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NOVI PODACI O GRADINAMA NA PODRUČJU LANIŠĆA

NEW DATA ON THE HILLFORTS OF THE LANIŠĆE AREA

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UDK 903.4(497.571)Lanišće)
Stručni članak
Primljeno: 18. 5. 2022.
Odobreno: 28. 6. 2022.

UDC 903.4(497.571Lanišće)
Professional paper
Received: May 18, 2022
Approved: June 28, 2022

U članku je predloženo tumačenje upitne gradine Nilinum, koju posebno opisuje Puschi, a potom isti položaj s različitim nazivima spominju i drugi autori. Obilaskom terena i usporedbom različitih podataka odgovara položaju gradine Podklanci kod Lanišća. Prikazani su položaji i ostaci gradina Gradišće kod Prapoća i Gradine kod Trstenika, čije je postojanje bilo upitno, a dokumentirane su obilaskom terena. Prikazani su također ostaci i izgled gradine Kuk iznad željezničke stanice Buzet, usporedbom podataka prvih istraživača i stvarnog stanja u prostoru¹.

This paper proposes an interpretation of the Nilinum hillfort, the existence of which was uncertain, and that was described separately by Puschi. The site in question is mentioned by other authors under various appellations. A field tour, and comparison against various data, shows that it corresponds to the Podklanci hillfort site near Lanišće. Also detailed are the positions and remains of the Gradišće hillfort near Prapoće and the Gradina hillfort near Trstenik—previously uncertain sites that have been documented in the course of the field tour. Also described are the remains and appearance of the Kuk hillfort overlooking the Buzet rail station, with a comparison of the data provided by early investigators against the actual condition in the field¹.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: *Općina Lanišće; gradine; tragovi u prostoru*

KEYWORDS: *Lanišće municipality; hillforts; traces in the terrain*

¹ Članak je prethodno objavljen u Friš, D. & Matjašič Friš, M. (Eds.). (2021). *Kaštelir: prazgodovinska gradišća in etnobotanika za trajnostni turizam = Kaštelir* (1. izd., p. 1 spletni vir (1 datoteka PDF (475))) Univerza v Mariboru, Univerzitetna založba. doi:10.18690/978-961-286-492-7, 136-145.

¹ Previously published in: Friš, D. & Matjašič Friš, M. (eds.) (2021) *Kaštelir: Prehistoric Hillforts and Ethnobotany for Sustainable Tourism* (1st edition), University of Maribor, University Press, doi: 10.18690/978-961-286-492-7, 127-145.

UVOD

Zbog skromnih topografskih podataka prvih istraživača, kao i zbog malog broja stanovnika koji poznaju veliki prostor Ćićarije, a na koje bi se moglo osloniti u njihovu provjeravanju, položaj i uopće postojanje pojedinih arheoloških lokaliteta s vremenom je postalo upitno². Radi se o gradinskim naseljima kod Prapoća i Trstenika, kao i o gradini *Nilinum* kod Lanišća. Nalaze se na popisima gradina koje su izradili prvi istraživači utvrđenih prapovijesnih naselja na ovim područjima, Carlo Marchesetti³ i Alberto Puschi⁴. Ipak, tijekom 2018. i početkom 2019. godine, prilikom rekognosciranja arheoloških lokaliteta područja općine Lanišće, imali smo priliku prepoznati tipične ostatke tih gradinskih utvrda skrivenih visokom vegetacijom. Pored toga, dokumentiran je izgled gradine Kuk nad željezničkom stanicom Buzet, koji je vrlo različit u odnosu na prve opise.

GRADINA PODKLANCI (NILINUM) (673 N/M)

Puschi za gradinu *Nilinum*⁵ s dva bedema donosi podatke koje prenosi i Benussi, koji navodi i naziv istog lokaliteta kao *Gradina di Lanischie*, zatim dalje i *castelliere di Lanischie (Castelvechio-Starigrad)*⁶. U Puschijevu rukopisu, koji zajedno s terenskom skicom donosi Buršić-Matijašić (sl. 1), istaknuto je da se radi o položaju na vojnoj karti između *Monte Fineda* i *Obesenik m 721*, (sl. 2), a na kraju opisa dodaje se još da je „kasteljer (*Gradina*) *di Nilinum* označen katastarskim brojem 3809, na listu 19, općine Lanišće“⁷.

Uspoređujući Puschijevu skicu, detalj Franciskanskog katastra s topografskom kartom, jasno se vidi da je riječ o lokalitetu gradina Podklanci uz cestu Lanišće – Ročko Polje, odnosno danas Lupoglav – Lanišće (sl. 3).

Isti položaj odgovara lokalitetu koji Marchesetti navodi kao gradinu s tri bedema na uzvisini, koja se odvaja od M. Osebnik⁸, a Bačić je na jednoj od topografskih kartica navodi kao gradinu s tri bedema (na brdu Osebnik)

² Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 91.

