

SPOMENICI NINA NA VEDUTI IZ 1708. I KATASTARSKOME PLANU IZ 1823. GODINE

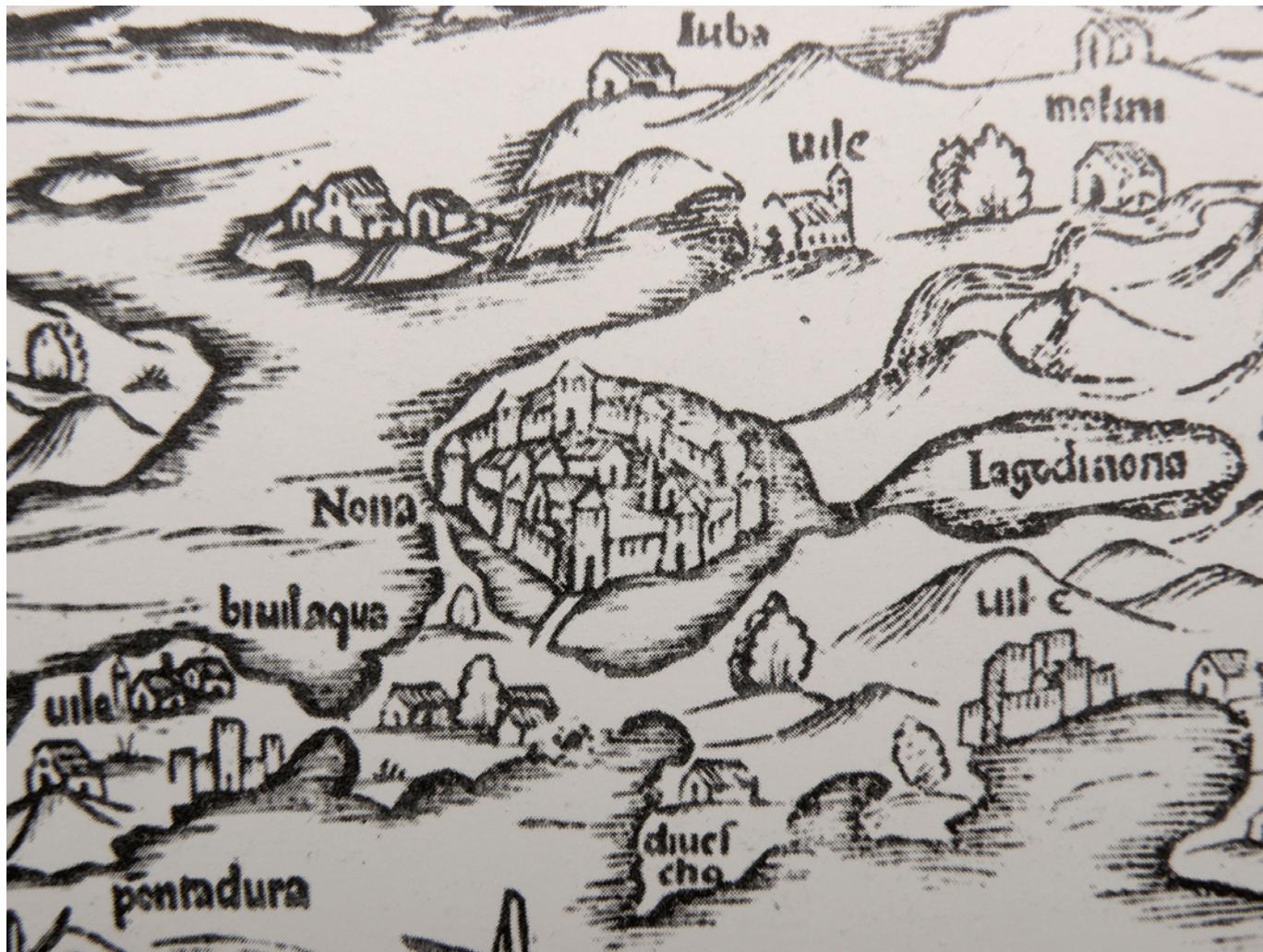
Članak opisuje podatke iz prethodno poznate kartografske građe, u prvoj redu vedute Nina koju je 1708. godine izradio mletački kartograf Giuseppe Juster, a koja je pohranjena u Krigsarchivu u Beču, te one iz katastarskoga plana napravljenog 1823. godine, koji je pohranjen u Arhivu mapa pri Državnemu arhivu u Splitu, kao i drugoga primjerkra istoga plana, koji je čuvan u Državnemu arhivu u Zadru. Temeljitim prožimanjem podataka iz tih crteža, ali i srodrne kartografske građe, autor opisuje pojedine spomenike u gradu te rekonstruira stanje njegove urbane cjeline u 18. i 19. stoljeću. Time ukazuje na sliku povijesnoga grada u Ninu, a koja u velikoj mjeri odražava njegov izgled u vremenu srednjovjekovne gradske komune.

Ključne riječi: Nin, veduta, katastarski plan, gradske zidine, gradska vrata s mostom, biskupska palača, katedrala, kneževa palača, samostan, crkva

THE MONUMENTS OF NIN ON 1708 VEDUTA AND THE CADASTRAL PLAN FROM 1823

The article describes data from the previously known cartographic material, first of all, the 1708 veduta of Nin made by the Venetian cartographer Giuseppe Juster, which is kept at the Vienna Kriegsarchiv, and the one from the cadastral plan of 1823, which is kept at the Map Archive of the Croatian State Archives in Split, as well as another copy of the same plan, which is kept at the Croatian State Archives in Zadar. The author describes monuments in the city by thoroughly permeating the data from these drawings as well as related cartographic material, and reconstructs the condition of the city's urban unit in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, in doing so, he points to a picture of a historic town of Nin that largely reflects its appearance in the time of the medieval city commune.

Key words: Nin, veduta, cadastral map, city walls, city gate and bridge, Bishop's Palace, cathedral, Prince's Palace, monastery, church



Slika 1. Mateo Pagano, *TVTO EL CO(n)TADO DI ZARA E SEBENICO*, drvorez zadarskoga i šibenskoga kraja oko 1530. godine

Figure 1. Mateo Pagano, *TVTO EL CO(n)TADO DI ZARA E SEBENICO*, woodcut from the Zadar and Šibenik area around 1530

izvor / source: Sveučilišna knjižnica u Leidenu, Nizozemska / Leiden University Libraries, Netherlands

Kartografska građa s prikazima Nina korištena je u našoj historiografiji, ali možda ne onoliko koliko podatci iz nje mogu poslužiti za daljnja proučavanja i tumačenja tema iz povijesti urbanizma i arhitekture srednjovjekovnoga Nina. Predstavlja dobar izvor za izučavanje mjesta koje je već potkraj 15. stoljeća bilo izloženo stradanjima grada i građana, osobito u prilikama prodora Turaka na tlo Dalmacije, ali i nadalje, sve do 19. stoljeća. O tome nam slikovito govori svjedočanstvo zapisano već sredinom 16. stoljeća: *Nin je vrlo star grad ... nakićen lijepim gradnjama i nastanjen od mnogo plemića, ali je sada porušen ... u svom najvećem dijelu nenastanjen i prazan ... cijeli je teritorij ispunjen prekrasnim poljima ... ali su nedovoljno obrađena.* Tako je 1553. godine pisao mletački sindik Gianbattista Giustiniano.¹

Cartographic material depicting Nin, that has been used in our historiography, has perhaps not been used as much because the information from it could serve to further study and interpret topics in the history of medieval Nin urbanism and architecture. It is a good source for study of the city and its citizens exposed to suffering already at the end of the 15th century, especially when the Turks penetrated the Dalmatian soil. This suffering also continued until the 19th century. A testimonial written in the mid-16th century illustrates this: *Nin is a very old town ... lined with beautiful buildings and inhabited by many nobles, but now demolished ... for the most part it is uninhabited and empty ... the whole territory is filled with beautiful fields ... but undercultivated.* Thus wrote the Venetian envoy Gianbattista Giustiniano in 1553.¹

¹ M. Novak-Sambrailo 1969, 168.

1 M. Novak-Sambrailo 1969, 168.

Najstariji kartografski prikaz Nina nastao je tek nešto ranije. Riječ je o crtežu u tehnici drvoreza koji je objavio tiskar Matteo Pagano u Veneciji oko tridesete godine 16. stoljeća. Jedan od dva sačuvana primjerka toga crteža pohranjen je u Nacionalnoj i sveučilišnoj knjižnici u Zagrebu. Drugi se čuva u Nizozemskoj, u Sveučilišnoj knjižnici u Leidenu. Prikazuje široku panoramu zadarskoga i šibenskog kraja, *TVTO EL CO(n)TADO DI ZARA E SEBENICO*, gledanoga s mora preko otoka te Podgorskoga kanala i Ravnih kotara prema masivima Velebita i krajevima s naseljima iza njega. Nin je, u pejzažu toga dijela Dalmacije, nacrtan u nizu s ostalim gradovima na moru, od Paga i Zadra do Šibenika. Srednjovjekovni gradić tu je predviđen kao maleni *civitas* zatvoren u prstenu gradskih zidina po-dignutih po obrisu otočića u ninskoj laguni. Dva ga mosta povezuju s kopnom. Prikaz je shematisiran, ali uvjernljiv u osnovnoj predodžbi krajobraza i fisionomiji srednjovjekovnoga Nina u njemu. To se ne može kazati za raspored malobrojnih kuća u prstenu utvrda (sl. 1). Crtež je obradio i objavio Ivo Petricoli.²

U Državnome arhivu u Zadru nalazi se pak katastarski plan izvorno izrađen 1675. godine, a sačuvan u kopiji nastaloj 1849. godine.³ Grad je predviđen također shematski, prostornim crtežom koji prikazuje otok u pogledu iz zraka (sl. 2). Nepravilnoga je obrisa uzduž koga se dižu zidine s kulama te s vratima i mostovima. Među utrvrdama raštrkano su postavljene malobrojne kuće. Neke imaju krov, a neke su bez njega. Ipak, mjesto katedrale i zvonika do nje približno odgovara upravo stvarnom položaju na kome se te građevine nalaze. Pritom, važan je izgled tornja jer rasporedom katova i prozora na njima, ujedno i krovom u obliku četverostrane piramide, dobro ocrtava stvarni izgled ninskoga romaničkog zvonika. Katastarske čestice na područjima uokolo lagune nacrtane su gusto nanizane u svome geometrijskom i numeričkom slijedu, kao što se inače radi na katastarskim planovima. Ovaj je objavljen 1968. godine, doduše kao grafičko rješenje za naslovnicu knjige: *Nin – problemi arheoloških istraživanja*.⁴ Tridesetak godina kasnije to je ponovljeno na vodiču *Nin – prva hrvatska biskupija*.⁵

