
Nenad KUZMANOVIĆ, Dario MARŠANIĆ, Kristina MIHOVILIĆ

DVIJE NEPOZNATE PRAPOVIJESNE GRADINE NA ĆIĆARIJI - PRILOG TOPOGRAFIJI ISTRE

TWO UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC HILLFORTS ON ĆIĆARIJA - A CONTRIBUTION TO THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ISTRIA

Nenad Kuzmanović
Šetalište V. Nazora 21, Rijeka

Dario Maršanić
Lošinjska 4, Rijeka

Kristina Mihovilić
Archaeological Museum of Istria
Carrarina 3, Pula
kristina.mihovilic@ami-pula.hr

Nenad Kuzmanović
Šetalište V. Nazora 21, Rijeka

Dario Maršanić
Lošinjska 4, Rijeka

Kristina Mihovilić
Arheološki muzej Istre
Carrarina 3, Pula
kristina.mihovilic@ami-pula.hr

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U radu su prikazane dvije gradine prepoznate prilikom topografskog pregleda nekadašnjeg graničnog prostora, između Republike Venecije i Kuće Austrije, na području Ćićarije. Gradina na Vrh od Šterne, nalazi se istočno od Dana, dok je druga na vrhu Kosmačić, nad graničnim prijelazom Jelovice.

The paper presents two hillforts that were recognized during a topographical survey of the former border area between the Republic of Venice and the House of Austria, located in the region of Ćićarija. The hillfort on Vrh od Šterne is located to the east of Dane, while the other is on Kosmačić Hill, above the border-crossing of Jelovice.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: gradina, Ćićarija

KEY WORDS: hillfort, Ćićarija

Prapovijesna naselja utvrđena kamenim bedemima, gradine ili castelleri, predstavljaju jednu od glavnih karakteristika brončanog i željeznog doba Istre. Njima su posvećeni već brojni opsežni monografski pregledi kao i tekstovi posvećeni pojedinim naseljima i posebnim pojavama, već od 1874. godine (Buršić Matijašić 2007). Njihov je broj na području Istre impozantan. Marchesetti je nabrojio na području Istre i tadašnje austrijske obale (područje od rijeke Soče preko Krasa i Notranjske, s Istrom i Kvarnerskim otocima Krkom, Cresom i Lošinjem) ukupno 455 gradina. Od tog je broja, čak 307 gradina zabilježio na području Poluotoka (Marchesetti 1903, 114).

Prema pregledu kojeg je 2007. godine objavila Klara Buršić Matijašić, analizom Marchesetijevih i Bačićevih podataka, na području hrvatskog dijela Istre odredila je položaj 240 gradina i 196 položaja dvojbenih gradina (ukupno 436 lokaliteta) (Buršić Matijašić 2007, 582).

Međutim te brojke nisu definitivne, jer nedostaje pravi sustavni pregled prostora, stoga još uvijek dobivamo brojne nove podatke o lokalitetima, koji nisu na dosadašnjim popisima. Nove podatke s terena najčešće nam prenose dvoje iskusnih vanjskih suradnika Arheološkog muzeja Istre, kao što su Nenad Kuzmanović iz Rijeke i Anton Meden iz Kanfanara, ali isto tako do novih podataka dolazimo sustavnim pregledima ograničenih prostora vezano uz veće građevinske zahvate, uz izgradnju infrastrukture, kao što su npr. izgradnja Istarskog Y, plinovoda, dalekovoda i sl. (Buršić Matijašić 2011).

