



SENJ – ALEJ



Istraživanje u Senju na predjelu Alej na k. č. 802/1 k. o. Senj provedeno je na području izgradnje stambenog objekta čija je gradnja planirana na prostoru sjeverozapadno od vile Jozefina izgrađene 2021. godine i tijekom čije su izgradnje također provedeni arheološki nadzor i arheološko iskopavanje. Tom prigodom pronađeni su ostatci crkveno-samostanskog kompleksa s pripadajućim grobljem. Prostor istraživanja sa sjeveroistočne strane omeđen je šetalištem Silvija Strahimira Kranjčevića (Alej), a s jugozapadne koritom senjskog potoka (Kolan). Prostor se nalazi na 9-10 m n. v., a zauzima površinu oko 780 m². Tijekom istraživanja nije istražen cijeli lokalitet, već se iskopavanje provelo do

The research in Senj in the Alej area on cadastral plot 802/1 of the Senj land registry was carried out in the area of the construction of a residential building, the construction of which is planned in the area northwest of Villa Jozefina built in 2021, and during the construction of which archaeological supervision and archaeological excavation were also carried out. On that occasion, the remains of a church-monastery complex with an associated cemetery were found. The research area is bordered on the northeast by the Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević promenade (Alej), and on the southwest by the bed of the Senj stream (Kolan). The area is located at 9-10 m above sea level, and covers an area of approximately 780 m². During the research, the entire site



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⋮ Kostur Groba 9 (foto: M. Šimičić)
⋮ Skeleton in grave 9 (photo: M. Šimičić)



... Ostanci crkveno-samostanskog kompleksa (foto: M. Šimičić)
 ... Remains of church-monastery complex (photo: M. Šimičić)

one razine koja će biti devastirana građevinskim radovima. Najveća dubina do koje je provedeno istraživanje je oko 5,5 m ispod današnje razine tla (4,34 m n. v.) te se do te razine došlo samo na manjem dijelu istraživačkog prostora gdje je investitor predvidio lift. Na ostalim predjelima istraživanje je provedeno do oko 4,5 m ispod današnje razine.

Tijekom istraživanja ustanovljene su tri faze upotrebe prostora. Najstarijoj fazi pripada masivni zid (SJ)70 debljine 1,30 m uz koji se vežu i ostatci dviju podnica. S te su razine ukopani i grobovi 9 i 10. Grob 9 sadržavao je kosture odrasle osobe i djeteta koji su slabo sačuvani. Oba pokojnika pokopana su na leđima s rukama prekrštenima na zdjelici, a orijentirani su u smjeru sjeverozapad-jugoistok. Na prstu djeteta pronađen je brončani prsten s kamenom. Grob 10 sadržavao je kosti odrasle osobe orijentirane u smjeru sjeveroistok-jugozapad s glavom na jugozapadu.

U sljedećoj fazi nastaju zidovi crkveno-samostanskog kompleksa čiji su ostatci otkriveni i djelomično istraženi tijekom 2021. godine. Međutim, s obzirom na to da lokalitet nije istražen u cijelosti, većinu je zidova teško tlocrtno povezati.

was not investigated, but the excavation was carried out to the level that will be devastated by construction works. The greatest depth to which the excavation was conducted is about 5.5 m below the current ground level (4.34 m above sea level), and this level was reached only in a small part of the research area where the investor planned to install a lift. In other areas, the research was conducted to about 4.5 m below the current level.

During the research, three phases of space use were established. The oldest phase includes a massive wall (SJ)70, 1.30 m thick, associated with the remains of two floors. Graves 9 and 10 were also dug from this level. Grave 9 contained the skeletons of an adult and a child, which are poorly preserved. Both deceased were buried on their backs with their arms crossed on the pelvis, and they were oriented in a northwest-southeast direction. A bronze ring with an inset stone was found on the child's finger. Grave 10 contained the bones of an adult oriented in a northeast-southwest direction with the head to the southwest.

In the next phase, the walls of the church-monastery complex were built, the remains of which were discovered and partially explored during 2021. However, given that the site has not been investigated in its entirety, it is difficult to connect most of the walls

U toj se fazi upotrebe prostora obavljaju i ukopi grobova 6, 7 i 8. Grobovi se nalaze pod kamenim pločama koje sadrže ukrase uklesanog križa, a u slučaju groba 8 i prikaz mesarske satare. Pokojnici su pokopani na leđima, bez priloga. Na čitavom području prisutna je velika količina dislociranih kostiju, a dio grobnih ploča zasigurno je i uklonjen još u 16. stoljeću. Tada je taj objekt, čiji se ostatci danas nalaze na oko 3,5 m dubine od današnje razine tla srušen jer je Ivan Lenković oko 1540. naredio rušenje svih objekata izvan gradskih zidina kako ne bi poslužili Turcima kao utvrda u neposrednoj blizini grada i kako bi se prikupio kamen za izgradnju tvrđave Nehaj (Bogović 1990: 86). Taj događaj dokumentiran je i slojem (SJ)33 koji sadrži ulomke kamene plastike, velike količine pijeska, žbuke i šute.

