



CRTICA O CRKVICI NEPOZNATA TITULARA NA MUSAPSTANU

A note about a church of unknown dedication in Musapstan

Sa zapadne strane Jadranske magistrale na položaju Musapstan u naselju Crno iznad Zadra nalaze se ostatci crkvice nepoznatog titulara. Zbog planirane gradnje stambenog objekta na crkvi susjednim zemljišnim parcelama, Odjel za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru proveo je probno arheološko istraživanje tijekom 2023. godine. Unutar zone istraživanja nalazi se dio bočnog i dio pročelnog zida odnosno sjeverni kut crkvice. Crkva je zarasla niskom vegetacijom iz koje se naziru zidovi.

O ostacima crkve pok. izv. prof. dr. sc. Franjo Smiljanić (Smiljanić 2007: 285) navodi sljedeće:

Na položaju Kanali u Katastarskoj mapi upisana je zemljišna čestica nekog Marka Musa, gdje se s vremenom formirao zaseok Musapstan i gdje su još danas vidljivi ostaci apside manjeg crkvenog objekta. Budući da se radi se o položaju smještenom prema današnjem Sokinom brigu u pravcu zapada, dopušteno je pretpostaviti da se radi o položaju crkve sv. Ivana navedenog u opisu iz 1563.

The ruins of a small church of unknown dedication are located on the western side of the Jadranska magistrala road, at the location of Musapstan in the village of Crno, near Zadar. Due to the planned construction of a residential building on the land plots adjacent to the church, the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar conducted archaeological trial excavation in 2023. Part of the side wall and part of the front wall, i.e. the northern corner of the church, are located within the research zone.

The walls protrude from low vegetation that the church is overgrown with.

The late Franjo Smiljanić, PhD, associate professor, states the following about the remains of the church (Smiljanić 2007: 285):

At the location of Kanali, a land plot belonging to a certain Marko Musa was entered in the Cadastral map, where the hamlet of Musapstan was formed over time and where the ruins of the apse of a smaller church building are still visible. Since


Marina ŠIMIČIĆ
msimicic@unizd.hr



Zemljišna čestica Marka Musa na katastarskoj mapi općine Borgo Erizzo (izvor: DAZd, Mapped Catastrali, Borgo Erizzo, br. 446, 1826)
Marko Musa's land plot on the cadastral map of Borgo Erizzo Municipality (source: DAZd, Mapped Catastrali, Borgo Erizzo, no. 446, 1826)



Prostor istraživanja prije radova, ostatci crkvice vide se u desnom kutu fotografije (foto: M. Šimičić)
The research area before the beginning of the works, ruins of the small church can be seen in the right corner of the photo (photo: M. Šimičić)

godine. Navedena Katastarska mapa je ona općine Borgo Erizzo (Arbanasi) koja se čuva u Državnom arhivu u Zadru (DAZd, Mapped Catastrali, Borgo Erizzo, br. 446, 1826).

Smiljanić se poziva na opis zadarskog bilježnika Danielea Cavalca koji navodi:

... *positi in loco Calopech supra Sanctum Joannem...*

... nalazi se u Čalopeku (selo i brdo blizu Crnog, Bianchi 1879: 359) nasuprot Svetog Ivana... (DAZd, ZB, Daniel Cavalca, B I, I/5, od 26. 4. 1563.).

I danas se padina između Musapstana i potoka Jaruge naziva Kanali, te prema Smiljaniću (Smiljanić 2007: 285), nema sumnje da je riječ o položaju istoimenog srednjovjekovnog posjeda (navodi izvore iz 1375. i 1536. godine). Generalni providur 1679. godine Pietro Valier spominje crkvicu u Crnom:

... *chiesetta ereta nella villa della Cerno officiata da un prete Greco ... stata ereta nella villa di Cerno ... entro una Murvacca vecchia, la quale venga officiata a un sacersato greco...*

... crkvica podignuta u selu Crno koju služi grčki svećenik ... podignuta u selu Crno ... unutar stare Murvice (murve), koju služi grčki svećenik... (HR DAZd-1, libro 5, str. 519).