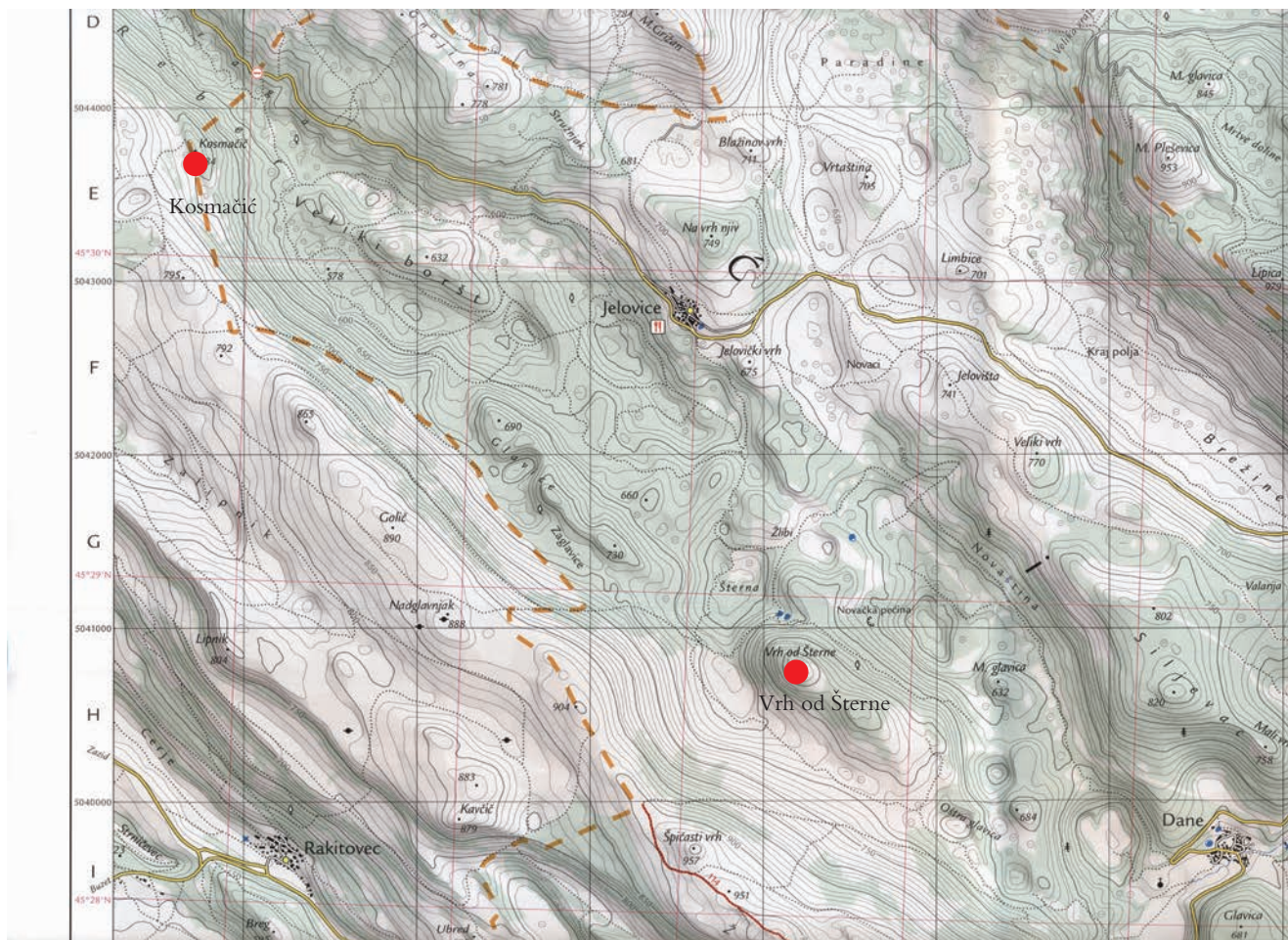
Višegodišnjim projektom “Kunfini i zlamenja - oznake granica i međa u Istri od srednjeg vijeka do našeg doba”, pregledane su ogromne površine prostora Istre, među kojima je i Ćićarija (Bertoša, Bradara, Kuzmanović 2009). Prilikom takvih obilazaka terena, posebno posljednjih godina prilikom praćenja linije granice između Mletačke republike i Kuće Austrije, Nenad Kuzmanović je na Ćićariji prepoznao položaj dva gradinska naselja, koja do tada nisu bila zabilježena. Za oba lokaliteta dokumentaciju je izradio Dario Maršanić uz pomoć N. Kuzmanovića, koristeći način topografskih izmjera koji je uobičajen za speleološke lokalitete, ali koji se pokazao vrlo koristan i kod snimanja ove vrste lokaliteta.