³ Marchesetti 1903.

⁴ Benussi 1927-1928; Buršić-Matijašić 2007a.

⁵ *Nilinum* bi trebao biti latinski naziv za Lanišće (Alberi 1998, 203), koji su preuzeli Puschi i Benussi, kako bi dali važnost strateškom položaju gradine južno od Lanišća, unutar uskog klanca koji vodi prema Ročkom Polju.

⁶ Benussi 1927-1928, 267-268.

⁷ Buršić-Matijašić 2007a, 38-39.

⁸ Marchesetti 1903, 96, 204.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the modest topographic data provided by early investigators, and the small number of inhabitants acquainted with the terrain across the broad expanse of the Ćićarija region whose knowledge could be drawn upon in verifying these data, doubts have emerged over time as to the positions, and the very existence, of some of these archaeological sites². The sites in question are hillfort settlements near Prapoće and Trstenik, and the *Nilinum* hillfort near the town of Lanišće. They are found on the lists of hillforts compiled by Carlo Marchesetti³ and Alberto Puschi⁴, early investigators of fortified prehistoric settlements in the area. In 2018 and early 2019—in the course of an archaeological survey (reconnaissance) of sites in the Lanišće municipality—we identified the typical remains of these hillfort fortifications, overgrown with tall vegetation. Further, we documented the appearance of the Kuk hillfort overlooking the Buzet rail station, which differs significantly from the initial descriptions.

THE PODKLANCI (NILINUM) HILLFORT (673 M.A.S.L.)

We compared data provided by Puschi concerning a hillfort having two walls, referred to as *Nilinum*⁵, and later cited by Benussi, who refers to the site as *Gradina di Lanischie* [“Lanišće hillfort”], and further as *castelliere di Lanischie* [also “Lanišće hillfort”] (Castelvechio-Starigrad) [Italian and Croatian, meaning “old castle/burg”]⁶. In the Puschi manuscript, cited along with the field drawing by Buršić-Matijašić (Fig. 1), it is noted that this position is found on a military map between “Monte Fineda” and “Obesenik m 721” (Fig. 2). Added at the end of the description is that the “*Nilinum* hillfort is designated under cadastral number 3809, sheet 19, Municipality of Lanišće”⁷.

In comparing the Puschi drawing and a detail of the Franciscan Cadastral Survey with a topographic map, it is clear that this is the Podklanci hillfort site near the road from Lanišće to Ročko Polje, now the Lupoglav to Lanišće road (Fig. 3).

² Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 91.

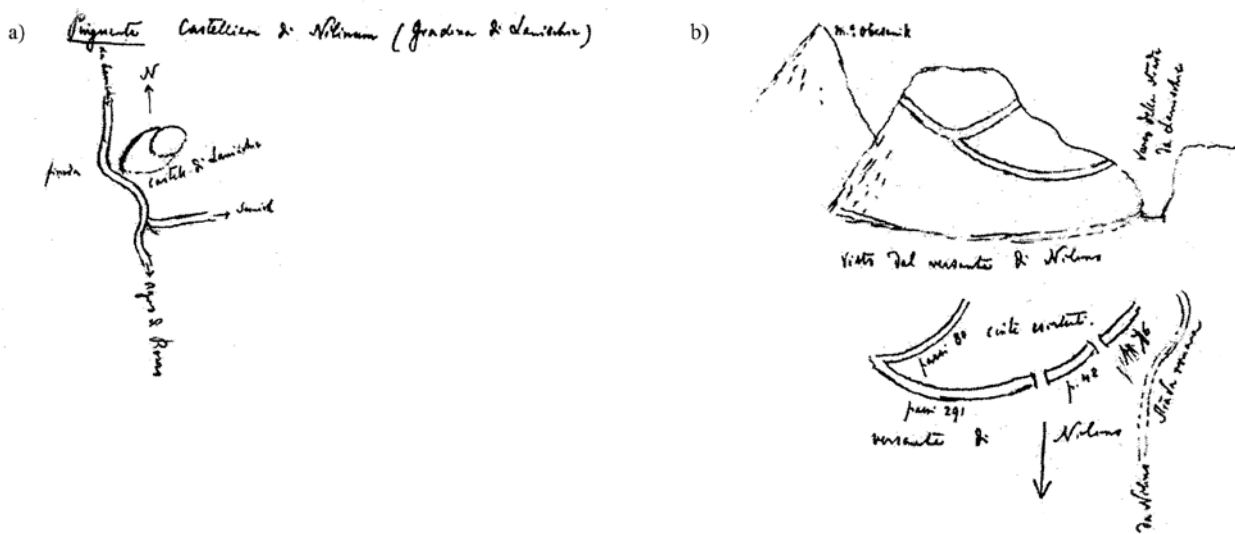
³ Marchesetti 1903.

