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## Arheološko istraživanje i prezentacija crkava sv. Luke i sv. Jurja u Kaštel Sućurcu

*Rad donosi rezultate arheoloških istraživanja provedenih jugozapadno od Kaštilca u Kaštel Sućurcu, gdje su 2013. i 2017. istraženi ostatci crkava sv. Luke iz 16. st. i sv. Jurja iz 17. st. Tim je istraživanjima precizno definiran položaj i tlocrt građevina, što je omogućilo njihovu prezentaciju u popločanju. Zajedno s crkvama istražen je i prezentiran zapadni zid utvrđenog naselja Nadbiskupskog kaštela iz 1509. s ulaznim vratima naselja.*

**Ključne riječi:** *Kaštel Sućurac, Nadbiskupski kaštel, obrambeni zid utvrđenog naselja, crkva sv. Luke, crkva sv. Jurja.*

## The Archaeological Excavation and Presentation of the Churches of St Luke and St George in Kaštel Sućurac

*The paper discusses the results of archaeological excavations conducted in 2013 and 2017 on the south west of Kaštilac in Kaštel Sućurac, where, the remains of the churches of St Luke (16th century) and St George (17th century) were investigated. The research precisely defined the position and the plan of the buildings, enabling them to be presented in the paving. Also excavated and presented together with the churches was the western wall of the fortified settlement of the Archbishop's Castle of 1509, together with the gate giving access into the settlement.*

**Keywords:** *Kaštel Sućurac, Archbishop's castle, defensive wall of the fortified settlement, Church of St Luke, Church of St George.*

## Uvod

Razvoj naselja Kaštel Sućurac možemo pratiti od kraja 14. stoljeća, kada su se u Dalmaciji vodile žestoke borbe između hrvatsko-ugarskog kralja Žigmunda i bosanskog kralja Tvrtka. Tvrđava Klis prelazila je tada iz ruku jednog u ruke drugog vladara, a obje su vojske pustošile okolna polja i ugrožavale stanovništvo tog prostora. Splitski nadbiskup Andrija dei Benzi da Gualdo, čiji su posjedi bili jako ugroženi, dobio je 1392. godine od hrvatsko-dalmatinskog bana Vuka Vukčića odobrenje da na korist Crkve, za osobnu udobnost i sigurnost te sigurnost svojih seljaka, životinja i dobara, sagradi i sazida “*dom ili kuriju, utvrđenje ili zaklon*” na posjedu splitske Crkve u Dilatu, u splitskome okrugu, do mora, na položaju Lučac (Lucaz), a kao zaštitu od pljačke Vlaha i lopova.<sup>1</sup> Nadbiskupska se kula spominje 1397. godine u reambulaciji posjeda splitskih nadbiskupa kao “*reductu seu turri de Luzaz*” (zaklon ili kula u Lučcu).<sup>2</sup> Sredinom 15. stoljeća južno od kule sagrađena je nadbiskupska palača.<sup>3</sup>

Godine 1489. nadbiskup Averoldo obrambenim zidom, s kruništem i drvenim obrambenim ophodom, utvrđuje prostor sućuračke hridi i plićaka ispod nje formirajući utvrdu dimenzija 55 m (istok-zapad) x 50 m (sjever-jug) zvanu Kaštilac, koja je obuhvatila Gualdovu kulu i nadbiskupsku palaču.<sup>4</sup> Unutar tog zaštićenog prostora naselili su se stanovnici srednjovjekovnoga sela Sućurac, koje se nalazilo na padinama Kozjaka oko crkve sv. Jurja od Putalja.<sup>5</sup> Za potrebe rastućeg broja stanovnika nadbiskup Zane 1509. godine zaštićuje obrambenim zidovima prostor istočno i južno od Kaštilca, gdje stanovnici grade svoje kuće uglavnom na nasipu u moru (sl. 1).

Međutim, ni tada nije potpuno napušteno staro naselje pa je zbog toga za vrijeme nadbiskupa Andrije Cornelija (1527. - 1562.) izdan proglas stanovnicima srednjovjekovnog sela Sućurac da se u roku od tri mjeseca nasele oko Nadbiskupova kaštela inače će izgubiti svoja prava.<sup>6</sup> Srednjovjekovno selo Sućurac tada je definitivno napušteno i ono se u drugoj polovici 16. stoljeća više ne spominje. Njegovo ime je preuzelo utvrđeno naselje uz Nad-

## Introduction

The development of the settlement of Kaštel Sućurac can be followed from the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. At this time, Dalmatia was experiencing fierce battles between the King of Hungary-Croatia, Sigismund, and the king of Bosnia, Tvrtko. Possession of the Fort of Klis passed back and forth between the two kings, and both armies laid waste to the surrounding fields and menaced the population of the area. In 1392, Archbishop of Split Andrea dei Benzi da Gualdo, whose estates were highly at risk, received the consent of the governor of Croatia-Dalmatia Vuk Vukčić to build and construct “a house or grange, a fortification or shelter” for his personal convenience and safety and for the security of his peasants, animals and goods on the lands of the church of Split in Dilat, in the Split district, by the sea, at the place called Lučac (Lucaz), also to provide protection from the depredations of the Vlachs and other thieves.<sup>1</sup> The archiepiscopal tower is mentioned in 1397 in a new survey of the extent of the possessions of the archbishops of Split as “*reductu seu turri de Luzaz*” (the shelter or tower in Lučac).<sup>2</sup> In the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century, the archiepiscopal palace was built to the south of the tower.<sup>3</sup>

In 1489, Archbishop Averoldo had the area of the Sućurac cliff and the shallows beneath them fortified with a defensive wall, crenellations and a wooden wall-walk, forming a fort measuring 55 metres from east to west and 50 from north to south called Kaštilac, which embraced both the Gualdo tower and the archbishop's palace.<sup>4</sup> The inhabitants of the medieval village of Sućurac, on the slopes of Kozjak, around the Church of St George of Putalj, moved into the protected space.<sup>5</sup> To meet the needs of the rising population, Archbishop Zane in 1509 had defensive walls built to protect the space to the east and south of Kaštilac, where the inhabitants were building houses on reclaimed land (fig. 1).

However, not even then was the old settlement abandoned, and for this reason during the time of Archbishop Andrea Cornaro (1527-1562) a proclamation was issued to the inhabitants of the medieval village of Sućurac that within three months they had to move into the area around the archiepisco-

<sup>1</sup> Kečkemet 1978, str. 88.

