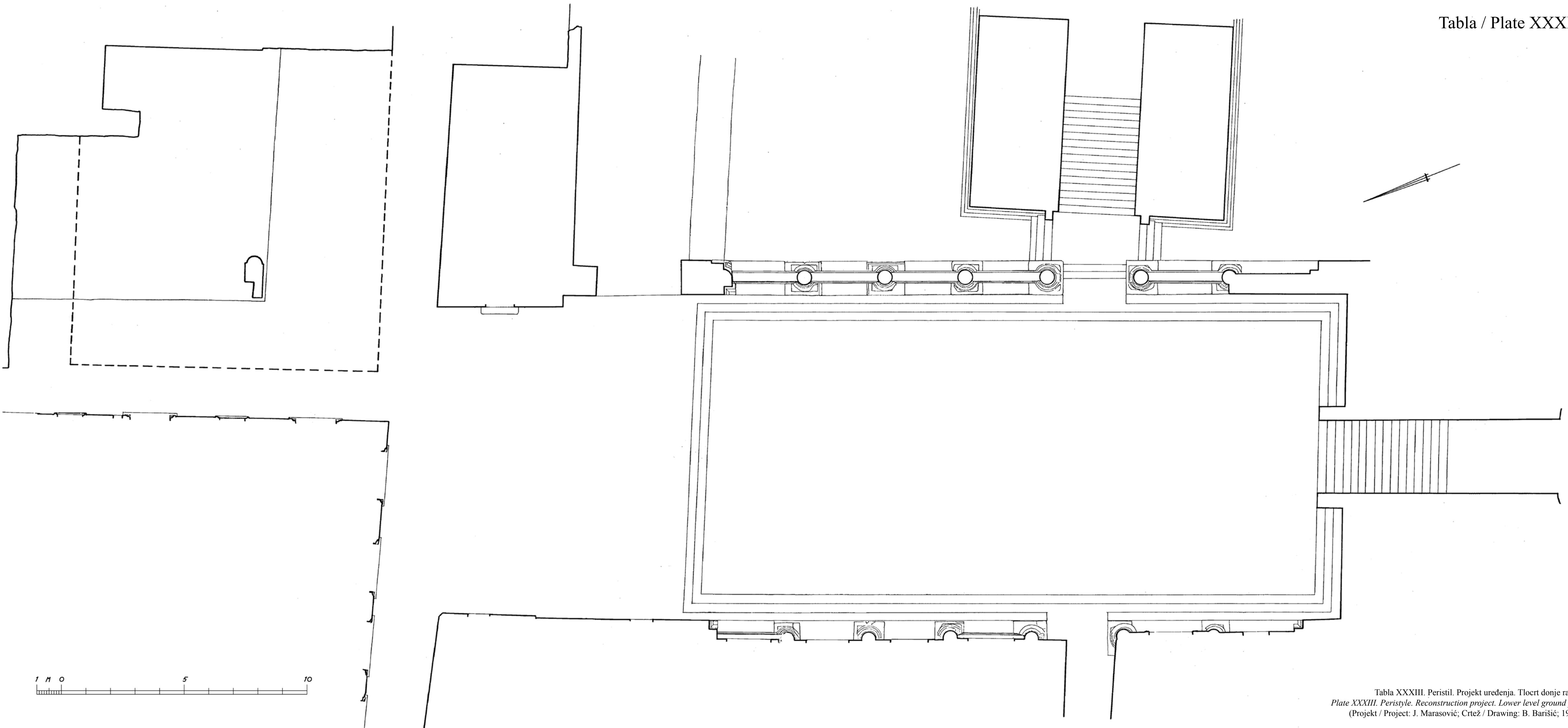


Tabla XXXIII. Peristil. Projekt uređenja. Tlocrt donje razine
Plate XXXIII. Peristyle. Reconstruction project. Lower level ground plan
(Projekt / Project: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: B. Barišić; 1962.)