U spisima se navodi pojam *villa* za selo Crno. Naime, u zadarskim srednjovjekovnim dokumentima zabilježena je pojava da vlasnici posjeda svoja imanja na ladanju nazivaju *villa* ili selo bez obzira na veličinu posjeda. Osobito mnogo takvih sela bilo je u Crnom (*Cerno*) koja su bila u posjedu različitih zadarskih patricijskih obitelji. Bianchi (1879: 384) navodi obitelji de Picega, Begna, de Grisogono, Matafara i druge. Zemljišna čestica na kojoj je provedeno istraživanje i smještena crkvica nalazi se na rubnom prostoru zadarske srednjovjekovne komune. Štovanje grkokatoličkih svetaca i grkokatolički obred na području Zadra i Dalmacije dio su bizantske tradicije čije tragove baštinitimo do danas, a posljedica su i doseljavanja stanovništva u prošlosti, primjerice za potrebe vojske.

Posljednji put crkva je u katastru zabilježena u Mapi Grimani s početka 18. stoljeća, i to kao *Chiesa De Greci chiamata Christanci*. Ovaj je podatak preuzet iz obrazloženja Rješenja (KLASA: UP/I^o-612-08/08-06/0594, URBROJ: 532-04-01-01/4-08-2, Za-



it is a position located towards present-day Sokin brig in the western direction, it is permissible to assume that it is the position of the church of St. John mentioned in the description from 1563. The aforementioned Cadastral map is that of Borgo Erizzo (Arbanasi) Municipality, which is kept in the State Archives in Zadar (DAZd, Mapped Catastrali, Borgo Erizzo, no. 446, 1826).

Smiljanić refers to the description of Daniele Cavalca, notary public in Zadar, who states:

... *positi in loco Calopech supra Sanctum Joannem...*

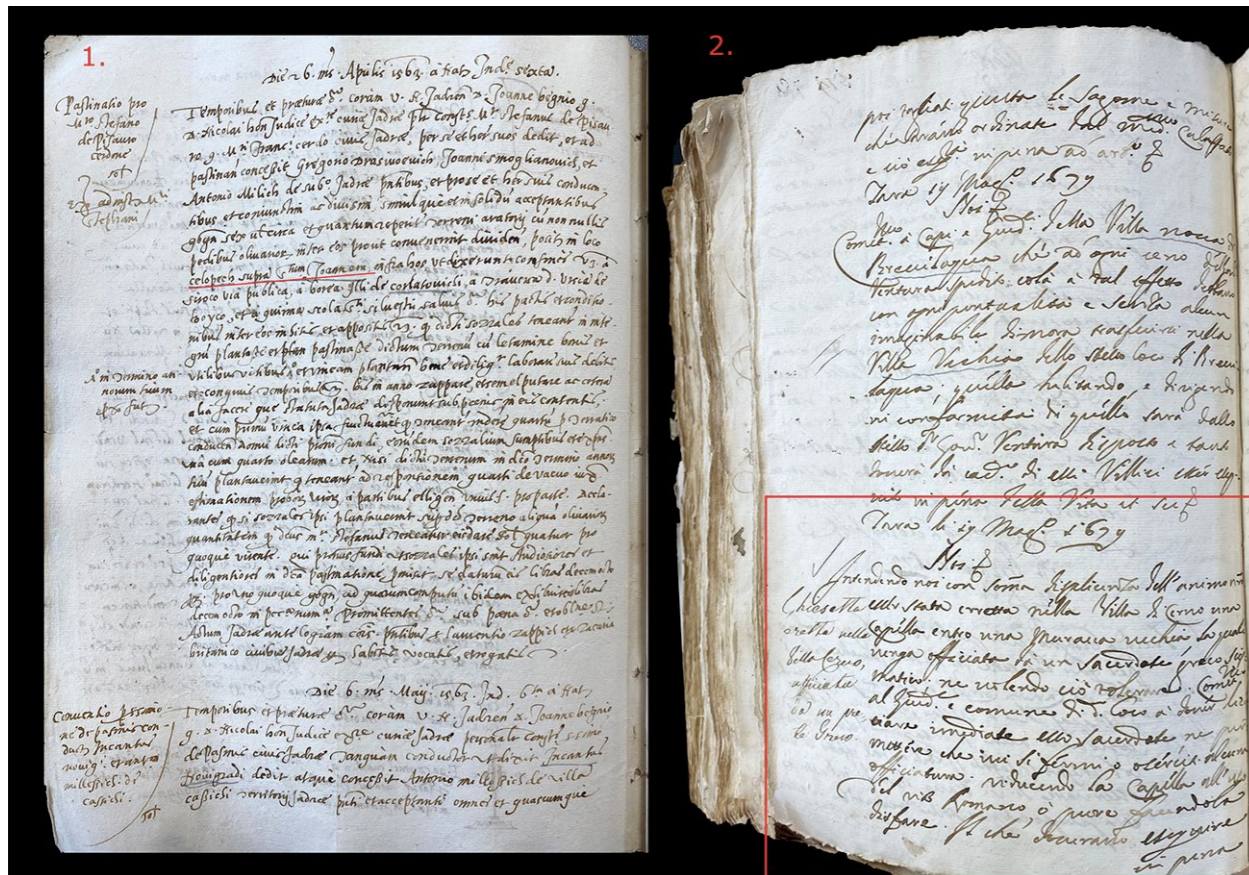
... it is located in Čalopek (village and hill near Crno, Bianchi 1879: 359) opposite St. John... (DAZd, ZB, Daniel Cavalca, B I, I/5, dated 26. 4. 1563).

