



ARHEOLOŠKI NADZOR U SAMOSTANU SV. FRANE U ZADRU

Preliminarni rezultati



Archaeological supervision in the monastery of St. Francis in Zadar

Preliminary results

U razdoblju od svibnja do rujna 2022. godine tijekom preuređenja i obnove zapadne zgrade Samostana sv. Frane u Zadru, Odjel za arheologiju provodio je arheološki nadzor nad svim zemljanim iskopima koji su se provodili u sklopu obnove.

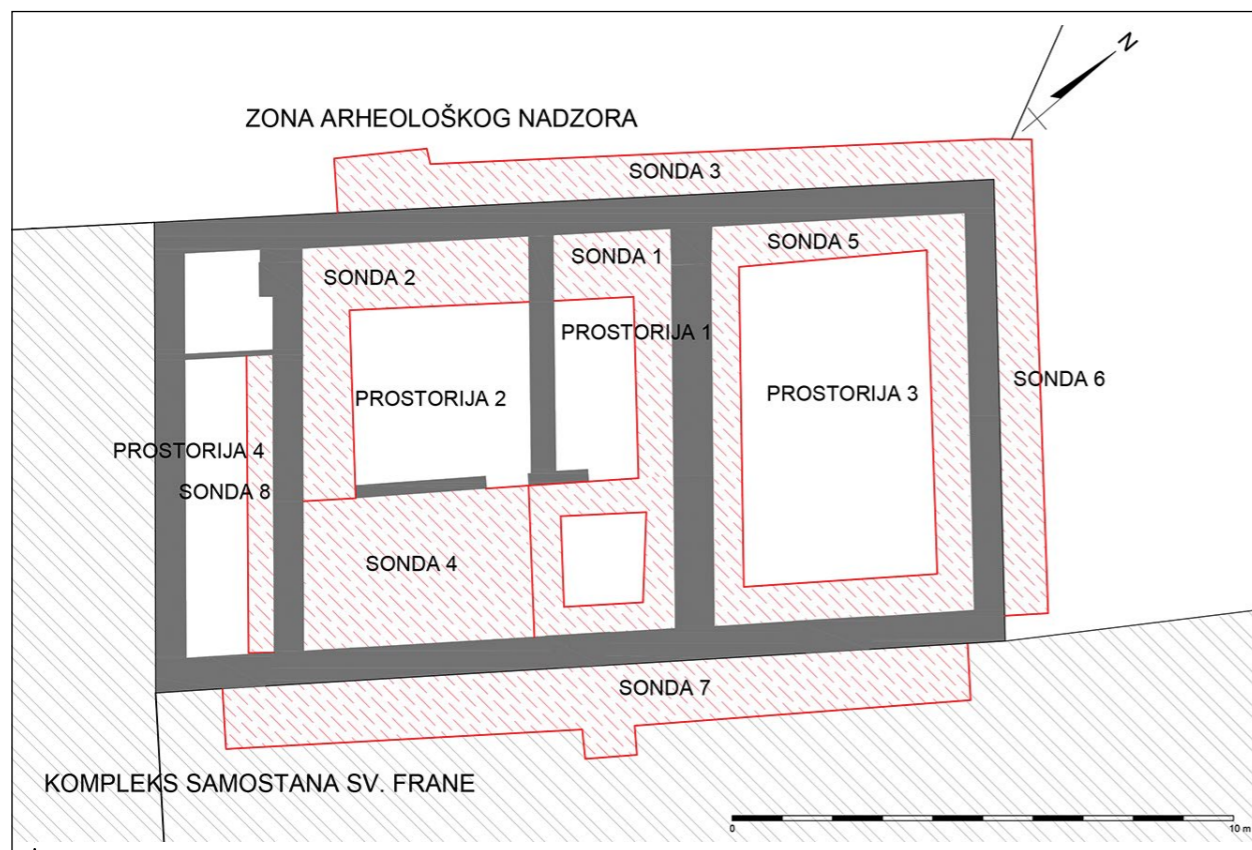
Crkva svetog Frane slovi kao najstarija gotička crkva u Dalmaciji, posvećena je 1280. godine (Vežić 2018: 18–19), a tijekom stoljeća doživjela je brojne promjene (Vežić 2018: 17–46). Samostanski kompleks koji se nalazi južno od crkve izgrađen je početkom 14. stoljeća i zajedno s južnim zidom crkve zatvara središnji dvorišni prostor – klaustar, koji je do danas manje-više očuvao svoj izvorni oblik (Vežić 2018: 18). Najraniji spomen klaustara jest arhivski dokument iz 1380. godine, kojim tadašnji gvardijan sa-