<sup>2</sup> Farlati 1765, str. 335-336.

<sup>3</sup> Omašić 1989, str. 30.

<sup>4</sup> Marasović 1999, str. 140.

<sup>5</sup> Burić *et al.* 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Omašić 1986, str. 178.

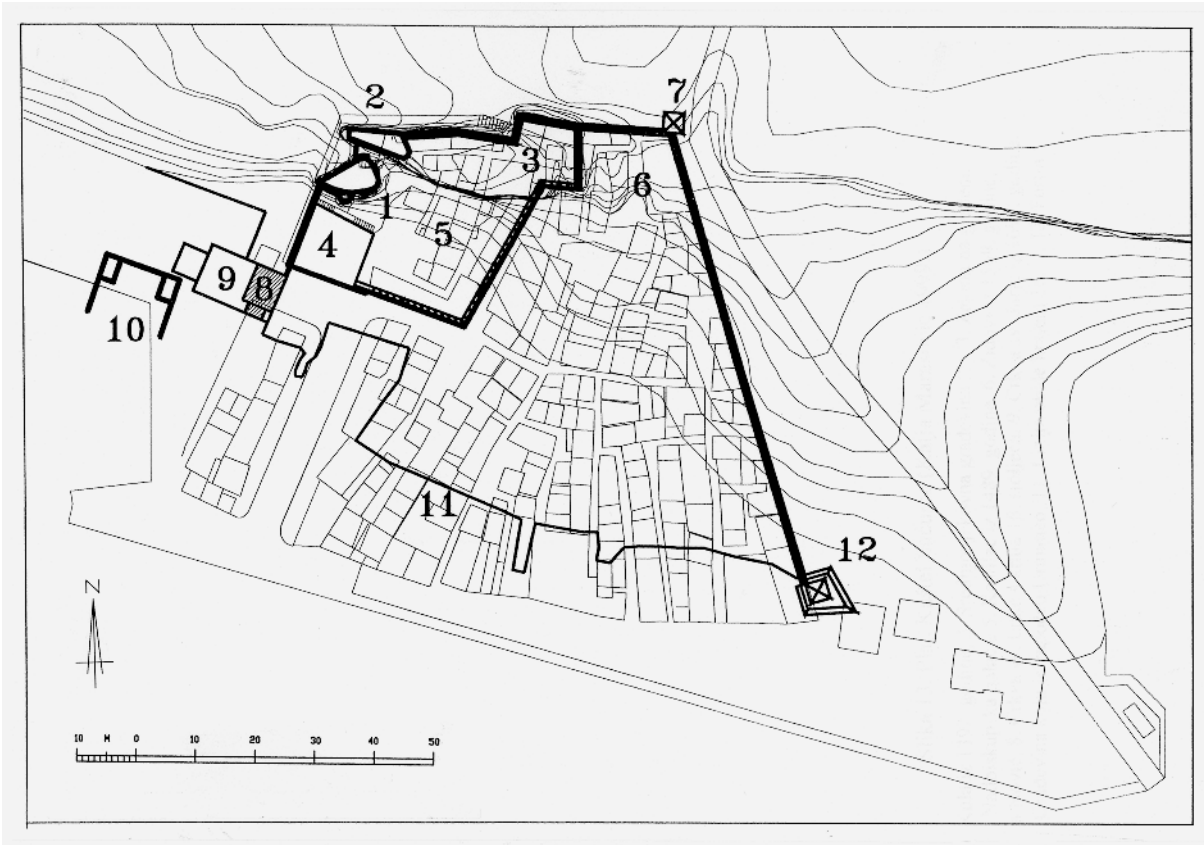
<sup>1</sup> Kečkemet 1978, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup> Farlati 1765, pp. 335-336.

<sup>3</sup> Omašić 1989, p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> Marasović 1999, p. 140.

<sup>5</sup> Burić *et al.* 2001.



Sl. 1. Plan Kaštel Sućurca (Marasović 1999.) 1. Kula iz 1392. godine, 2. Srednjovjekovna građevina (?), 3. Zaklon na grebenu, 4. Nadbiskupska palača, 5. Kaštilac iz 1489. g., 6. Novi dio naselja utvrđen 1509. g., 7. Kula Novi, 8. Crkva sv. Luke s kraja 16. st., 9. Crkva sv. Jurja iz 1691. g., 10. Građevina koju je započeo Urmaneo, 11. Linija obale krajem 16. st., 12. Fortin

Fig. 1 Map of Kaštel Sućurac (Marasović 1999) 1. The tower from 1392, 2. A medieval building (?), 3. Shelter on the cliff, 4. Archbishop's Palace, 5. Castle from 1489, 6. New part of the settlement fortified in 1509, 7. Novi Tower, 8. Church of St Luke from the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, 9. Church of St George of 1691, 10. Building started by Urmaneo, 11. Shoreline at the end from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, 12. Fortin

biskupov kaštel.<sup>7</sup> Godine 1583. prema izvještaju kneza Nikole Corera Kaštel Sućurac ima 266 duša, od toga 70 sposobnih za borbu, i 54 kuće.<sup>8</sup>

### Stara župna crkva sv. Luke

Prije izgradnje crkve misu je nedjeljom svećenik govorio u dvorani Nadbiskupske palače. Stoga su stanovnici Nabiskupskog kaštela odlučili da u moru, u neposrednoj blizini sela, naspu jedno mjesto i ondje podignu župnu crkvu.<sup>9</sup> Iz vizitacije biskupa Mihovila Priulija<sup>10</sup> iz 1603. godine doznaje se da su nakon posljednjega rata (Ciparski rat 1571. - 1573.) Sućurani vlastitim troškom sagradili crkvu i posvetili je sv. Luki. Vizitator spominje da su na

pal castle on pain of losing their rights.<sup>6</sup> Medieval Sućurac was at that time finally abandoned, and in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century was no longer mentioned. Its name was taken over by the fortified settlement located by the side of the Archbishop's Castle.<sup>7</sup> In 1583, according to a report of rector Nikola Corero, Kaštel Sućurac had a population of 266, of whom 70 were men capable of bearing arms, and 54 houses.<sup>8</sup>

### The old Parish Church of St Luke

Before the building of the church, the priest said Mass on Sundays in the hall of the archiepiscopal palace. And so the inhabitants of the castle decided to fill in a part of the sea, immediately next to

<sup>7</sup> Omašić 1989, str. 32.

