



PRILOG POZNAVANJU ZADARSKIH RENESANSNIH UTVRDA - ARHEOLOŠKI NADZOR RADOVA NA OBNOVI STARE TEHNIČKE ŠKOLE



A contribution to a better understanding of Zadar's Renaissance fortifications - archaeological supervision of works on the restoration of the old Technical School

U razdoblju od listopada 2021. do lipnja 2022. godine proveden je arheološki nadzor radova na obnovi i rekonstrukciji zgrade stare Tehničke škole u Zadru u ulici Šime Vitasovića 1. Radovi su financirani iz Europskog fonda za regio-

Archaeological supervision of works on the renovation and reconstruction of the old Technical School building in Zadar at Šime Vitasovića Street 1 was carried out in the period from October 2021 to June 2022. The works

nalni razvoj (EFRR) u okviru projekta *Sveučilišna znanstveno-nastavna infrastruktura za 21. stoljeće* čiji je nositelj Centar za projekte, znanost i transfer tehnologija Sveučilišta u Zadru. Arheološki nadzor proveo je Odjel za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru, a voditeljicom istraživanja imenovana je dokumentaristica Marina Šimičić.

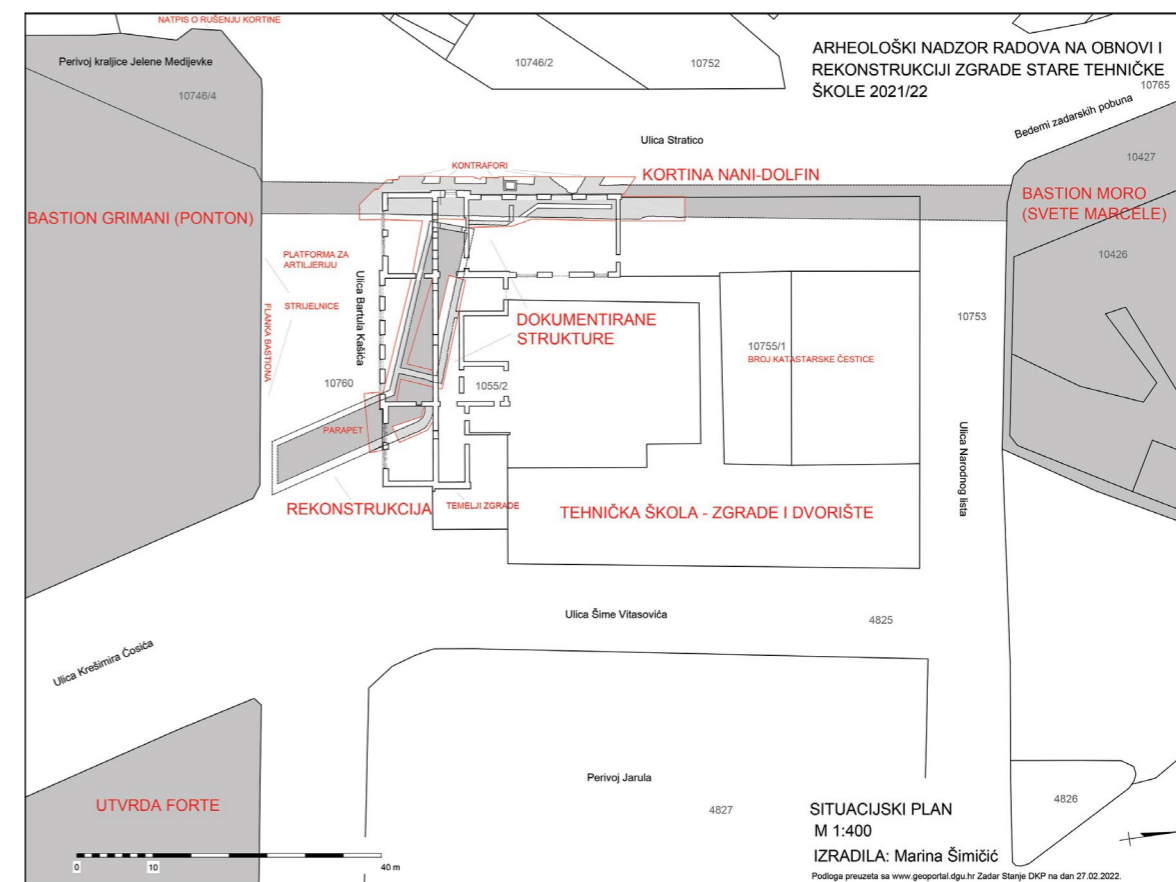
Tijekom arheološkog nadzora dokumentirani su ostatci spojnog bedema Nani-Dolfin, koji je od sredine 16. stoljeća do 1907. godine spajao bastione Moro, poznatog pod imenom bastion sv. Marcele i bastion Grimani (unutar kojeg je danas Perivoj kraljice Jelene Madijevke), koji se u vrijeme izgradnje naziva Ponton te ostatci dodatnog utvrđenja sjeverne flanke, odnosno kraće bočne strane bastiona Ponton.

Spojni bedem Nani-Dolfin, odnosno kortina bedema između bastiona Ponton (Grimani) i bastiona sv. Marcele (Moro) izgrađen je u razdoblju između 1537. i 1565. godine u vrijeme renesansne pregradnje postojećeg fortifikacijskog sustava (Mlikota 2021: 50). Za gradnju su bili angažirani glavni inženjer Mletačke Republike Michele Sanmicheli i njegov nećak Giangiolamo (Žmegač 2003: 209).

were financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) within the project *University Research and Teaching Infrastructure for the 21st Century*, implemented by the Center for Projects, Science and Technology Transfer of the University of Zadar. Archaeological supervision was carried out by the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar, and documentalist Marina Šimičić was appointed as the head of the research.