Crtežu iz 1708. godine u nastavku će biti posvećena veća pažnja. Radi nje i pišem ovaj prilog posvećen kolegi Mati Radoviću. Za sada valja reći tek da je crtež izradio Giuseppe Juster, mletački kartograf s kraja 17. i početka 18. stoljeća. Pohranjen je u Ratnome arhivu u Beču (*Kriegsarchiv Wien*). Godine 1974. imao sam priliku pregledati tu vedutu te izraditi dijapositive koje ovom prilikom prilažem uz štivo (sl. 7). Riječ je o crtežu koji je prethodno već dva puta objavljen u nas, 1962. godine i potom 1969. godine, ali bez

The earliest cartographic presentation of Nin was created somewhat earlier. It is a drawing in woodcut technique, published in Venice by printer Matteo Pagano around the thirties of the 16th century. One of the two preserved copies of this drawing is stored at the National and University Library in Zagreb. The second copy is kept in the Netherlands, at Leiden University Libraries. It shows a wide panorama of Zadar and Šibenik regions, *TVTO EL CO(n) TADO DI ZARA E SEBENICO*, viewed from the sea across the islands, and the Podgorski Kanal and Ravni Kotari towards the Velebit massifs and the settlements behind it. In the landscape showing that part of Dalmatia, Nin is lined up with other cities on the sea, from Pag and Zadar to Šibenik. The medieval town is presented here as a small *civitas* enclosed in a ring of city walls erected along the outline of islets in the Nin lagoon. Two bridges connect it to the mainland. The presentation is schematic but compelling in the basic landscape and physiognomy of the medieval Nin. This cannot be said about the layout of the few houses in the ring of forts (Fig. 1). The drawing was edited and published by Ivo Petricoli.²

Croatian State Archives in Zadar contains, however, a cadastral plan originally drafted in 1675 and preserved in a copy made in 1849.³ The city is also shown schematically, in a spatial drawing, showing the island in aerial view (Fig. 2). It is an irregular outline along which raise the walls with towers and with gates and bridges. Few houses are scattered among the forts. Some have a roof and some are without it. However, the place of the cathedral and the neighbouring bell tower approximately correspond to the exact position of these buildings in reality. The appearance of the tower is important because the layout of the floors and windows on them, as well as the roof in the four-sided pyramid shape, well outline the actual appearance of the Romanesque bell tower in Nin. The cadastral parcels in the areas around the lagoon are drawn densely in their geometric and numerical sequence, as is usually done in cadastral maps. This was published in 1968, albeit as a graphics solution for the cover of the book: *Nin – problemi arheoloških istraživanja* (Eng.: *Nin - problems of archaeological research*).⁴ Some thirty years later, this was repeated on the Guide entitled *Nin – prva hrvatska biskupija* (Eng.: *Nin - the first diocese in Croatia*).⁵

The drawing of 1708 will receive more attention below. It is the reason why I am writing this article dedicated to my colleague Mate Radović. For now, it should be said that the drawing was made by Giuseppe Juster, a Venetian cartographer from the late 17th and early 18th centuries. It is stored in the Austrian War Archives in Vienna (*Kriegsarchiv Wien*). In 1974, I had the opportunity to review this Veduta and to make

2 I. Petricoli 1969, 523–529; 1999, 8–14.

3 Državni arhiv u Zadru.

4 M. Suić, Š. Batović, J. Belošević 1968.

5 N. Jakšić 1997.

2 I. Petricoli 1969, 523–529; 1999, 8–14.

3 Croatian State Archives in Zadar.

4 M. Suić, Š. Batović, J. Belošević 1968.

5 N. Jakšić 1997.



Slika 2. Katastarski plan iz 1675. godine / kopija iz 1849. godine

Figure 2. Cadastral plan of 1675 / copy of 1849

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Zadru / Croatian State Archives in Zadar

opsežnijih opisa sadržaja.⁶ Tek je I. Petricioli istaknuo da Crtež dosta precizno prikazuje zidni pojас i razne elemente fortifikacija. Pokazuje pogled na Nin iz ptičje perspektive s jugozapada. U prvom planu je luka. Pored gata nad zidinama diže se "kaštel" u obliku kule s dvoslivnim krovom. Lijevo se ističe kula nazvana imenom sv. Marcele. U pozadini se ističe visoka kula Kandija velika. Desno se vidi most i Donja vrata s dva visoka zida sa strane, koji tako tvore mali propugnakul. Svi zidovi imaju srednjovjekovno krunište.⁷ Godine 2015. veđuta je objavljena na naslovnici monografije *Tragovi prošlosti iz Kneževe palače u Ninu i u njoj*.⁸

Plan grada koji je 1911. godine objavio Luka Jelić, nalazio se u rukopisu *Anonimo di casa Filippi*. Izradio ga je Laurentio (?) Liccini i potpisao godinom 1793.⁹ U gornjem dijelu crteža vinjeta je s natpisom: *PIANTA DELLA*

slides, which I attached to this paper (Fig. 7). It is a drawing that was previously published twice in 1962 and in 1969, but without more extensive content description.⁶ Only I. Petricioli pointed out that *the drawing accurately depicts the wall belt and various fortification elements. It shows Nin from a bird's eye view from the southwest. The port is in the foreground. A "castle" over the walls rises next to the dock in the form of a tower with a double-decked roof. To the left stands out the tower named after St. Marcela. In the background stands out tall tower Kandija velika. To the right one can see the bridge and the Lower Gate with two high walls on the side, thus forming a small propugnacle. All the walls have a medieval battlement.*⁷ In 2015, the Veduta was published on the cover and within the monograph *Tragovi prošlosti iz Kneževe palače u Ninu* (*Traces of the Past from the Prince's Palace in Nin*).⁸

The city plan published by Luka Jelić in 1911 originates from the manuscript *Anonimo di casa Filippi*. It was made by Laurentio (?) Liccini and signed in the year 1793.⁹ In the upper part of the drawing is a vignette with the inscription: *PIANTA DELLA CITA DI NONA*. Below it the lagoon ring. The

6 Ratni arhiv u Beču, G. I. a 6-5f. VII; vidi L. Beretić 1962, 240–241, T. VII; V. Maštrović 1969 (Tu je crtež greškom pripisan mletačkome generalu Giorgu Justeru); I. Petricioli 1969a, 306.

7 I. Petricioli 1969a, 306.

8 M. Dadić 2015, 17.

9 L. Jelić 1911, Pl. I: 1.

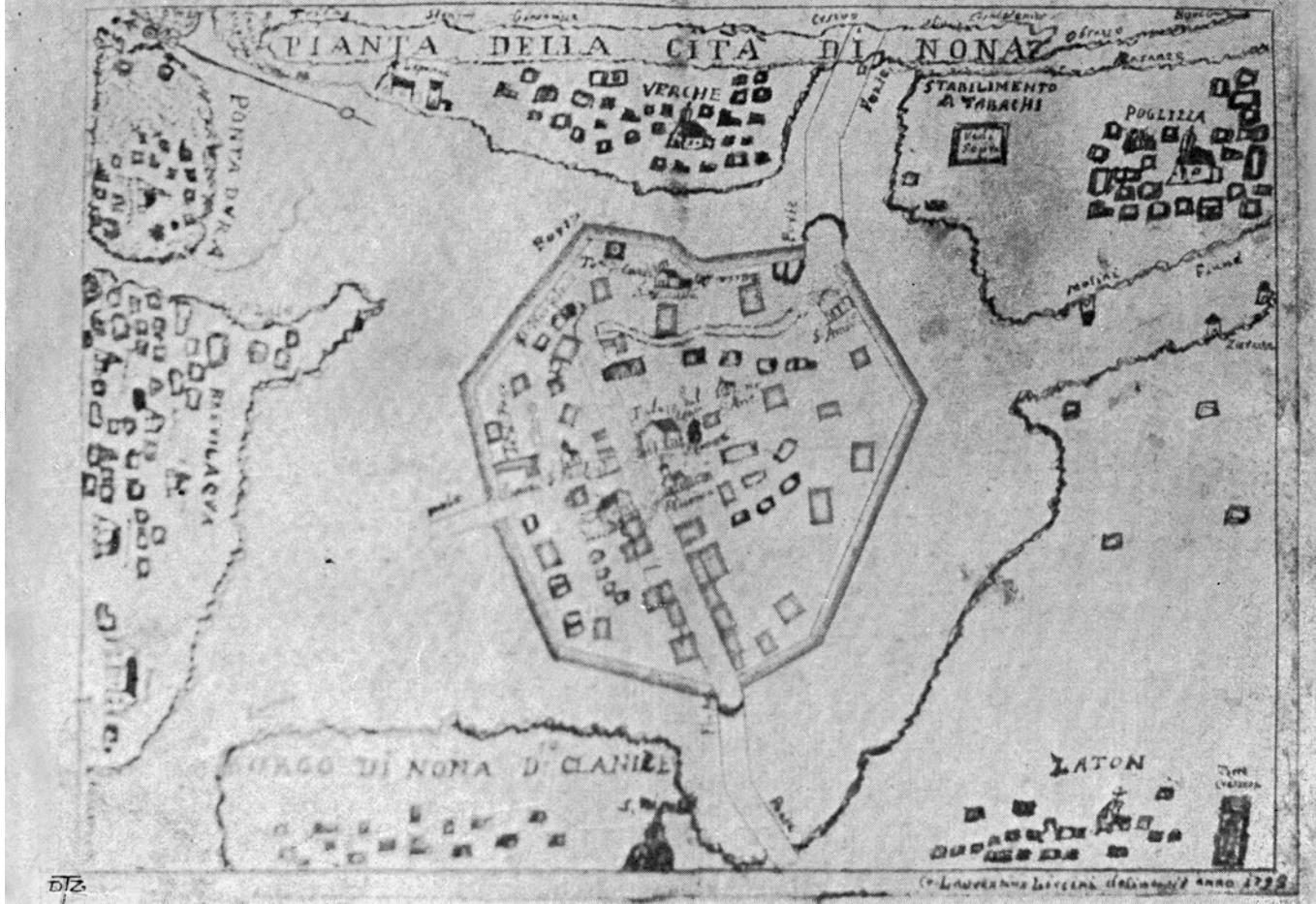
6 Austrian War Archives in Vienna, G. I. a 6-5f. VII; see L. Beretić 1962, 240–241, T. VII; V. Maštrović 1969 (The drawing was mistakenly attributed to the Venetian general Giorgio Juster); I. Petricioli 1969a, 306.

