



SVETI IVAN U STIVANJEM POLJU NA DUGOM OTOKU

Church of St. John in Stivanje polje on Dugi otok

Potopljena sinklinala na jugoistočnoj strani Dugog otoka predstavlja uvalu koja se gotovo osam kilometara uvukla u kopno i tako, u igri kopna i mora, uzvisina i udolina, stvorila predivan krajolik koji je zaštićen 1980. godine u okviru NP-a *Kornati*, a osam godina poslije proglašen je Parkom prirode *Telašćica*. Uz tu jedinstvenu prirodnu uvalu, koja je pružala sigurnost ribarima u prošlosti i nautičarima u sadašnjosti, tu je tektonskim rasjedima i abrazijom mora oblikovan strmace slano jezero Mir, koji predstavljaju temeljne fenomene parka prirode. No ljepote i zanimljivosti ovog dijela Dugog otoka sigurno se ne zaustavljaju samo na njima.

U davna i ne tako davna vremena, kada turizam nije bio osnovna gospodarska grana jadranske Hrvatske, Stivanje polje izgledalo je sasvim drukčije od krške udoline prekrivene mediteranskom makijom kakva se danas prostire pred nama, i s tla i iz zraka. Uz sjeveroistočni rub polja, između lokve na sredini polja i suhozidnih objekata na padini brda Mrcinjaka (Orlić), na položaju Gruh, nalazi se crkva sv. Ivana po kojoj je polje i dobilo ime.

Arheološka istraživanja ovog sakralnog sklopa započeo je Ivo Petricioli 1951. godine, kada je proveo pokusno iskopavanje, a crkva je najvećim dijelom istražena 1956. i 1957. godine, dok su rezultati detalj-

The submerged syncline on the southeastern side of Dugi otok represents a bay that has made its way almost eight kilometers into the land and thus, in the play of land and sea, hills and valleys, created a beautiful landscape that was protected in 1980 within the Kornati National Park, and eight years later it was declared Telašćica Nature Park. In addition to this unique natural bay, which provided safety to fishermen in the past and boaters in the present, there is a cliff formed by tectonic faults and sea abrasion, and saltwater

lake Mir, which represent the main phenomena of the nature park. But the beauty and interesting things of this part of Dugi otok certainly do not stop there.

In ancient and not so ancient times, when tourism was not the main economic branch of Adriatic Croatia, Stivanje polje looked quite different, both from the ground and from the air, compared to the karst valley covered with Mediterranean maquis that stretches before us today. The church of St. John, after whom the field got its name, is located along the northeastern edge of the field, between the karst pond in the middle of the field and the dry stone wall structures on the slope of Mrcinjak (Orlić) hill, at the Gruh position.

Ivo Petricioli began the archaeological research of



Jure ŠUČUR

jsucur@gmail.com

Jona PETEŠIĆ

jona.noir@gmail.com

Telašćica i crkva sv. Ivana u prednjem planu, pogled sa sjeverozapada (foto: J. Šućur)
Telašćica and the church of St. Ivan in the foreground, view from the northwest (photo: J. Šućur)





this sacral complex in 1951, when he conducted a trial excavation, and the church was mostly explored in 1956 and 1957, while the results were published in more detail thirty years later (Petricoli 1987). Since then, the site has been cleared of vegetation several times in the volunteer actions of the local pastor and the parishioners, and conservation works were carried out on the church ruins in 1990, 1995 and 1996. Still, there is no report nor publication, so the scope of these works is not entirely clear.

In 2016, systematic research began in collaboration between the Telašćica Nature Park and the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar. For the most part, the research was financed by the Telašćica Nature Park, supported by Sali Municipality and the Tourist Board of Dugi otok. At the same time, the conservation and the 2018 archaeological campaign were funded by the Ministry of Culture. So far, six campaigns have been undertaken (the first three under the leadership of Josipa Baraka Perica, and the following three were led by Jure Šučur). In the first campaign, the research covered the area northwest of the church and the vestibule, and resulted in the discovery of parts of the Roman farming complex under the church and next to it, and two burial horizons - late antique/early medieval and late medieval. The investigation of one room of the ancient complex in that part was completed in 2017, and the area of the vestibule, mostly containing the remains of the hypocaust, was investigated almost completely. The arrangement of the columns, two ways of building the columns and two types of covering suggest two phases of functioning of the hypocaust, i.e. tepidarium above it. An opening was observed in the eastern wall, so it was assumed that there was a furnace that heated the air (*praefurnium*), which was confirmed in the 2018 campaign. That year, the front of the building was also explored, and the excavation was extended to the north and northwest. In 2019, the research campaign focused on two parts: the area of the nave and apse of the church and the area on the outside to the northwest of the church. Outside the church, a part of the necropolis was investigated, a total of 27 graves from the upper layer of the late medieval necropolis. After a two-year break, systematic archaeological research continued in 2022. That is when three more medieval graves were excavated as well

Stivanje polje s jugoistoka 2019. godine (foto: J. Šučur)
Stivanje polje from the southeast in 2019 (photo: J. Šučur)





nije objavljeni tridesetak godina poslije (Petricioli 1987). Lokalitet je više puta od tada čišćen od vegetacije u volonterskim akcijama lokalnog župnika i vjernika, a na ostacima crkve su tijekom 1990., 1995. i 1996. godine obavljani konzervatorski radovi, ali ne postoji izvještaj kao ni objava, pa nije posve jasan opseg tih radova.