⁴ Benussi 1927-1928; Buršić-Matijašić 2007a.

⁵ *Nilinum* is given as the Latin name of Lanišće (Alberi 1998, 203), adopted by Puschi and Benussi in order to attribute significance to the strategic position of the hillfort to the south of Lanišće in a narrow ravine that leads to Ročko Polje.

⁶ Benussi 1927-1928, 267-268.

⁷ Buršić-Matijašić 2007a, 38-39.



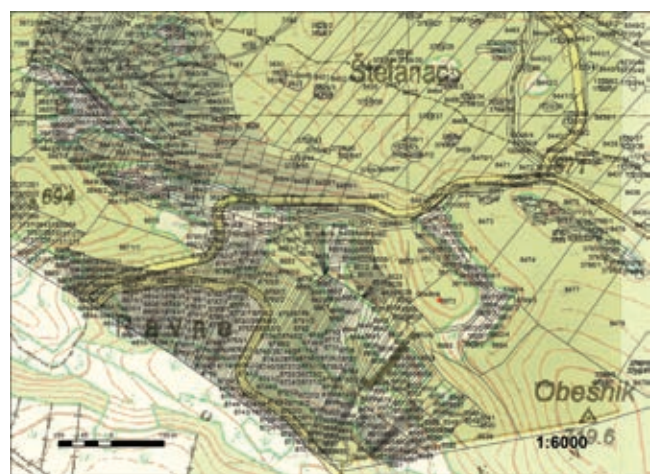
Sl. 1 Skica gradine Nilinum (Gradina di Lanischie) - Gradine Podklanci: a) položaj gradine uz cestu Buzet - Ročko Polje; b) pogled na gradinu sa sjevera, iz smjera Lanišća i tlocrt bedema (prema Albertu Puschiju, u Buršić-Matijašić 2007a, 38).

Fig. 1 Drawing of the Nilinum hillfort (Gradina di Lanischie), i. e., the Podklanci hillfort: (a) the position of the hillfort along the Buzet to Ročko Polje road; (b) view of the hillfort from the north, from the direction of Lanišće, and the plan view of the walls (after Alberto Puschi, as cited in Buršić-Matijašić 2007a, 38).



Sl. 2 Detalj vojne topografske karte Pingente und Volosca, K.u.k Militärgeographisches Institut, M. 1:75 000, s označenim položajem Gradine Podklanci.

Fig. 2 Detail from a military topographic map titled Pingente und Volosca (K.u.k Militärgeographisches Institut, scale 1:75.000), with the indicated position of the Podklanci hillfort.



Sl. 3 Detalj topografske karte s preklapljenim dijelom Franciskanskog katastra, koji potvrđuje položaj Gradine Podklanci (izradio N. Kuzmanović).

Fig. 3 Detail from a topographic map overlaid by a part of the Franciscan Cadastral Survey confirming the position of the Podklanci hillfort (by: N. Kuzmanović).

kod mjesta Stefančići kod Lanišća⁹. Gradinu kod mjesta Stefanchich spominje Carlo De Franceschi već 1846., a zatim ga citiraju Puschi i Marchesetti¹⁰. Mjesto Stefančići/Štefančići ne postoji na području Lanišća, ali se zato sjeverno od položaja gradine Podklanci (*Nilinum*) nalazi područje Štefanac (sl. 3).

This position also corresponds with the site referred to by Marchesetti as a hillfort with three walls on an elevation that stands out from Mt Osebnik⁸, and which Bačić refers to on one topographic map as a hillfort with three walls (on Osebnik hill) near the settlement of Stefančići near Lanišće⁹. A hillfort near Stefanich is mentioned by Carlo De Franceschi as early as 1846, later

⁹ Bačić 1971, Topografska kartica

¹⁰ De Franceschi 1846, 102; Benussi 1927-1928, 268; Marchesetti 1903, 96, 204.

⁸ Marchesetti 1903, 96, 204.

⁹ Bačić 1971, topographic map



Sl. 4 Gradina Podklanci: I - dio ruševina prvog bedema; II - dio ruševina drugog bedema; III - dio ruševina trećeg bedema (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).
Fig. 4 Podklanci hillfort: (I) part of the ruins of the first wall; (II) part of the ruins of the second wall; (III) part of the ruins of the third wall (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).



Sl. 5 Gradina Podklanci: ulomci prapovijesne keramike (fotografija K. Mihovilić).
Fig. 5 Podklanci hillfort: sherds of prehistoric pottery (photo by: K. Mihovilić).

