

ARHEOLOŠKI NADZOR U ZGRADI BIVŠEG SOCIJALNOG NA ZADARSKOM POLUOTOKU

Archaeological supervision in the building of the former Social Welfare building on the Zadar peninsula

U travnju 2024. godine Odjel za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru proveo je arheološki nadzor nad iskopima sondažnih jama unutar zgrada *bivšeg Socijalnog* u Ulici Šimuna Kožičića Benje i Ulici biskupa Jurja Divnića na poluotoku u Zadru. Kompleks zgrada bivšeg Hrvatskog zavoda za zdravstveno osiguranje u Zadru nalazi se u srcu poluotoka u neposrednoj blizini rimskog Foruma uz glavni *cardo* antičkog Zadra, a sastoji se od dviju zgrada – glavne zgrade izgrađene 1956. godine u Ulici Šimuna Kožičića Benje i stražnje zgrade u koju se ulazi iz Ulice biskupa Jurja Divnića, izgrađene nešto poslije, 70-ih godina 20. stoljeća.

Prema Suićevoj namjenskoj raspodjeli gradskih prostora u doba antike, to je područje ponajprije

In April 2024, the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar conducted archaeological supervision of excavations of trial trenches within the former Social Welfare buildings in Šimuna Kožičića Benje Street and Biskupa Jurja Divnića Street on the Zadar peninsula. The complex of buildings of the former Croatian Health Insurance Institute in Zadar is located in the heart of the peninsula in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Forum along the main *cardo* of ancient Zadar, and consists of two buildings - the main building built in 1956 in Šimuna Kožičića Benje Street and the rear building entered from Biskupa Jurja Divnića Street, built somewhat later, in the 1970s.

According to Suić's functional distribution of urban spaces in antiquity, this area was primarily intended for housing, but in the immediate vicinity


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bilo namijenjeno stanovanju, ali su u neposrednoj blizini bili i prostori javne namjene, odnosno terme koje su otkrivene 50-ih godina prošlog stoljeća u predjelu koji danas zatvaraju Ulica B. Karnautića, Ulica knezova Šubića Bribirskih i Ulica Dalmatinskog sabora (Suić 1958: 42–45, 2003: 297–299).¹ Područje zgrade *bivšeg Socijalnog* nije nikada sustavno arheološki istraživano, a jedine spoznaje o arheološkim nalazima s te mikrolokacije imamo iz radova B. Ilakovca, koji je pratio građevinske iskope tijekom gradnje zgrade 1956. godine (Ilakovac 1957; 1958). Naime, u poslijeratno porušenom Zadru nije bilo dovoljno sredstava za sustavna arheološka istraživanja te se prilika za kakvim-takvim spoznajama ukazala tijekom obnove grada i realizacije novoga urbanog plana Zadra, kada su građevinske firme iskopavale probne sonde na mjestima buduće novogradnje (Ilakovac 1957: 258–259). Tako je 1956. godine pri iz-

there were also public spaces, namely thermae that were discovered in the 1950s in the area that is now enclosed by B. Karnautića Street, Knezova Šubića Bribirskih Street and Dalmatinskog Sabora Street (Suić 1958: 42–45, 2003: 297–299).¹ The area of the former Social Welfare building has never been systematically archaeologically investigated, and the only knowledge we have about archaeological finds from this micro-location comes from the works of B. Ilakovac, who monitored construction digs during the construction of the building in 1956 (Ilakovac 1957: 1958). Namely, in the post-war devastated Zadar, there were not enough funds for systematic archaeological research, and the opportunity for gaining some insights arose during the reconstruction of the city and the implementation of the new urban

Zgrada bivšeg Socijalnog (foto: F. Jurković Pešić)
Former Social Welfare building (photo: F. Jurković Pešić)



