

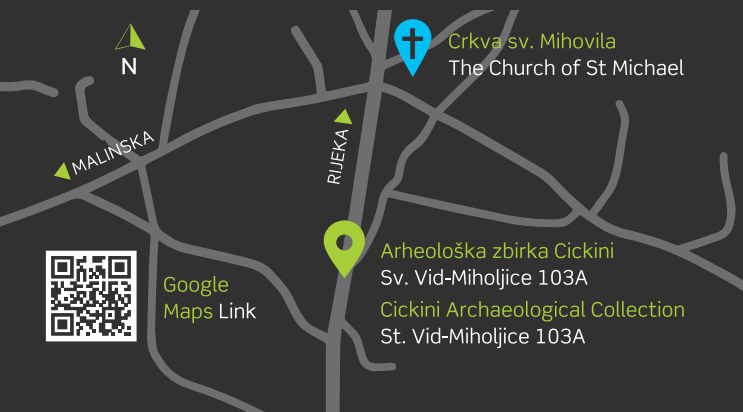
Uz crkvu se nalaze pomoćne prostorije i krstionica sa krsnim zdencem (piscina) iz 6. stoljeća.



Kamenica (piscina), Arheološka zbirka Cickini
Piscina stone basin, Cickini Archaeological Collection

Početkom 7. st. kompleks je stradao u požaru, koji je zasigurno uzrokovan avaro-slavenskim prodorima na prostor Kvarnera, ali se prostor crkve nastavio još neko vrijeme koristiti u smanjenom opsegu. Stanovnici kompleksa u potpunosti ga napuštaju krajem 8. stoljeća.

U prostoru nekadašnje mjesne pekarnice i trgovine u selu Sveti Vid - Miholjice, otvorena je zbirka kamenih spomenika koji su pronađeni na nalazištu. Javnosti su predstavljeni najznačajniji nalazi kamene plastike. To su dijelovi oltarne pregrade poput stupića, kapitela i ploča (pluteja) koji su reljefno ukrašeni geometrijskim i zoomorfnim motivima te arhitektonska plastika.



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Maps Link

Arheološka zbirka Cickini
Sv. Vid-Miholjice 103A
Cickini Archaeological Collection
St. Vid-Miholjice 103A

Although at the beginning of the 7th century, the complex was damaged in a fire, which was most likely caused by the Avar and Slavic incursions into the Kvarner region, the church area was still used, albeit to lesser extent. The inhabitants left the complex for good by the end of the 8th century.

The collection of stone monuments found at the site has been set up in a former local bakery and a shop in the village of Sveti Vid-Miholjice. The collection contains the most significant stone sculptures such as parts of the altar screen including pillars, capitals and slabs (plutei), which are decorated with geometric and zoomorphic motifs, as well as architectural stonework pieces.



Altar rail pluteus, Cickini Archaeological Collection
Plutej oltarne pregrade, Arheološka zbirka Cickini



KULTURNO POVIJESNE
ZNAMENITOSTI
OPĆINE

CULTURAL AND
HISTORICAL SIGHTS
OF MUNICIPALITY

Malinska
Dubašnica



POMORSKI I POVIJESNI MUZEJ
HRVATSKOG PRIMORJA
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MARITIME AND HISTORY MUSEUM
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RJEČKA

CICKINI

Arheološko nalazište | Archaeological findings



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U šumi u blizini naselja Sveti Vid-Miholjice u općini Malinska – Dubašnica na otoku Krku nalazi se arheološko nalazište Cickini. Sustavna arheološka istraživanja provode se od 2002. godine, a istovremeno se izvode i konzervatorsko – restauratorski građevinski radovi zbog prezentacije istraženih arhitektonskih ostataka. Ovdje, van većih gradskih središta, na cesti koja je povezivala dva antička grada Fulfinum (kraj Omišlja) i Curicum (Krk), u ranoj antici gradi se villa rustica. U njoj blizini u razdoblju kasne antike (5. - 6. stoljeću) sagrađen je sakralni sklop koji je zasigurno igrao važnu ulogu u pokrštavanju ruralnog stanovništva ovog područja, a uključuje crkvu i obližnje stambene prostore. Sam toponim ovog danas nenaseljenog šumskog prostora upućuje na to da je crkva mogla biti posvećena sv. Ciprijanu, sv. Ceciliji ili sv. Kvirinu. Tko je kompleks sagradio i kome je pripadao ostaje za sada nepoznato.

Riječ je o jednobrodnoj crkvi dužine 30 metara s transeptom dužine 30 metara i širine 15 metara koja je izgrađena u smjeru jugoistok – sjeverozapad. Na njenom začelju nalazi se polukružna apsida čiji je vanjski plašt sedmerostranični, a uz unutrašnji zid joj je prizidana svećenička klupa. Prostor svećenstva je od prostora vjernika bio odijeljen bogato ukrašenom oltarnom pregradom.



Ulomak pluteja oltarne pregrade, Arheološka zbirka Cickini
Fragment of altar rail pluteus, Cickini Archaeological Collection

The archaeological site of Cickini is located in a forest in the vicinity of the village of Sveti Vid-Miholjice in the Municipality of Malinska-Dubašnica on the island of Krk. Systemic archaeological excavations, as well as conservation and restoration construction works for the presentation of the analysed architectural remains, have been carried out since 2002.

It is here that the so-called villa rustica (country villa) was erected in Early Antiquity, far away from the hustle and bustle of towns, on a road that used to connect two ancient towns of Fulfinum (next to Omišalj) and Curicum (Krk). In Late Antiquity (5th to 6th century), a religious complex, consisting of a church and nearby residential buildings, was built next to the villa and it played an important part in the Christianisation of the rural population of this area. The name of this nowadays uninhabited forest area implies that the church could have been dedicated to St Cyprian, St Cecilia or St Quirinus. However, who built it and to whom it belonged remains unknown.

This single-nave church with 30 metres in length has a transept measuring 30 metres in length and 15 metres in width and is of south-east – northwest orientation. On the rear end of the church, there is a semi-circular apse with a seven-sided exterior wall while the seating of the clergy was placed against its interior wall. The clergy area is separated from the congregation by a richly decorated altar screen.

Auxiliary rooms and a baptistery with a baptismal font (piscina) from the 6th century are located next to the church.



Pogled na začelje crkve
View of the rear of the church

Arheološka zbirka Cickini, Sv. Vid-Miholjice
Cickini Archaeological Collection, St. Vid-Miholjice