Konačno, prema svim prethodno navedenim podacima radi se o jednom te istom lokalitetu, gradini Podklanci (673 n/m) u blizini ceste Lupoglav – Lanišće (sl. 3). To prapovijesno naselje ima dobro sačuvana tri lučna nasipa urušenih bedema (sl. 4: I, II, III). Puschijeva skica je vrlo bliska stanju na terenu, s lučnim bedemima koji zatvaraju zapadnu blažu padinu uzvisine, ali jedan bedem nedostaje. Produžuju se na sjevernoj strani padine, dok na južnoj strani završavaju na rubu okomitih stijena (sl. 1), odakle se otvara pogled na prolaz prema Ročkom Polju, između gradina Beli i Črni grad. Prikupljeni nalazi potvrđuju datiranje gradine u brončano i starije željezno doba (sl. 5), ali spominju se i nalazi ulomaka antičke keramike i srebrnog novca¹¹.

cited by Puschi and Marchesetti¹⁰. There is no settlement of Štefančiči in the Lanišće municipality, but we do find the Štefanac area (Fig. 3) to the north of the Podklanci (*Nilinum*) hillfort site.

All the above cited data describe a single site, the Podklanci hillfort (673 m.a.s.l.) near the Lupoglav to Lanišće road (Fig. 3). This prehistoric settlement presents three well-preserved arcing banks, i.e., collapsed walls (Fig. 4: I, II, III). Puschi's drawing quite faithfully depicts the appearance in the field, with arcing walls that close off the western, more gently inclined slope of the elevation, but with one wall not shown. They extend to the north face of the slope, while at the south face they terminate where they meet sheer rock faces (Fig. 1), from where a view shoots out of the pass towards Ročko Polje [“Roč Field”] between the Beli hillfort and Črni grad. The collected artefacts confirm the dating of the hillfort to the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (Fig. 5), but there is also mention of sherds of antique period pottery and silver coins¹¹.

THE GRADIŠĆE HILLFORT NEAR PRAPOĆE (620 M.A.S.L.)

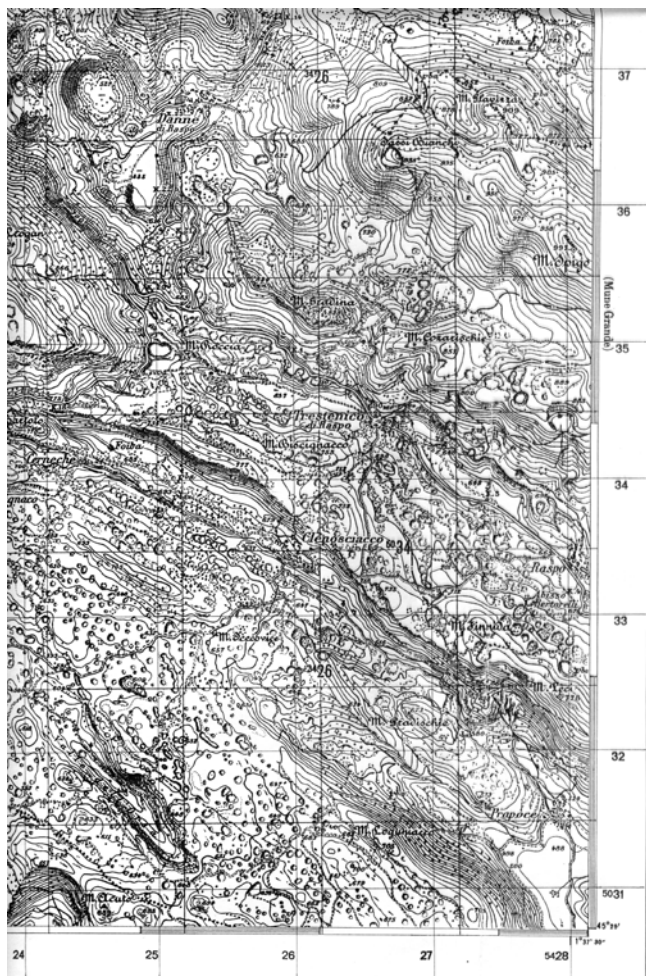
According to C. Marchesetti the Gradišće hillfort (620 m.a.s.l.) is situated to the northwest of Prapoće¹². We find the toponym *M. Gradischie* (623 m.a.s.l.) (Fig. 6) on a 1937 topographic map. It is situated on a not particularly prominent, isolated and narrow elevation in a valley that stretches from Lanišće to the northwest, between two parallel rocky folds of the Čićarija highlands. The

¹¹ Benussi 1927-1928, 267; Bačić 1971; Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 469 (br. 5 i *16), 475-475, 482; Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 73 (27), sl. 14.

¹⁰ De Franceschi 1846, 102; Benussi 1927-1928, 268; Marchesetti 1903, 96, 204.

¹¹ Benussi 1927-1928, 267; Bačić 1971; Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 469 (no. 5 and *16), 475-475, 482; Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 73 (27), Fig. 14.