7 I. Petricioli 1969a, 306.

8 M. Dadić 2015, 17.

9 L. Jelić, 1911, Pl. I: 1.

Affordite me, et abstupescite, ego ite quondam potentissimus, in nullum redactus sum. 166.



Slika 3. Stari grad Nin i okolica 1793. godine, nacrt L. c. Liccinia po Sorariu

Figure 3. Old town of Nin and its surroundings in 1793, plan L. c. Liccinia by Sorari

prema / according to: L. Jelić 1911, T. I: 1.

CITA DI NONA. Pod njom prsten lagune. U gornjem je dijelu područje Vrsi (VERCHE), u nastavku s desna Poljica (POGLIZZA) i Zaton (ZATON), pri dnu Klanice (BORG D NONA D CLANIZE) te slijeva Privlaka (BEVILAQVA) i Vir (PONTA DVRA). Otok s gradom ima nepravilan poligonalni lik. Naglašena je duga i široka glavna ulica. Seže od Donjega mosta približno do područja Banovca, a od njega se pak druga ulica, uska i krivudava, proteže do Gornjega mosta.¹⁰ Zgrade u pravilnome nizu prate glavnu ulicu od Donjega mosta do katedrale. U ostalim predjelima raštrkano su postavljene. U gradu i uz prsten lagune zabilježen je niz toponima (sl. 3). Plan nije precizan, ali je važan

area of Vrsi (VERCHE) is in the upper part, and to the right Poljica (POGLIZZA) and Zaton (ZATON). At the bottom there is Klanica (BORG D NONA D CLANIZE) and on the left Privlaka (BEVILAQVA) and Vir (PONTA DVRA). An island with a city has an irregular polygonal shape. The long and wide main street is emphasized. It extends from the Lower Bridge approximately to the area of Banovac, from where the second narrow and winding street extends to the Upper Bridge.¹⁰ The buildings are lined up along the main street in a regular sequence from Lower Bridge to the Cathedral. In other areas the buildings are scattered. A number of toponyms have been recorded in the city and along the lagoon ring (Fig. 3). The plan is not precise, but it is important because of some topographical indications. Thus, the tower Kandija mala is called the Pag Tower, as Ivo Petricioli noted.¹¹

Especially valuable cadastral plan of Nin is the one from 1823. It is a plan that emerged as a result of a systematic

10 U Ninu je dobro očuvan način izražavanja o stranama u prostoru. Ona na kojoj se sunce od izlaska penje, naziva se *gornjom*, a ona na kojoj se do zalaza spušta, naziva se *dorjom*. To je drevna tradicija u jeziku pa se, eto, odlučujem čuvati ju u ovome štivu.

10 Nin has a well preserved traditional way of expressing the sides in space. The one on which the sun rises from sunrise is called the *upper*, and the one on which the sun goes down is called the *lower*. It is an ancient tradition in the language, hence I choose to keep it in this reading.

11 I. Petricioli 1969a, 306.



Slika 4. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*

Figure 4. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

zbog nekih topografskih oznaka. Tako se kula Kandija mala naziva Paška kula, primijetio je Ivo Petricioli.¹¹

Posebno vrijedan katastarski plan Nina jest onaj iz 1823. godine. Riječ je o planu koji je nastao kao rezultat sustavne katastarske izmjere kojom je obuhvaćen cijeli prostor Austrijskoga Carstva (tzv. franciskanska izmjera, nazvana po caru Franji I.). Imao sam priliku proučiti ga u naravi. Dakle, pohranjen je u Državnome arhivu u Splitu – Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*. Mapa ima plan cijele lagune, zatim plan područja Prahulje te zasebno plan grada na otoku, a uz njega i planove Klanica, *Borgo di Nona* i *Zatona*, *Zatton* te mapu s planovima više malenih

cadastral survey covering the entire territory of the Austrian Empire (the so-called Franciscan survey, named after Emperor Francis I). I had the opportunity to study it in kind. It is stored in the Croatian State Archives in Split - Map Archive: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N: 123*. The map contains a plan for the entire lagoon, as well as the plan for the Prahulja area and a separate plan of the city on the island, along with the plans of Klanica, *Borgo di Nona* and *Zaton*, *Zatton*, and a map with plans of several small locations (Figs. 4, 5).¹² In the drawing of the town and the smaller surrounding settlements, the buildings are marked with the basic outline and colour and the corresponding number. The whole buildings are pink and the ruins are white with pink shades.

11 I. Petricioli 1969a, 306.

12 Croatian State Archives in Split – Map Archive.



Slika 5. Arhiv mapa: Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123

Figure 5. Map Archive: Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

lokacija (sl. 4, 5).¹² Na crtežu grada i manjih okolnih naselja građevine su označene osnovnim obrisom i bojom te odgovarajućim brojem. Cjelovite zgrade su ružičaste, a ruševne bijele s ružičastim šrafurama.

Drugi primjerak istoga plana pohranjen je u Državnom arhivu u Zadru, *Casseggiato in doppia Scala della Citta di Nona*.¹³ Ima mapu s crtežom cijele lagune i list s crtežom Nina. Na njemu je tek katedrala s aneksima označena crvenom bojom i križem. Ostale su uz križ označene i kao ruševine (sl. 6). Taj plan je precrtao Luka Jelić te na svome crtežu označio rezultate istraživanja

Another copy of the same plan is deposited in the Croatian State Archives in Zadar, *Casseggiato in doppia Scala della Citta di Nona*.¹³ It has a map with a drawing of the entire lagoon and a sheet with drawing of Nin. Only the cathedral with annexes and a cross on it is marked in red. Next to the cross, the others are also marked as ruins (Fig. 6). Luka Jelić copied this plan marking on his drawing the research results on Nin estate monuments.¹⁴ The same procedure was later applied by Ivo Petricioli.¹⁵

In all of this, the 1708 drawing is particularly valuable cartographic source for studying the historical topography

12 Državni arhiv u Splitu, Arhiv mapa.

13 Državni arhiv u Zadru, Uprava za katastarsku izmjenu ((1823. – 1839.), katastarski plan broj 580.

13 Croatian State Archives in Zadar, Department for cadastral survey (1823-1839), Cadastral Plan No. 580.

14 L. Jelić 1900, 156–171.

15 I. Petricioli 1969a, fig. 1.

*Casseggiato
in
doppia Scala
della
Città di Nona.*

Fog^o VI.

Detailed description: This is a detailed cadastral map of the town of Nona, Italy. The map is oriented with the top right corner pointing towards the center of the town. It features a grid-like street pattern with numerous small plots of land, some of which are shaded green or orange. Many plots are labeled with numbers such as 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 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Slika 6. Uprava za katastarsku izmjeru (1823. – 1839.), plan broj 580

Figure 6. Department for cadastral survey (1823-1839), Cadastral Plan No. 580



Slika 7. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708.
godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – cjelina

Figure 7. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – the whole

foto / photo by: P. Vežić

ninskih spomenika.¹⁴ Isti postupak primijenio je kasnije također Ivo Petricioli.¹⁵

U svemu tome crtež iz 1708. godine posebno je vrijedan i kartografski izvor za proučavanja povijesne topografije Nina. Godine 1974. imao sam prilike pregledati ga u naruvi i fotografirati te će ga ovdje detaljno opisati. Dakle, pothranjen je u Ratnomu arhivu u Beču (*Kriegsarchiv Wien, G. I. a 6-5f. VII*). To je vješto izrađena panorama lagune i grada na otočiću gledanom s juga, iz visine te s brojnim topografski dobro zabilježenim pojedinostima kako lagune tako i grada posred nje, njegovih zidina i kula, vrata i mostova te javnih palača i crkava. Poput kakve 3D projekcije, iz vremena nešto više od tri stoljeća, zorno nam prikazuje ninsku lagunu i otočić na kome, s brojnim ranama iz prethodnih razaranja, počiva taj drevni grad naše prošlosti (sl. 7).

U gornjemu dijelu crteža dugačka je vinjeta s natpisom: *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa* (sl. 8). Pod njim je s lijeve strane kanal opisan kao: *Canale*. S desna je

of Nin. In 1974, I had the opportunity to view and photograph it in kind, and I will describe it here in detail. It was stored in the Vienna War Archive (*Kriegsarchiv Wien, G. I. a 6-5f. VII*). It shows a skilfully constructed panorama of the lagoon and the city on an island viewed from the south, showing from height a number of well documented topographical details of the lagoon as well as the city within, with its walls and towers, gates and bridges, public buildings and churches. Just like a 3D projection, back from the time of just over three centuries, it clearly presents the Nin lagoon and the islet on which, with numerous wounds from previous devastation, rests this ancient city of our past (Fig. 7).

The top of the drawing contains a long vignette with the inscription: *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa* (Fig. 8). Below it, on the left, is a canal described as: *Canale*. On the right is a drawing of a small church without a roof and an inscription above it: *S. Giacomo*.¹⁶ It is the temple of St. Jacob in the area of Vrsi.¹⁷ Beyond Nin is

14 L. Jelić 1900, 156–171.
15 I. Petricioli 1969a, sl. 1.

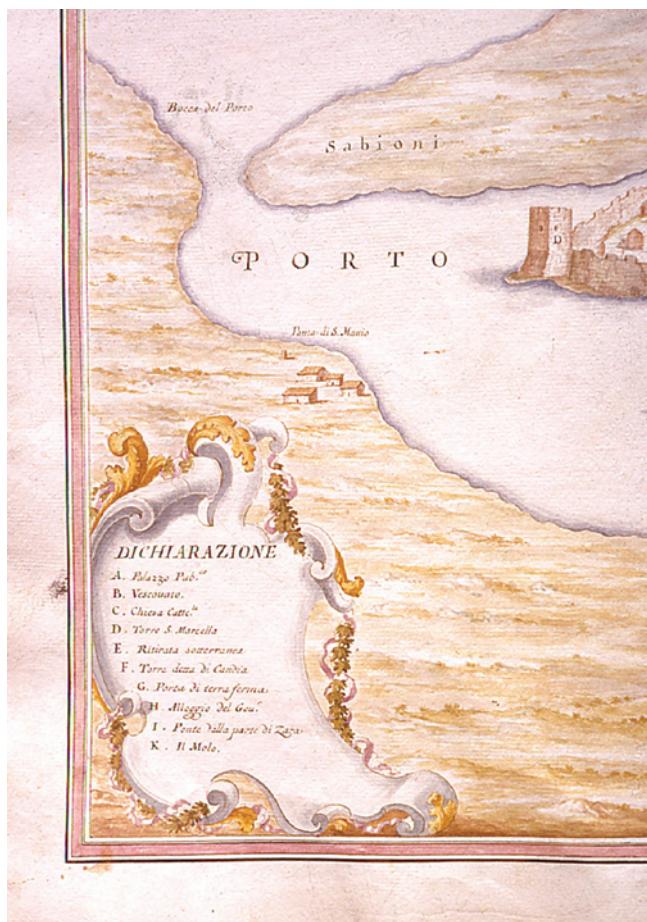
16 A. R. Filipi 1969, 573.
17 Š. Batović 1981, 85–90.