Tabla / Plate XXXIV

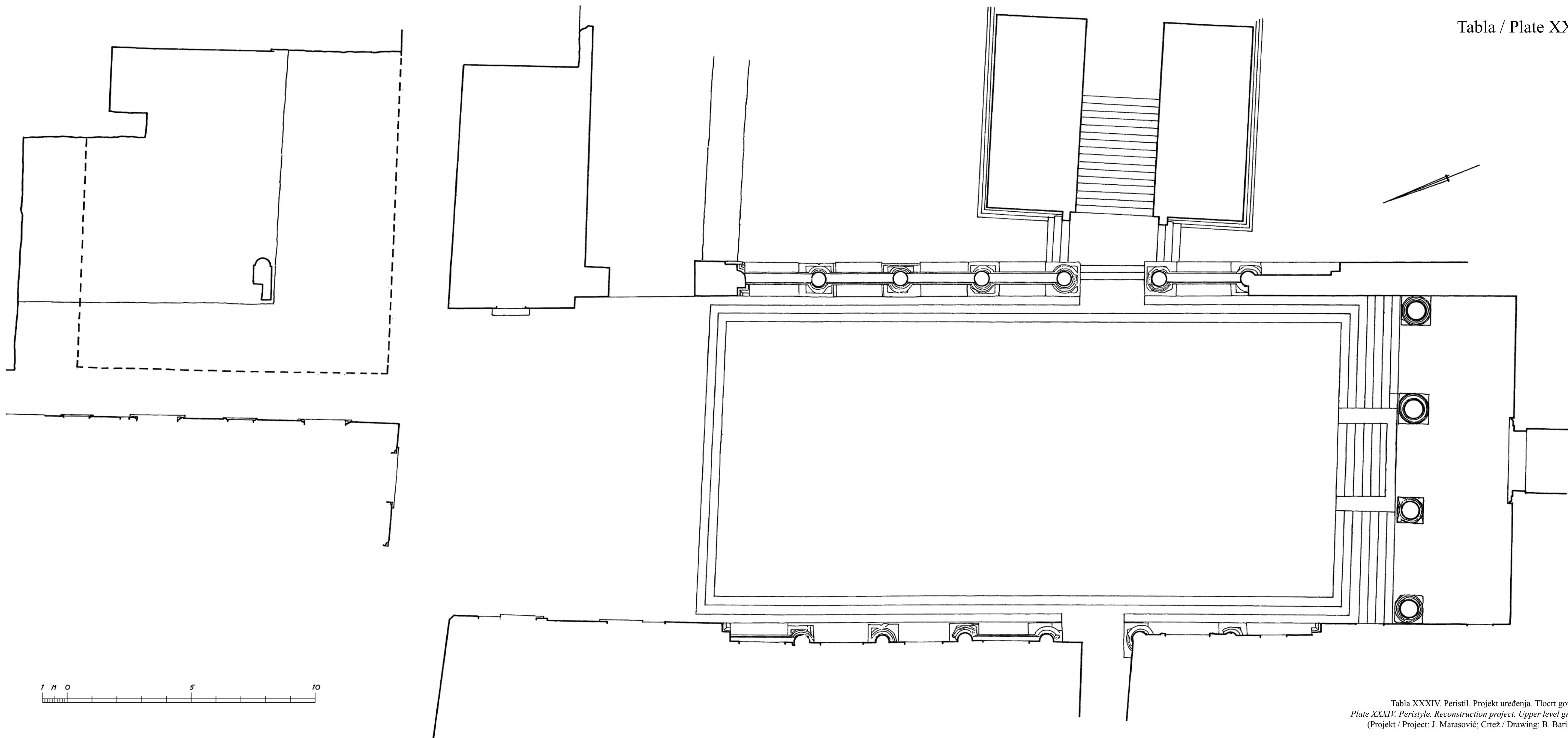


Tabla XXXIV. Peristil. Projekt uređenja. Tlocrt gornje razine
Plate XXXIV. Peristyle. Reconstruction project. Upper level ground plan
(Projekt / Project: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: B. Barišić; 1962.)