Jedno od novo prepoznatih gradinskih naselja nalazi se nešto manje od 3 km zapadno od mjesta Dane, na Vrh u od Šterne (nadmorske visine 781 m) (sl. 1). Na karti iz 18. st. koja se čuva u Tršćanskom državnom arhivu, taj je vrh označen nazivom Zidina, što upućuje na građevinske ostatke (sl. 2). Oko 500 m sjeveroistočno, u podnožju Vrh od Šterne nalazi se Novačka peć (Grotta Inferno), poznato prapovijesno nalazište koje je bilo nastanjeno ili

The prehistoric settlements fortified with stone walls, called hillforts or castelleri, represent one of the main characteristics of the Bronze and Iron Age in Istria. From as early as 1874, a large number of comprehensive monograph reviews were already devoted to this topic, combined with texts dedicated to individual settlements and special phenomena (Buršić Matijašić 2007). Istria boasts an imposing number of them. Marchesetti counted a total of 455 hillforts on the territory of Istria and the then Austrian coastland (the region from the river Soča, extending over the Karst region and Inner Carniola, together with Istria and the Kvarner Islands of Krk, Cres and Lošinj). Out of this number, not less than 307 hillforts were recorded on the territory of the Peninsula (Marchesetti 1903, 114).

In accordance with the review that was published by Klara Buršić Matijašić in 2007, by analyzing Marchesetti's and Bačić's data, she positioned 240 hillforts on the territory encompassing the Croatian part of Istria, as well as 196 suspected hillforts (a total of 436 localities) (Buršić Matijašić 2007, 582). However, these numbers are by no means definitive because a true systematic survey of the area in question has not been carried out to date, and it is on this account that we still obtain numerous new data about localities that were hitherto not listed. This new information stemming from field research activities is most often brought to our attention by two experienced external collaborators of the Archaeological Museum of Istria, Nenad Kuzmanović from Rijeka and Anton Meden from Kanfanar (Buršić Matijašić 2011). But new information also comes to light through systematic surveying of limited areas that are connected with larger-scale earth or construction works and infrastructure building, of the sort encountered during the construction of the Istrian highway, gas pipelines, transmission lines, and the like.

Within the scope of the multi-year project titled “Confines and Boundaries - Marks of Frontiers and Borders in Istria from the Middle Ages to the Present Period”, huge swathes of the Istrian territory were surveyed, including Ćićarija (Bertoša, Bradara, Kuzmanović 2009). It was during such field inspections, especially those that were performed in the last years, that Nenad Kuzmanović, when following the former frontier line between the Venetian Republic and the House of Austria, recognized the location of two hillfort settlements on Ćićarija, which were hitherto unrecorded. These two localities were documented by



Sl. 1 Položaj gradina Vrh od Šterne i Kosmačić (detalj karte Čićarija. Turističko-planinarski zemljovid, M. 1: 25 000).

Fig. 1 The position of Vrh od Šterne and Kosmačić Hill (a detail from the map of Čićarija. A touristic-mountaineering map, scale 1 : 25 000).

posjećivano od kasnog neolitika do novijeg doba, a oko 350 m SZ nalazi se izvor Šterna (sl. 1) (Komšo, Pellegatti, Miracle, 2004).

Brdo se vrlo strmo uzdiže, osim na istočnoj strani, zbog toga su upravo na toj strani, pod vrhom, izgrađena dva bedema. Na prvom, odnosno vanjskom lučno oblikovanom bedemu, dužine oko 160 m, primijećena su 3 moguća ulaza (sl. 3). Na južnoj strani uzvisine, iza prvog bedema nalazi se mala vrtača, koju sa sjeverne strane nadvisuju okomite stijene, a na njihovom istočnom rubu primijećeni su tragovi moguće urušene kule (sl. 3).