<sup>8</sup> Novak 1961, str. 97.

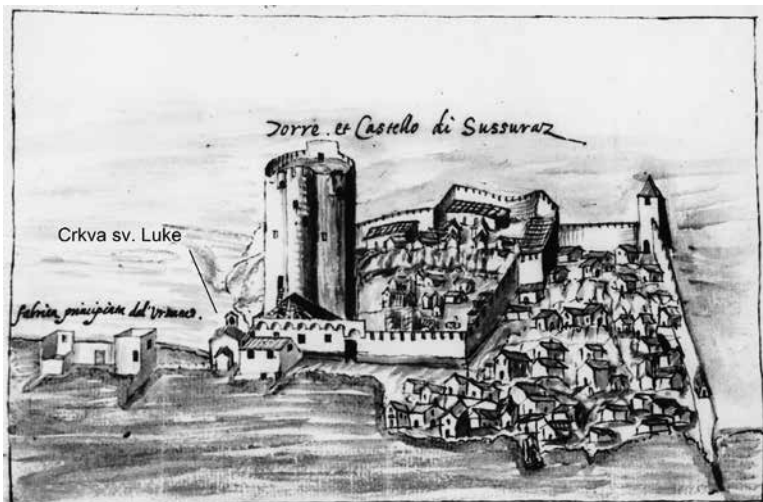
<sup>9</sup> Omašić 2001, str. 254.

<sup>10</sup> Bego 1992, str. 157.

<sup>6</sup> Omašić 1986, p. 178.

<sup>7</sup> Omašić 1989, p. 32.

<sup>8</sup> Novak 1961, p. 97.



452 | Sl. 2. Crkva sv. Luke na crtežu Kaštel Sućurca s kraja 16. stoljeća (Archivio di Stato – Venezia, Fond PTM, sign. F.924, d.2.)

*Fig. 2 Church of St Luke in a drawing of Kaštel Sućurac from the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Archivio di Stato – Venice, Fond PTM, ref. F.924 d.2.)*

glavnom oltaru štovani sv. Juraj, sv. Luka i sv. Nikola, ali kao glavni zaštitnik štovao se sv. Luka, budući da se sv. Juraj tada još uvijek štovao u crkvi na Putalju. Drugi oltar bio je posvećen svetima Petru i Pavlu, a treći Blaženoj Djevici.<sup>11</sup> Kako se vidi na crtežu s kraja 16. stoljeća (sl. 2), crkva je sagrađena na nasutome terenu jugozapadno od Kaštilca, s vanjske strane obrambenog zida naselja iz 1509. godine, južno od ulaza u naselje. Bila je orijentirana u smjeru sjever-jug s ulazom na sjeveru. Nad glavnim pročeljem imala je zvonik na preslicu.

Nakon preseljenja u novo utvrđeno naselje na obali Sućurani su se i dalje ukapali na groblju crkve Gospe od Doca. Međutim, za vrijeme neposredne turske opasnosti oni su se pokapali preko mora, u samostanu na Poljudu, gdje su sačuvane neke nadgrobne ploče Sućurana iz 1595. i 1617. godine.<sup>12</sup>

### Nova župna crkva sv. Jurja

Nova župna crkva posvećena sv. Jurju dovršena je 1691. godine, a posvećena je na dan sv. Luke 1693. godine (sl. 3 i 4). “Dok se gradila nova crkva, stara je ostala u njoj sve dok se ona nije sagradila”,<sup>13</sup> što je čest slučaj, jer su se crkve često gradile godinama pa i desetljećima. Na natpisu koji

the village, and build a parish church on the land reclaimed.<sup>9</sup> From the visitation of Bishop Mihovil Priuli<sup>10</sup> of 1603 we learn that after the preceding war (Cyprus War, 1571-1573,) the people of Sućurac used their own resources and funds to build a church and dedicate it to St Luke. The visitor mentions that St George, St Luke and St Nicholas were venerated on the high altar, while the patron saint of the church was St Luke, since St George was at that time still venerated in the little church at Putalj. A second altar was devoted to St Peter and St Paul, and a third to the Blessed Virgin.<sup>11</sup> As can be seen on a drawing from the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (fig. 2), the church was built on reclaimed land south west of Kaštilac, outside the defensive wall of the settlement of 1509, south of the entrance to the settlement. The longitudinal axis was from north to south, the entrance being in the north. Over the main façade it had a bellcote.

After the move to the new fortified settlement on the coast, the Sućurac people were still buried in the graveyard of the Church of Our Lady of Doca. However, while the Ottomans were a threat, they were buried across the bay at the monastery at Poljud, where there are still some gravestones of Sućurac people from 1595 and 1617.<sup>12</sup>

### The new Parish Church of St George

The new parish church, dedicated to St George, was completed in 1601, and was consecrated on the Feast of St Luke in 1693 (Figs. 3 and 4). “While the new church was being built, the old church stayed inside it until it was built”,<sup>13</sup> illustrating a common practice, since churches were often built for years, for decades even. Written in the inscription over the entrance door to the church, still in existence, is:

HOC TEMPLVM PIA TVRBA DEO  
DOMINAEQVE POTENTI  
PATRONOQVE DEDIT SANGVINE SOLA SVO  
A. D. MDCXCI

*This shrine is raised by the pious folk to God, the mighty Lady and their patron, with their blood, in the year of our lord 1691.*<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Omašić 2001, p. 254.

<sup>10</sup> Bego 1992, p. 157.

<sup>11</sup> Kečkemet 1978, p. 132.

<sup>12</sup> Kečkemet 1978, p. 141.

<sup>13</sup> Bego 1992, p. 166.

<sup>14</sup> Kečkemet 1978, p. 134.

<sup>11</sup> Kečkemet 1978, str. 132.

<sup>12</sup> Kečkemet 1978, str. 141.

<sup>13</sup> Bego 1992, str. 166.



Sl. 3. Crkva sv. Jurja prije bombardiranja  
Fig. 3 Church of St George before the bombing

se nalazio nad ulaznim vratima crkve, a sačuvao se do danas, stoji:

HOC TEMPLVM PIA TVRBA DEO  
DOMINAEQVE POTENTI  
PATRONOQVE DEDIT SANGVINE SOLA SVO  
A. D. MDCXCI.