Slika 8. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane*, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – gornji dio vedyte

Figure 8. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – the upper part of the Veduta

prema / according to: V. Maštrović 1969, 224



pak crtež malene crkve bez krova i nad njom natpis: *S. Giacomo*.¹⁶ To je hram sv. Jakova na području Vrsi.¹⁷ Iza Nina je dugi poluotok Ždrijac, označen natpisom: *SDRIAC*. Na njegovu rtu s lijeve je strane pješčano područje, sprud opisan kao: *Sabioni*, a s desna je močvarno područje s natpisom: *PALUDO*. Tu je i ušće potoka Jaruga zabilježeno kao: *Bocca della Fiumara*. Na lijevoj strani označen je ulaz u luku: *Bocca del Porto*, kao i sama luka: *PORTO* te uz nju na obali lagune rt

16 A. R. Filipi 1969, 573.

17 Š. Batović 1981, 85–90.

Slika 9. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – vinjeta*

Figure 9. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – vignette

foto / photo by: P. Vežić

the long peninsula of Ždrijac, marked with the inscription: *SDRIAC*. On its cape on the left is a sandy area, a slope described as: *Sabioni*, and on the right is a wetland with the inscription: *PALUDO*. There is also the mouth of the stream Jaruga recorded as: *Bocca della Fiumara*. On the left is the entrance to the port: *Bocca del Porto*, as well as the port itself: *PORTO* and next to it on the shore of the lagoon there's a cape with the inscription: *Ponta di S. Mattio* and a hamlet next to it, with several houses and a small ruin that may be the rest of the church of St. Matthew.¹⁸ A cartouche in the lower left corner interprets ten buildings marked with letters in the city area: **A.** *Palazzo Pub(lico)*, **B.** *Vescovato*, **C.** *Chiesa Cat(edrale)*, **D.** *Torre S. Marcella*, **E.** *Riterata sotterranea*, **F.** *Torre detta di Candia*, **G.** *Porta di terra ferma*, **H.** *Alloggio del Gov(ernatore)*, **I.** *Ponte della parte di Zara*, **K.** *Il Molo* (Fig. 9). Thus, letters on the plan indicate buildings with legends on the cartouche. With the help of the cadastral of Prince Zanontoni Benzon of 1677,¹⁹ and the cadastral plan of 1823,²⁰ imbued with the data published by Carlo Federico Bianchi,²¹ Luka Jelić, Ivo Petricioli²² i Amos-Rube Filipi,²³ (Figs. 8, 9), it is possible to say a little more about individual topographic points on the Veduta of Giuseppe Juster and the architecture of the buildings he draws on

18 A. R. Filipi 1969, 569.

19 L. Jelić 1900, 156–171.

20 Croatian State Archives in Split – Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Croatian State Archives in Zadar, Department for cadastral survey (1823–1839), Cadastral Plan No. 580.

21 C. F. Bianchi 1880; 2011.

22 I. Petricioli 1969.

23 A. R. Filipi 1969.

s natpisom: *Ponta di S. Mattio* i do nje zaselak s nekoliko kuća te malena ruina koja je možda ostatak crkve sv. Mateja.¹⁸ U donjem uglu s lijeve je strane kartuša s tumačem za deset građevina označenih slovima na području grada: **A. Palazzo Publico**, **B. Vescovato**, **C. Chiesa Cat(edrale)**, **D. Torre S. Marcella**, **E. Riterata sotterranea**, **F. Torre deta di Candia**, **G. Porta di terra ferma**, **H. Alloggio del Gov(ernatore)**, **I. Ponte della parte di Zara**, **K. Il Molo** (sl. 9). Dakle, slova na planu označavaju građevine s legendama na kartuši. Uz pomoć katastika kneza Zanantonija Benzona iz 1677. godine,¹⁹ i katastarskoga plana iz 1823. godine,²⁰ prožetih podatcima koje su objavili Carlo Federico Bianchi,²¹ Luka Jelić, Ivo Petricioli²² i Amos-Rube Filipi,²³ moguće je nešto više kazati o pojedinim topografskim točkama na veduti Giuseppea Justera i arhitekturi zgrada koje on crta na svom vrijednom prikazu Nina sa samoga početka 18. stoljeća.

Na crtežu je u prednjemu planu obala i potez utvrda od kule *Kandija mala* do *Donjih vrata* te nešto istočnije do loma zidina koje se na tome mjestu doimlju poput kakvoga bastiona istaknutog prema laguni. Katastarski plan iz 1823. godine tu bilježi pravokutnu česticu koju Luka Jelić crta kao kulu, za njim također Ivo Petricioli.²⁴ *Kandija mala* označena je slovom **D** te je na kartuši opisana kao: *Torre S. Marcella* (sl. 10). Nalazi se u blizini negdašnje benediktinske opatije i crkve sv. Marcele, ranije Sv. Marije. Obala pod zidinama uski je pješčani sprud između utvrda i mora. Seže od mula s lijeve strane *Donjih vrata* do „bastiona“ s desne strane. Mul je u obliku relativno dugoga gata. Dvije su lađe privezane uz vrh toga pristaništa. Označen je slovom **K** te na kartuši opisan kao: *Il Molo* (sl. 11). Iza njega, uz zidine je prigradjen visoka kula pokrivena dvosteušnim krovom s pokrovom od kupe kanalice. Označena je slovom **H** te je na kartuši opisana kao: *Alloggio del Gou(ernatore)*. Bila je u funkciji spomenutoga „kaštela“. Na katu pod krovom donjega zida ima pravokutni prozor što gleda prema mulu. Pod zabatom je pak, na bočnome zidu, drugi, s pogledom prema *Donjim vratima* (sl. 12). Ona su gledana s vanjske strane. Poput ulazne kule, viša su od gradskih zidina. U dnu imaju prolaz s oblim nadvojem. To je glavni ulaz u grad. Nad njim je ploča s reljefom mletačkoga lava, grb Mletačke Republike. Grb nad vratima zabilježen je i na fotografiji iz arhive Luke Jelića²⁵ te na fotografiji u mapi Čirila Metoda Ivekovića.²⁶ S jedne i duge strane pred vratima je okomito postavljen ogradni zid. Onaj s istočne ima prolaz u obliku

18 A. R. Filipi 1969, 569.

19 L. Jelić 1900, 156–171.

20 Državni arhiv u Splitu – Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Državni arhiv u Zadru, Uprava za katastarsku izmjeru (1823.– 1839.), katastarski plan broj 580.

21 C. F. Bianchi 1880; 2011.

22 I. Petricioli 1969.

23 A. R. Filipi 1969.

24 L. Jelić 1900, 156–171; I. Petricioli 1969a, sl. 1.

25 I. Petricioli 1969a, 303–305, sl. 3 te odgovarajuća tabla.

26 Ć. M. Iveković 1925; 1928.

his valuable account of Nin from the very beginning of the 18th century.

The foreground of the drawing shows the shoreline and the course of forts from Kandija mala tower towards the Lower Gate, and slightly to the east, to protrusion of the walls, which look like a bastion above the lagoon. The cadastral plan of 1823 records a rectangular parcel drawn by Luka Jelić as a tower, and also by Ivo Petricioli.²⁴ The tower Kandija mala is indicated by the letter **D** and described on the cartouche as: *Torre S. Marcella* (Fig. 10). It is located near the former Benedictine abbey and the church of St. Marcela, formerly St. Mary. The shoreline under the walls is a narrow sand barrier between the forts and the sea. It goes from the dock on the left side of the *Lower Gate* to the “bastion” on the right. The dock is in the form of a relatively long pier. Two ships are moored at the top of it. It is indicated by the letter **K** and described on the cartouche as: *Il Molo* (Fig. 11). Behind it, a tall tower was enclosed by the walls, covered by a two-story roof made of double Roman tiles. It is marked with the letter **H** and described on the cartouche as: *Alloggio del Gou(ernatore)*. It was in function of the aforementioned “bastion”. Upstairs, under the roof of the lower wall, there is a rectangular window overlooking the dock. Under the gable, on the side wall, there is another window overlooking the *Lower Gate* (Fig. 12). It is viewed from the outside. Like the entering tower, the Lower Gate is higher than the city walls. It has a passage with a round lintel at the bottom. It is the main entrance to the city. A plaque with the relief of a Venetian lion as the coat of arms of the Venetian Republic stands above it. The coat of arms over the door was also recorded on a photograph from the archives of Luka Jelić²⁵ and on a photograph in the map of Cyril Method Iveković.²⁶ A fence wall is vertically placed on both sides in front of the door. The one on the east has a narrow doorway shaped passage. Both walls make closed protective space in front of the entrance, a kind of propugnacle. The Lower Gate, along with the Lower Bridge, was rebuilt in 1778.²⁷

So, Lower Bridge stands before the entrance to the city, indicated on the plan by the letter **I**, and described on the cartouche as: *Ponte della parte di Zara*. It connects the coast of the island with the lagoon coast and the road to Zadar. The construction is made of stone pylons and four platforms among them. They appear to be made of boulders. The bridge has no side rails.

In the background, however, is the long stretch of forts from the aforementioned *Kandija mala* tower, i.e. *Torre S. Marcella* on the left, to the *Upper Gate* and a sharp “bastion” on the right. On the other side of the tower,

24 L. Jelić 1900, 156–171; I. Petricioli 1969a, fig. 1.

25 I. Petricioli 1969a, 303–305, fig. 3 and referring table.

26 Ć. M. Iveković 1925; 1928.

27 I. Petricioli 1969a, 304.



Slika 10. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Torre S. Marcella*

Figure 10. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Torre S. Marcella*

foto / photo by: P. Vežić



Slika 12. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Donja vrata*

Figure 12. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Lower Gate

foto / photo by: P. Vežić



Slika 11. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Il Molo*

Figure 11. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Il Molo*

foto / photo by: P. Vežić

the wall stretches to the protrusion and continues to the second tower marked on the cartouche with the letter **F** and described as: *Torre deta di Candia* (Fig. 13). Luka Jelić named it *Kandija velika*. Both show the same shape and construction. At the ground floor level, they have sloping walls, so-called scarps, and two floors above and an embedding at the top. A number of Venetian towers have similar shape, e.g. one in Zaton, not far from Nin, the second on Olib. The *Kandija mala* tower was viewed in the drawing from the outside of the city and the *Kandija velika* from the inside. The latter has doors on the ground floor and rectangular windows on the upper floors.