¹² Bradara, Komšo, Kuzmanović 2018, 35; Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 469 (no. *15), 481; Marchesetti 1903, 109.



Sl. 6 Detalj vojne topografske karte iz 1937. godine s označenim položajima Gradišća kod Prapoća i Gradina kod Trstenika.

Fig. 6 Detail from a 1937 military topographic map indicating the positions of the Gradišće hillfort near Prapoće and the Gradina hillfort near Trstenik.

GRADIŠĆE KOD PRAPOĆA (620 N/M)

Gradina Gradišće (620 n/m) po C. Marchesettiju smještena je sjeverozapadno od Prapoća¹². Na topografskoj karti iz 1937. g. sačuvan je toponim *M. Gradischie* (623 n/m)(sl. 6). Nalazi se na ne posebno istaknutom, izoliranom i izduženom uzvišenju unutar doline koja se od Lanišća proteže prema sjeverozapadu, između dva paralelna stjenovita nabora Ćićarije. Cijeli je prostor prekriven dosta gustom borovom šumom i slabo pregledan, ali obilaskom terena dokumentirani su, iako skromni, ostaci ruševina poprečnog bedema na središnjem dijelu ravnog platoa (sl. 7), a zatim i izrazitiji nasipi prekriveni mahovinom, koji štite pristupačniji sjeverozapadni rub uskog platoa (sl. 8). Na jako erodiranom



Sl. 7 Gradišće kod Prapoća: pogled na ostatke poprečnog bedema (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).

Fig. 7 Gradišće hillfort near Prapoće: view of the remains of the transverse wall (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).



Sl. 8 Gradišće kod Prapoća: ruševine bedema uz sjeverozapadni rub (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).

Fig. 8 Gradišće hillfort near Prapoće: the ruins of the wall along the northwest perimeter (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).



Sl. 9 Gradišće kod Prapoća: ulomci prapovijesne keramike (fotografija K. Mihovilić).

Fig. 9 Gradišće hillfort near Prapoće: sherds of prehistoric pottery (photo by: K. Mihovilić).

¹² Bradara, Komšo, Kuzmanović 2018, 35; Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 469 (br. *15), 481; Marchesetti 1903, 109.

površini prikupljeni su ulomci prapovijesne keramike, koju nije moguće točnije odrediti (sl. 9)¹³.

GRADINA KOD TRSTENIKA (827,2 N/M)

Na brdu Gradina (827,2 n/m), prekrivenom borovom šumom, na 850 m sjeverozapadno od sela Trstenik nalazi se gradinsko naselje¹⁴(sl. 6). Položaj ima stratešku važnost u nadziranju putova prema istoku skoro do Učke (Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 478). Naselje je smješteno na najvišem ravnom platou uzvisine i prirodno je zaštićeno okomitim stijenama na južnoj i dijelom jugozapadnoj strani. Na istočnom okomitom rubu uzdižu se još i veće prirodne stijene, dok se po rubu sjeverozapadne strane mogu pratiti ruševine blago lučnog bedema (sl. 10). Dalje na sjeveroistočnoj strani sačuvani su dijelovi zidina građeni



Sl. 10 Gradina kod Trstenika: ruševine bedema uz sjeverozapadni rub platoa (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).

Fig. 10 Gradina hillfort near Trstenik: ruins of the wall along the northwest edge of the plateau (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).



Sl. 11 Gradina kod Trstenika: unrušeni blokovi uz sjeveroistočni rub platoa (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).

Fig. 11 Gradina hillfort near Trstenik: collapsed stone blocks along the northeast edge of the plateau (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).

entire area has dense pine wood cover, with obscured views; our tour of the terrain, however, documented the modest remnant ruins of a transverse wall at the central area of the flat plateau (Fig. 7), and more prominent moss-covered banks, which protect the more accessible northwest perimeter of this narrow plateau (Fig. 8). Sherds of prehistoric pottery that cannot be more precisely identified were collected on the highly eroded surface (Fig. 9)¹³.

THE GRADINA HILLFORT NEAR TRSTENIK (827.2 M.A.S.L.)

This hillfort settlement is located on the pine-woods-covered Gradina hill (827.2 m.a.s.l.), 850 metres northwest of the village of Trstenik¹⁴ (Fig. 6). The position is strategically significant for control of eastward lines of communication almost as far as the Učka highlands (Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 478). The settlement is situated on the highest flat plateau on an elevation naturally protected by sheer rock faces to the south and a part of the southwest side. At the east-facing vertical perimeter we see even larger natural rock faces rising, while at the perimeter of the northwest side we can follow the ruins of a gently arcing wall (Fig. 10). Further to the northeast side we see preserved sections of the walls built with large stone blocks, highly eroded by the elements (Fig. 11). Sherds of prehistoric pottery



Sl. 12 Gradina kod Trstenika: ulomci prapovijesne keramike (fotografija K. Mihovilić).