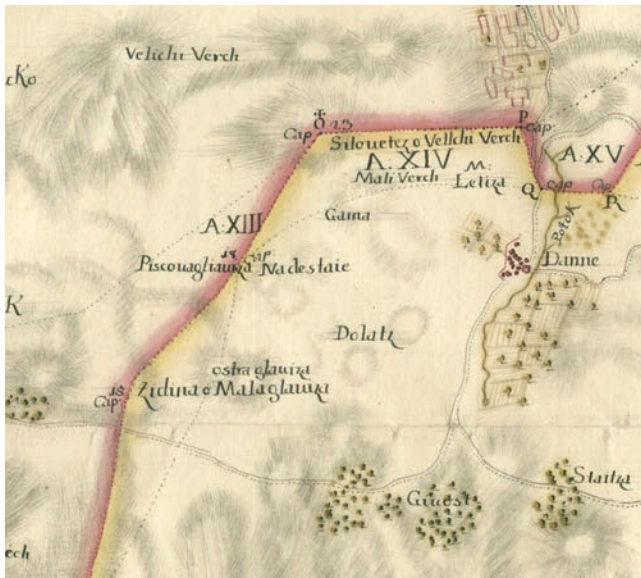
Drugi, unutarnji lučni bedem, nalazi se na udaljenosti oko 40 m od prvog, vanjskog bedema. Dužine je oko 60 m i na njegovoj se sredini nalazi ulaz koji je u liniji sa srednjim ulazom kroz prvi bedem (sl. 3). Izgrađen je tako da s istočne strane zatvara mali zaravnati plato, veličine oko 80 x 45 m.

Oba bedema danas djeluju kao velike kamene ruševine, međutim na nekoliko se mjesta naziru rubovi zida

Dario Maršanić, with the help of N. Kuzmanović, both of whom employed a topographical survey method usually reserved for speleological localities, which has also been proven as very useful when surveying these types of sites.

One of these newly discovered hillfort settlements is located somewhat less than 3 km to the west of a place called Dane, on Vrh od Šterne (781 m above sea level) (Fig. 1). On an 18th century map kept in the State Archives at Trieste, this hilltop is marked as Zidina, which also indicates architectural remains (Fig. 2). Approximately 500 m to the northeast, at the foot of Vrh od Šterne, is Novačka Cave (Grotta Inferno), a well-known prehistoric site that was inhabited or visited from the Late Neolithic to the new era, and approximately 350 m to the northeast lies the spring of Šterna (Fig. 1) (Komšo, Pellegatti, Miracle, 2004).

The hill rises very sharply, except on the eastern side, and that is why two enclosing walls were erected on this side, underneath the top. On the first or outer arch-shaped