Godine 2016. započela su sustavna istraživanja u suradnji Parka prirode *Telašćica* i Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru. Većinom su financirana sredstvima Parka prirode *Telašćica*, uz potporu Općine Sali i TZ-a Dugi otok, dok je konzervacija obavljena sredstvima Ministarstva kulture (i arheološka kampanja 2018. godine). Dosad je poduzeto šest kampanja (prve tri pod vodstvom Josipe Barake Perice, a sljedeće tri Jure Šučura). U prvoj kampanji istraživanje je obuhvatilo prostor sjeverozapadno od crkve i predvorja, a rezultiralo je otkrićem dijelova rimskog gospodarskog sklopa ispod crkve i pored nje te dva vremenska horizonta ukopa – kasnoantičkog/ranosrednjovjekovnog i kasnosrednjovjekovnog. Istraživanje jedne prostorije antičkog kompleksa na tom dijelu dovršeno je 2017. godine, a gotovo u cijelosti je istražen prostor predvorja gdje veći dio zauzimaju ostatci hipokausta. S obzirom na raspored stupova, dva načina gradnje stupova i dvije vrste pokrova, pretpostavljene su dvije faze funkcioniranja hipokausta, odnosno tepidarija iznad njega. U istočnom zidu uočen je otvor pa je na tom dijelu pretpostavljeno postojanje peći koja je grijala zrak (*praeefurnium*) što je potvrđeno u kampanji 2018. godine. Te godine istraživalo se i pred pročeljem objekta te se proširio i iskop prema sjeveru i sjeverozapadu. Godine 2019. istraživačka se kampanja usredotočila na dva dijela: prostor broda i apside crkve te prostor s vanjske strane sjeverozapadno od crkve. Tada je izvan crkve istražen dio nekropole, ukupno 27 grobova gornjeg sloja kasnosrednjovjekovne nekropole. Nakon dvogodišnje pauze sustavna arheološka istraživanja nastavljena su 2022. godine. Tada su istražena još tri srednjovjekovna groba te su definirane tri strane i pod jedne od prostorija rimskog gospodarskog sklopa, one sjeverozapadno od crkve, a u posljednjoj kampanji usredotočili smo se upravo na potpuno definiranje te prostorije, odnosno definiranje njezina sjeveroistočnog zida.

Istraživačke kampanje Odjela za arheologiju (izrada: J. Šučur)
Research campaigns of the Department
of Archaeology (made by: J. Šučur)