In the period from May to September 2022, during remodeling and renovation of the western building of the Monastery of St. Francis in Zadar, the Department of Archeology carried out archaeological supervision over all earthworks carried out as part of the renovation.

The church of St. Francis is believed to be the oldest Gothic church in Dalmatia, consecrated in 1280 (Vežić 2018: 18–19), and over centuries it underwent numerous changes (Vežić 2018: 17–46). The monastery complex located south of the church was built at the beginning of the 14th century and, together with the southern wall of the church, encloses the central courtyard space - the cloister, which has more or less preserved its original form to this day (Vežić



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Situacijski plan (izradila: M. Šimičić)
 Situation plan (made by M. Šimičić)

mostana Ivanu Jurmaniću dopušta ukapanje unutar klaustura (Velnić 1980: 38; Vežić 2018: 33).

Samostanske zgrade, kao i sama crkva tijekom stoljeća doživjele su brojne preinake i nadogradnje, ali pretpostavka jest da su oblik i dimenzije samostanskog kompleksa ostali jednaki do danas, izuzev južnog dijela samostanskog kompleksa gdje je širenje samostana povezano s izgradnjom renesansnog bedema u 16. stoljeću i promjenom čitave vizure tog dijela grada. U prilog tomu da su samostanske zgrade, pa tako i klaustar imali jednaku tlocrtnu dispoziciju od vremena gradnje do danas idu i očuvane kamene konzole na zidu crkve i samostanskih krila, koje su nosile drveno krovništvo izvornog klaustura iz 14. stoljeća, koje je izgorjelo u požaru 1476. godine (Vežić 2018: 28). Klaustar je obnavljan tijekom 16. stoljeća, a gradnja je čini se dovršena 1556. godine (Vežić 2018: 33, 38–39) te je u toj formi očuvan do danas.

Zemljani radovi u sklopu obnove pretežito su bili vezani uz iskope temelja kako bi se mogli dokumentirati i ojačati. Širina iskopa iznosila je najčešće do 100 cm, a dubina je ovisila o dubini samih temelja. Samo je u ulaznom dijelu prostorija 1 i 2 rađena sonda većih dimenzija (Sonda 4) jer je otkrivena podrumaska prostorija, čiji su se gabariti trebali definirati. Prostorija je do vrha bila ispunjena depozitom; u jednom di-

2018: 18). We find the earliest mention of the cloister in an archival document from 1380, with which the guardian of the monastery at the time, Ivan Jurmanić, allows burial inside the cloister (Velnić 1980: 38; Vežić 2018: 33).

The monastery buildings, as well as the church itself, have undergone numerous changes and reconstructions over centuries, but the assumption is that the shape and dimensions of the monastery complex have remained the same to this day, with the exception of the southern part of the monastery complex, where the expansion of the monastery is connected with the construction of the Renaissance rampart in the 16th century and change of the entire view of that part of the city. The preserved stone consoles on the wall of the church and the monastery wings supported the wooden roof of the original cloister from the 14th century, which burned down in a fire in 1476 (Vežić 2018: 28). These consoles support the thesis that the monastery buildings, including the cloister, had the same layout from the time of construction to the present day. The cloister was renovated during the 16th century, and the construction seems to have been completed in 1556 (Vežić 2018: 33, 38–39). It has been preserved in this form until today.