The *Upper Gate* was also viewed from the inside. They are indicated by the letter **G** and described on the cartouche as: *Porta di terra ferma* (Fig. 14). And so, that's the *Land Gate* of Nin. A staircase is drawn on its right leading to the top of the entrance tower. In front of it, there is the *Upper Bridge* that was built just like the *Lower Bridge*.

The walls throughout the ring around the city also have a so-called battlement, typical shape of the tip of medieval fortification brought on to defence wall function and a crown guard walkway. It stretches along the forts. The walkway is not indicated on the drawing.

uskih vrata. Oba zida zatvaraju zaštitni prostor ispred ulaza, svojevrsni propugnakul. *Donja vrata* skupa s *Donjim mostom* prezidana su 1778. godine.²⁷

Dakle, pred ulazom u grad je *Donji most*, na planu označen slovom **I**, a na kartuši opisan kao: *Ponte della parte di Zara*. Povezuje obalu otoka s obalom lagune i putom prema Zadru. Konstrukciju grade kameni piloni i među njima četiri platforme. Čini se da su od balvana. Most nema bočne parapete.

U stražnjemu je planu pak dugi potez utvrda od spomenute kule *Kandija mala*, tj. *Torre S. Marcella* s lijeve strane, do *Gornjih vrata* i oštrog „bastiona“ s desne strane. Od kule na drugu stranu zidine sežu do loma na njima i nastavljaju prema drugoj kuli, onoj označenoj slovom **F** te na kartuši opisanoj kao: *Torre deta di Candia* (sl. 13). Luka Jelić nazvao ju je *Kandija velika*. Jedna i druga pokazuju isti oblik i način građenja. Pri dnu u visini prizemlja imaju zakošene zidove, tzv. *kose škarpe*, a nad njim dva kata i na vrhu krunište. Sličan oblik ima niz mletačkih kula, jedna npr. nedaleko od Nina u Zatonu, druga na Olibu. *Kandija mala* na crtežu je gledana s vanjske strane grada, a *Kandija velika* s unutrašnje. Potonja u prizemlju ima vrata, a na katovima pravokutne prozore.

Gornja vrata također su gledana iznutra. Označena su slovom **G** i opisana na kartuši kao: *Porta di terra ferma* (sl. 14). Dakle, to su ninska *Kopnena vrata*. Uz njih je s desne strane nacrtano i stubište za uspon na vrh ulazne kule. Pred njom je *Gornji most* građen jednako kao i *Donji*.



Slika 14. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Porta di terra ferma*

Figure 14. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Porta di terra ferma*

foto / photo by: P. Vežić



27 I. Petricioli 1969a, 304.

28 I. Petricioli 1969a, 308.



Slika 15. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Palazzo pub(lico)

Figure 15. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Palazzo pub(lico)

foto / photo by: P. Vežić

Zidine u cijelome prstenu oko grada imaju i tzv. krunište, karakteristični oblik vrha srednjovjekovnih fortifikacija nastao upravo s njihovom funkcijom obrambenoga zida i stražarske šetnice branjene kruništem. Proteže se uzduž utvrda. Na crtežu nije naznačena šetnica.

Posred grada su pak na veduti nacrtane tri glavne komunalne građevine: Kneževa palača, Biskupska palača i Katedrala. Kneževa palača označena je slovom **A**, a na kartuši opisana kao: *Palazzo Pub(lico)* (sl. 15). Na slici je prikazana u aksonometrijskome crtežu. Pročelje ukazuje na troetažnu građevinu: prizemlje, kat i potkrovље. U prizemlju je posred pročelja glavni ulaz u zgradu. Na katu su dva razmaknuta postavljena pravokutna prozora. Posred potkrovљa na zabatu je još jedan pravokutni prozor. Zanimljivo je da su kosine zabata na pročelju, čini se i na začelju, kaskadno raščlanjene. Između njih proteže se dvostrešni krov s pokrovom od kupe kanalice. Donji zid palače i gornji zid katedrale zatvaraju trg među njima. Dva su portala pri dnu zida palače. Jedan je manji, smješten do njezina začelja. Drugi je veći i vjerojatno važniji. Postavljen je čini se u osi s bočnim vratima na gornjem zidu crkve. Luka Jelić nazvao ih je *Kneževim vratima*. Na katu palače se pak vide četiri pravokutna prozora te među njima široka ploča s grbom Mletačke Republike.²⁸ Smještena je pod krovom između drugoga i trećeg prozora te u osi sa spomenutim glavnim vratima na prizemlju. Luka Jelić početkom je 20. stoljeća objavio tlocrt prizemlja *Palačine Kneževa dvora*, kako je nazvao do tada očuvane ruine. Na crtežu se vidi i zdenac koji se nalazio unutar zgrade.²⁹

Na veduti iz 1708. godine prikazan je i zid u produžetku Kneževe palače s desne strane. Ima tri prolaza, sva tri nadviđena svaki svojim oblim lukom. I. Petricioli je na tome mjestu označio *ložu*. Ispred nje je pak, na trgu koji Luka Jelić naziva *Crkvena plokata*,³⁰ nacrtan i tzv. *Gospin kamen*, do danas sačuvani postament za odlaganje kipa Gospe od Žečeva pri procesijama oko katedrale za blagdan toga u Ninu posebno njegovanoga kulta.

located under the roof between the second and third window and in the axis with the mentioned main door on the ground floor. At the beginning of the 20th century, Luka Jelić published a floor plan of the *Palačine Kneževa dvora* (Eng.: *Palace of Prince's court*), as he called the ruins preserved at that time. The drawing also shows a well inside the building.²⁹

The 1708 Veduta also features a wall in the extension to the right of the Prince's Palace. It has three passes, each overhanging with its round arch. I. Petricioli marked the lodge there. In front of it, in the square that Luka Jelić calls the Crkvena plokata,³⁰ the so-called *Our Lady's Stone* was drawn, a pedestal preserved to this day for the disposal of the statue of Our Lady of Žečevi at the processions around the cathedral for the Feast of Nin, a particularly cherished cult.

The drawing also shows a cathedral. It extends in line with the palace, on the lower side to it. It is marked with the letter **C** and described on the cartouche as: *Chiesa Cat(edrale)*. It is covered by a double-decked roof with a double Roman tiles. It faces the square between the Episcopal Palace and the cathedral. The public well is not visible on it, but it is recorded on the cadastral plan of 1823.³¹ At the base of the facade, in the axis of the church, there is a platform with two shallow steps in front of a rectangular portal. Above it stands *mezzaluna*, a semi-circular window in the gable of the church. A bell tower stands on the right side, separated from the cathedral. It is a slender four-story tower. The ground floor and the first floor have no openings, and each of the other two floors has slightly spaced single windows. These are actually double openings, biforas. The roof at the top of the bell tower is in a shape of quadrangular pyramid.

Episcopal Palace stands in the front of the cathedral. It is formed by two wings. Both are also shown in the

28 I. Petricioli 1969a, 308.

29 L. Jelić 1902, 103–116.

30 L. Jelić 1911.

29 L. Jelić 1902, 103–116.

30 L. Jelić 1911.

31 Croatian State Archives in Split – Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Croatian State Archives in Zadar, Department for cadastral survey (1823–1839), Cadastral Plan No. 580.



Slika 16. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – *Vescovato*

Figure 16. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*. Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Vescovato

foto /photo by: P. Vežić

Na crtežu je prikazana i katedrala. Proteže se sukladno s palačom, na donjoj strani do nje. Označena je slovom **C**, a na kartuši je opisana kao: *Chiesa Cat(edrale)*. Pokrivena je dvostrešnim krovom s pokrovom od kupe kanalice. Prečeljem gleda prema trgu između Biskupske palače i katedrale. Na njemu se ne vidi javni zdenac, ali je taj zabilježen na katastarskome planu iz 1823. godine.³¹ Podno pročelja, u osi crkve, obli je podest s dvije plitke stube ispred pravokutnoga portala. Nad njim se pak nalazi *mezzaluna*, polukružni prozor u zabatu crkve. S desne strane po boku, odvojen od katedrale, nalazi se zvonik, vitki toranj s prizemljem i četiri kata. Prizemlje i prvi kat nemaju otvore, a na svakome od ostalih su po dva malo razmagnuta jednostruka prozora. Riječ je zapravo o dvojnim otvorima, biforama. Na vrhu zvonika krov je u obliku četverostrane piramide.

Sučelice katedrali je Biskupska palača koju tvore dva krila. Prikazana su također u aksonometrijskome crtežu te su označena slovom **B**, a na kartuši je zapisana kao: *Vescovato* (sl. 16). Riječ je o malenome sklopu zatvorenom u ograđenom prostoru. U njemu krila palače stoje međusobno pod pravim kutom, u obliku slova *L*. Glavni krak je sukladan s trgom pred katedralom, a bočni je prislonjen okomito na njega i teče uz gornju ulicu. Oba imaju prizemlje i kat te dvostrešni krov s pokrovom od kupe kanalice. Na bočnome su krilu u prizemlju vrata prema vrtu i tri pravokutna prozora na katu te jedan u zabatu. Glavno krilo palače na katu začelja također ima tri prozora. Ogradu

axonometric drawing and are marked with the letter **B** and written on the cartouche as: *Vescovato* (Fig. 16). It is a small assembly closed in a fenced enclosure. In it, the wings of the palace stand at right angles to each other shaping the letter *L*. The main wing is in line with the square in front of the cathedral, and the side wing is leaning vertically on it and flowing along the upper street. Both have a ground floor and a first floor and a double-decked roof with a double Roman tiles. On the side wing, there is a ground floor door to the garden and three rectangular upstairs windows and one in the gable. The main wing of the palace upstairs also has three windows. The fence, however, is formed by a wall that encloses the palace on four sides together with the free surfaces adjacent to it. According to the cadastral plan of 1823, it appears that there was a courtyard in front of the wing towards the cathedral and the garden between one and the other branches. The plan also features a small outbuilding in the corner between the fence walls on the west side.³² The bottom wall is seen in full length. On the east side there is a fence door. Another is seen on the wall above. The wall to the cathedral is shown in oblique projection. It shows the door set towards the Prince's Palace



Slika 17. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123. – Biskupska palača*

Figure 17. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – Episcopal Palace*

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

³¹ Državni arhiv u Splitu – Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Državni arhiv u Zadru, Uprava za katastarsku izmjeru (1823. – 1839.), katastarski plan broj 580.