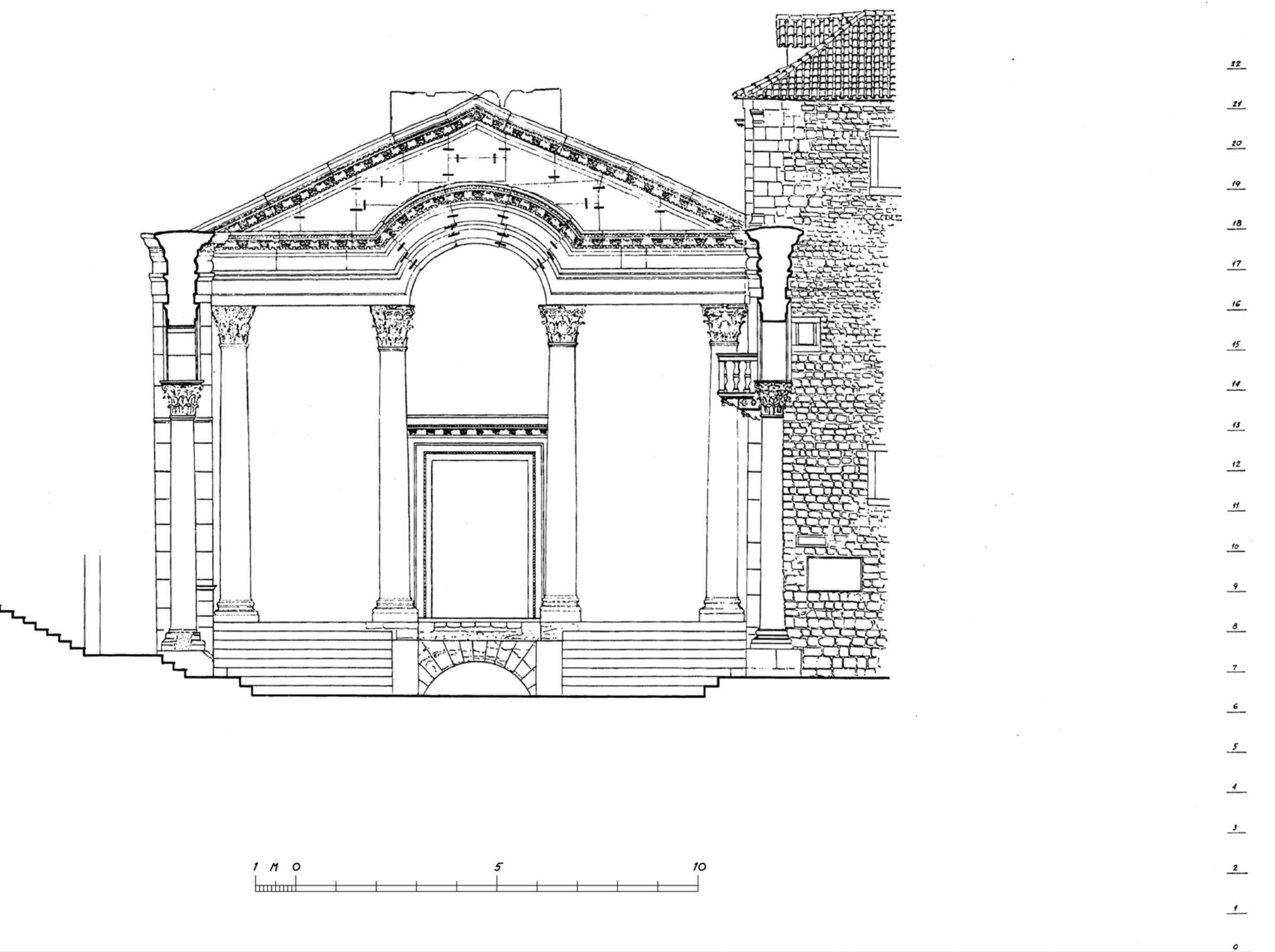


Tabla XXXV. Peristil. Projekt uređenja. Poprečni presjek istok-zapad u osi Mauzoleja
 Plate XXXV. Peristyle. Reconstruction project. Longitudinal section east-west in the axis of Mausoleum
 (Projekt / Project: J. Marasović; Crtež / Drawing: J. Marasović, B. Barišić; 1962.)

