



Sfinga danas Sphinx today

Sfinga — Sphinx

Sfinga, mitsko biće starog vijeka, poznato je iz mezopotamske, grčke i egipatske mitologije kao čuvarica grobnica, tajni i misterija. Sfinga koju je Giovanni Smirich izgradio u perivoju svoje vile nastala je po uzoru na egipatske sfinge, uz neke izmjene i specifičnosti. Po svojim dimenzijama – duljine oko 5 metara i visine oko 3 metra – ovo je danas najveća skulptura sfinge u Europi.

Zadarska sfinga ima ljudsku glavu i lavlje tijelo s iznimkom prednjih šapa koje su oblikovane kao ruke. Vjeruje se da je Giovanni Smirich skulpturu izgradio u spomen na svoju prerano preminulu suprugu Attiliu Spineda de Cataneis, te da strog i dostojanstven izraz lica predstavlja njezin portret. Ovo zasad ostaje pretpostavka i jedna od tajni koje ova sfinga čuva. Na glavi ima tipično egipatsko pokrivalo - nemes koji je s bočnih strana ukrašen hijeroglifima, koji su ispravno prepisani, ali nemaju smislenu značenje. Okrenuta je licem prema istoku, jednako kao i egipatske sfinge, a ispred nje je bazenčić u obliku školjke.

The sphinx, an ancient mythical creature, is known from Mesopotamian, Greek and Egyptian mythology as the guardian of tombs, secrets and mysteries. The sphinx that Giovanni Smirich built in the garden of his villa was modeled on Egyptian sphinxes, with some modifications and specifics. By its dimensions – about 5 meters long and about 3 meters high – it is the largest sphinx sculpture in Europe today.

The Zadar sphinx has a human head and a lion body with the exception of the front paws, which are shaped like hands. It is believed that Giovanni Smirich built the sculpture in memory of his prematurely deceased wife, Attilia Spineda de Cataneis, and that a stern and dignified facial expression represents her portrait. This remains an assumption for now and one of many secrets that this sphinx keeps. It has a typical Egyptian headdress on the head – a nemes – decorated on the sides with hieroglyphs, which are correctly transcribed but have no meaning. It faces east, just like the Egyptian sphinxes, and in front of it there is a shell-shaped pool.

Zadar je dom najveće europske sfinge. Izgrađena je oko 1918. godine i danas je jedna od najneobičnijih atrakcija u gradu.

Zadar is a home to the Europe's largest Sphinx. Built around 1918, it's one of the most unusual attractions of Zadar today.

Perivoj — Park

Današnji javni perivoj svoj nastanak duguje zadarskom konzervatoru i umjetniku Giovanniju Smirichu koji ga je formirao kao privatni vrt oko svoje obiteljske kuće. Perivoj je ureden na površini od 7.152 m², a ureden je u stilu engleskog vrta. Giovanni Smirich ispunio je ovaj prostor elementima koji evociraju historicistički i romantičarski zanos karakterističan za kraj 19. i početak 20. stoljeća. Vrt vile Attilie poštuje prirodnu formu terena pa se tako u prostoru razlikuju gornji i donji dio vrta, koji su povezani glavnom stazom i plitkim stubištem u središnjoj osi koja vodi od ulaznih vrata do trijema kuće. Među bogatom vegetacijom sastavljenom od raznih mediteranskih vrsta kriju se: mali ribnjak, klupa sa reljefom i polukružna klupa, umjetna spilja i skulptura sfinge kao najintrigantniji element u prostoru.

Today's public park owes its origin to the Zadar conservator and artist Giovanni Smirich, who formed it as a private park around his family home. The park covers an area of 7 152 m² and is decorated in the style of an English garden. Giovanni Smirich filled this space with elements that evoke the historicist and romantic ecstasy characteristic of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The garden of Villa Attilie respects the natural shape of the terrain, so the space differs between the upper and lower part of the garden, which are connected by a main path and a shallow staircase in the central axis leading from the front door to the porch. Among the rich vegetation composed of various Mediterranean species there are several hidden elements: a small pond, a bench with relief and a semicircular bench, an artificial cave and a sculpture of a sphinx as the most intriguing element in the area.