Even today, the slope between Musapstan and the Jaruga stream is called Kanali, and according to Smiljanić (Smiljanić 2007: 285), there is no doubt that it is the location of the medieval property of the same name (he cites sources from 1375 and 1536). The governor of Dalmatia (*provveditore generale*) in 1679, Pietro Valier, mentions the small church in Crno:

... *chiesetta ereta nella villa della Cerno officiata da un prete Greco ... stata ereta nella villa di Cerno ... entro una Murvacca vecchia, la quale venga officiata a un sacersato greco...*

... a small church built in the village of Crno, served by a Greek priest ... built in the village of Crno ... in old Murvica, served by a Greek priest... (HR DAZd-1, libro 5, p. 519).

In the documents, the term *villa* is mentioned for the village of Crno. Namely, in Zadar's medieval documents, it is recorded that property owners call their properties in the countryside a *villa* or a village, regardless of the size of the property. There were especially many such villages in Crno (*Cerno*), which were owned by various Zadar patrician families. Bianchi (1879: 384) mentions the families de Picega, Begna, de Grisogono, Matafara and others. The land plot on which the excavation was conducted and where the small church is located is situated on the outskirts of the medieval commune of Zadar. The veneration of Greek Catholic saints and Greek Catholic rites in the area of Zadar and Dalmatia are part of the Byzantine tradition, the traces of which are inherited to this day, and



Opisi koji se odnose na crkvu na Musapstanu: 1. bilježnika Cavalca (izvor: DAZd, ZB, Daniel Cavalca, B I, 1/5, od 26. 4. 1563.) i 2. generalnog providura Valiera (izvor: Spisi generalnih providura za Dalmaciju i Albaniju DAZd-1, Pietro Valier 1678. -1680., libro 5, str. 519)

Descriptions related to the church in Musapstan: 1. By notary public Cavalca (source: DAZd, ZB, Daniel Cavalca, B I, 1/5, dated 26.4. 1563) and 2. Provveditore generale Valier (source: Records of governors for Dalmatia and Albania DAZd-1, Pietro Valier 1678 - 1680, libro 5, p. 519)

greb, 22. prosinca 2008.) kojim je predmetno kulturno dobro uvršteno na Listu zaštićenih kulturnih dobara Registra kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske.