Fig. 12 Gradina hillfort near Trstenik: sherds of prehistoric pottery (photo by: K. Mihovilić).

¹³ Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 73 (25), sl. 14.

¹⁴ Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 469 (br. *10), 478-479.

¹³ Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 73 (25), Fig. 14.

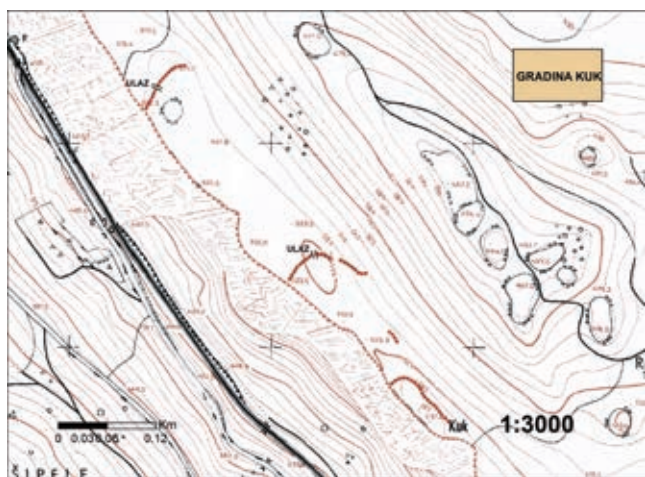
¹⁴ Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 469 (br. *10), 478-479.

većim blokovima koji su jako erodirani djelovanjem atmosferilija (sl. 11). Prilikom obilaska 2019. godine površinski su prikupljeni ulomci prapovijesne keramike (sl. 12)¹⁵.

GRADINA KUK

Kuk se u literaturi navodi kao manje prapovijesno naselje na uskoj hridi (531 n/m) iznad Buzetske kotline¹⁶. U tekstu terenskog dnevnika A. Puschija opisan je lokalitet *Castellaro del Monte Cucco di Slum*, koji je posjetio 24. 08. 1902. godine: „*Gradina se nalazi na rubu litice iznad stanice Buzet i iznad kuća Počekaj. S južne strane je zaštićena najvišom hridi Kuk. Izgleda izduženog oblika i možda dvojna. Jedna dionica je duga oko 600 koraka, prilično ravna i sa sjeverozapadne strane zatvorena s dva velika poteza zidina, svaki dužine oko 50 m, izgrađenim u smjeru od sjeveroistoka prema jugozapadu a b*, koji stanjujući se skreću i nastavljaju uz rub blage padine na sjevernoj strani, kao c, d, e. Na položaju f izgleda da se nalazi ulaz u gradinu, dok dionica e možda predstavlja predzide. Na položaju g nalaze se ostaci zidane cisterne. H = nepristupačne hridi. Položaj dominira nad nizinskom Istrom i u kontaktu s njenim gradinama, a na sjeveru pogled seže do Žbevnice i prema Klenovščaku.“¹⁷ S obzirom na oznake slovima za pojedine elemente gradine koje nabraja, moguće je da je postojala i terenska skica.

Obilascima 2018. i 2019. godine ustanovljeno je da se radi o većoj gradini, smještenoj oko 550 m sjeverozapadno od navedene najviše kote Kuk (531 n/m).



Sl. 13 Gradina Kuk: detalj topografske karte s ucrtanim položajima bedema (izradio N. Kuzmanović).

Fig. 13 Kuk hillfort: detail from a topographic map with indicated positions of the walls (by: N. Kuzmanović).

were collected as surface finds in the course of the 2019 field tour (Fig. 12)¹⁵.

THE KUK HILLFORT

In the literature Kuk is described as a small prehistoric settlement on a narrow crag (531 m.a.s.l.) overlooking the Buzet basin¹⁶. The field diary of A. Pusch describes the “*Castellaro del Monte Cucco di Slum*” site which he visited on the 24th of August 1902 as follows:

*The hillfort is situated on the edge of a cliff overlooking the Buzet station and the Počekaj house. It is protected to the south side by Kuk’s highest crag. It appears elongated in form, perhaps doubled. One section has a length of about 600 paces, quite straight and shut off to the northwest side by two large wall sections, each about 50 metres in length, aligned northeast to southwest a b; they become narrower and turn, continuing along the perimeter of the gentle slope to the north side, as c, d, e. At position f we see what appears to be the entrance to the hillfort, while section e may perhaps be an antemural. At position g are the remains of a masonry cistern. H = inaccessible crags. The position is dominant over lowland Istria and in contact with its hillforts, while to the north the view shoots out to Žbevnica and Klenovščak.*¹⁷

Given the letters designating the individual enumerated elements of the hillfort it is possible that there was a field drawing.