Obitelj Giovannija Smiricha uz sfingu
Giovanni Smirich family next to the Sphinx

Kako doći? — How to get there?

Perivoj se nalazi u širem centru Zadra, izvan poluotoka, ali nadomak njega – na suprotnoj obali s kopnene strane. Budući da se perivoj nalazi na 20 minuta hoda od stare gradske jezgre lako je dostupan pješice, a kako se na tom potezu nalaze i zadarski barkajoli, put je moguće skratiti i dodatno uljepšati vožnjom barkom na vesla, što ova karta i predlaže. Do ulaza na Obali kneza Trpimira dovest će vas i autobus, a autobusna stanica nalazi se 50 metara od samih vrata parka. Moguće je doći i osobnim vozilom, ali je parkiranje otežano i moguće je jedino na površini iza Gimnazije Franje Petrića na ograničenim mjestima. Ulaz u park besplatan je za sve građane i otvoren tijekom cijeloga dana kroz godinu.

The park is located in the wider center of the city of Zadar, outside the peninsula, but close to it – on the opposite shore from the mainland. Since the park is a 20-minute walk from the old town, it is easily accessible on foot. Moreover, as there are Zadar barkajoli (boatmen) on that stretch, the route can be shortened and even more beautiful by a boat ride, which this map suggests. On the other hand, bus will take you to the entrance to the park on the Obala kneza Trpimira, and the bus station is 50 meters from the park gates. It is also possible to reach the park by car, but parking is difficult and only possible in the area behind Franjo Petrić High School. Entrance to the park is free for citizens and open all day throughout the year.



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Projekt RECOLOR

Projekt "Reviving and Enhancing artworks and Landscapes Of the Adriatic – RECOLOR", provodi se u sklopu programa Interreg Italija – Hrvatska 2014.-2020. s ciljem poboljšanja i unaprjeđenja turističkih potencijala urbanih i prirodnih krajobrazu u Hrvatskoj i Italiji koji često nisu u potpunosti iskorišteni i još nisu uključeni u tradicionalne turističke rute. Projekt je inovativan u svojoj sposobnosti da se istovremeno bavi i prirodnom i kulturnom baštinom. Ova brošura odražava stavove autora te nadležna tijela Programa nisu odgovorna za bilo kakvu upotrebu informacija sadržanih u njima. Više o projektu možete pronaći na internetskoj stranici i društvenim mrežama.

Project RECOLOR

The EU project "Reviving and Enhancing artworks and Landscapes Of the Adriatic – RECOLOR" is implemented within the Program Interreg Italy – Croatia 2014-2020 with an aim of improving and enhancing the tourist potential of urban and natural landscapes in Croatia and Italy, which are often not fully utilized and not yet included in traditional tourist routes. The project is innovative in its ability to deal with both natural and cultural heritage at the same time. This brochure reflects the author's views and the Programme authorities are not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein. You can find more about the project on the website and social networks.





Zadarska sfinga The Sphinx of Zadar

Skulptura sfinge, antičkog mitskog bića neočekivan je prizor koji oduševljava svojom tajanstvenom pojavom. Ova velika skulptura izrađena je od kamena i betona kao jedan je od ukrasnih elemenata u vrtu uz klasicističku vilu Attiliju, koja je izgrađena 1901. godine kao prva građevina u uvali Maestral. Egzotičan prizor velike sfinge u zadarskom parku godinama je građane intrigirao i inspirirao na maštovite ideje o njenom porijeklu, tajnama i moćima, a najviše se razvilo vjerovanje kako ova sfinga ostvaruje ljubavne želje.