Arheološko probno istraživanje provedeno je na površini od 20 m² iskapanjem četiriju arheoloških sondi (sonda 1, sonda 2 i sonda 3 dimenzija 1 x 5 m te sonda 4 dimenzija 2 x 2 m). Arheološke sonde iskapane su metodom ručnog iskopa, očišćene su, geodetski pozicionirane te je za njih izrađena arheološka dokumentacija. Sonde su pozicionirane na različita mjesta unutar zone istraživanja kako bi se stvorio što bolji uvid u stvarno stanje i provjerilo postojanje arheoloških slojeva.

Istraživana je zona s jugozapadne strane omeđena zidom građenim od kamena povezanog malterom, sa sjeveroistočne strane suhozidom, dok je sa sjeverozapadne strane omeđena recentnim betonskim ogradnim zidom kuće i okućnice na susjednoj parceli. U sjeverozapadnom dijelu sloj je zemlje vrlo plitak te je mjestimice vidljiv i kamen živac, dok je u jugozapadnom dijelu nešto dublji. Najdublji sloj zemlje u jugoistočnom je dijelu na

are also a consequence of the immigration of the population in the past, for example for the needs of the army.

The church was last recorded in the cadastre in the Grimani Maps from the beginning of the 18th century, as *Chiesa De Greci chiamata Christanci*. This information is taken from the explanation in the Decision (CLASS: UP/1^o-612-08/08-06/0594, ID number: 532-04-01-01/4-08-2, Zagreb, 22 December 2008) in which the cultural property in question is included in the List of the Cultural Goods under the Preventive Protection of the Register of Cultural Property of the Republic of Croatia.

The archaeological trial excavation was carried out in an area of 20 m² by excavating four archaeological trial trenches (trial trenches 1, 2 3 measuring 1 x 5 m and trial trench 4 measuring 2 x 2 m). Archaeological trial trenches were excavated using the manual excavation method, they were cleaned, geodetically positioned, and archaeological documentation was made. Trial trenches were positioned in different places within the research zone in order to create the best possible insight

prostoru zapuštenog vinograda. Debljina sloja u sondama je 15 do 65 cm. Najplića je sonda 1, koja je potpuno arheološki sterilna, a najdublja sonda 4. Ispod sloja zemlje nalazi se kamen živac na kojem je izgrađena i sama crkva. Osim ostataka zidova crkve tijekom istraživanja nisu pronađene druge arheološke strukture.

U sondi 1 iskopani su i dokumentirani ostatci sjevernog kuta crkve odnosno dio bočnog sjeverozapadnog zida i dio pročelnog sjeveroistočnog zida s ostatkom kamenog praga. Dijelovi istraženih zidova crkve sazidani su na matičnoj stijeni. Uz kameni prag ulaza crkve pronađena su dva novčića, jedan iz kraja 17. stoljeća, a drugi iz sredine 18. stoljeća – Venecijanska gazeta (iz 1684. godine) i sesino iz Mantove (iz 1754. godine). Za dataciju pronađenih novčića zahvaljujem izv. prof. dr. sc. Mati Ilkiću.

Jugoslavenski dinar iz 1985. godine koji je pronađen u površinskim slojevima sonde 4 dokaz je korištenja ovog prostora u poljoprivredne svrhe sve do kraja 20. stoljeća što potvrđuje i predaja današnjih vlasnika zemljišnih parcela. Malobrojni nalazi keramičkog posuđa mogu se grubo svrstati u razdoblje kasnog novog vijeka (18.-19. st.). Kao najljepše izdvajam dva ulomka keramike iz son-

into the actual situation and verify the existence of archaeological layers.

