

On the path of hill forts- Maklavun



*Od polovine brda kamen gospodari,
njegujući guju u svojoj surovoj šutnji,
iznad sunce poput grabljivice krstari
držeći zemlju u nedoumici i smutnji.*

Vlado Puljić

- This project was focused on two hill forts dating back to the Bronze Age located on the territory of the former Rovinj municipality. The two hill forts are Maklavun and Mušeg.



Goals achieved:

- - We have learned important facts about Maklavun-a significant cultural heritage site
- We have learned about the importance of the valorization and preservation of cultural heritage
- We have placed info boards at the site and marked the Maklavun-Mušeg path and our initiative contributed to the development of cultural tourism and cycling tourism in Istria.
- We have connected four different professions in the development of this project thus emphasizing the importance of team work
- We have established collaborations with scientific institutions, tourist boards and the local community

★ The first step of our research was learning about Maklavun.



★ Archeologist Damir Matošević from the Rovinj Heritage Museum delivered a lecture on hill forts and tumuli (Bronze Age tombs)...



29 MARCH 2017

On 29 March 2017 he introduced us to the world of archeology.

★ We created a logo for our project and cleanup...



...that was printed on the promo T-shirts along with the logos of the schools and collaborators.



◆ Then we organized a cleanup of the site and of the path leading to it.



21 APRIL 2019



- ★ After working hard with our cooking teacher while preparing the bread dough that we baked in the oven, we enjoyed our well-deserved meal.



★ We marked the 8-km long Maklavun-Mušeg path .



6 MAY 2017



„Maklavun“ ist eine aus der Bronzezeit stammende Sehenswürdigkeit.
Die Lokalität ist das erste Mal 1957 von dem Prof. B. Bačić erforscht worden.

Archäologische Ausgrabungen, die hier gefunden sind, setzen den Tumulus in der Mittelbronzezeit (1500 bis 1200 J.v.Ch.). Der Tumulus besteht aus zwei Teilen, aus dem Eingang (Dromos) und der Leichenkammer (Tholos).

Es wird vorausgesetzt, dass die Gruft in der sogenannten Technik des fließten Gewölbes in der Kuppelform ausgeführt worden war. Während der Zeit stürzte das Gewölbe ein und in der Mitte vom Tumulus sind nur einige Steinblöcke geblieben, die denselben gedeckt haben.

Die Reste von Menschenknochen sind in der Gruft nicht gefunden, so dass die Anzahl der begrabenen Personen noch nicht bekannt ist. Es kann aber an dem Eingang ein leeres Grabdrüchtlivjessihen wenden. Es ist möglich, dass das Grab der für dem Namen Karaštak bekannten Siedlung gehörte, welches 3-4 km Luftlinie von dieser Siedlung entfernt ist.

Alle in dem Tumulus gefundene Funde (meistens Keramikfunde) befinden sich jetzt in dem archäologischen Museum in Pula.



Maklavun è un monumento dell'età del bronzo. La prima ricerca del sito è stata effettuata nel 1957 dal prof. B. Bačić.

I resti archeologici trovati sul posto collocano il tumulo nella media età del bronzo (1500–1200 a.E.). Il tumulo è composto da due parti, il corridoio d'ingresso (dromos) e la camera funeraria (tholos). Si presuppone che la tomba sia stata costruita con la tecnica della falsa volta a forma di cupola. La volta col tempo è crollata e nel centro del tumulo sono rimasti solo alcuni blocchi di pietra che lo coprivano.

Non sono stati rinvenuti resti di ossa umane, perciò non è ancora noto il numero di persone sepolte. Tuttavia, all'entrata è ben visibile una tomba vuota.

È possibile che la tomba sia appartenuta ad un insediamento collocato a 3-4 km in linea d'aria, conosciuto con il nome di Carastak.

Tutti i reperti (soprattutto i resti di ceramica) trovati nel tumulo sono custoditi nel Museo archeologico a Pola.



Dizajni: Monika Kovač,
Dora Bertonić,
Marta Orbančić

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Maklavun

putevima gradina

✦ We designed and printed a leaflet (1000 copies)...

...that presents the basic facts and interesting information on Maklavun in 4 languages as well as a bike/ tracking path map.

Maklavun je spomenik iz brončanog doba. Prvo istraživanje lokaliteta izvršio je 1957. god. prof. B. Bačić.

Arheološki ostaci koji su tamo pronađeni smještaju tumul u srednje brončano doba (1500- do 1200 god. pr. Kr.)

Tumul se sastoji od dva dijela, ulaznog hodnika (dromosa) i pogrebne komore (tholosa).

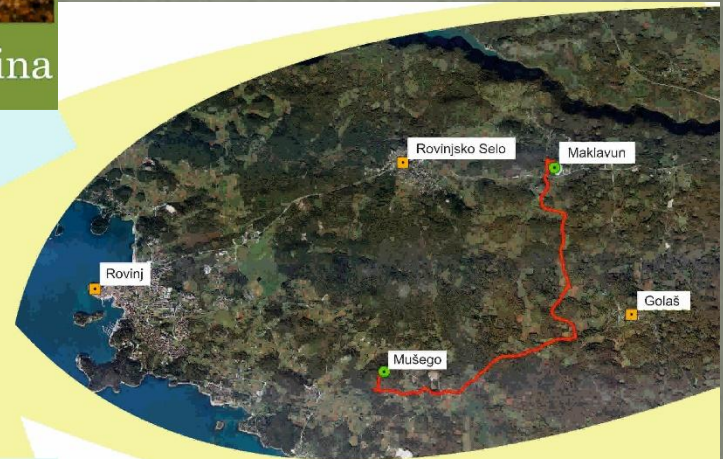
Pretpostavka je da je grobnica izvedena u takozvanoj tehnici lažnog svoda u formi kupole.

Švod se s vremenom urušio, a u središtu tumula ostalo je tek nekoliko blokova kamena koji su isti pokrenuli.

Ostaci ljudskih koštica u grobnici nisu pronađeni, tako da broj pokopanih osoba još uvijek nije poznat. Ipak, na samome ulazu jasno je vidljiv jedan prazan grob.

Moguće je da je grob pripadao naselju smještenom na 3-4 km. zračne linije poznatom po nazivu Karaštak.

Svi nalazi (najčešće ostaci keramike) pronađeni u tumulu čuvaju se u Arheološkom muzeju u Puli.



Maklavun is a monument from the Bronze Age. The first research of the site was carried out in 1957 by prof. B. Bačić.

The archeological remains that were found there date the tumulus back to the Middle Bronze Age (1500 to 1200 BC). The tumulus consists of two parts, the entrance hall (dromos) and the funeral chamber (tholos).

It is assumed that the tomb was made in the so-called false vault technique in the form of a dome.

The vault eventually collapsed and only a few blocks of stone that covered it remained, in the centre of the tumulus.

The remains of human bones in the tomb have not been found, so the number of buried people is still unknown. Still, one empty tomb is clearly visible at the entrance.

It is possible that the tomb belonged to a settlement located 3 to 4 km away as the crow flies, known as Karaštak.

All findings (mostly the remains of pottery) found in the tumulus are kept in the Archaeological Museum in Pula.



We made an info board and placed it at the site.



5 JUNE 2017



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We thank...



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