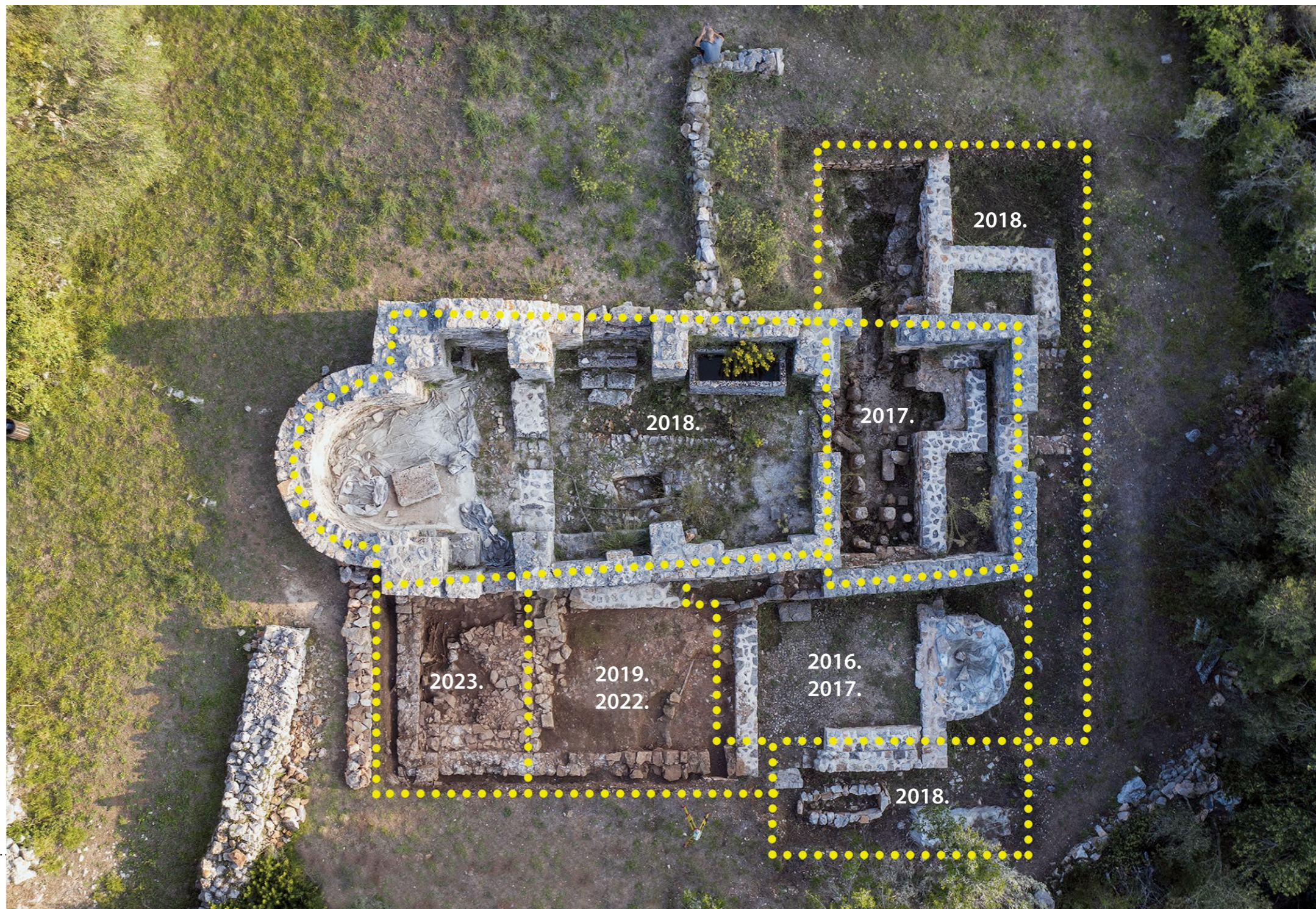
as three sides and the floor of one of the rooms of the Roman farming complex, the one northwest of the church. In the last campaign we focused on the complete definition of that room, i.e. the definition of its northeastern wall.

The 2023 campaign took place on two occasions: from August 31 to September 3, and from October 5 to 7. In addition to the leader of the research, the members of the expert team included Marina Šimičić, documentalist of the Department of

Kampanja 2023. godine odvijala se u dva navrata: od 31. kolovoza do 3. rujna, te od 5. do 7. listopada. Uz voditelja istraživanja, članove stručne ekipe činili su Marina Šimičić, dokumentaristica Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru, te Jona Petešić, dipl. arheolog i prof. engleskog jezika i književnosti. Dio stručnih, kao i fizičke radove, obavili su studenti Sveučilišta u Zadru Ivana Josić, Agata Karan, Kristina Valjan, Martin Kuzman, Barbara Vujković uz manju pomoć volontera (Eugen Fritz Prgomet i Luka Rožek).

Archaeology of the University of Zadar, and Jona Petešić, archaeologist and professor of English language and literature. Part of the professional, as well as physical work, was done by the students of the University of Zadar Ivana Josić, Agata Karan, Kristina Valjan, Martin Kuzman, Barbara Vujković with a little help from volunteers (Eugen Fritz Prgomet and Luka Rožek).

We started the campaign to completely define the already mentioned room of the Roman farm-





... Istraživanje u teškim uvjetima (foto: J. Šučur)
 ... Excavation in difficult conditions (photo: J. Šučur)

U kampanju smo krenuli s namjerom potpunog definiranja već spomenute prostorije rimskog gospodarskog zdanja sjeverozapadno od broda crkve sve do razine žbukane podnice koja je vidljiva na prije istraženom dijelu. Istražena je površina prvotno zahvatila prostor sve do ramena apside, a kako je točno na rubu iskopa uočen sjeveroistočni zid prostorije, naknadno je proširena za još jedan metar. Istraživanje je provedeno na ukupno 16 m². Pri dizanju slojeva unutar prostorije dokumentirali su se slojevi i građevni elementi koji svjedoče o naknadnim promjenama nad razinom poda i dijelom zidova prostorije, a samo se mjestimično uočavao vapneni pod. Dio naknadnih intervencija neobrađenim kamenom unutar prostorije nije se zasad

ing complex northwest of the nave of the church up to the level of the plastered floor which is visible in the previously explored part. The investigated area initially covered the space up to the apse shoulder, and since the northeastern wall of the room was observed right at the edge of the excavation area, it was subsequently expanded by another meter. The research covered an area of 16 m². Prior to removing the layers inside the room, the layers and building elements were documented, which testify to the subsequent changes above the floor level and part of the walls of the room, and the lime floor was observed only in places. Some of the subsequent interventions with unworked stone inside the room have not been removed yet,

uklonio, no oni prekrivaju manji dio prostorije.