U 18. ili 19. stoljeću na ovom prostoru se događaju velike promjene. Nivelira se prostor, a u tom periodu nastaje i objekt četvrtastog tlocrta s dvama kontraforima s unutrašnje strane objekta te još jedan objekt četvrtastog tlocrta koji je samo djelomično otkriven na sjevernom dijelu iskopa. Oba objekta funkcioniraju kratko nakon čega se teren nivelira i nasipavaju se velike količine sterilne zemlje čime je prostor približno dobio

in terms of ground plan. During this phase of space use, the burials in graves 6, 7 and 8 were also carried out. The graves are located under stone slabs that contain decorations of a carved cross, and in the case of grave 8, a depiction of a butcher's cleaver. The deceased were buried on their backs, without any grave goods. A large quantity of dislocated bones is present throughout the area, and some of the grave slabs were certainly removed as early as the 16th century. At that time, the building, whose remains are now located at a depth of about 3.5 m from the present ground level, was demolished because around 1540 Ivan Lenković ordered the demolition of all buildings outside the city walls so that they would not serve the Turks as a fortress in the immediate vicinity of the city and in order to collect stone for the construction of the Nehaj fortress (Bogović 1990: 86). This event is also documented by layer (SJ)33, which contains fragments of stone sculpture, large quantities of sand, plaster and rubble.

In the 18th or 19th century, major changes took place in this area. The area was leveled, and during this period a square-shaped building with two buttresses on the inside of the building was built, as well as another square-shaped building that was only partially discovered in the northern part of the excavation. Both buildings functioned for a short time, after which the



... Poklopnica Groba 8 s prikazom mesarske satare (foto: M. Šimičić)
 ... Cover of grave 8 with a depiction of a butcher's cleaver (photo: M. Šimičić)





današnji izgled, a upotrebljavao se kao vrt.

Iako još uvijek nisu napravljene ¹⁴C analize, na temelju podataka prikupljenih ovim istraživanjem možemo zaključiti da dokumentirani kulturni slojevi i strukture datiraju u srednji i rani novi vijek. Iako datacija grobova još uvijek nije poznata, stratigrafski najstarijim ukopima pripadaju grobovi 9 i 10. Štoviše, grob 10 djelomično se nalazi ispod zida (SJ)70, što znači da je groblje na ovom prostoru postojalo vrlo rano. Tradicija ukopa nastavila se i u novom vijeku sve do rušenja čitavog kompleksa u 16. stoljeću što je bio potihvat koji je dokumentiran u povijesnim dokumentima. Nakon rušenja ovog kompleksa, groblje koje je postojalo na ovom prostoru prestaje se upotrebljavati. Ovaj crkveni kompleks nastao je na ranijoj kasnoantičkoj osnovi što dokazuju brojni ulomci kasnoantičke keramike koja se sporadično pronalazila u sloju s novovjekovnom keramikom. Međutim, do kasnoantičkog se sloja nije stiglo. Za sada nije sigurno ni komu je crkva bila posvećena. Izvan gradskih vrata spominje se postojanje više crkava koje su srušene u 16. stoljeću kako ne bi poslužile Turcima kao utvrda. Stilsko-kronološka analiza objekta kao i ¹⁴C analiza kostiju zasigurno će pridonijeti rješenju ovog problema.

terrain was leveled and large amounts of sterile soil were filled in, giving the area the appearance it roughly has today, after which it was used as a garden.

Although ¹⁴C analyses have not yet been performed, we can conclude that the documented cultural layers and structures date back to the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period based on the data collected in this research. Although the dating of the graves is still unknown, stratigraphically the oldest burials belong to graves 9 and 10. Moreover, grave 10 is partially located under wall (SJ)70, meaning that a cemetery existed in this area very early. The tradition of burials continued in the Modern Period until the demolition of the entire complex in the 16th century, an undertaking documented in historical documents. After the demolition of this complex, the cemetery that existed in this area ceased to be used. This church complex was built on an earlier late antique foundation, as evidenced by numerous fragments of late antique pottery that were sporadically found in a layer with post-medieval pottery. However, the late antique layer was not reached. It is not yet certain to whom the church was dedicated. Outside the city gates, there are mentions of several churches that were demolished in the 16th century so that they would not serve as a fortress for the Turks. A stylistic and chronological analysis of the building as well as ¹⁴C analysis of the bones will certainly contribute to the solution of this problem.

LITERATURA / REFERENCES

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