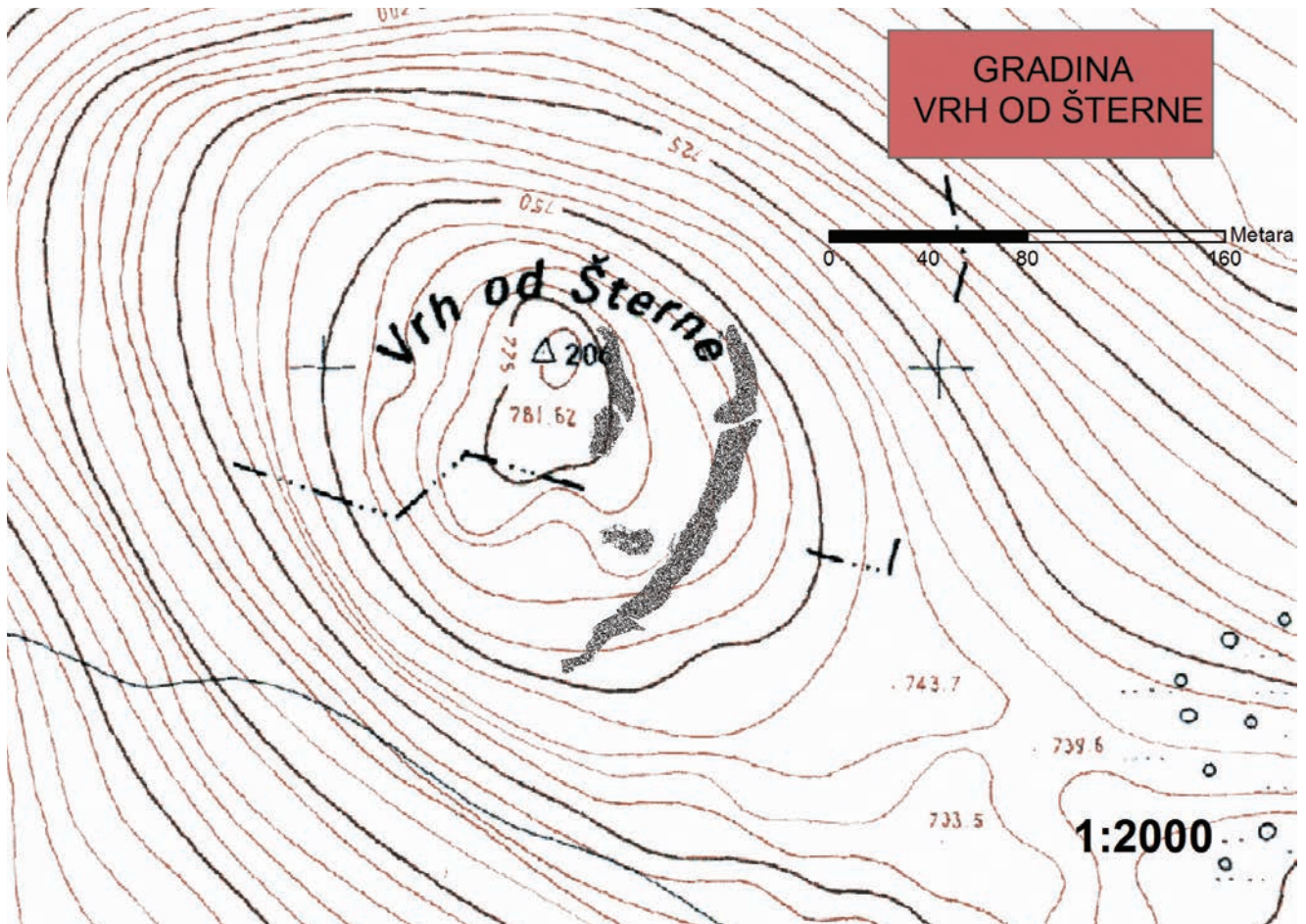


Sl. 2 Isječak karte s prikazom granice u 18. st. s označenim položajem Zidina, koji odgovara gradini Vrh od Šterne (Archivio di Stato di Trieste, Luogotenenza del Litorale in Trieste, Direzione delle fabbriche, Archivio Piani, n. 327a).
 Fig. 2 A map segment showing the border in the 18th century, with the marked position of Zidina, which corresponds to the hillfort of Vrh od Šterne (Archivio di Stato di Trieste, Luogotenenza del Litorale in Trieste, Direzione delle fabbriche, Archivio Piani, n. 327a).

wall with a length of approximately 160 m, 3 possible entrances were detected (Fig. 3). On the southern side of the elevation, behind the first wall, lies a small funnel-shaped hole in the limestone formation, which is on its northern side enclosed by sheer cliffs, while on their eastern edge the traces of a possible caved-in tower were detected (Fig. 3).