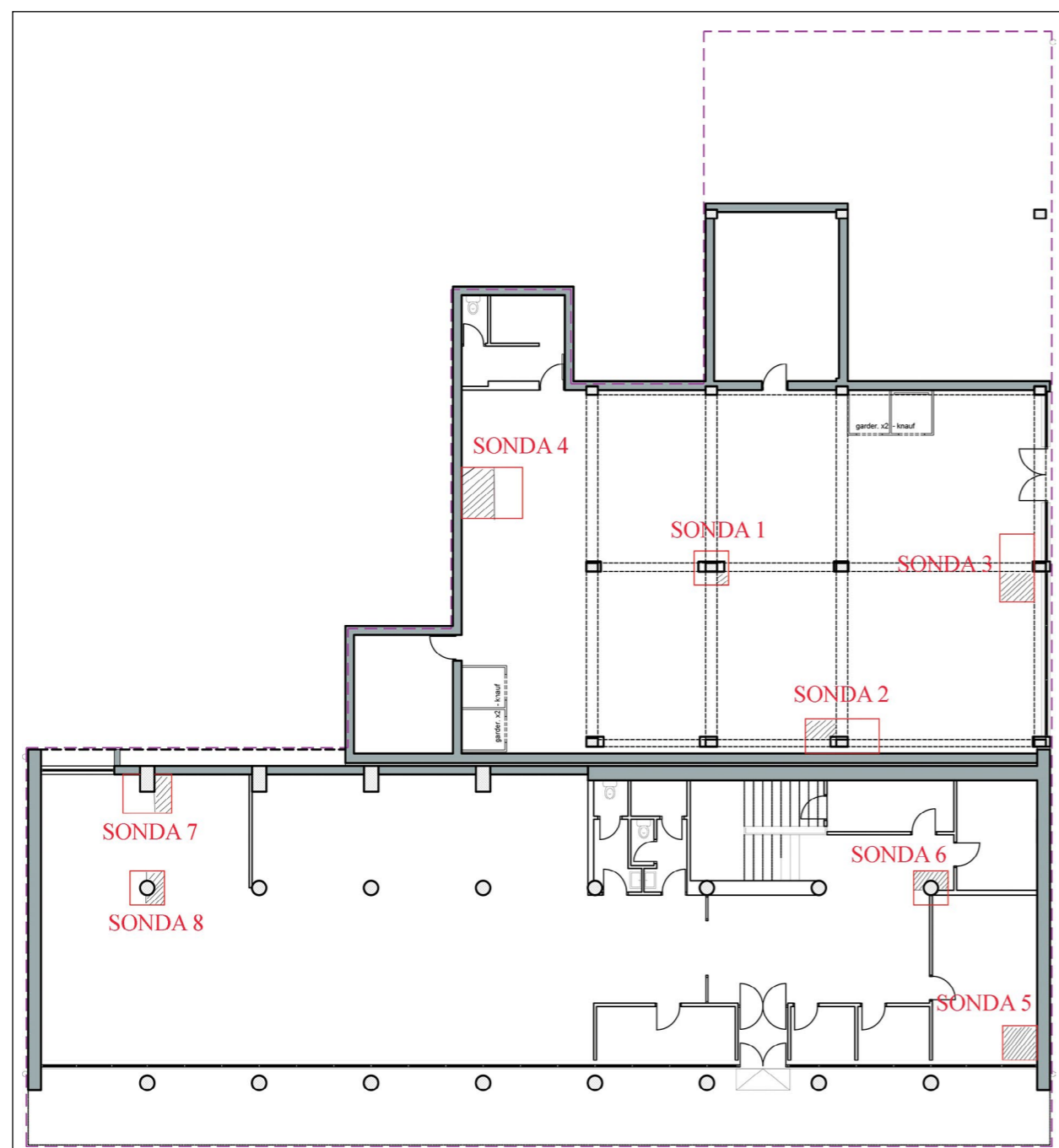
Karta poluotoka (preuzeto s www.geoportal.dgu)
Map of the peninsula (retrieved from www.geoportal.dgu)

¹ Suić u radu iz 1958. godine spomenute ulice navodi pod tadašnjim imenima, odnosno Sarajevska ulica, Beogradska ulica i Ulica M. Pavlinovića.

¹ In his work from 1958, Suić lists the aforementioned streets under their names at the time, namely Sarajevska Street, Beogradska Street and M. Pavlinovića Street.