The remains of the connecting rampart Nani-Dolfin were documented during the archaeological supervision. From the middle of the 16th century until 1907, this rampart connected the Moro bastions, known as the bastion of St. Marcella and the Grimani bastion (presently harboring Queen Jelena Madijevka Park), which was called Ponton at the time of construction. The remains of the additional fortification on the northern flank, i.e. the shorter side of the Ponton bastion were also investigated.

The connecting rampart Nani-Dolfin, i.e. the curtain wall between the Ponton bastion (Grimani) and the bastion of St. Marcella (Moro) was



Situacijski plan istraživanja (izradila: M. Šimičić)
Situation plan of the excavation (made by: M. Šimičić)





Pogled na zonu istraživanja sa sjeverozapada
(foto: M. Šimičić)
View of the excavation zone from the northwest
(photo: M. Šimičić)

Spomenuti graditelji osmislili su preinake zadar-
skih fortifikacija na jugoistočnom dijelu poluotoka,
koje su podrazumijevale dodavanje bastiona uz
srednjovjekovnu Citadelu i bastiona sv. Marcele te
izgradnju novog bastiona Ponton, između njih. Od

built in the period between 1537 and 1565 dur-
ing the Renaissance reconstruction of the exist-
ing fortification system (Mlikota 2021: 50). The
chief engineer of the Republic of Venice Michele
Sanmicheli and his nephew Giangirolamo were

Citadele izgrađena je kortina koja uglavnom prati
pravac pružanja ranijeg srednjovjekovnog bedema
do bastiona Ponton. Sjeverna flanka bastiona Pon-
ton, odnosno njegova sjeverna bočna kraća strana,
koja se veže s kortinom postavljena je tako da kor-

hired for the construction (Žmegač 2003: 209).
The aforementioned builders devised modifi-
cations to the Zadar fortifications on the south-
eastern part of the peninsula, which entailed
the addition of bastions to the medieval Citadel
and the bastion of St. Marcella and the construc-
tion of the new bastion Ponton between them.
From the Citadel, a curtain wall was built, which
mainly follows the direction of the earlier medie-
val rampart to the Ponton bastion. The northern
flank of the Ponton bastion, i.e. its shorter north-
ern side, which is connected to the curtain wall,
is placed so that it directs the curtain wall, i.e.
the Nani-Dolfin connecting rampart, towards the
north, intersecting with the route of the medieval
rampart. The Ponton bastion with the bastion of
St. Marcella dictates further arrangement of the
bastions, i.e. their distance. The Ponton bastion
is located west of the medieval rampart, and was
built as a result of the introduction of a new po-
lygonal layout of the ramparts due to the need
to protect the city from the north-eastern side,
facing the mainland. During this reconstruction,
a new location was determined for the main en-
trance to the city, southwest of Ponton in the
axis of the existing street, i.e. the location of the
Land Gate (*Porta Terraferma*), which has been
preserved to this day. Sforza Pallavicino designed
a large new fort named Forte which was built in
the southeast, in the continuation of the Zadar
peninsula in its narrowest part, between 1567 and
1570 (Žmegač 2003: 215).

The demolition of the connecting rampart is evi-
denced by the still preserved inscription with the
year 1907 on the Grimani bastion. The connecting
rampart was demolished as part of the regula-
tory plan from around 1906 (*Informative report on
the expansion of the city of Zadar – Relazione in-
formative sul piano d'ampliamento della città di
Zara*) for the purpose of building a road from the
foot of the Moro bastion to the Grimani bastion
towards Relja (Stagličić 2011: 321). The land plot
was assigned (by purchase contract) to Paško
(Pasquale) Bakmaz around 1890. Correspond-
ence on the purchase of the said property is
kept in the State Archives in Zadar (HR-DAZD-99





nisko su položeni podno ranijih položaja u flankama. Tijekom arheološkog nadzora dokumentirani su ostatci kortine bedema i parapeta sjeverne flanke bastiona Ponton, odnosno ogradnog zida platforme za artiljeriju izgrađenog krajem 18. stoljeća kada je Ponton korišten kao spremište vojne opreme i oružja (Žmegač 2009: 45). Platforma je ograđena dvama usporednim zidovima čiji je međuprostor ispunjen zemljom. Širina vanjskog zida je 85, a unutarnjeg 65 cm, najveća očuvana visina je 60 cm. Zidovi zatvaraju prostor širine 4,5 m i oštećeni su gradnjom temelja zgrade Tehničke škole.

Zadarske renesansne mletačke utvrde čiji je dio ponovno ugledao svjetlo dana tijekom ovdje opisanih radova, koncipirane su i gotovo u potpunosti izvedene već u 16. stoljeću, tvore zaokruženu cjelinu te dokazuju istaknut položaj Zadra u odnosu na ostale dalmatinske gradove tog vremena. Njihova povijesna važnost potvrđena je 2017. godine uvrštavanjem obrambenog sustava grada Zadra na UNESCO-ov Popis Svjetske kulturne baštine kao dio kulturnog dobra *Obrambeni sustavi Republike Venecije 16. i 17. stoljeća*. Stoga bi valjalo ovaj djelić zadarskih fortifikacija u budućnosti uklopiti u urbano tkivo Zadra te na odgovarajući način predstaviti javnosti.

Republic of Venice in the 16th and 17th centuries. Therefore, it would be good to integrate this piece of Zadar's fortifications into the urban structure of Zadar in the future and present it to the public in an appropriate way.

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