The other, inner arch-shaped wall is located at a distance of approximately 40 m from the first outer wall. It is roughly 60 m long and it features an entrance at the middle, which is in line with the central entrance that goes through the first wall (Fig. 3). It was constructed in such a way that from the east it closes a small flattened plateau measuring approximately 80 x 45 m.

Both walls nowadays appear as large-scale stone ruins; however, on a few spots there are traces of the edges of a stone wall that was on both of its sides erected with larger quarry stones between which were smaller stones (Fig. 4). Both enclosing walls have a thickness of approximately 2 m.



Sl. 3 Vrh od Šterne. Snimak lokaliteta.
 Fig. 3 Vrh od Šterne. A view of the site.



Sl. 4 Vrh od Šterne. Detalj bedema.

Fig. 4 Vrh od Šterne. A detail of the enclosing wall.

građenog s dva lica većeg lomljenog kamena, između kojih je prostor ispunjen manjim kamenjem (sl. 4). Oba bedema su debljine oko 2 m.

Masa urušenog kamenja koja se nalazi pred bedemima, vjerojatno nije samo njihova ruševina, već je možda i namjerno nabacana, jer je kretanje uzbrdo po takvoj podlozi vrlo otežano i može usporiti napad eventualnog neprijatelja (sl. 5).

Prostor unutar bedema i naselja vrlo je ispran i erodiran, ali je površinski ipak sakupljeno nekoliko ulomaka prapovijesne keramike (sl. 6).

Druga gradina se nalazi na vrhu Kosmačić (Kosmati vrh ili Pelosa), nadmorske visine 734 m (sl. 1). Udaljena je oko 4,5 km sjeverozapadno od Vrh od Šterne. Nalazi se nad graničnim prijelazom Jelovice i na samoj granici s Republikom Slovenijom, tako da se krajnji sjeverozapadni dio utvrde s jednim od ulaza, nalazi na slovenskom prostoru.



Sl. 5 Vrh od Šterne. Detalj urušenog kamenja ili zasipa pred bedemom.

Fig. 5 Vrh od Šterne. A detail of the caved-in mass of stones or fill in front of the enclosing wall.

The mass of caved-in stones located in front of the enclosing walls in all probability does not stem solely from these walls, because it could have been deliberately amassed there to make an ascent more difficult, slowing thus an eventual enemy during an attack (Fig. 5).

The area within the enclosing walls and the settlement itself is very washed out and eroded, all of which has not prevented us from gathering a few superficial shards of prehistoric pottery (Fig. 6).

The other hillfort is located atop Kosmačić Hill (Kosmati Vrh or Pelosa), which lies 734 m above sea level (Fig. 1). It is located at a distance of approximately 4.5 km to the northwest of Vrh od Šterne. It is situated above the Jelovice border-crossing on the border with the Republic of Slovenia, so that the northwestern end of the fortification, including one of the entrances, lies on Slovenian territory.



Sl. 6 Vrh od Šterne. Ulomci prapovijesne keramike.

Fig. 6 Vrh od Šterne. Prehistoric pottery shards.

