



# REZULTATI ARHEOLOŠKOG NADZORA U ULICI STRATICO U ZADRU

## Results of archaeological supervision in Stratico Street in Zadar

U listopadu 2022. godine proveden je arheološki nadzor nad iskopom kanala za strujni i vodoopskrbni priključak zgrade stare Tehničke škole. Nadzor je obuhvatio ulice Stratico, Bartola Kašića i Šime Vitasovića.

Sa zapadne strane škole, u Ulici Stratico, pojavile su se arheološke strukture koje je bilo nužno istražiti, a riječ je ostacima četiriju kontrafora koji su bili poznati iz ranijih istraživanja. Ovim iskopom kontrafori su istraženi do kraja čime se dobila njihova puna dužina, a iskop je, čini se, zahvatio i dio petog, do sada nepoznatog kontrafora. Udaljenost organski vezanog proširenja u smjeru zapada od susjednog kontrafora poklapa se s predviđenim razmakom od oko 430 cm. Kontrafori su sačuvani u dužini od 140 do 157 cm, a širina im se kreće od 143 do 204 cm, šireći se redom od juga prema sjeveru. Ispod drugog kontrafora iz smjera sjevera čini se da postoji starija struktura

In October 2022, archaeological supervision was carried out over the excavation of the canal for the electricity and water supply connection of the old Technical School building. The supervision covered Stratico, Bartola Kašića and Šime Vitasovića streets.

Archaeological structures that needed to be investigated were unearthed on the west side of the school, in Stratico Street. These structures refer to the remains of four buttresses that have already been known from earlier research. With this excavation, the buttresses were explored in their full length, and it seems that the dig also encompassed a part of the fifth buttress, which was previously unknown. The distance of the organically connected extension in the western direction from the adjacent buttress coincides with the assumed distance of about 430 cm. The buttresses are preserved in a length of 140 to 157



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..... Renesansni bedem s organski vezanom strukturom (foto: Maja Grgurić Srzentić)  
 ..... Renaissance rampart with an organically connected structure (photo: Maja Grgurić Srzentić)



..... Detalj kaldrme (foto: Maja Grgurić Srzentić)  
 ..... Detail of the cobble pavement (photo: Maja Grgurić Srzentić)

koja je nešto šira od širine kontrafora. S obzirom na to da nije bilo moguće produbiti iskop, struktura nije dalje definirana. Građa svih kontrafora sastoji se od priklesanog kamena povezanog bijelom žbukom. Opisane strukture pripisane su već otprije poznatom renesansnom bedemu iz 16. stoljeća, odnosno kurtini između dvaju bastiona, Pontona i Sv. Marcele (Žmegač 2003: 109). Tijekom radova, u jugozapadnom dijelu iskopa otkriven je i dio spomenutog bedema. Najveća sačuvana dužina bedema u ovom iskopu iznosi 280 cm, a širina 340 cm.

U sjevernom dijelu iskopa otkrivene su masivne zidane strukture koje se ne poklapaju s orijentacijom renesansnog bedema. Zanimljivo je da zid ori-

cm, and their width ranges from 143 to 204 cm, expanding in order from south to north. Under the second buttress from the north there appears to be an older structure that is slightly wider than the width of the buttress. Given that it was not possible to deepen the trench, the structure was not further defined. All buttresses were made of dressed stone connected with white mortar. The described structures are attributed to the well-known Renaissance rampart from the 16th century, i.e. curtain wall between the two bastions, Ponton and St Marcella (Žmegač 2003: 109). During the works, a part of the aforementioned rampart was discovered in the southwestern part of the trench. The