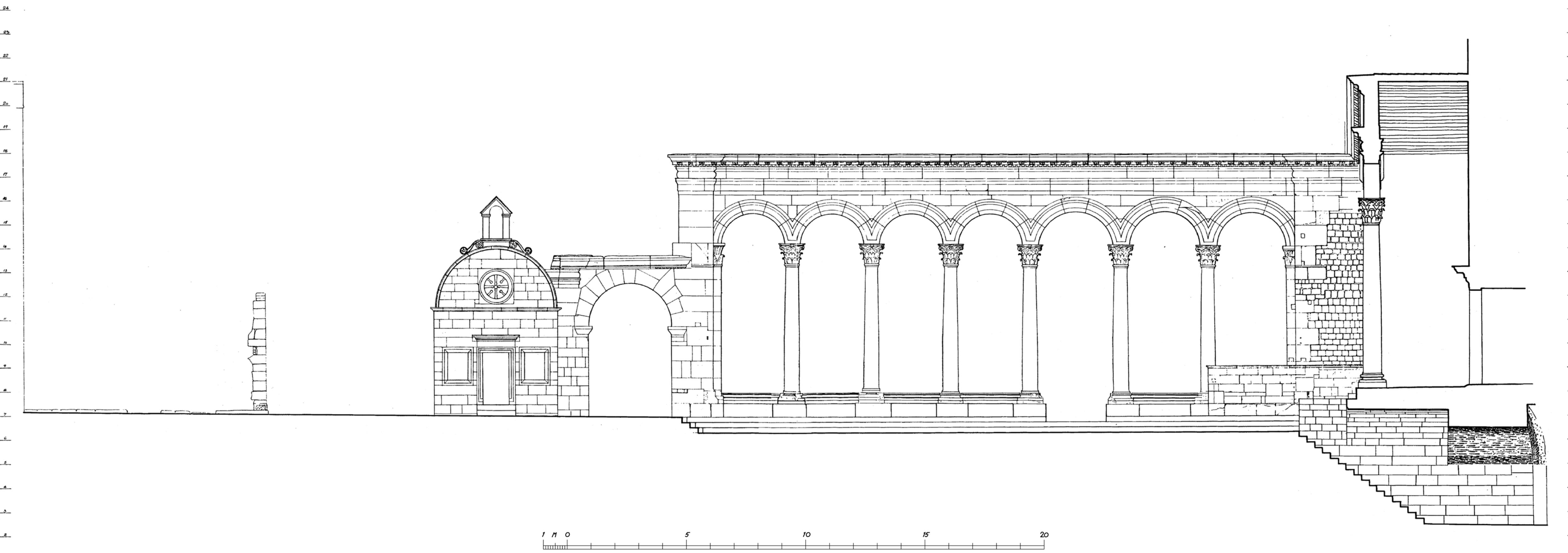


Tabla XXXVI. Peristil. Projekt uređenja. Uzdužni presjek sjever-jug po sredini Peristila
Plate XXXVI. Peristyle. Reconstruction project, Longitudinal section north-south in the axis of Peristyle
 (Projekt / Project: J. Marasović; Crtanje / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