The field tours of 2018 and 2019 determined that this is an expansive hillfort, situated about 550 metres to the northwest of the cited highest point on Kuk (531 m.a.s.l.). It stretches to a length of 560 metres along a narrow ridge along the crags overlooking the Buzet basin (Fig. 13). The first wall, running 100 metres, parallel to the edge of the crag, encloses a narrow acropolis having a length of 80 and a width of from 20 to 30 metres (Figs. 13, 14). We see a similar drawing of one wall in a field drawing by B. Bačić (Fig. 15), also showing a semi-circular wall that shuts off a prominence at the edge of the crags, in the manner of an acropolis¹⁸, which we did not identify, but did find that the hillfort begins at this crag (537 m.a.s.l.). The second wall is located 180 metres from the first. It was built from the edge of the crag and forms an arc closing off a narrow ridge to a length of 120 metres (Figs. 13, 16). A short abutment wall is posited to have stood in the direction of the first

¹⁵ Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 73 (26), Fig. 14.

¹⁶ Buršić 1983; Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 457 (8), 465; Bačić 1957; Marchesetti 1903, 96.

¹⁷ Buršić-Matijašić 2007a, 43 (34), 44.

¹⁸ Bačić 1957.

¹⁵ Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 73 (26), sl. 14.

¹⁶ Buršić 1983; Buršić-Matijašić 2007, 457 (8), 465; Bačić 1957; Marchesetti 1903, 96.

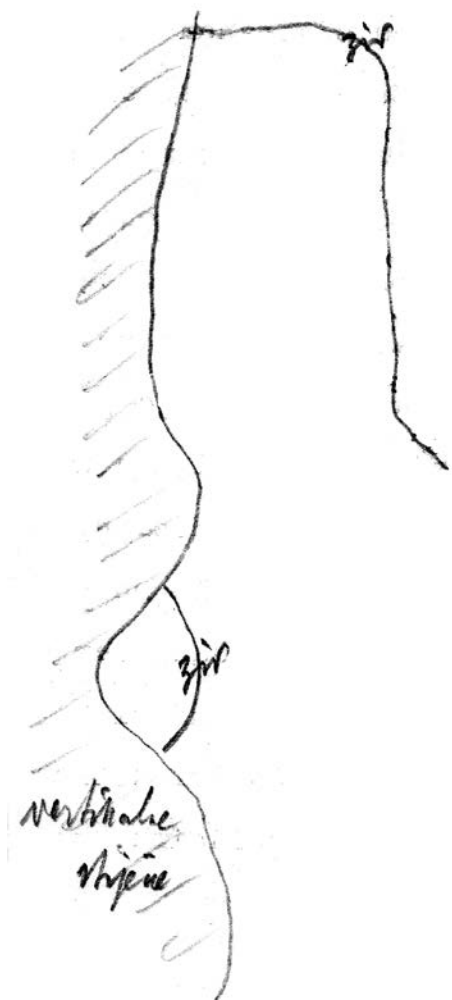
¹⁷ Buršić-Matijašić 2007a, 43 (34), 44.



Sl. 14 Gradina Kuk: detalj ruševine prvog bedema (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).
Fig. 14 Kuk hillfort: detail of the ruins of the first wall (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).



Sl. 16 Gradina Kuk: detalj ruševine drugog bedema (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).
Fig. 16 Kuk hillfort: detail of the ruins of the second wall (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).



Sl. 15 Gradina Kuk: skica prvog bedema prema terenskom izvještaju Borisa Bačića 1957.
Fig. 15 Kuk hillfort: drawing of the first wall according to Boris Bačić's 1957 field report.



Sl. 17 Gradina Kuk: detalj ruševine trećeg bedema (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).
Fig. 17 Kuk hillfort: detail of the ruins of the third wall (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).



Sl. 18 Gradina Kuk: ulomci prapovijesne keramike (fotografija N. Kuzmanović).
Fig. 18 Kuk hillfort: sherds of prehistoric pottery (photo by: N. Kuzmanović).

Proteže se u dužini 560 m po uskom hrptu uz rub hridi nad Buzetskom kotlinom (sl. 13). Prvi bedem paralelan je s rubom hridi, zatvara uski akropolski prostor dužine 80 i širine od 20 do 30 m, a dužina mu je 100 m (sl. 13, 14). Sličan crtež jednog bedema nalazimo na terenskoj skici B. Bačića (sl. 15), na kojoj je još posebno ucrtao polukružni bedem koji zatvara istaku na rubu hridi, poput akropole¹⁸, što mi nismo prepoznali, ali gradina započinje upravo od te hridi (537 n/m). Drugi bedem se nalazi 180 m dalje od prvog. Izgrađen je od ruba hridi i lučno zatvara uski hrbat u dužini 120 m (sl. 13, 16). U smjeru prvog bedema, između prvog i drugog bedema, uz rub hrpta pretpostavljen je kraći potporni zid. Treći bedem je izgrađen na udaljenosti od 285 m od drugog i dužine je 80 m (sl. 13, 17). Građen je tako da od ruba hridi lučno zatvara prostor hrpta, koji je na tom dijelu prostraniji. Pretpostavljeni ulaz nalazi se 35 m od ruba litice (sl. 13). U blizini trećeg bedema nalazi se ovalna obzidana vrtača / lokva (?), koju je možda Puschi vidio kao cisternu. Bedemi se dobro vide i na ortofoto snimkama prostora, kao bijele linije kroz zelenu vegetaciju. Površinski su sakupljeni vrlo sitni ulomci prapovijesne keramike (sl. 18)¹⁹.