jelu nasipom od novovjekovne građevinske šute, a u drugom dijelu slojem ugljena. Na dubini od 200 cm otkriveno je kameno popločanje, koje se ne nalazi na čitavom prostoru, već samo u istočnom dijelu prostorije. Podloga popločanja je sloj narančasto-crvenkaste fine žbuke. Riječ je o mljevenoj cigli pomiješanoj s vapnom, koja se dosta često javlja na baroknim građevinama, npr. u temeljima crkve sv. Nikole građene u drugoj polovici 18. stoljeća (Vrkić 2017: 87), što govori u prilog tomu da prostorija nije iz vremena prvotne gradnje samostana, već je izgrađena naknadno. Od četiri zida koji prostoriju zatvaraju, istočni je zid građen u potpunosti od žutih tankih opeka povezanih crvenom žbukom, dok su ostala tri zidana kombinacijom klesanog kamena i cigle. Svi su očuvani u punoj visini od oko 200 cm, a prema sitnim arheološkim nalazima možemo zaključiti da se podrumaska prostorija upotrebljavala do sredine 20. stoljeća.

Iskopi unutar zapadnog dijela samostanskog kompleksa upućuju na to da su najveće dogradnje i promjene nastale u vrijeme baroka u 18. stoljeću. Vanjski zidovi samostanske zgrade i njihove temeljne stope, čini se, počivaju na originalnim temeljima prvotnog samostana građene u 14. stoljeću. Donji dijelovi temelja građeni su od pravilnih, vjerojatno reupotrijebljenih klesanaca, dok su na određenim

Earthworks as part of the renovation were mainly related to excavations of foundations so that they could be documented and reinforced. The width of the trench was usually up to 100 cm, and the depth depended on the depth of the foundations. Only in the entrance part of rooms 1 and 2 was a trench of larger dimensions (Trench 4) opened, because a basement room was discovered, whose dimensions needed to be defined. The room was filled to the brim with deposit; in one part with a fill of modern construction rubble, and in another part with a layer of coal. At a depth of 200 cm, stone paving was discovered, which is not found in the entire area, but only in the eastern part of the room. The paving base is a layer of orange-reddish fine plaster. It is actually ground brick mixed with lime, which appears quite often on baroque buildings, for example in the foundations of the church of St. Nicholas built in the second half of the 18th century (Vrkić 2017: 87), supporting the thesis that the room does not date to the time of the original construction of the monastery, but that it was built later. Of the four walls that enclose the room, the eastern wall is built entirely of thin yellow bricks connected with red plaster, while the other three are built in a com-



Sonda 4 (foto: M. Šimičić)
 Trench 4 (photo: M. Šimičić)





mjestima vidljive kasnije intervencije s nepravilno lomljenim kamenom povezanim crvenom žbukom. Ovakvi su popravci zabilježeni najviše u južnom dijelu zapadnog vanjskog zida, dok ih u sjevernom dijelu samostanske zgrade nema.

U temeljima sjevernog vanjskog zida samostana otkriven je najveći broj antičkih spolija, među kojima se definitivno ističe rimskodobni natpis isklesan na većem kamenom bloku. Spominje se namjesnik rimske provincije Dalmacije i gradski vijećnici kolonije *Iader*, koji mu podižu spomenik. U dogovoru s Konzervatorskim odjelom u Zadru i Arheološkim muzejom u Zadru, spomenik je izvađen te se nalazi na restauraciji kako bi se mogao dalje stručno i znanstveno obraditi. Uz istu temeljnu stopu istraženo je 13 cjelovito ili djelomično očuvanih *in situ* pokojnika. Uglavnom su položeni uz same temelje samostana u smjeru sjeverozapad-jugoistok s glavom na sjeverozapadu. Dva su pokojnika na sebi imala kružne brončane kopče s trnom pravokutnog presjeka, koje su čest nalaz na kasnosrednjovjekovnim grobljima i datiraju se u vrijeme od kasnog 13. do 16. stoljeća (Gusar, Vujević 2013: 278). Upravo nam

bination of dressed stone and brick. All of them have been preserved to a full height of about 200 cm, and small archaeological finds indicate that the basement room was used until the middle of the 20th century.