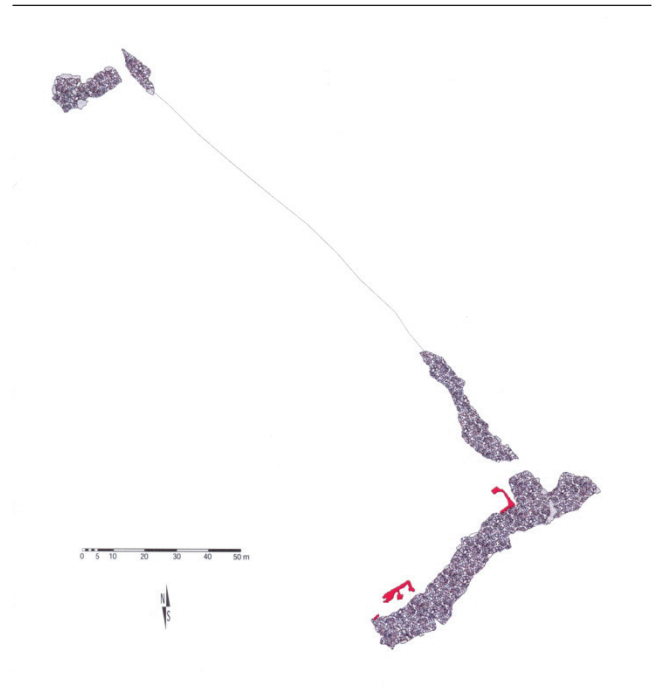
Okomiti greben stijena predstavlja prirodnu zaštitu uzvisine u smjeru jugoistok – sjeverozapad, pa tako i granicu naselja s te strane, dok je istočna strana, iako dosta strma, zaštićena izgradnjom bedema. Na jugoistočnom dijelu nalazi se ruševina masivnog bedema izgrađenog pravolinijski u dužini oko 80 m, zatim pod pravim kutom skreće prema sjeverozapadu u dužini nešto manjoj od 200 m, gdje opet skreće pod pravim kutom prema jugozapadu u dužini oko 20 m (sl. 7). Na jugoistočnom i sjeverozapadnom kutu zidina nalaze se prolazi kroz bedem. Bedem tako zatvara uski trapezoidni prostor maksimalne širine 70 m, a minimalne tek 20 m na sjeverozapadnom kraju (sl. 7). Sam tlocrt je neuobičajen, i do sada nepoznat na području Istre. Obzirom na konfiguraciju terena, gradnja bedema je i ovdje prilagođena uvjetima, tako da duža strana bedema ne čini uobičajenu, više-manje lučnu konstrukciju, već danas ruševine zida povezuju istaknute izolirane stijene koje strše u prostoru, uključene u ravnu liniju bedema i dio su njegove konstrukcije (sl. 8).

Položaj ovog lokaliteta je vrlo znakovit, jer nadzire prolaz koji i danas ima poseban značaj, o čemu svjedoče brojni bunker i rovovi iskopani i izgrađeni u novije doba unutar same gradine i po istočnoj padini brda, s koje se nadzire današnja cesta između Podgorja i Jelovica. Radi se o jednom od prohodnih koridora kroz Čičariju, koji povezuje Kvarner i Tršćanski, odnosno Koparski zaljev, koji je od prapovijesti pa do nama bližih povijesnih razdoblja imao mnogo veću važnost nego danas. I na ovom lokalitetu sakupljeni su sitni ulomci prapovijesne keramike, posebno uz iskope rovova (sl. 9).

Ulomci keramike sakupljeni na oba lokaliteta tako su sitni i neizraziti da ih tipološkom metodom nije moguće točnije opredijeliti, osim općenito prema makroskopskom izgledu, u brončano i/ili željezno doba.



Sl. 8 Kosmačić. Detalj konstrukcije bedema.
Fig. 8 Kosmačić. A detail showing the enclosing wall structure.



Sl. 7 Kosmačić. Snimak lokaliteta.
Fig. 7 Kosmačić. A view of the site.

The sheer ridge of the cliffs represents in itself a natural protection in the form of an elevation oriented in the southeastern – northwestern direction, and at the same time it serves as the border of the settlement on this side, while on the eastern side it was protected by the erected wall, although it is rather steep as well. Situated on the southeastern part are the ruins of a massive wall that was constructed rectilinearly in a length of approximately 80 m, which then, at a right angle, turns towards the northwest in a length of almost 200 m, where it again turns at a right angle towards the southwest in a length of approximately 20 m (Fig. 7). On the southeastern and northwestern corners of the wall are passages that go



Sl. 9 Kosmačić. Ulomci prapovijesne keramike.
Fig. 9 Kosmačić. Prehistoric pottery shards.