The investigated zone is bounded on the southwestern side by a wall built of stone bound with mortar, on the northeast side by a dry stone wall, while on the northwestern side it is bounded by a recent concrete enclosure wall of the house and garden on the neighboring plot. In the northwestern part, the layer of soil is very shallow and in some places the bedrock is visible, while in the southwestern part it is a bit deeper. The deepest layer of soil in the southeastern part is in the area of an untended vineyard. The thickness of the layer in the trial trenches is 15 to 65 cm. Trial trench 1 is the shallowest and it is completely archaeologically sterile. Trial trench 4 is the deepest. Beneath the layer of soil is the bedrock on which the church was built. Apart from the remains of the church walls, no other archaeological structures were found during the excavations.

In trial trench 1, the remains of the northern corner of the church were excavated and documented, i.e. part of the northwestern side wall and part of the northeastern front wall with the remains of a stone threshold. Parts of the investigated walls of the church were built on the bedrock. Next to the stone threshold of the church entrance, two coins



Prostor nakon istraživanja (foto: M. Šimičić)
Post-excavation situation (photo: M. Šimičić)



Sonda 1, naznačen je dio građevinskim radovima oštećenog zida crkve (foto: M. Šimičić)
Trial trench 1, the part of the church wall damaged by construction works is marked (photo: M. Šimičić)

de 2: ulomak s bijelim *smaltom* i ulomak kasne renesansne ili postrenesansne gravirane keramike.

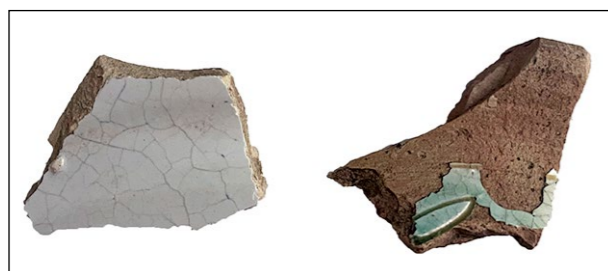
Tijekom istraživanja izrađena je fotodokumentacija ostataka crkve i ostataka zida s jugozapadne



Venecijanska gazeta (foto: M. Šimičić)
Venetian gazetta (photo: M. Šimičić)



Sessino iz Mantove (foto: M. Šimičić)
Sesino from Mantua (photo: M. Šimičić)



Ulomci novovjekovne keramike iz sonde 2 (foto: M. Šimičić)
Fragments of post-medieval pottery from trial trench 2 (photo: M. Šimičić)

were found, one from the end of the 17th century, and the other from the middle of the 18th century – a Venetian gazetta (from 1684) and a sesino from Mantua (from 1754). I would like to thank Mato Ilkić, PhD, associate professor, for dating the coins.

The Yugoslav dinar from 1985, which was found in the surface layers of trial trench 4, is a proof of the use of this area for agricultural purposes until the end of the 20th century, which is also confirmed by the present-day land owners. The few finds of ceramic vessels can be roughly dated to the late Modern Period (18th-19th centuries). I single out two pottery fragments from trial trench 2 as the most visually appealing: a fragment with white