³² Croatian State Archives in Split – Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Croatian State Archives in Zadar, Department for cadastral survey (1823-1839), Cadastral Plan No. 580.

pak tvori zid koji s četiri strane zatvara palaču i slobodne površine uz nju. Prema katastarskome planu iz 1823. godine čini se da je ispred krila prema katedrali bilo dvorište, a vrt pak između jednoga i drugoga kraka. Na planu je nacrtana i malena gospodarska zgrada u kutu između ogradnih zidova sa zapadne strane.³² Donji zid vidi se u punoj dužini. Na istočnoj strani u njemu su ogradna vrata. Još jedna se vide na gornjemu zidu. Zid prema katedrali prikazan je u kosoj projekciji. Na njemu su vrata postavljena prema Kneževoj palači (sl. 17). U naravi su pak zacijelo bila postavljena sučelice prema portalu na pročelju katedrale.³³

U cijelini, na veduti je vrlo dobro prikazano središte Nina, u njemu tri glavne komunalne građevine, ujedno tri glavne institucije srednjovjekovnoga grada, okupljene na trgu među njima. No, osim opisanih zgrada smještenih po opsegu zidina i građevina u samome središtu Nina, na površini grada u krugu njegovih zidina prikazano još četrdeset i šest zgrada. Većina što manjih ili većih ruine su bez krova, ukupno njih oko trideset, a ostale su, tek njih petnaestak, nacrtane sa sačuvanim krovovima. Među njima je neke sakralne građevine moguće sa sigurnošću prepoznati, a neke tek samo naslutiti. Tako se jasno uočavaju: crkva sv. Mihovila, crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja i crkva sv. Ambroza. Prema položaju moguće je s više sigurnosti pretpostaviti da još dvije koje imaju preslicu na pročelju prikazuju upravo crkvu Antuna Opata i crkvu sv. Marka. No, bez takve pomoći za crkvu sv. Margarite, ili crkvu sv. Ivana Evandželista, nije moguće pretpostaviti da ih prikazuje neka od zgrada bez krova, nacrtana na području gdje je nekad bila jedna ili druga od tih dviju građevina.

Crkva sv. Mihovila na katastarskome planu iz 1823. godine nacrtana je na čestici broj 40. Na veduti pak iz 1708. godine, nalazi se s lijeve strane poviše Biskupske palače (sl. 18, 19). Prikazana je u pogledu s donje strane tako da se vidi pročelje i donji obraz te malena apsida na začelju. Pokrivena je dvostrešnim krovom s pokrovom od kupe kanalice. Na pročelju u osi zida pri dnu je pravokutni portal, poviše njega rozeta (kružni prozor), a iznad svega zvonik u obliku preslice s otvorima za dva zvona te nad njima trokutasti zabat. Na fotografiji crkve iz arhive Luke Jelića umjesto rozete je monofora gotičkih stilskih odlika te preslica s otvorom za jedno zvono. Uža je od postolja što ukazuje na mogućnost da je prvotna razgrađena i potom nad njezinim postoljem izgrađena nova. Posred donjega zida bočna su vrata, a s lijeve i desne strane do njih po jedan pravokutni prozor. Na spomenutoj fotografiji tih vrata nema, a



Slika 18. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Sv. Mihovil

Figure 18. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospecto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – St. Michael

(Fig. 17). In nature, however, there were certainly facing the portal on the front of the cathedral.³³

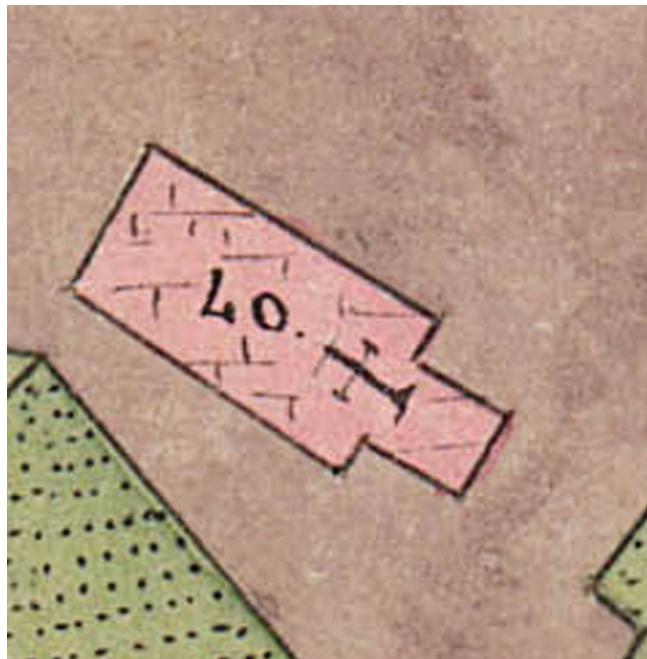
On the whole, the centre of Nin is very well displayed on the Veduta, with three main communal buildings as the three main institutions of a medieval town, gathered in a square between them. However, apart from the described buildings, located along the circumference of the walls and buildings in the centre of Nin, forty-six buildings are shown on the surface of the city in the circle of its walls. Most of the smaller or larger ruins are roofless, about thirty in total, and only about fifteen of them are drawn with preserved roofs. Among them, some sacral buildings can be identified with certainty and some can only be perceived. One can clearly see: the Church of St. Michael's, Church of John the Baptist and the church of St. Ambrose. According to the position, it is possible to assume with more certainty that two more that have a distaff on the front depict exactly the church of Anthony the Abbot and the church of St. Mark. However, without such help one cannot assume whether the Church of St. Margarita, or the church of St. John the Evangelist are any of the roofless buildings drawn in the area where one or the other of the two buildings used to be.

The church of St. Michael on the cadastral plan of 1823 was drawn on parcel number 40. On the other hand, dating from 1708, it is located on the left side above the Episcopal Palace (Figs. 18, 19). It is shown in the bottom view so that the facade and lower front with the small

32 Državni arhiv u Splitu – Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123; Državni arhiv u Zadru, Uprava za katastarsku izmjenu (1823. – 1839.), katastarski plan broj 580.*

33 P. Vežić 1985. O tome sam imao prilike govoriti na znanstvenome skupu u Ninu: *Ecclesia Nonensis – Prošlost Niniske biskupije* (članak pod naslovom *Episkopalni kompleks u Ninu* bit će objavljen u zborniku radova s toga simpozija).

33 P. Vežić 1985. I had the opportunity to speak about it at a scientific Symposium in Nin: *Ecclesia Nonensis – Prošlost Niniske biskupije* (article entitled *Episkopalni kompleks u Ninu* will be published in the Proceedings of this Symposium).



Slika 19. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – Sv. Mihovil*

Figure 19. Map archive: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – St. Michael*

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

prozori su tek uske gotičke monofore. Na začelju je pravokutna apsida s dvostrešnim krovom.³⁴ Posebno zanimljivu pojedinost uz crkvu sv. Mihovila čine visoki stupovi, zasigurno ostatak s trijema rimskoga hrama. Sačuvani su bili do 18. stoljeća, slično kao i na primjeru hrama u Zadru.³⁵ Stupove u Ninu naredio je porušiti providur Karlo Contarini III. 1758. godine.³⁶ Inače, crkva sv. Mihovila izgrađena je na mjestu hrama koji je čini se već u ranome srednjem vijeku postao prostor prvotnoga benediktinskog Samostana sv. Ambroza. Tome u prilog govore ulomci ograde svetišta s natpisom u kome je zabilježeno ime i titula *opata Teodoberta i vojvode Branimira* iz 9. stoljeća. Ulomci su otkriveni s rušenjem srednjovjekovne crkve.³⁷

Crkva sv. Ambroza na spomenutome katastarskom planu nacrtana je na čestici broj 19. Na veduti je prikazana na desnoj strani crteža, smještena uz gradske zidine i Gornja vrata, upravo tamo gdje se i u naravi nalazi (sl. 20, 21). Predočena je u pogledu na pročelje i gornji obraz. Nema krova, ali su pročelni i začelni zid, s vrlo strmim kosinama zabata, posve sačuvani. Na pročelju u osi crkve pri dnu je

apse on the rear can be seen. It is covered by a double-decked roof with double Roman tiles. A rectangular portal with a rosette above (circular window) is placed in the axis of the facade wall at its bottom, and bell-shaped bell tower above it with openings for two bells and a triangular gable above them. The photograph of the church from the archives of Luka Jelić, shows a monophora of Gothic style features instead of a rosette and a distaff opening with a single bell. It is narrower than the plinth, which indicates the possibility that the original one was decommissioned and then a new one was built over its plinth. There is a side door in the middle of the lower wall, and a rectangular window to their left and right. There is no door in the photo mentioned above, and the windows are just narrow gothic monophores. The rear front has a rectangular apse with a double-sided roof.³⁴ Particularly interesting detail with the church of St. Michael's is the high columns, certainly a remnant from the porch of a Roman temple. They were preserved until the 18th century, similar to the example of the temple in Zadar.³⁵ The pillars in Nin were ordered to be demolished by Provost Karlo Contarini III in 1758.³⁶ Otherwise, the church of St. Michael was built on the site of a temple that seems to have become the site of the original Benedictine Monastery of St. Ambrose. This is supported by fragments of the enclosure of the sanctuary with an inscription that records the name and title of *abbot Teodobert and Duke Branimir* of the 9th century. Fragments were discovered with the demolition of a medieval church.³⁷

Church of St. Ambrose on the cadastral plan mentioned above was drawn on parcel number 19. On the Veduta it is shown on the right side of the drawing, located along the city walls and the Upper Gate, exactly where it is in nature (Figs. 20, 21). It is presented in view of the facade and upper view. There is no roof, but the front and back wall with very steep slopes of the gable are completely preserved. A rectangular portal with a gable window above is at the bottom of the facade in the axis of the church. The door and window are in Romanesque in style, just like the windows on the upper wall.³⁸ Both churches are sort of Romanesque-Gothic "twins".

Temple of St. John the Baptist belonged to the Dominican Monastery in Nin, founded in 1228. In the cadastral plan, the church is drawn on parcel number 21. On the Veduta, however, it is shown located next to the city walls near the tower *Kandija velika*, where its remains are still today (Figs. 22, 23). It is represented by a drawing of the facade. It has a rectangular door at the bottom and a

34 I. Petricioli 1969a, 335–337, sl. 18 te odgovarajuća tabla.

35 I. Petricioli 1999, 27–29. Položaj Sv. Mihovila prema ostacima rimskog hrama dokumentirao je Ćiril Metod Ivezović, vidi M. Suić, Š. Batović, J. Belošević 1968, T. 25: 1.