U svim su slojevima, od zatečene površine do podnice, uočeni ukopi, bez grobne arhitekture ili uz nemarno slaganje kamena oko pokojnika, kakvi su istraženi i na ostatku prostora sjeverozapadno od broda crkve. Ukupno je u ovoj kampanji istraženo pet grobova (dovršeno istraživanje groba 46, te novouočeni grobovi 49, 50, 51 i 52). Stratigrafski viši horizont grobova pripada kasnom srednjem vijeku, a na osnovi radiokarbonske analize više uzoraka možemo ih datirati u 14. stoljeće, dok rjeđi grobovi u nižim slojevima pripadaju razvijenom srednjem vijeku. Tako je pokojnik iz groba 52, koji je položen na podnicu uz sjeveroistočni zid prostorije, radiokarbonskom analizom datiran u vrijeme između 1042. i 1219. godine. Grob 49 predstavlja ukop djeteta, ali je loše očuvan. U preostalim grobovima ukopana je jedna (grobovi 50 i 52) ili više odraslih osoba (grobovi 51 i 46).

Pokretni nalazi sastoje se od brojnih ulomaka kasnoantičke keramike, školjaka, fragmenata ljudskih i životinjskih osteoloških ostataka, manje brojnih ulomaka stakla i metalnih predmeta (čavli, igla). Među njima izdvajaju se nalazi D-kopče, dviju karičica, krune prstena te dviju kovanica pronađenih izvan istraživanog prostora. Onu bolje očuvan

but they cover a smaller part of the room.

In all layers, from the surface to the floor, burials were observed, without grave architecture or with careless stacking of stones around the deceased, of the kind investigated in the rest of the area northwest of the nave of the church. In total, five graves were investigated in this campaign (completed investigation of grave 46, and newly observed graves 49, 50, 51 and 52). The stratigraphically higher horizon of the graves belongs to the Late Middle Ages, and based on the radiocarbon analysis of several samples we can date them to the 14th century, while scarcer graves in the lower layers belong to the High Middle Ages. Thus, the deceased from grave 52, who was laid on the floor next to the northeastern wall of the room, was dated between 1042 and 1219 by radiocarbon analysis. Grave 49 represents the burial of a child, but it is poorly preserved. One (graves 50 and 52) or more adults (graves 51 and 46) were buried in the remaining graves.

Small finds consist of numerous fragments of late antique pottery, shells, fragments of human and animal osteological remains, less numerous fragments of glass and metal objects (nails, needles). Among them, particularly interesting are the



... Dio grobova istražen u ovogodišnjoj kampanji (foto: J. Šučur)
 ... Some of the graves explored in this year's campaign (photo: J. Šučur)





... Završna situacija na kraju ovogodišnje kampanje (foto: J. Šučur)
... Final situation at the end of this year's campaign (photo: J. Šučur)

bilo je moguće determinirati u vrijeme Flavija Viktora (387. – 388.), a iskovana je u *Lugdunumu*, na prostoru današnjeg Lyona u Francuskoj.

Osim novih podataka o srednjovjekovnoj nekropoli, kampanja je donijela i nove podatke o rimskodobnom zdanju. U potpunosti je definiran opseg još jedne prostorije rimskog gospodarskog sklopa. Prostorija je funkcionirala na višoj razini od prostorije jugozapadno od nje, što odgovara padu terena od sjeveroistoka prema jugozapadu.

Sasvim će se sigurno istraživanja na ovom višeslojnom lokalitetu i dalje nastaviti, otkrivajući nove detalje iz prošlosti Telašćice i iznoseći na svjetlo dana opipljive tragove nekadašnjeg života na ovom dijelu Dugog otoka, stvarajući na taj način sponu između prošlosti i sadašnjosti.

finds of a D-buckle, two circlets, a ring bezel and two coins found outside the investigated area. The better-preserved one could be dated to the time of Flavius Victor (387-388), and it was minted in *Lugdunum*, in the area of present-day Lyon in France.

In addition to new information about the medieval necropolis, the campaign also brought new data about the Roman-era building. The scope of another room of the Roman farming complex is fully defined. The room functioned at a higher level than the room to the southwest of it, which corresponds to the fall of the terrain from the northeast to the southwest.

It is quite certain that research on this multi-layered site will continue, revealing new details from the past of Telašćica and bringing to light tangible traces of former life on this part of Dugi otok, thus creating a link between the past and the present.

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

PETRICIOLI, I. 1987, *Ecclesiae sanctorum Johannis et Victoris Tilagi*, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, III, 16/1986, 93–106.