*Ovaj hram podiže pobožni puk Bogu, moćnoj Gospi i svome zaštitniku, svojom krvlju, godine Gospodnje 1691.<sup>14</sup>*

U vizitaciji nadbiskupa Stjepana Cupillija iz 1718. godine, nalazimo popis svih oltara. Glavni oltar bio je posvećen sv. Jurju, drugi svetima Petru i Pavlu, treći Blaženoj Djevici od Milosrđa, četvrti sv. Stjepanu, peti sv. Ivanu Evanđelistu i šesti sv. Antunu. Na temelju vizitacije nadbiskupa Antuna Kačića iz 1734. saznaje se da je naknadno sagrađen i sedmi oltar, posvećen sv. Mihovilu.<sup>15</sup> Crkva je bila položena u smjeru istok-zapad, približnih dimenzija 18 x 11 m, s apsidom na zapadu jer je ulaz u crkvu bio na istoku, iz unutrašnjosti naselja. Vanjskim stubištem se išlo na kor. Ta je crkva, baroknih obilježja, porušena do temelja u Drugome svjetskom ratu, 5. prosinca 1943. godine, u savezničkom bombardiranju. Kako se bombardiranje dogodilo točno za vrijeme nedjeljne mise, u crkvi je stradalo mnogo stanovnika Sućurca.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Kečkemet 1978, str. 134.

<sup>15</sup> Kečkemet 1978, str. 133.

<sup>16</sup> Luketin 1989.



Sl. 4. Apsida crkve sv. Jurja  
Fig. 4 Apse of St George's church

In the visitation of Archbishop Stefano Cupilli in 1718 we can find a list of all the altars. The high altar was dedicated to St George, the second to SS. Peter and Paul, the third to the Blessed Virgin of Mercy, the fourth to St Stephen, the fifth to St John the Evangelist and the sixth to St Anthony. From a visitation of Archbishop Antun Kačić of 1734 we learn that another, seventh, altar was subsequently put up and dedicated to St Michael.<sup>15</sup> The church was built in the east to west direction, its dimensions were about 18 by 11 metres, with the apse on the west, for the entrance to the church was on the east, from the inner side of the settlement. The choir was accessed by an external staircase. This church, with its Baroque features, was razed to the ground in World War II by Allied bombing on December 5, 1943. Since the bombing took place during Sunday Mass, many of the inhabitants of the village were injured or killed when the church was destroyed.<sup>16</sup>

The bell tower was built in 1857 according to the project of Split engineer Bubolloti. According to the cadastre of 1831 there was on the site of the bell tower, before it was built, a building through which the village was entered, described as *Casa a differenti usi* – house for various purposes – owned by the commune of Kaštel Sućurac. By the time

<sup>15</sup> Kečkemet 1978, p. 133.

<sup>16</sup> Luketin 1989.



Sl. 5. Crkva Sv. Jurja na katastru iz 1831. godine (<https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/cadastral>) i na istom katastru reambuliranom 1846. godine (Državni arhiv u Splitu, Arhiv mapa)

Fig. 5 Church of St George in the cadastre of 1831 (<https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/cadastral>) and In the same cadastre that was re-surveyed in 1846 (State Archives in Split, Map archives)

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Zvonik je sagrađen 1857. prema projektu split-skog inženjera Bubolotija. Prema katastru iz 1831. godine prije izgradnje zvonika postojala je na njegovu mjestu građevina kroz koju se ulazilo u selo, a opisana je kao “*Casa a differenti usi*” (kuća za razne namjene), u vlasništvu Općine Kaštel Sućurac. Ona je do reambulacije katastra 1846. godine porušena te je njezin katastarski broj 2 prekriven i upisan na ložu, koja je u istom razdoblju sagrađena južno od crkve (u katastarskom planu označena crvenom šrafurom). Oko crkve je bilo groblje (sl. 5).

#### Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2013. godine<sup>17</sup>

Godine 2013. Grad Kaštela pokrenuo je inicijativu obilježavanja 70. godišnjice savezničkog bombardiranja Kaštel Sućurca. Među ostalim aktivnostima odlučeno je istražiti i prezentirati temelje porušene barokne crkve sv. Jurja. Još su 1990-ih godina, na inicijativu Ive Plepela i Društva za zaštitu kulturne baštine “Podvorje”, na asfaltiranoj površini južno od zvonika nacrtani žutom bojom obodni zidovi crkve,<sup>18</sup> što je 2013. godine poslužilo za određivanje granica arheološke sonde.<sup>19</sup>

of the next updating of the cadastre in 1846 it had been torn down, and its cadastral number, 2, was crossed out and inscribed on the loggia that was built at the same time to the south of the church (in the plan marked with red hatching). There was a graveyard around the church. (fig. 5)

#### Rescue archaeological excavations of 2013<sup>17</sup>

In 2013 Kaštela City launched an initiative to mark the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Allied bombing of Kaštel Sućurac. It was decided that, among the other activities, the foundations of the ruined Baroque Church of St George should be investigated and presented. Back in the 1990s, as a result of an initiative of Ivo Plepel and Society for the protection of cultural heritage “Podvorje”, the outside walls of the church were marked in with yellow paint on the asphalted area south of the bell tower.<sup>18</sup> In 2013, these markngs were used to determine the borders of the archaeological probes.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Kamenjarin 2014.

<sup>18</sup> Tlocrt crkve sv. Jurja tada je rekonstruirala i trasirala na terenu Katja Marasović na temelju rektifikacije starih fotografija.

<sup>19</sup> Voditeljica istraživanja: Ivanka Kamenjarin iz Muzeja grada Kaštela; arhitektonska snimka: Katja Marasović i Dominik Žanić; autorica projekta arhitektonske prezentacije: Katja Marasović, iz Mediteranskog centra za gradi-

<sup>17</sup> Kamenjarin 2014.

<sup>18</sup> The plan of St George’s was at that time reconstructed and marked in the field by Katja Marasović on basis of the rectification of old photographs.

<sup>19</sup> Excavation manager was: Ivanka Kamenjarin from Museum of the Town of Kaštela; architectural survey, Katja Marasović and Dominik Žanić. Architectural presentation project devised by Katja Marasović from the Mediterranean Centre for the Architectural Heritage, Architecture Faculty, University of Zagreb.