gradnji tadašnjeg Zavoda za socijalno osiguranje obavljen arheološki nadzor nad iskopima dviju jama za temelje nove zgrade. Prema Ilakovcu, nakon postrimskih slojeva slijedio je relativno tanak rimskodobni sloj ispod kojeg je otkriven prapovijesni, odnosno željeznodobni sloj debljine više od 2 metra. Iskopalo se do žive stijene, odnosno do dubine od 5 metara (3 metra ispod razine mora) i nakon iskopa jame su zabetonirane (Ilakovac 1957: 259; 1958: 9). To nas je navelo na pomisao da su se svi temelji kopali na taj način odnosno do te du-

plan of Zadar, when construction companies excavated trial trenches at the sites of future new buildings (Ilakovac 1957: 258–259). Thus, in 1956, during the construction of the then Social Insurance Institute, archaeological supervision was carried out over the excavations of two foundation pits for the new building. According to Ilakovac, the post-Roman layers were followed by a relatively thin Roman-era layer, beneath which a prehistoric, or Iron Age, layer more than 2 meters thick was discovered. The excavation was carried out to the bedrock, or to a depth



Tlocrt objekata s naznačenim sondama (crveno), kosim crnim linijama u svakoj je sondi označen prostor iskopa (izradio: D & Z Zadar, dorada: F. Jurković Pešić)
Ground plan of the building with marked trial trenches (red), the excavation area in each trial trench is marked with oblique black lines (made by D & Z Zadar, editing: F. Jurković Pešić)



Stražnja zgrada unutar koje su kopane prve četiri sonde (foto: F. Jurković Pešić)
The rear building inside which the first four trial trenches were dug (photo: F. Jurković Pešić)

bine, međutim, pokazalo se da je ipak bila riječ o samo dvjema temeljnim jamama na sjeveroistočnom pročelju zgrade (moguće uz prednji red stupova), a da su se ostali temeljni zidovi ipak radili dosta pliće.

Arheološki nadzor u travnju 2024. godine pratio je ručni iskop osam sondažnih jama (sondi) uz vanjske temelje zgrade i središnje nosive stupove, čiji je cilj bio ispitati dubinu i stanje temelja. S iskopima se započelo u stražnjoj zgradi gdje su otvorene četiri sonde, a nakon toga u prednjoj zgradi iskopane su još četiri. Sve su sonde (osim sonde 5) prvotno predviđene kao veće, ali s obzirom na temeljne zidove koji se nalaze u njima, obuhvat iskopa na kraju je u svim sondama bio manji od predviđenoga. U prosjeku dimenzije iskopa u sondama su bile 100 x 100/175 cm. Najmanja je bila Sonda 1 gdje se kopalo u prostoru dimenzija 50 x 100 cm, dok je najveća bila Sonda 5 gdje se kopalo u unaprijed predviđenim gabaritima (150 x 175). Maksimalna dubina iskopa je bila 130 cm, što je ujedno bila i najdublja razina temeljnih zidova.

Ni u jednoj sondi nije se došlo do intaktnih arheoloških slojeva, ali je u gotovo svim sondama otkriven sloj tamnosive, gotovo pa crne zemlje s pretežito rimskodobnim arheološkim materijalom. Riječ je o prethodno prekopanom sloju, vjerojatno pri izgradnji objekta i kopanju temelja, koji su se gradili iskopom širih kanala te njihovim nasipanjem nakon nalijevanja temeljnih zidova. U

of 5 meters (3 meters below sea level), and after the excavation, the pits were concreted (Ilakovac 1957: 259, 1958: 9). This led us to think that all the foundations were dug in this way, or to that depth, but it turned out that there were only two foundation pits on the north-eastern facade of the building (possibly along the front row of columns), and that the other foundation walls were built much shallower.

Archaeological supervision in April 2024 was accompanied by manual excavation of eight trial trenches (probes) along the external foundations of the building and the central supporting columns, the aim of which was to examine the depth and condition of the foundations. The excavations began in the rear building, where four trial trenches were opened, and then four more were excavated in the front building. All trial trenches (except trial trench 5) were originally planned to be larger, but given the foundation walls located in them, the scope of the excavation in all trial trenches was ultimately smaller than planned. On average, the dimensions of the excavation in the trial trenches were 100 x 100/175 cm. Trial trench 1 was the smallest, where excavation was carried out in a space measuring 50 x 100 cm, while trial trench 5 was the largest, where excavation was carried out respecting the previously planned dimensions (150 x 175). The maximum excavation depth was 130 cm, which was also the deepest level of the foundation walls.

Intact archaeological layers were not found in any of the trial trenches, but in almost all trenches



Ulomak atičkog skifosa s grafitom (foto: F. Jurković Pešić)
Fragment of an Attic skyphos with graffiti (photo: F. Jurković Pešić)

Sondi 1 sloj je pomiješan sa svjetlosivim slojem masne zemlje unutar kojeg je bilo i nekoliko ulomaka prapovijesne keramike.