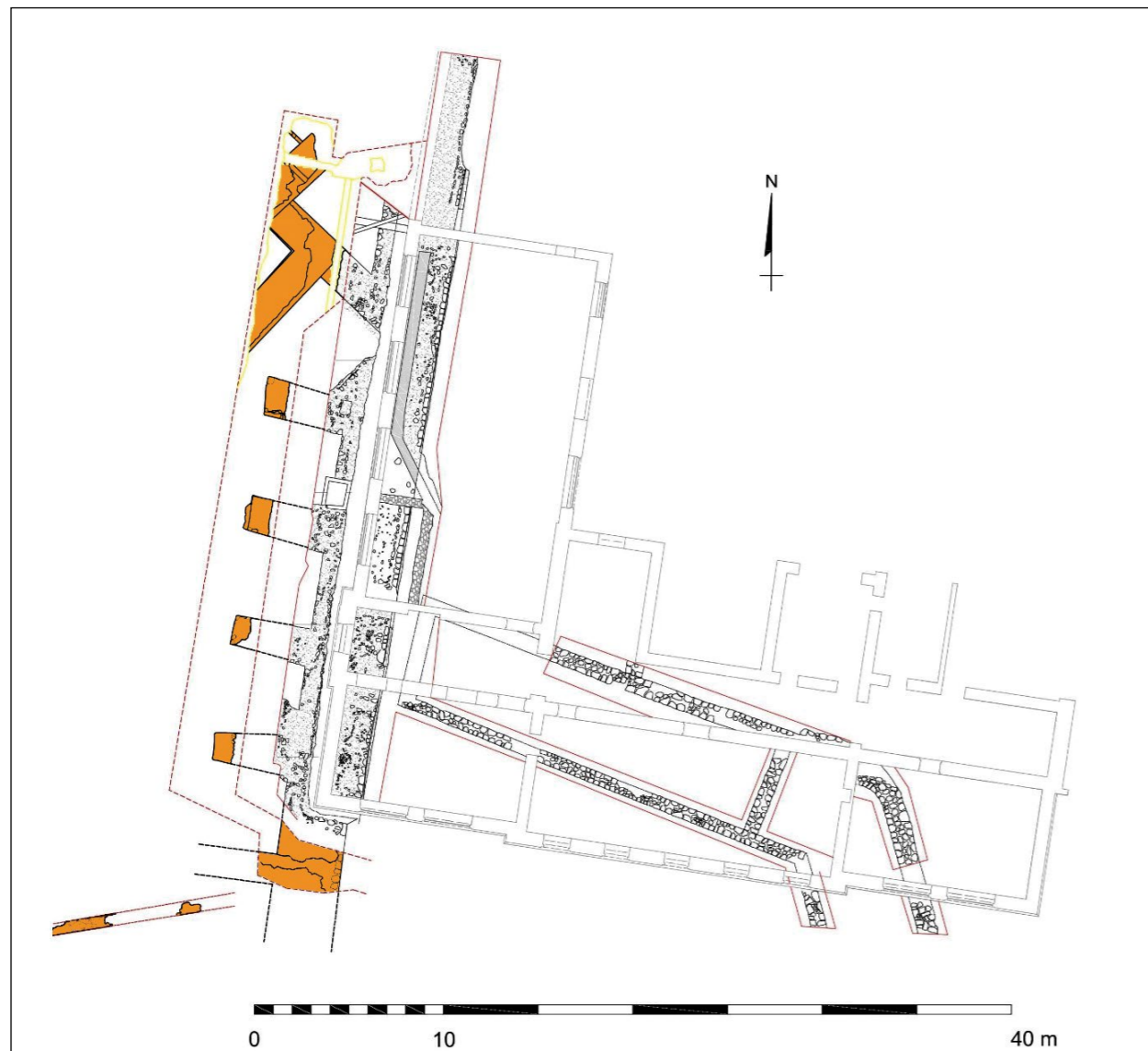
largest preserved length of the rampart in this trench is 280 cm, and the width is 340 cm.

In the northern part of the trench, massive masonry structures were discovered that do not match the orientation of the Renaissance rampart. It is interesting that the wall oriented northwest-southeast follows the grid of the city streets. The width of the walls is from 188 to 195 cm, and one of them continues all the way to the Renais-



..... Defininiranje otkrivenih struktura (foto: Maja Grgurić Srzentić)  
 ..... Defining the discovered structures (photo: Maja Grgurić Srzentić)





..... Grafički prikaz istraženih struktura naznačen u žutoj boji (Maja Grgurić Srzentić, modificirano prema Marina Šimičić)  
 ..... Graphic representation of the investigated structures marked in yellow (Maja Grgurić Srzentić, modified after Marina Šimičić)

jentacije sjeverozapad-jugoistok prati raster gradskih ulica. Širina zidova iznosi od 188 do 195 cm, a jedan od njih nastavlja se sve do renesansnog bedema. Okomito na spomenuti zid orijentacije sjeverozapad-jugoistok, s južne i sjeverne strane pruža se po još jedan zid. Dok je zid s južne strane organski vezan na prvi, onaj sa sjeverne strane nije, već je prekinut u svojem sjeveroistočnom dijelu. Po sredini istraženog dijela zida pruža se „žlijeb“ orijentacije sjeverozapad-jugoistok u dužini od 104 cm, širine 26 cm. Riječ je o uleknuću na sačuvanoj površini zida koje je građeno od pločastog poliranog kamena. Sa sjeverne strane na spomenuti zid naslanja se uski zid od jednog reda kamena debljine 17 cm. Sjeverno od njega u nasipu je pronađeno više krhotina crjepova te keramike i kostiju pa je moguće da je riječ o ostacima stambene arhitekture. Svi spomenuti zidovi građeni su od grubo

sance rampart. Another wall, perpendicular to the mentioned northwest-southeast oriented wall, extends from the south and north sides. While the wall on the south side is organically connected to the first, the one on the north side is not, but it is interrupted in its northeastern part. In the middle of the investigated part of the wall, there is a “groove” oriented northwest-southeast measuring 104 cm in length and 26 cm in width. It is a depression on the preserved surface of the wall, which was built from polished stone slabs. On the north side, a narrow wall of one row of stones 17 cm thick abuts the aforementioned wall. To the north of it, several fragments of roof tiles, pottery and bones were found in the fill, so it is possible that they are the remains of residential architecture. All the mentioned walls were built of roughly dressed stones with outer and inner faces built of finely modeled

priklesanog kamena s vanjskim i unutarnjim licem građeni od pravilno oblikovanih blokova povezanih žbukom.

Tijekom nadzora nad iskopom za vodoopskrbni priključak jugozapadno od zgrade naišlo se na ostatke kaldrme u dužini od 11 metara s prekidima zbog oštećenja. Vjerojatno je riječ o cesti izgrađenoj nakon rušenja bedema 1907. godine (Petricioli 1958: 70). Nastavak iskopa u smjeru istoka trebao je otkriti i ostatke renesansnog bedema, međutim, ispostavilo se da je u tom dijelu bedem uništen ranijim iskopima.

blocks connected with mortar.

Remains of a cobble pavement in a length of 11 meters with interruptions due to damage were found to the southwest of the building during the supervision of the excavation for the water supply connection. It is probably a road built after the demolition of the ramparts in 1907 (Petricioli 1958: 70). The continuation of the excavation in the direction of the east was supposed to reveal the remains of the Renaissance rampart, however, it turned out that the rampart was destroyed by earlier excavations in that part.

## LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

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