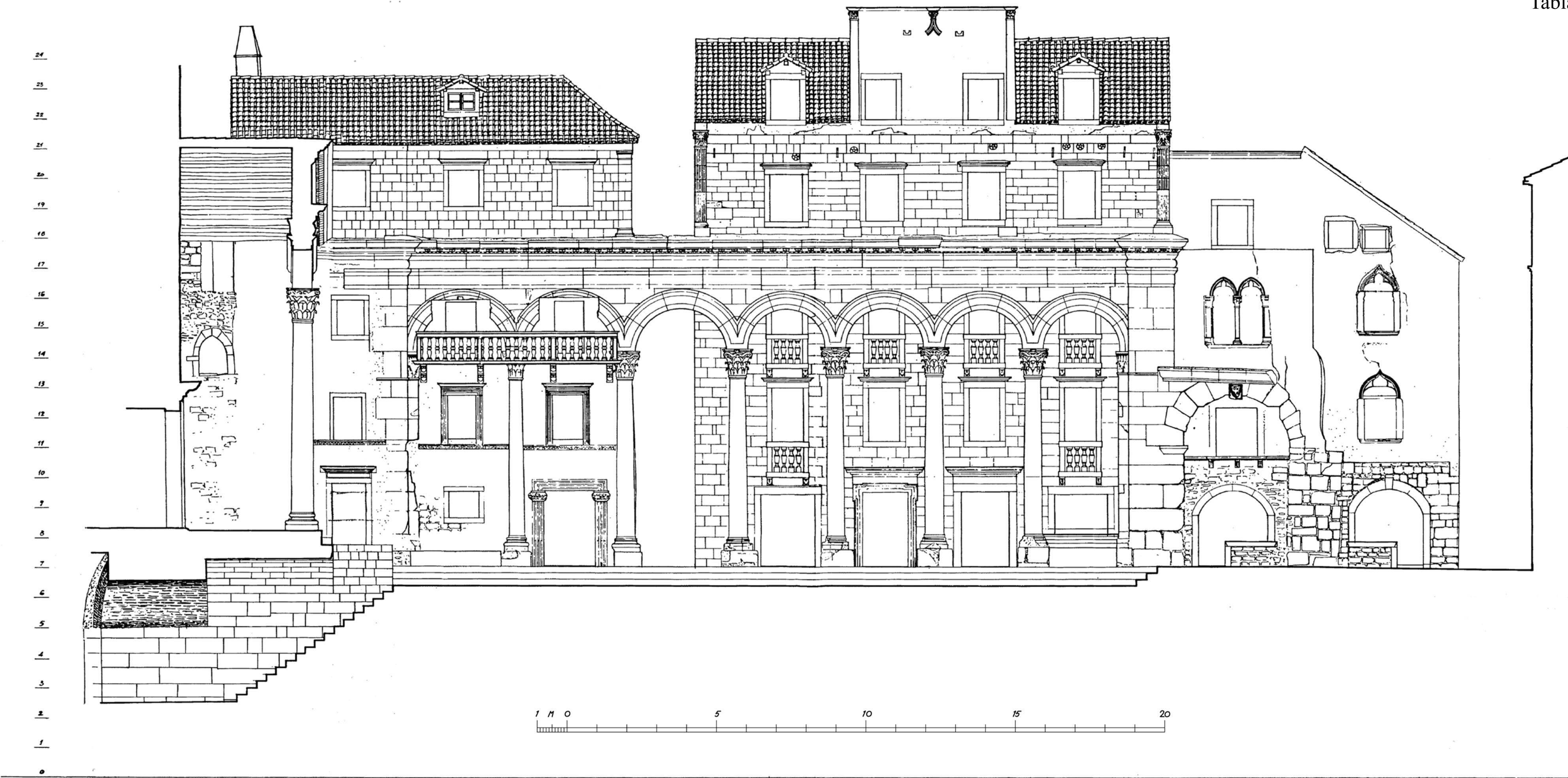


Tabla XXXVII. Peristil. Projekt uređenja. Uzdužni presjek jug-sjever po sredini Peristila

Plate XXXVII. Peristyle. Reconstruction project. Longitudinal section south-north in the axis of Peristyle
(Projekt / Project: J. Marasović; Crtanje / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)