ZAKLJUČAK

Ovim prilogom donosimo podatke o postojećim prepoznatim ostacima samo nekoliko prapovijesnih gradinskih utvrda na prostoru Općine Lanišće, koji sigurno nisu definitivni. Krški teren Čićarije i visoka vegetacija sigurno skrivaju još sličnih tragova, za čije bi otkrivanje bilo izuzetno važno dokumentirati nedestruktivnom i vrlo pouzdanom LiDAR metodom. Time bi se došlo do više sigurnih podataka o ostacima i tragovima arhitekture iz raznih razdoblja, a i slika o nastanjenosti ovih prostora postala bi realnija.

Prilikom rekognosciranja arheoloških lokaliteta na području Općine Lanišće, tijekom 2018. i početkom 2019. godine, imali smo priliku prepoznati tipične ostatke nekoliko gradinskih utvrda skrivenih visokom vegetacijom. Prvi prikazani lokalitet je bio upitna gradina *Nilinum*, koju smo usporedbom terenskih podataka različitih autora uspjeli poistovjetiti s gradinom Podklanci kod Lanišća (sl. 1-5).

Sljedeća dva lokaliteta su gradine čiji je položaj s vremenom postao dvojbjen. Prikazani su položaji i dokumentirani ostaci urušenih bedema gradina Gradišće

wall, between the first and second wall and along the ridge. The third wall was raised at a distance of 285 metres from the second wall and runs a length of 80 metres (Figs. 13, 17). It was built such that it closed off the ridge area, broader in this area, running in an arc from the edge of the crag. The posited entrance was 35 metres from the cliff edge (Fig. 13). Near the third wall is what appears to be an oval doline or pond enclosed by a masonry fence, which may have been interpreted by Puschi as a cistern. The walls are clearly evident in an orthophoto image of the area as white lines through the green vegetation. Very small sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected as surface finds (Fig. 18)¹⁹.

CONCLUSION

This contribution presents data—certainly not definitive—concerning existing identified remains of only a few of the prehistoric hillforts in the Lanišće municipality. There is no doubt that the karst terrain of the Čićarija region and its tall vegetation conceal other similar and yet to be discovered traces, which certainly ought to be documented leveraging the non-destructive and very reliable LiDAR method. This would provide an abundance of confident data on the remains and traces of architecture from various periods, and would offer a more realistic picture of the human habitation of this area.

The archaeological survey (reconnaissance) performed in 2018 and early 2019 in the Lanišće municipality identified the typical remains of several hillfort fortifications overgrown with tall vegetation. The first site described here is the previously uncertain *Nilinum* hillfort, which a comparison against field data provided by multiple authors has led us to identify it as being the Podklanci hillfort near Lanišće (Figs. 1-5).

The following two sites are hillforts whose positions were uncertain. The positions and documented remains of the collapsed walls of the Gradišće hillfort near Prapoće (Figs. 6-9) and the Gradina hillfort near Trstenik (Figs. 6, 10-12), whose existence had been uncertain, are detailed.

The last of the described sites is the Kuk hillfort overlooking the Buzet rail station. It stands on the edge of a sheer cliff at the perimeter of the Čićarija mountain range, which affords it particular importance. The field

¹⁸ Bačić 1957.

¹⁹ Bradara, Komšo, Kuzmanović 2018, 32; Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 72 (23), sl. 14.

¹⁹ Bradara, Komšo, Kuzmanović 2018, 32; Kuzmanović, Bradara, Komšo 2018, 72 (23), Fig. 14.

kod Prapoća (sl. 6–9) i Gradine kod Trstenika (sl. 6, 10–12), čije je postojanje bilo upitno.

Posljednji prikazani lokalitet je gradina Kuk iznad željezničke stanice Buzet. Nalazi se na samom rubu okomite litice ruba Čićarije, što joj daje posebnu važnost. Obilaskom lokaliteta dokumentirani su ostaci triju bedema koji zatvaraju prostor uskog hrpta uz rub litice u dužini od čak 560 m (sl. 13–18).

tour documented the remains of three walls that enclose an area running 560 metres along the narrow ridge at the edge of the cliff (Figs. 13–18).

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