Excavations inside the western part of the monastery complex suggest that the biggest changes took place during the Baroque period in the 18th century. The outer walls of the monastery building and their foundations seem to rest on the original foundations of the initial monastery built in the 14th century. The lower parts of the foundation were built from regular, probably reused stones, while later interventions with irregularly broken stone connected with red plaster can be noticed in certain places. Such repairs are recorded mostly in the southern part of the western outer wall, while there are none in the northern part of the monastery building.

The largest number of ancient spolia elements was discovered in the foundations of the northern outer wall of the monastery. A prominent find is a Roman-era inscription carved on



Temeljna stopa zapadnog samostanskog zida (foto: L. Bogdanić)
Footing of the western monastery wall (photo: L. Bogdanić)

nalazi tih pojasnih kopči potvrđuju da je temeljna stopa samostana iz vremena prije 16. stoljeća kada je gornja granica upotrebe spomenutih kopči. Istraženi grobovi i nalazi u njima predstavljaju *terminus ante quem* za izgradnju temeljne stope samostana i potvrđuju pretpostavku da je tlocrtna dispozicija

a larger stone block mentioning the governor of the Roman province of Dalmatia and the town councilors of the *Iader* colony, who erected a monument to him. In agreement with the Conservation Department in Zadar and the Archaeological Museum in Zadar, the monument was removed and is being restored so that it can be further professionally and scientifically analyzed. Along the same footing, 13 completely or partially preserved *in situ* burials were investigated. The deceased were mostly laid next to the foundations of the monastery in the northwest-southeast direction with the head in the northwest. The two deceased were wearing circular bronze buckles with a prong with rectangular cross section, which are common finds in late medieval cemeteries and date from the late 13th to the 16th century (Gusar, Vujević 2013: 278). It is precisely the findings of these belt buckles that confirm that the footing of the monastery dates to the time before the 16th century, when the use of the aforementioned buckles was coming to its end. The investigated graves and the finds in them represent *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the footing of the monastery and confirm the assumption that the layout of this part of the monastery is the same from the time of the construction until today, and that the area next to the monastery was used for burials soon after the construction.

Pogled na temeljnu stopu sjevernog vanjskog zida (izradila: M. Šimičić)
View of the footing of the northern outer wall (made by M. Šimičić)





Detail temeljne stope s kasnijim popravcima (foto: F. Jurković Pešić)
 Detail of the footing with later repairs (photo: F. Jurković Pešić)



Klaustar samostana (foto: Šimičić)
 Monastery cloister (photo: Šimičić)

ovog dijela samostana jednaka od vremena gradnje do danas, te da se uskoro nakon izgradnje prostor uz samostan upotrebljava za pokapanje.

Tijekom iskopa unutar klaustra, očekivano se naišlo na novovjekovne grobnice s višestrukim pokopima i sloj dislociranih kostiju među njima. Dokumentirano je sedam *in situ* pokojnika, koji su položeni u smjeru sjeverozapad-jugoistok, s glavom na sjeverozapadu i s obzirom na to da je iskop bio uzak, svi su ulazili u profil. Zbog potrebe da se iskop širi, u dogovoru s Konzervatorskim odjelom u Zadru pokrenuta su arheološka istraživanja tog dijela klaustra. Arheološka istraživanja vodila je privatna arheološka tvrtka Temenos, tako da nam rezultati arheoloških istraživanja unutar klaustra zasad nisu poznati.

Postmedieval tombs with multiple burials and a layer of dislocated bones among them were found during the excavations inside the cloister, as expected. Seven *in situ* burials were documented, who were laid in the northwest-southeast direction, with their heads in the northwest, and given that the trench was narrow, they were all cut by the profile. Due to the need to expand the excavation, archaeological research commenced in that part of the cloister in agreement with the Conservation Department in Zadar. The archaeological excavation was conducted by the private archaeological company Temenos, so that for now we know nothing about the results of the archaeological excavation inside the cloister.

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