Sl. 6. Područje istraživanja  
Fig. 6 The research area

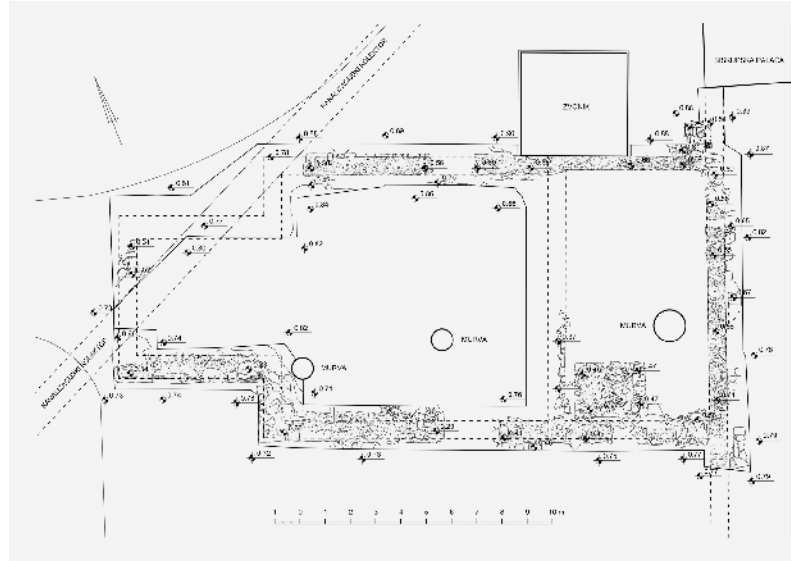
Istraživanja su započela krajem listopada 2013. godine skidanjem asfalta samo nad temeljima; planirano je da se sačuva asfalt u unutrašnjosti crkve kao i tri velika stabla murve koja su nakon II. svjetskog rata zasađena na tom prostoru. Tijekom radova odlučeno je da se murve ipak uklone te da se cijela površina crkve uredi na primjeren način (sl. 6).

Na dubini 30 - 40 cm ispod razine asfalta<sup>20</sup> pronađeni su temelji zidova crkve sv. Jurja, prosječne širine 90 cm na sjeveru i 120 cm na jugu (sl. 7). Veću širinu temelja južnoga zida možemo protumačiti većom dubinom temeljenja, ne zaboravljajući da je cijela crkva temeljena na nasipu u moru. Južni je temelj na mjestima izgrađen od velikih blokova neobrađenog kamena. Sjeverozapadni ugao crkve i sjeverni zid apside porušeni su 2012. godine, prilikom izvedbe kanalizacijskog kolektora u sklopu projekta EKO Kaštelanski zaljev.

Na gornjoj površini temelja crkve vide se u moru tragovi zidova širine 70 cm. Međutim, na temelju južnog zida apside vidi se trag zida koji je bio širok 90 cm, što navodi na zaključak da je apsida bila presvođena svodom te su zidovi na tom mjestu deblji kako bi preuzeli njegov horizontalni potisak. Postojanje svoda potvrđuje stari crtež unutrašnjosti crkve, gdje se vidi prelomljeni svod nad apsidom (sl. 4).

teljsko naslijeđe, Arhitektonskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

<sup>20</sup> Visinske kote u ovom članku vezane su za srednju razinu mora i sustav HVRS71 (Hrvatski visinski referentni sustav). Razina asfalta na sjeveroistoku istraženog područja je na + 0,9 m, a na jugozapadu na +0,72.



Sl. 7. Tlocrtni prikaz arheoloških nalaza na sućuračkoj rivi 2013.

Fig. 7 Ground plan depiction of archaeological finds along the Sućurac seashore, 2013

Excavations started at the end of October 2013, when the asphalt was stripped off, just above the foundations, it being planned to preserve the asphalt in the interior of the church as well as three large mulberry trees planted in the area after World War II. During the works, however, the decision was made to remove the trees and to put the whole area of the church into proper order. (fig. 6)

The foundations of the walls of St George's were found at a depth of 30 to 40 cm below the level of the asphalt;<sup>20</sup> they had an average width of 90 cm in the north and 120 cm in the south (fig. 7). We can interpret the greater width of the southern foundations by the greater depth at which they were footed, not forgetting that the whole of the church was founded on reclaimed land. The southern foundations were in places constructed of big blocks of undressed stone. The north west corner of the church and the northern wall of the apse were knocked down in 2012 while a sewage collector was being built as part of the EKO Kaštela Bay project.

On the upper surface of the foundations of the church, traces of 70 cm thick walls can be seen in mortar. But on the foundation of the southern wall of the apse, the trace of a 90 cm-thick wall can be seen, suggesting that the apse was vaulted and that

<sup>20</sup> The elevations in this article are related to the mean sea level and the HVRS71 (Croatian Elevation Reference System). The level of the asphalt in the north east of the area is at + 0.9 m, and in the south west is at + 0.72.



Sl. 8. Zid naselja iz 1509. godine ujedno zapadni zid crkve  
 Fig. 8 Wall of the settlement of 1509 that was also the western wall of the church

Na istoku istraženog područja pronađen je zid širine 70 cm, čiji se temelj može pretpostaviti na nižoj razini, do koje se nije kopalo. Građen je drugačijom tehnikom i nije zidarski spojen sa sjevernim i južnim zidom crkve te se nastavlja prema jugu i sjeveru, što potvrđuje ranije pretpostavke da je riječ o zidu naselja iz 1509. godine<sup>21</sup> (sl. 8).

U tom zidu, između sjeveroistočnog ugla crkve i Nadbiskupske palače, pronađen je južni dio kamenog praga ulaznih vrata naselja širine 23 cm, u dužini od 80 cm. Njegov se vrh nalazi na razini +0,54 m. Ispred njega (zapadnije) pronađena je površina popločena kamenom, 6 cm niža od praga (sl. 9). Površina praga je izlizana, osim na južnom dijelu, u dužini od 21 cm, gdje se još vidi izvorna obrada kamena, što pokazuje da je na tom mjestu stajao južni dovratnik vrata. Sjeverni dio praga ulaznih vrata uništen je prilikom polaganja instalacijskih vodova koji su ondje zatečeni. Ako položaj sjevernog dovratnika tih vrata pretpostavimo tik iza zid Nadbiskupske palače, širina vrata naselja iznosila bi 192 cm.

<sup>21</sup> Marasović 1999, str. 140.

the walls were thicker at this place to withstand the horizontal thrust. The existence of a vault is confirmed by an old drawing of the interior of the church, where a pointed vault can be seen over the apse. (fig. 4)

In the east of the area investigated a 70 cm thick wall was revealed, the foundation of which can be assumed to be at a lower level, which was not reached by the digging. It was built in a different technique and was not bonded to the northern and southern walls of the church, and went on to the north and south, confirming earlier hypotheses that this was in fact the wall of the settlement of 1509<sup>21</sup> (fig. 8).