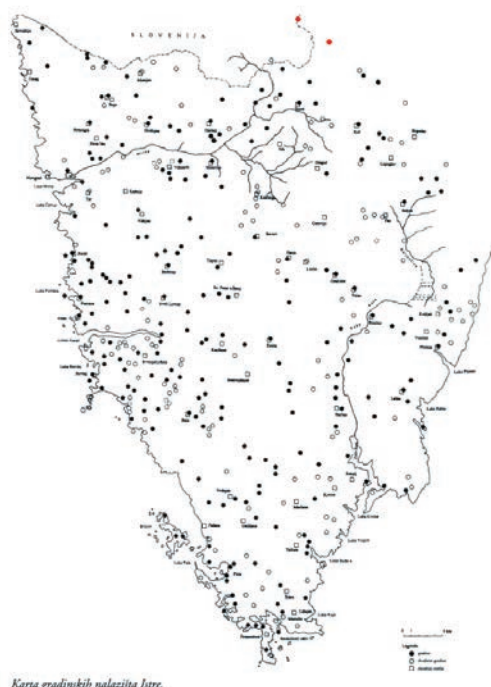
Obzirom na položaj i na skroman unutarnji prostor koji je zaštićen bedemima, vjerojatno su obje utvrde služile kao nadzorne točke, prije nego zbjegovu u slučaju pojave neprijatelja ili još manje kao stalno naselje.

Ove dvije nove gradine nadopunjuju podatke o do sada poznatim naseljima gradinskog tipa, na krajnjem sjevernom području Istre, na prostoru Ćićarije, koji je i danas vrlo rijetko nastanjen (sl. 10 i 11).



Sl. 10 Isječak karte gradina s crvenim označenim položajima gradina Vrh od Šterne i Kosmačić (prema C. Marchesetti 1903).

Fig. 10 A segment of the map showing the hillforts, with the marked positions of Vrh od Šterne and Kosmačić (after C. Marchesetti, 1903).



Sl. 11 Karta gradina i dvojbenih gradina s crvenim označenim položajima gradina Vrh od Šterne i Kosmačić (prema Buršić Matijašić 2007).

Fig. 11 The map showing both hillforts and suspected hillforts, with the marked positions of the hillforts of Vrh od Šterne and Kosmačić (after Buršić Matijašić, 2007).

through it. The wall thus encloses a narrow trapezoidal area whose maximal width is 70 m, with a minimal width of only 20 m on its northwestern end (Fig. 7). The ground plan is in itself unusual and to date unknown on the territory of Istria. Based on the configuration of the terrain, the erection of the wall was in this case adapted to the conditions at hand, so that the longer side of the wall does not form the usual, more or less arch-shaped structure. Its ruins nowadays connect the emphasized, isolated cliffs that protrude into space, forming thus a straight line with the wall and at the same time being part of its structure (Fig. 8).

The position of this site is very significant because it overlooks a passage that to this day preserved its special importance, which is corroborated by numerous bunkers and trenches that have been dug and erected in recent times within the hillfort itself, as well as on the eastern slope of the hill, which overlooks the actual road that runs between Podgorje and Jelovice. This is one of the passable corridors through Ćićarija, connecting the Bay of Kvarner with the Trieste-Koper Bay, which from prehistoric times to the more recent periods always played a much more important role than is the case at present. This site likewise yielded some smaller shards of prehistoric pottery, especially along the excavated trenches (Fig. 9).

The pottery fragments that have been collected at both sites were so minute and uncharacteristic that their exact definition by using the typological method was not possible, but on the basis of their macroscopic appearance we did manage to place them either into the Bronze and/or Iron Age.

Taking into account the position and the modest interior area protected by the enclosing walls, it is probable that both fortifications served as observation posts instead of shelters in case of encroaching enemy formations, or even less probable, as permanent settlements.

These two new hillforts complement the hitherto compiled data about known settlements of the hillfort type on the extreme northern part of Istria, on the territory of Ćićarija, which is scarcely populated even to this date (Fig. 10 and 11).

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