S obzirom na to da je riječ o samom centru grada, i danas i u antici, a zasigurno i o prostoru liburnskog naselja, područje je bogato nalazima te bi iskopavanja zasigurno dala arheološke rezultate. U prilog tomu ide i nekoliko zanimljivih nalaza koji svjedoče o dugotrajnoj naseljenosti prostora od željeznodobnih posuda, preko ulomka atičkog skifosa s grafitom, zatim fragmenta tegule s pečatom Q.CLODI AMBROSI, koji datiramo u 1. ili rano 2. stoljeće, pa do kasnoantičke sjevernoafričke kuhinjske keramike. Otkriveno je i nešto elemenata rane novovjekovne građevinske keramike, ali gotovo pa ništa kasnosrednjovjekovne i novovjekovne kuhinjske i stolne keramike. Slojevi nasipa bili su ispunjeni recentnim građevinskim materijalom jer su na tom mjestu bile starije građevine koje su uništene pri bombardiranju na kraju 2. svjetskog rata, te je 1956. godine izgrađena nova zgrada, a poslije, 70-ih godina i druga, stražnja zgrada.

Zadar, točnije zadarski poluotok prostor je na kojem se život neprekidno odvija posljednjih 3000 godina. Iako je planimetrija antičkog Zadra relativno dobro poznata (Suić 2003: 297–303) jer je raster ulica zadržao gotovo pa jednak raspored od antike do danas, izgrađenost samog poluotoka i slojevitost njegove kulturne baštine nam na njegovu većem dijelu najčešće onemogućuje sustavna arheološka istraživanja. Za razliku od situacije 50-ih godina prošlog stoljeća, koju nam spominje Ilakovac, danas se, srećom, tijekom građevinskih radova provode arheološki nadzori i/ili

there was a layer of dark gray, almost black soil with predominantly Roman-era archaeological material. This is a previously excavated layer, probably during the construction of the building and digging of the foundations, which were built by excavating wider channels and filling them after pouring the foundation walls. In trial trench 1, the layer is mixed with a light gray layer of greasy soil within which there were several fragments of prehistoric pottery.

Given that this is the very center of the city, both today and in antiquity, and certainly in the area of the Liburnian settlement, the area is rich in finds and excavations would certainly yield archaeological results. This is supported by several interesting finds that testify to the long-term settlement of the area, from Iron Age vessels, to a fragment of an Attic skyphos with graffiti, then a fragment of a tegula with the stamp Q.CLODI AMBROSI, which we date to the 1st or early 2nd century, to late antique North African kitchenware. Some elements of early post-medieval ceramic building material were also discovered, but almost nothing of late medieval and post-medieval kitchen- and tableware. The layers of the embankment were filled with recent building material because there were older buildings on that site that were destroyed in the bombing at the end of World War II, and a new building was built in 1956, and later, in the 1970s, a second, rear building.

Zadar, or more precisely the Zadar peninsula, is an area where life has been flourishing continuously for the last 3000 years. Although the planimetry of ancient Zadar is relatively well known (Suić 2003: 297–303) because the street grid has retained an almost identical layout from antiquity to the present day, the buildings on the peninsula and the layering of its cultural heritage often prevent systematic archaeological research on most of it. Unlike the situation in the 1950s, mentioned by Ilakovac, today, for-



Poklopac amfore (foto: F. Jurković Pešić)
Amphora lid (photo: F. Jurković Pešić)

zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja. Konkretno, arheološki nadzor o kojem je riječ u ovom radu nije svojim rezultatima znatno doprinio boljem poznavanju tog dijela poluotoka. Iskop je, nažalost, bio preplitak i preuzak da bi se došlo do intaktnih arheoloških slojeva, ali možemo se nadati da će sa svakim, makar i malim doprinosom, slagalica o prošlosti Zadra biti sve potpunija.

fortunately, archaeological supervision and/or rescue archaeological excavations are carried out during construction works. Specifically, the archaeological supervision discussed in this paper did not significantly contribute to a better understanding of that part of the peninsula with its results. The excavation was, unfortunately, too shallow and too narrow to reach intact archaeological layers, but we can hope that with each, even a small contribution, the puzzle of Zadar's past will become more complete.

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