

SUMMARY

CHANGES IN THE DWELLINGS AND ARCHITECTURE OF IADER FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

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Zadar is the only colony in what was once the Province of Dalmatia whose urban continuity has lasted from the time of its founding to today. Even though it has been inhabited since the 9th century BC, a permanent mark on the spatial organisation of the historical nucleus was made by the Roman re-urbanisation of the Liburnian settlement. Its transformation into a colony of Roman citizens was accompanied by extensive structural changes in accordance with the general principles of classical ancient urbanism, such as an orthogonal network of streets and corresponding blocks of buildings for public, religious and residential use.

Due to a series of unfortunate events in recent history, the oldest urban layers of Zadar are also the most investigated. There is still plenty of space inside the city walls and relevant urban elements to complement current reconstruction of their spatial organisation. This is particularly true of the Late Antique and Early Medieval phase. In order to illuminate neglected issues surrounding the transformation of the Antique city into the Late Antique, Early Medieval and Medieval one, this article presents the current state concerning the continuity, conversion or interruption of the dwelling function of individual residential blocks, smaller units and individual buildings. Adaptation, transformation or a complete rejection of the inherited urban structure are the general characteristics of the architecture of the transitional period from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages, an architecture whose mark can be seen on monuments from Zadar.

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