In this wall, between the north east corner of the church and the archiepiscopal palace, the southern part of the stone threshold of the entry gate of the settlement was found, 23 cm wide and 80 cm long. The top is at a level of + 0.54 m. In front of it (to the west) a stone-paved surface 6 cm lower than the threshold was found. (fig. 9) The surface of

<sup>21</sup> Marasović 1999, p. 140.





Sl. 9. Prag ulaznih vrata naselja iz 1509. i popločanje ispred njega

*Fig. 9 Threshold of the main gate to the settlement of 1509 and the paving in front of it*

Sjeverni zid crkve u svom je istočnom dijelu, u dužini od 5,50 metara, širok 54 cm, dok je dalje prema zapadu širok 70 cm, a njegov temelj 90 cm (sl. 10). Očito je da taj istočni, tanji dio zida pripada starijoj crkvi sv. Luke, iz 16. st., za koju znamo da je bila u funkciji sve dok nova župna crkva nije dovršena. Nakon što je sa cijele pretpostavljene površine crkve sv. Luke skinut asfalt, te obavljena iskapanja do razine +0,28 m, pronađen je i dio zapadnog zida crkve sv. Luke, i to samo njegovo unutarnje, istočno lice, u dužini od oko 4 metra (sl. 11). Apsida te ranije crkve nije pronađena unutar barokne crkve te je zaključeno da se ona nalazila južnije, na prostoru koji tom prilikom nije bio istražen.

Po sredini južnog i sjevernog zida crkve sv. Jurja temelj zida prekinut je u širini od 160 cm na sjeveru i 190 cm na jugu, te se na tom mjestu mogu pretpostaviti bočna vrata. Položaj vrata nije simetričan u odnosu na uzdužnu os crkve, kako je to slučaj u drugim baroknim kaštelanskim crkvama, te se može zaključiti da su ona sjeverna pomaknuta zapadnije nakon izgradnje zvonika. Vrata na južnom zidu crkve mogu se vidjeti na starim fotografijama.

Prilikom iskopavanja prostora istočno od istočnog zida crkve sv. Jurja, koji je ujedno i obrambeni zid naselja, pronađeno je popločanje nepravilnim, ishabanim kamenom, koje ima blagi pad prema jugu. Po sredini pročelja crkve, ispred vrata čiji donji prag nije bio sačuvan, pronađen je sjeverni dio stepenice zakrivljenog tlocrta, od sivog mramora, s profiliranim čelom. Gornja ploha stepenice je na ra-



Sl. 10. Širi zid crkve sv. Jurja u prednjem planu i uži zid crkve sv. Luke u stražnjem planu

*Fig. 10 The wider wall of the Church of St George in the foreground and the narrower wall of St Luke's in the background*

the threshold was worn down except in the southern part, for a length of 21 cm, where the original working of the stone can still be seen, showing that the southern door jamb was once fitted here. The northern part of the threshold of the entry door was destroyed when the wiring and piping found here were installed. If the position of the northern jamb of the door can be assumed to have been right by the wall of the archiepiscopal palace, the width of the gate of the settlement would have been 192 cm.

The northern wall of the church was 54 cm thick in the 5.50 metre-long eastern part, while further off to the west it was 70 cm thick, and the foundation was 90 cm thick. (Fig. 10) Clearly this eastern and thinner part of the wall belongs to the older Church of St Luke of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which we know to have been in use until the new parish church was completed. After the asphalt was stripped from the whole of the area assumed to have been occupied by St Luke's and the excavation had gone down to



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Sl. 11. Ostatak zapadnog zida crkve sv. Luke (u prvom planu) i temelj istočnog oltara na južnom zidu crkve sv. Jurja

*Fig. 11 Remnant of the western wall of the Church of St Luke in the foreground and the foundation of the eastern altar on the southern wall of St George's*

zini +0,67 m. Unutar crkve, u blizini sjevernih vrata, pronađena je jedina kamena ploča popločanja, na razini +0,76 m.

Od sedam oltara koji su postojali u crkvi pronađen je samo temelj oltara u jugoistočnom dijelu, tlocrtnih dimenzija 216 x 278 cm (sl. 11). Nasuprot njemu nije pronađen temelj drugog oltara, iako je taj prostor temeljito istražen, pa se može zaključiti da je bio od drva. Unutar apside crkve sv. Jurja nije se istraživalo, pa stoga nije utvrđen položaj glavnog oltara.

Tijekom arheoloških istraživanja nisu pronađeni pokretni arheološki nalazi. Naime, crkveni inventar, koji je pronađen prilikom raščišćavanja ruševina bombardirane crkve, pohranjen je u riznici nove župne crkve.

Svi spomenuti nalazi zidova prezentirani su kamenim popločenjem čiji uzorak dočarava horizontalni presjek kroz zid. Vrata su prezentirana pločama većeg formata položenima bez fuge, prateći geometriju horizontalnog presjeka vrata. Na pragu glavnih, istočnih vrata crkve sv. Jurja uklesan je spomenuti latinski natpis koji je nekad stajao na nadvratniku tih vrata (sl. 12). Prema ondašnjem prometnom rješenju promet se u zapadnom dijelu trebao odvijati preko površine crkve, pa je podna površina unutar crkve izvedena od svijetlog asfalta izrađenog od vapnenačkog agregata i bezbojnog

a level of + 0.28 cm, part of the western wall of St Luke's was found, only its internal, eastern face, over a length of about 4 metres. (fig. 11). The apse of this earlier church was not found within the Baroque church and it was concluded that it must lie to the south in an area that was not investigated on that occasion.

In the middle of the southern and northern walls of St George's, the foundation of the wall was interrupted in a width of 160 cm in the north and 190 cm in the south; at this place, a side entrance can be hypothesised. The position of the door is asymmetrical with respect to the longitudinal axis of the church, as is the case in other Baroque churches in Kaštela, and it can be concluded that the northern door was replaced by one to the west after the building of the bell tower. The door on the southern wall of the church can be seen in old photographs.