36 M. Kolega 2019, 14.

37 I. Petricioli 1969a, 335–337; N. Jakšić 1993, 141–143.

38 I. Petricioli 1969a, 335–337, fig. 18 and referring table.

35 I. Petricioli 1999, 27–29. Position of St. Michael according to the remains of roman temple was documented by Ćiril Metod Ivezović (see M. Suić, Š. Batović, J. Belošević 1968, T. 25: 1).

36 M. Kolega 2019, 14.

37 I. Petricioli 1969a, 335–337; N. Jakšić 1993, 141–143.

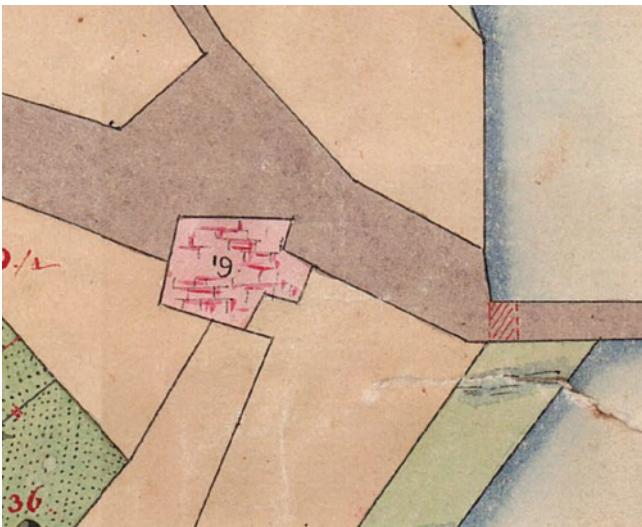
38 I. Petricioli 1969a, 329–330, fig. 14 and referring table.



Slika 20. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Sv. Ambroz

Figure 20. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta di Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – St. Ambrose

foto / photo by: P. Vežić



Slika 21. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona* N:123 – Sv. Ambroz

Figure 21. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona* N:123 – St. Ambrose

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split



Slika 22. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Sv. Ivan Krstitelj

Figure 22. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta di Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – St. John the Baptist

foto / photo by: P. Vežić



Slika 23. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona* N:123 – Sv. Ivan Krstitelj

Figure 23. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona* N:123 – St. John the Baptist

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split



Slika 24., Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane*, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) — Sv. Antun Opat
Figure 24. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest*, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – St. Anthony the Abbot
foto / photo by: P. Vežić



Slika 25. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123.* – Sv. Antun Opat

Figure 25. Map archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123* – St. Anthony the Abbot

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

pravokutni portal te poviše njega u zabatu prozor. Vrata i prozor imaju romaničke stilske odlike, jednako kao i prozori na gornjemu zidu.³⁸ Obje crkve svojevrsne su romaničko-gotičke „blizanke“.

Hram sv. Ivana Krstitelja pripadao je Samostanu dominikanaca u Ninu, osnovanom 1228. godine. Na katastarskome planu crkva je nacrtana na čestici broj 21. Na veduti je pak prikazana smještena pored gradskih zidina u blizini kule Kandija velika, tamo gdje se i danas nalaze njezini ostatci (sl. 22, 23). Predočena je crtežom pročelja. Ono pri dnu ima pravokutna vrata te nad njima rozetu, kružni prozor u zabatu, a poviše njega zvonik u obliku preslice za dva zvona. Zanimljivu pojedinost čini lijeva kosina zabata. Stepenasto je oblikovana tako da je omogućavala lakši pristup zvoniku i zvonom na njemu. S desne pak strane, u kosoj projekciji prikazan je i bočni zid crkve. Krov nije sačuvan. Uz ugao pročelja prislonjen je ogradni zid dvorišta koji se proteže desno do malene zgrade na suprotnoj strani dvorišta iza ogradnoga zida. Ima dvostešni krov. Možda je bila u funkciji samostanskoga hospicia.

Za razliku od triju prepoznatljivih crkava čini se da su još dvije bile sakralne građevine. O njima govori s jedne strane pozicija na kojoj su nacrtane na veduti, a s druge ih obilježava zvonik u obliku preslice na pročelnome zabatu. Jedna je crkva sv. Antuna Opata. Na nju ukazuje položaj na putu prema crkvi sv. Ambroza. Na katastarskome planu nacrtana

rosette above it, a circular window in the gable, and above it a distaff shaped bell tower for two bells. An interesting detail is the left slope of the gable. It is stepped in shape so as to give it easy access to the bell tower and the bells on it. On the right, the oblique projection shows the side wall of the church. The roof is not preserved. The fence wall of the courtyard leans on the corner of the facade, and extends to the right to a small building on the opposite side of the courtyard behind the fence wall. It has a double deck. It may have been in the function of a convent hospice.

Unlike the three distinctive churches, two more objects appear to have been sacral buildings. On one hand they are indicated by their position drawn on the Veduta, and on the other by the distaff shaped bell tower on the frontal gable. One is the church of St. Anthony the Abbot. It is indicated by the position on the road to the church of St. Ambrose. In the cadastral plan, it was drawn on parcel number 43 as a ruin. It is also marked with a cross on the plan in Zadar. Therefore, Luka Jelić rightly interprets it as a church. It is not drawn on the parcel with the apse in the background. However, the map with the whole Nin lagoon shows the drawing with a rectangular apse, and so do the cadastral maps of Nin stored in Zadar (Figs. 24, 25). The drawing, however, depicts the church as a single nave building with a double-decked roof with double Roman tiles and a single bell distaff. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that Juster, in his Veduta, approximately on that place, drew exactly this small church.

The second is the church of St. Mark. It is marked in the cadastral plan with parcel number 8. In the Veduta it was drawn at a place where there was no other sacral structure, so it should be assumed that it was this temple (Figs. 26, 27). The cadastral plan also supports this. On the Veduta, the church is presented in the view from the bottom so that the front and the lower wall can be seen. A rectangular portal is in the axis of the façade, with two small windows above spaced at the bottom of the gable, and at the top is a distaff-shaped bell tower with two bells. The building has no roof.



Slika 26. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Sv. Marko

Figure 26. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – St. Mark

foto / photo by: P. Vežić

Slika 27. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – Sv. Marko*

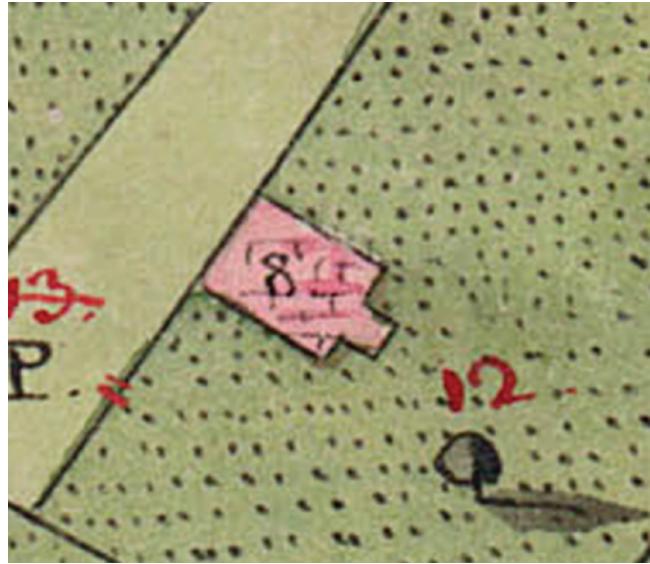
Figure 27. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1) alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – St. Mark*

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

je na čestici broj 43 te je iscrtana kao ruševina. Na planu u Zadru označena je i križem. Stoga je Luka Jelić opravdano tumači kao crkvu. Na čestici nije nacrtana s apsidom na začelju. Međutim, na karti Nina s cijelom lagunom crtež ima i pravokutnu apsidu, kao i na katastarskim planovima Nina pohranjenima u Zadru (sl. 24, 25). Na veduti pak crtež prikazuje crkvu kao jednobrodnu građevinu s dvostrešnim krovom i pokrovom od kupe kanalice te s preslicom za jedno zvono. Stoga je opravdano pretpostaviti da je Juster na svojoj veduti, približno na tome mjestu, nacrtao upravo tu malenu crkvu.

Druga je crkva sv. Marka. Na katastarskome planu označena je česticom broj 8. Na veduti je pak nacrtana na mjestu gdje nije bilo neke druge sakralne građevine te valja pretpostaviti da je riječ upravo o tome hramu (sl. 26, 27). Tome u prilog govori i spomenuti katastarski plan. Na veduti je crkva predočena u pogledu s donje strane tako da se vidi pročelje i donji zid. U osi pročelja je pravokutni portal, a poviše njega dva su malena prozora razmaknuto postavljena pri dnu zabata, a na vrhu je zvonik u obliku preslice za dva zvona. Građevina nema krov.

Vrijedno je upozoriti i na dvije sljedeće zgrade iako ne s punom sigurnošću. Naime, jedna je jasno označena na katastarskome planu iz 1823. godine. Nalazi se zapadno od crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja, uz put što vodi prema polju, na čestici broj 26. Na začelju ima istaknutu pravokutnu apsidu. Iscrtana je kao ruševina, a na katastarskome planu u Zadru dodatno je označena i križem. Luka Jelić pretpostavio je da je bila posvećena sv. Margariti. To je također prihvatio Ivo Petricioli. Međutim, prema podatcima koje su naveli stariji autori crkva toga imena nalazila se izvan gradskih zidina.³⁹ Kolegica Zrinka Brkan Klarin, koja je vodila nedavna arheološka istraživanja na tomu mjestu, upozorila me na mogućnost



It is also worth noting the following two buildings, though not with full certainty. Namely, one is clearly marked on the cadastral plan of 1823. It is located west of St. John the Baptist, along the path leading to the field, on parcel number 26. There is a prominent rectangular apse at the rear. It was marked as a ruin, and it was additionally marked with a cross in the cadastral plan in Zadar. Luka Jelić assumed that it was dedicated to St. Margarita. This was also supported by Ivo Petricioli. However, according to information provided by older authors, the church of that name was located outside the city walls.³⁹ Colleague Zrinka Brkan, who conducted recent archaeological research at the site, warned me of the possibility that the church may have been actually dedicated to St. Catherine.⁴⁰ On the other hand, there are several roofless dilapidated buildings in the area described by Giuseppe Juster. The apse is not visible on any of them, and there are no bell towers on their front. So, details that would undoubtedly point to the possibility that any of these homes were actually a former church are clearly missing. However, this possibility should not be ruled out in advance (Figs. 28, 29).