Tabla XXXVIII. Peristil. Projekt uređenja. Uzdužni presjek jug-sjever kroz zapadni interkolumnij Protirona
 Plate XXXVIII. Peristyle. Reconstruction project. Longitudinal section south-north through western intercolumniation of Protiron
 (Projekt / Project: J. Marasović; Crtanje / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

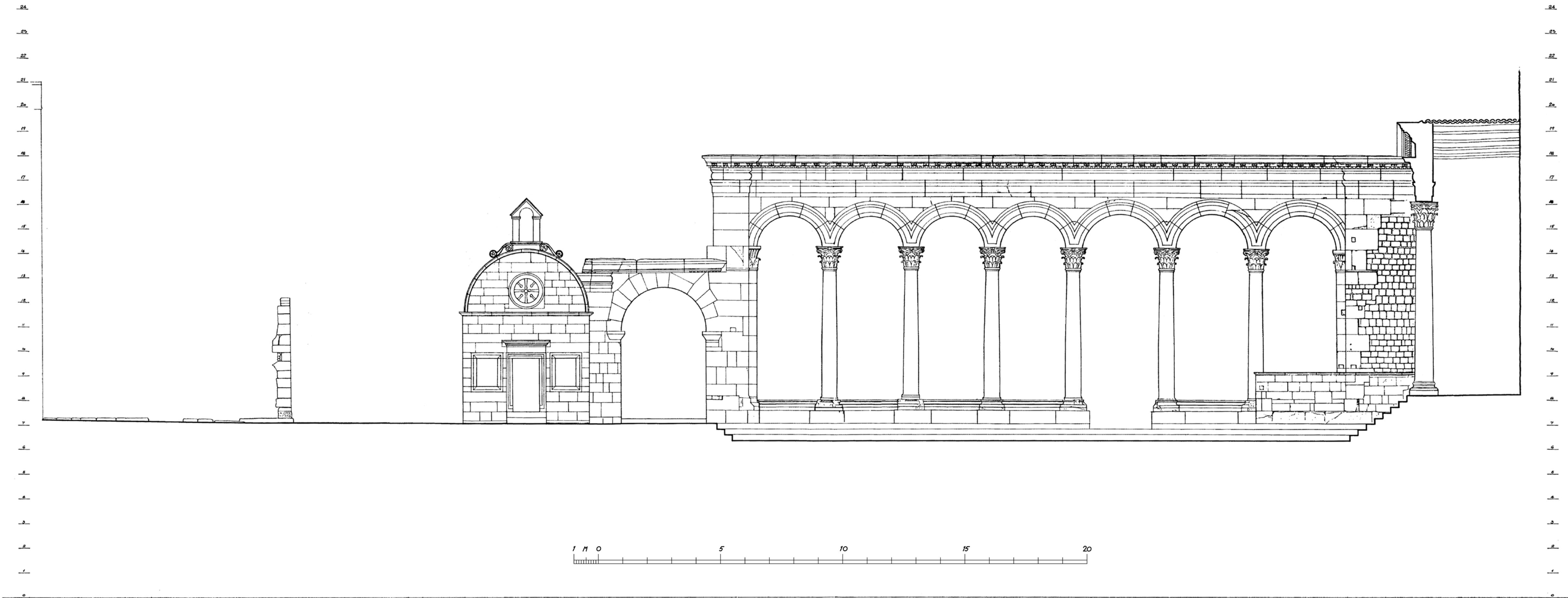


Tabla XXXIX. Peristil. Projekt uređenja. Uzdužni presjek sjever-jug kroz istočni interkolumnij Protirona
 Plate XXXIX. Peristyle. Reconstruction project. Longitudinal section north-south through eastern intercolumniation of Protiron
 (Rekonstrukcija / Restored by: J. Marasović; Crtanje / Drawing: D. Radovniković, B. Barišić; 1962.)

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