During the excavation of the space to the east of the eastern wall of St George's, which is also the defensive wall of the settlement, a pavement was found, made of irregular, and worn stone that dips slightly southward. In the centre of the facade of the church, in front of a door the lower threshold of which is not preserved, the northern part of a flight of steps was found; with a curving plan, it was made of grey marble with a moulded riser. The top tread of the stairs is at a level of + 0.67 m. Inside the church, close to the north door, a single stone paving slab at the level of + 0.76 m was found.

There were once seven altars in the church, but only the foundation of an altar in the southeastern part, plan dimensions 2.16 x 278, has been found. (fig. 11) The foundation of no other altar has been found opposite it, although the space has been thoroughly investigated, and it can be concluded that it was perhaps of wood. No research was done inside the apse of St George's, and so the position of the high altar has not been ascertained.

No moveable archaeological finds were discovered during the excavations. The church's inventory found while the ruins of the bombed-out church were being cleared was stored in the treasury of the new parish church.

All the finds of walls mentioned are presented in stone paving, the pattern of which conjures up the horizontal section through the wall. The doors are presented with larger sized flagstones placed without pointing, following the geometry of the horizontal section of the door. Carved on the threshold of



Sl. 12. Natpis koji je nekad stajao na nadvratniku glavnih vrata barokne crkve uklesan je u ploče koje tlocrtno prezentiraju ta vrata

*Fig. 12 The inscription that once stood over the lintel of the main door of the Baroque church is carved into the flagstones that present this door in ground plan*

veziva na bazi biljnih ulja. Međutim, u konačnom rješenju promet se izmjestio zapadnije, a cijeli prostor crkve ograđen je klupama.

#### Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2017.

Godine 2017. Grad Kaštela pokrenuo je inicijativu uređenja tržnice na otvorenom na prostoru južno od crkve sv. Jurja.<sup>22</sup> Radovima su prethodila arheološka istraživanja koja su dopunila saznanja iz 2013. godine. Tom je prigodom istražena površina dimenzija 12,5 x 9,5 metara<sup>23</sup> (sl. 13). Od apside crkve sv. Luke pronađen je samo jugoistočni ugao. Zanimljivo je da su i ovdje bočni i čeonni zid različite debljine, tj. da je bočni zid širok 70 cm, a čeonni 53, što navodi na zaključak da je i ta apside bila presvođena svodom. Prema usporedbi s crkvom sv. Ivana ispred utvrđenog naselja kaštela Rosani u Kaštel Lukšiću, koja pripada istom tipu dalmatinskih gotičko-renesansnih crkava malih dimenzija,<sup>24</sup> može se pretpostaviti da je i apside crkve sv. Luke bila presvođena prelomljenim gotičkim svodom.

Istočno od apside pronađen je nastavak i završetak obrambenog zida naselja širine 80 do 110 cm, u duljini od 6 metara, istočno od kojeg je pronađeno isto popločenje kakvo je pronađeno godine 2013. ispred istočnog zida crkve sv. Jurja. Zapadnije i južnije od opisanih nalaza pronađeni su zidovi kuća

the main eastern door of the Church of St George is the Latin inscription mentioned above that had once been over the lintel of the door. (fig. 12) According to the circulation of traffic at that time, traffic in the western part was meant to be directed over the area of the church and so the floor area inside the church was made of lighter asphalt formed of limestone aggregate and colourless binder derived from plant oils. However, in the final approach, the traffic was shifted to the west, and the whole area of the church was demarcated by surrounding benches.

#### Rescue archaeological excavations of 2017

In 2017 the city of Kaštela undertook an initiative to redevelop the open air marketplace in the area to the south of St George's church.<sup>22</sup> The works were preceded by archaeological excavations that supplemented the knowledge gained in 2013. On this occasion research was carried out into an area of 22.5 by 9.5 metres.<sup>23</sup> (fig. 23) From the apse of the church of St. Luke only the southeast corner was found. It is interesting that here too the side and front walls are of different thicknesses, the lateral being 70 cm thick, and the front 53 cm, which suggests that this apse too was vaulted. From a comparison with the Church of St John in front of the fortified settlement of Kaštel Rosani in Kaštel Lukšić, which belongs to the same type of small-

<sup>22</sup> Voditeljica istraživanja: Ivanka Kamenjarin iz Muzeja grada Kaštela; arhitektonska snimka: Katja Marasović i Dominik Žanić; autorica projekta uređenja Tržnice u Kaštel Sućurcu: Katja Marasović, s Fakulteta građevinarstva, arhitekture i geodezije Sveučilišta u Splitu; suradnica: Marija Čurković.

<sup>23</sup> Kamenjarin, u tisku.

<sup>24</sup> Marasović 2002, str. 26.

<sup>22</sup> Excavation manager: Ivanka Kamenjarin, Museum of the Town of Kaštela; architectural survey: Katja Marasović and Dominik Žanić; urban design for the redevelopment of the market place in Kaštel Sućurac: Katja Marasović, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy, Split University; associate: Marija Čurković.

<sup>23</sup> Kamenjarin, forthcoming.



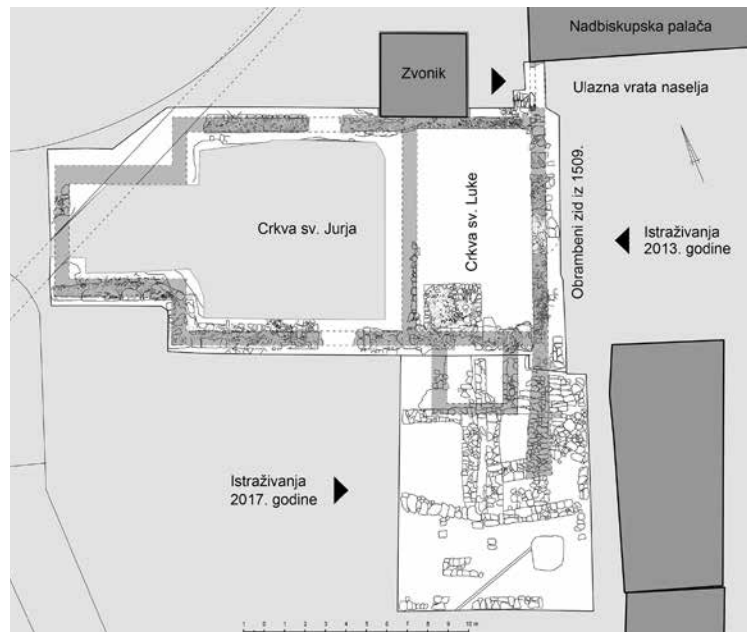
Sl. 13. Nalazi na prostoru tržnice iz 2017. godine  
*Fig. 13 Finds in the area of the market place from 2017*

koje su se prema katastru iz 1831. nalazile na tom prostoru. Zahvaljujući starim planovima i fotografijama, znamo da je stubište, koje je vodilo na kor barokne crkve, bilo smješteno između južnog zida crkve i seoske lože čiji su se temelji u velikoj mjeri sačuvali. Tijekom arheoloških istraživanja nisu pronađeni pokretni arheološki nalazi.