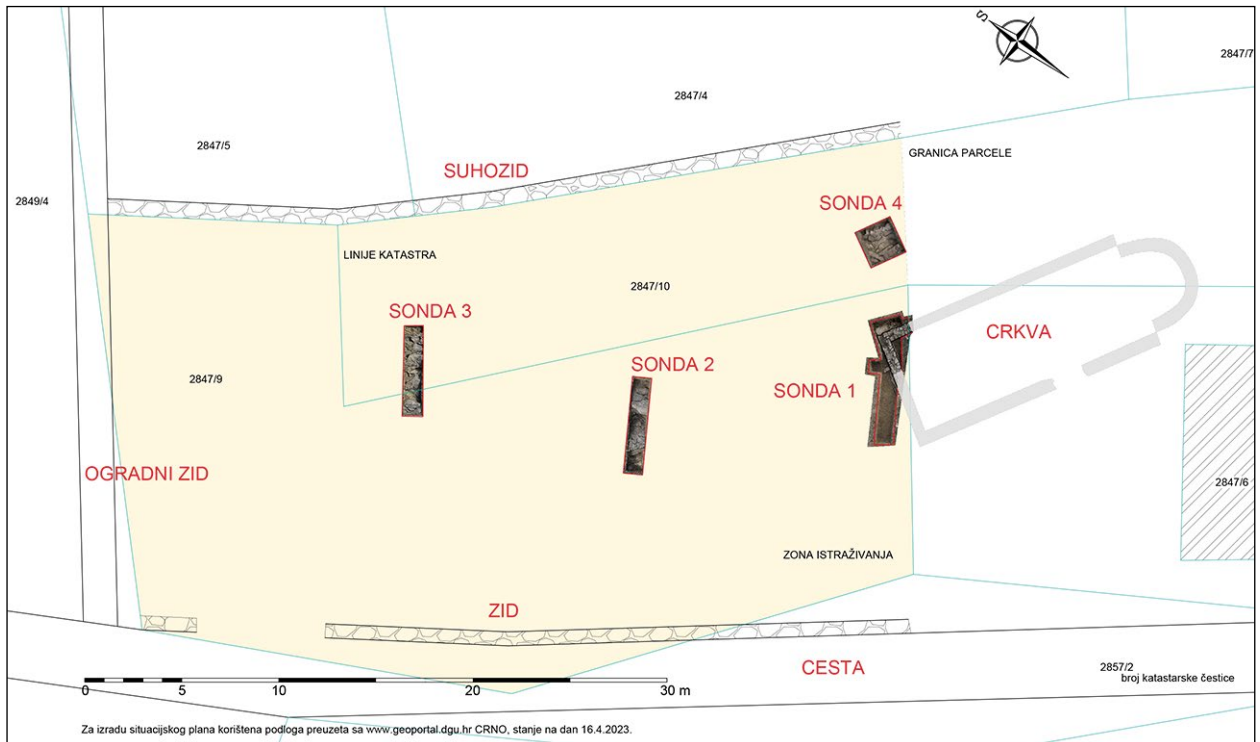
Dokumentiranje (foto: M. Popović)
Documenting (photo: M. Popović)



Sonda 1 za vrijeme istraživanja (foto: M. Šimičić)
Trial trench 1 during excavations (photo: M. Šimičić)



Sonda 2 za vrijeme istraživanja (foto: M. Šimičić)
Trial trench 2 during excavations (photo: M. Šimičić)



• Situacijski plan istraživnog prostora (izradila: M. Šimičić)
• Scale sketch of the research area (made by: M. Šimičić)

strane katastarske čestice. Crkva je jednobrodna, jednostavnog longitudinalnog tlocrta, položena u pravcu sjeverozapad-jugoistok s polukružnom apsidom na jugoistoku. Duga je 13,2, a široka 6,1 metar. Zidovi su sačuvani u visini od oko 56 cm do 65 cm u prostoru apside. Crkva je geodetski pozicionirana.

Nakon završenog istraživanja sonde su zatrpane iskopanim materijalom, a prostor je doveden u stanje prije istraživanja. Ostaci crkvice na Musapstanu ugroženi su recentnom novogradnjom u neposrednoj blizini. Nepažnja građevinara, potkopavanje zidova i upotreba teške mehanizacije u blizini zdanja mogli bi dovesti do ozbiljnih oštećenja zidova crkve kao i njihova rušenja.

smalto (enamel) and a fragment of late Renaissance or post-Renaissance engraved pottery.

During the research, photo documentation was made of the ruins of the church and the remains of the wall on the southwestern side of the cadastral plot. The church is a single-nave building, with a simple longitudinal floor plan, laid out in the northwest-southeast direction with a semicircular apse in the southeast. It is 13.2 meters long and 6.1 meters wide. The walls have been preserved to a height of about 56 cm to 65 cm in the area of the apse. The geodetic position of the church was determined.

After the excavation was completed, the trial trenches were backfilled, and the area was restored to the pre-excavation condition. The remains of the church in Musapstan are threatened by recent new construction in the immediate vicinity. Carelessness of the builders, undermining of the walls and use of heavy machinery near the building could lead to serious damage to the walls of the church as well as their demolition.

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