39 A. R. Filipi 1969.

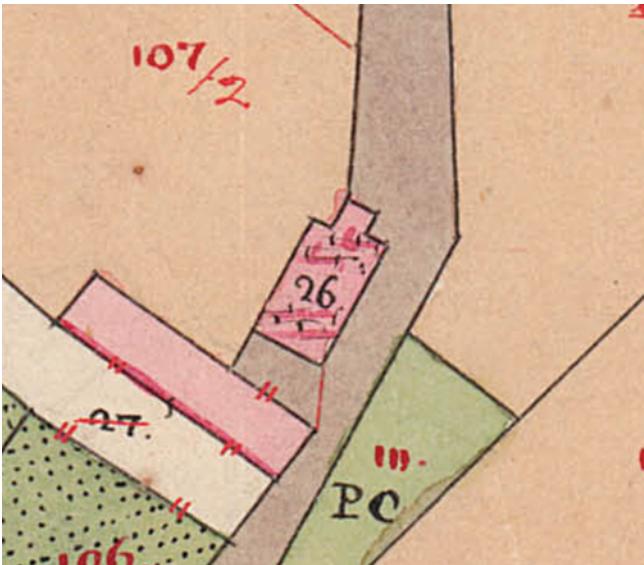
40 Colleague Zrinka Brkan Klarin is preparing a report on this topic, which will be published in the Proceedings of the conference dedicated to don Luka Jelić, held in Zadar in 2019.



Slika 28. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) -- Sv. Margarita (?)

Figure 28. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – St. Margarita (?)

foto / photo by: P. Vežić



Slika 29. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – Sv. Margarita (?)*

Figure 29. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – St. Margarita (?)*

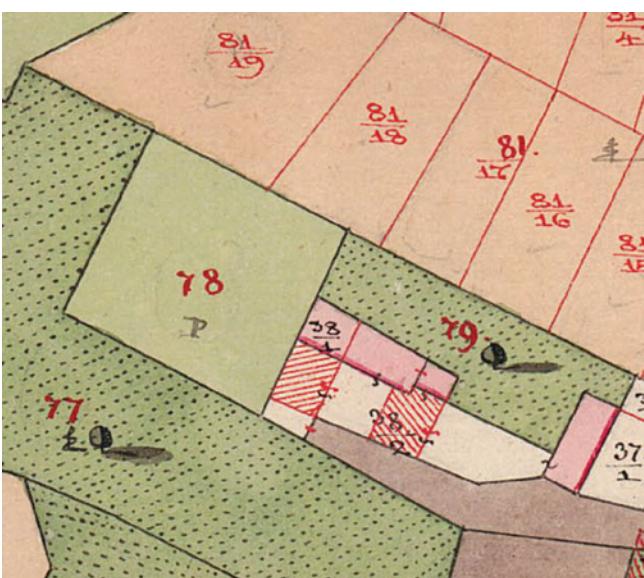
izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu



Slika 30. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, veduta Nina u pogledu iz zraka s jugozapadne strane, 1708. godina – Ratni arhiv u Beču (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – Sv. Ivan evanđelist (?)

Figure 30. Giuseppe Juster, *Prospetto della città di Nona dalla parte d'Africa*, Veduta of Nin in aerial view from the southwest, 1708 – War Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv Wien) – St. John the Evangelist (?)

foto / photo by: P. Vežić



Slika 31. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123. – Sv. Ivan evanđelist (?)*

Figure 31. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – St. John the Evangelist (?)*

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split



Slika 32. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123. – Sv. Duh*

Figure 32. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – church of the Holy Spirit*

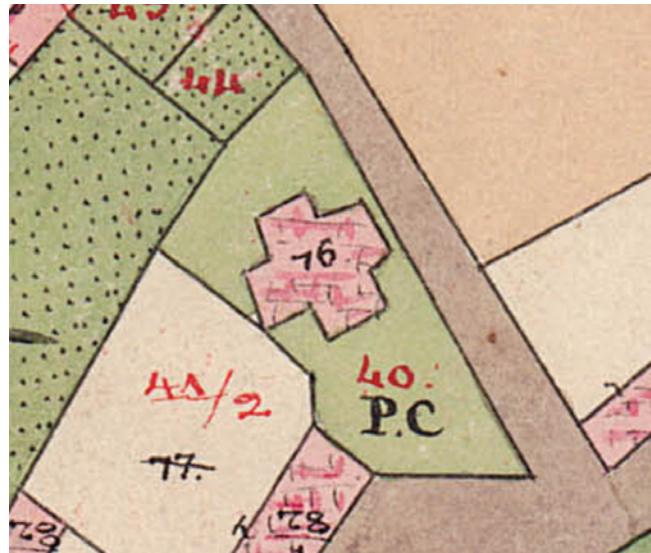
izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

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da je crkva bila posvećena zapravo sv. Katarini.⁴⁰ Na veduti Giuseppe Justera pak, u opisanoj je zoni nekoliko ruševnih građevina bez krova. Apsida se ne vidi ni na jednoj od njih, a nema ni zvonika na njihovu pročelju. Dakle, nedostaju pojedinosti koje bi neupitno uputile na mogućnost da je bilo koja od tih kućica zapravo bila bivša crkva. Ipak, takvu mogućnost ne treba unaprijed ni isključiti (sl. 28, 29).

Isto vrijedi i za crkvu sv. Ivana Evanđelista. Luka Jelić je pretpostavio da se nalazila među zgradama na obrisu dvořista omeđenog s ogradnim zidom, sve skupa nedaleko od kule Kandija mala.⁴¹ Međutim, na katastarskim planovima iz 1823. godine nema naznaka koje bi u okolišu kule neu-pitno govorile o toj crkvi.⁴² Nema ih ni na veduti iz 1708. godine⁴³ (sl. 30, 31).

Na potonjem crtežu nije prikazana ni crkva Sv. Duha. Međutim, njezini ruševni ostaci i danas se nalaze s donje strane katedrale, ali su u vizuri skriveni s građevinama pred njom. Nije prikazana ni memorija Sv. Križa.⁴⁴ Nalazi se podaljje od Kneževe palače, s njezine začelne strane, u vizuri također skrivena. No obje su označene na spomenutim katastarskim planovima, čestici broj 3 i čestici broj 76. (sl. 32, 33).



Slika 33. Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – Sv. Križ*

Figure 33. Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123 – St. Cross*

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Splitu / Croatian State Archives in Split

The same refers to the church of St. John the Evangelist. Luka Jelić assumed that it was among the buildings on the outline of a courtyard bounded by a fence, all together near the tower Kandija mala.⁴¹ However, there are no indications on the cadastral plans of 1823 that would undoubtedly indicate the presence of the church in the environment of the tower.⁴² They are also missing from the 1708 Veduta (Figs. 30, 31).⁴³ The latter drawing does not even show the church of the Holy Spirit. However, its ruins remain to this day located on the underside of the cathedral, but are hidden to the view with the buildings in front. There is no memorial of the Church of St. Cross either.⁴⁴ It is located away from the Prince's Palace, on its backside, also hidden from the view. However, both are indicated on the cadastral plans mentioned earlier, on parcels No. 3 and No. 76 (Figs. 32, 33).

However, the cadastral plans, as well as the Veduta, do not show the remains of the Basilica of St. Mary. It was located along the wings of the former abbey, near the tower Kandija mala, or *Torre S. Marcela*, as the tower was named after the nearing church and monastery. Nevertheless, well before the 18th century, the monastery and church were abandoned and then partly demolished. The basilica, unfortunately, to the ground and covered with soil.

40 Z. Brkan Klarin 2019, 9-10. Kolegica Zrinka Brkan Klarin priprema cijeloviti izvještaj o toj temi koji će biti objavljen u Zborniku skupa posvećenom don Luki Jeliću, koji se održao u Zadru 2019. godine.

41 L. Jelić 1900.

42 Državni arhiv u Splitu – Arhiv mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Državni arhiv u Zadru, Uprava za katastarsku izmjenu (1823. – 1839.), katastarski plan broj 580.

43 Ratni arhiv u Beču, G. I. a 6-5f. VII.

44 P. Vežić 2017.

41 L. Jelić 1900.

42 Croatian State Archives in Split – Map Archive: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Croatian State Archives in Zadar, Department for cadastral survey (1823-1839), Cadastral Plan No. 580.

43 Austrian War Archives in Vienna, G. I. a 6-5f. VII.

44 P. Vežić 2017.

Međutim, na katastarskome planu, kao ni na veduti, nisu prikazani ostatci bazilike Sv. Marije. Nalazila se uz krila bivše opatije, u blizini kule Kandija mala, odnosno *Torre S. Marcela* kako je kula zvana upravo po blizini crkve i samostana. No znatno prije 18. stoljeća samostan i crkva bili su napušteni, a potom dijelom i porušeni. Bazilika, nažalost, do tla i pokrivena zemljom. Stoga su na katastarskome planu iz 1823. godine, na čestici 36/1, zabilježena samo tri krila samostana, dva još cjelovita, tek je ono srednje na manjem dijelu bez krova, a južno je označeno samo kao ruševna zgrada bez krova.⁴⁵ Stoljeće potom, 1928. godine Ejnar Dyggve proveo je oveća arheološka istraživanja tada već posve obrušenoga samostana te izradio kvalitetne arhitektonske snimke cjeline, osobito precizan tlocrt arheološki istražene bazilike.⁴⁶

Therefore, in the cadastral plan of 1823, only three wings of the monastery were recorded on parcel 36/1, two still complete, only the middle one on a smaller part without a roof, and to the south it was designated only as a dilapidated building without a roof.⁴⁵ A century later, in 1928, Ejnar Dyggve conducted extensive archaeological research on completely demolished monastery at that time and produced quality architectural photographs of the whole, especially the precise layout of the archaeologically researched basilica.⁴⁶

45 Državni arhiv u Splitu – Arhivu mapa: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Državni arhiv u Zadru, Uprava za katastarsku izmjenu (1823. – 1839.), katastarski plan broj 580.

46 Dokumentacija o tome pohranjena je u Konzervatorskom odjelu u Splitu – Arhiv Ejnara Dyggvea.

45 Croatian State Archives in Split – Map Archives: *Allegato n°1 alla Mappa Originale di Nona N:123*; Croatian State Archives in Zadar, Department for cadastral survey (1823-1839), Cadastral Plan No. 580.

46 Documentation on this is stored at the Conservation Department in Split – Archives of Ejnar Dyggve

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