U sklopu uređenja tržnice u podu su istim uzorkom kamenog popločenja prezentirani zidovi apside Sv. Luke, kao i nastavak zapadnog zida naselja prema jugu, s razlikom da je površina unutar apside kao i cijela površina tržnice izvedena u betonu.

### Zaključak

Poput crkava drugih utvrđenih kaštelanskih naselja i u Kaštel Sućurcu je prva, renesansna župna crkva sv. Luke sagrađena izvan obrambenih zidova, u neposrednoj blizini glavnih vrata naselja. Crkva tlocrtnih dimenzija 11,2 x 7,10 metara s apsidom širine 6,7 i dužine 4,2 metra sagrađena je krajem 16. stoljeća uz zapadni zid utvrđenog naselja, na nasipu u moru. Prateći smjer tog zida, bila je položena u smjeru sjever-jug, s apsidom na jugu. Na istome mjestu je u 17. stoljeću sagrađena nova, barokna župna crkva sv. Jurja, tlocrtnih dimenzija 18,30 x 11,10 metara, položena u smjeru istok-zapad, s apsidom širine 6,4 i duljine 5,7 metara, na zapadu. Ona je do temelja srušena u savezničkom bombar-



Sl. 14. Tlocrtni prikaz i interpretacija arheoloških nalaza na sućuračkoj rivi 2013. i 2017.  
*Fig. 14 Ground plan and interpretation of archaeological finds on the Sućurac seashore of 2013 and 2017*

sized Dalmatian Gothic-Renaissance church<sup>24</sup>, it can be hypothesised that the apse of the Church of St Luke was vaulted with a Gothic pointed vault.

East of the apse, the continuation and ending of the defensive wall of the settlement was found, from 80 to 110 cm thick, along a length of 6 m, east of which the same kind of paving that was found in 2013 in front of the eastern wall of the Church of St George was discovered. To the west and south of these finds, the walls of houses that were located in this place according to the cadastre of 1831 were discovered. Thanks to the old plans and photographs, we know that the stairs that led to the choir of the Baroque church were located between the southern wall of the church and the village loggia, the foundations of which are to a great extent preserved. During the excavations, no moveable finds were discovered.

During the reconstruction of the marketplace, the walls of the apse of St Luke's were presented with the same pattern of stone paving as in the continuation of the western wall of the settlement to the south, with the difference that the surface inside the apse and the whole area of the marketplace was done in concrete.

<sup>24</sup> Marasović 2002, p. 26.



Sl. 15. Prezentacija nalaza u popločanju sućuračke rive  
*Fig. 15 Presentation of the finds in the paving of the Sućurac seashore*

diranju 1943. godine, dok se njezin zvonik sačuvao u potpunosti.

Obje su crkve istražene u dvije arheološke kampanje. Prva je provedena 2013. u sklopu obilježavanja 70. godišnjice savezničkog bombardiranja Kaštel Sućurca i rušenja crkve sv. Jurja. Druga kampanja provedena je u sklopu uređenja tržnice južno od ostataka crkve. U tim dvama istraživanjima pronađeni su temelji crkve sv. Jurja, zidovi crkve sv. Luke te zapadni zid naselja s ulaznim vratima, koji se protezao u dužini od 20 metara od jugozapadnog ugla Nadbiskupske palače prema jugu. Tlocrti važnih povijesnih građevina prezentirani su u popločenju tog prostora, čime su one vraćene iz zaborava. Prezentacija njihovih tlocrtnih gabarita olakšava razumijevanje urbanističke matrice povijesne jezgre Kaštel Sućurca, koja je rušenjem crkve značajno narušena.

Osim toga, ova arheološka istraživanja donijela su nove podatke vezane za proučavanje podizanja razine mora, što predstavlja sve veći problem za korištenje priobalnog pojasa grada Kaštela. Naime, razina poda ispred jugozapadnog ugla Nadbiskupske palače danas je 40 cm viša nego što je bila u 16. stoljeću. Razina praga ulaznih vrata naselja iz 1509. godine samo je 54 cm viša od današnje srednje razine mora, što znači da se za većih plima nalazi ispod razine mora.

## Conclusion

As in other fortified settlements in Kaštela, in Kaštel Sućurac too the first Renaissance parish church of St Luke was built outside the defensive walls in the immediate vicinity of the main gate of the settlement. The church, the dimensions of which are 11.2 by 7.10 metres, with a 6.2 long by 4.2 metre wide apse, was built at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century alongside the western wall of the fortified settlement, on land reclaimed from the sea. Following the direction of the wall, it was laid in a north to south direction with an apse at the south. In the same place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century a new Baroque parish church, of St George, plan dimensions 18.30 by 11.10 metres, was built, disposed east to west, with a 6.4 metre wide by 5.7 metre long apse at the west. This was razed to the ground in Allied bombing in 1943, while the bell tower was not damaged.

The two churches were excavated in two archaeological campaigns. The first was carried out in 2013 as part of the events marking the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the bombing of Kaštel Sućurac and the destruction of the parish church. The second campaign was conducted during operations to redevelop the marketplace south of the remains of the church. In these two excavations the foundations of the Church of St George were found, together with the walls of the Church of St Luke and the western wall of the settlement, including the gate, that stretched southwards for 20 metres from the southwest corner of the archbishop's palace. The ground plans of the important historical buildings are presented in the paving of the place, thus rescuing them from oblivion. The presentation of their contours makes it easier to understand the urban matrix of the historical centre of Kaštel Sućurac, which was considerably deranged by the destruction of the church.

In addition, these excavations provided new information related to the study of the rise in the sea level, which is an ever greater problem in the use of the waterfront of the city of Kaštela. The level of the floor in front of the southwest corner of the archbishop's palace is today 40 cm higher than it was in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The level of the threshold of the main gate of the settlement of 1509 is only 54 cm higher than the current mean sea level, which means that in very high tides it will be submerged.

(G. M.)

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