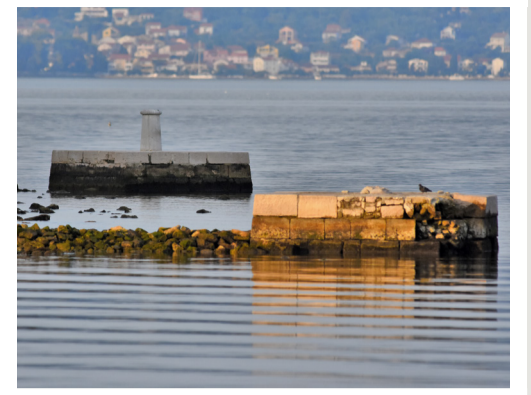
The sculpture of sphinx, an ancient mythical creature, is an unexpected sight that fascinates with its mysterious appearance. This great sculpture is made of stone and concrete as one of the decorative elements in the garden of the classicistic villa Attilia built in 1901 as the first building in the Maestral bay. The exotic sight of the great sphinx in Zadar intrigued and inspired the imaginative ideas of its origin, secrets, and powers for years. The most developed, however, is the belief that this sphinx grants love wishes.



Barkajoli Boatmen

Prvi zadarski javni gradski prijevoz bio je na vesla i još je od srednjeg vijeka spajao Grad s Brodaricom. Tadašnja veza između Grada i Brodarice nije redovita nego se odvija po potrebi, a 1651. godine određeno je da posao barkajola mogu obavljati samo ovlaštene osobe. Stalna veza uspostavljena je 1814. godine te se ova specifična zadarska tradicija održala do danas.

The first public transport in Zadar was by using oars and since the Middle Ages it has connected the city centre with Brodarica neighborhood. At that time, the connection between the city and Brodarica was not regular, but took place as needed, and in 1651 it was determined that the work of *barkajoli*, Croatian expression for the boatmen, could be performed only by authorized persons. A permanent connection was established in 1814 and this specific Zadar tradition is being maintained until this day.



Gradska četvrt Brodarica Brodarica Neighborhood

Današnji naziv četvrti Brodarica razvio se od srednjovjekovnog naziva *Barcagno*. Ime otkriva da je ovo područje odavno vezano uz pomorstvo i djelatnosti vezane uz pomorstvo. Ovdje su bila privezišta za brodove, trgovišta, mjesta za okupljanje stoke prije utovara u velike brodove i crkva svetog Jakova – zaštitnika putnika. Bitve - velika kamena privezišta za brodove simboliziraju pomorsku baštinu i predstavljaju uspomenu na povijest ovog dijela grada.

Today's name of the Brodarica neighborhood developed from the medieval name *Barcagno*. The name reveals that this area has long been associated with maritime and related activities. It used to be home to moorings for ships, markets and places for gathering cattle before loading into large ships as well as the church of St. James – the patron saint of travelers. Large stone moorings for ships – sea bollards – symbolize maritime heritage and represent a reminder of the history of this part of the city.



Vile Villas

Uz obalu Brodarice nižu se ljetnikovci, kuće i vile građene krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća. Obilježavaju ovaj dio grada pečatom historicističkog i secesijskog stila, a četvrt je poznata i po prvim gradskim kupalištima i destilerijama. Prva vila na ovoj ruti je monumentalna palača Luxardo - mjesto gdje se nekada nalazila istoimena tvornica, slavna po proizvodnji likera Maraschina. Recept za tradicionalni zadarski liker prvi su u 14. st. zapisali dominikanci, a stoljećima je ostao omiljeno piće koje je pronijelo glas o Zadru svijetom.

Along the coast of Brodarica, there are summer mansions, houses and villas built at the end of 19th and the beginning of 20th century. They mark this part of the city with the stamp of historicist and secession style. Besides them, the area is known for first town baths and distilleries. The first villa on this route is a monumental Luxardo palace – once a home to the Luxardo factory, famous for producing Maraschino liqueurs. The recipe for traditional Zadar liqueur was first written down by the Dominicans in the 14th century, and for centuries it remained a favorite drink that spread the word about Zadar around the world.

Gradski most/
City bridge

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