



Gračišće - Slavenski Olimp

Mjesto u kojem su živjeli bogovi

Jednom davnog, na visokim zelenim obroncima središnjeg dijela Istre, ovde pokraj današnjeg Gračišća, živjeli su bogovi, a kada pristignete u ovaj kraj vidjet ćete i zašto!

Na brežulju između Pića i Pazina, kao tipično istarsko mjesto, smještio se Gračišće. Ovaj srednjovjekovni grad pružao je ljudima utocište i prije 2.000 godina kada su mu drevni Gali nadjenjili ime Gallignana. Današnje ime dodijelili su mu na prijelazu iz 6. u 7. stoljeće stari Slaveni, čiju baštinu i danas zamjećujemo ulicama grada.

I u nazivu obližnjeg brda Perunčevac krije se ime vrhovnog slavenskog boga Peruna, a slavenska baština ogleda se i u štovanju Svantevida pa je moguće da je zbog sličnosti imena izabran baš Sveti Vid kao zaštitnik gračaške župe. Simbol boga Peruna, perunica, u obliku zvjezdice, klesao se na nadvratnike kuća sve do 20. stoljeća s namjerom da štiti kuće od udara groma i posljedičnih požara.



OUTDOOR

Pješačka staza „Staza svetog Nicefora s dionicom Gavranovo krilo“
Dužine 11 km, srednje težine, može se obići za 3:30 sata.
Istra Trails: 716

TRAIL: PERCORSO DI SAN NICEFORO CON SEZIONE DELL'ALA DI CORVO
Lunghezza del percorso: 11 km; Difficoltà: media; Durata: 3:30 ore;
Istra trails: numero 716

TRAIL: WEG DES HEILIGEN NICEFOR MIT DER STRECKE „GAVRANOV KRIL“ (RABENFLÜGEL)
Länge: 11 km; Schwierigkeitsgrad: Mittelschwer; Dauer: 3:30 h.
Istra Trails: Nummer 716

TRAIL: SAINT NICEPHORUS TRAIL WITH RAVEN'S WING SECTION
Length: 11 km; Difficulty: medium;
Duration: 3:30 hours.
Istra Trails: no 716

U pisanim izvorima prvi se puta spominje 1199. godine. Tijekom srednjeg vijeka grad je bio feudalni posjed akvilenskog patrijarha, zatim knezova Gorickih, a 1374. ulazi u sastav Pazinske knežije kao dio privatnog vlasništva porodice Habsburg, koja svoje posjede daje u zakup plemićima. Nekada je Gračišće bilo najvažnije naselje Knežije, pa čak i gospodarski snažniji od Pazina. Oslabili su ga ratovi Knežije protiv Mlečana, pobune stanovnika protiv feudalnih gospodara, a u 19. i 20. stoljeću našao se izvan glavnih prometnih pravaca.

Riznica kulturnog nasljeđa

Srednjovjekovni grad Gračišće bio je opasan jakim zidinama. Fortifikacijski sustav razvijao se od 12. do 16. stoljeća, a zidine su do danas dijelom očuvane na zapadnoj, sjevernoj i istočnoj strani grada. Kao njihov dio sačuvana su i romanička gradska vrata na zapadnoj strani te okrugla renesansna kula iz 1500. na istočnom uglu. Kroz gradska vrata ulazi se u ložu iz 1549., pokraj koje se nalazi fontan, odnosno spremište za brašno i žitarice kojima se stanovništvo hrani u slučaju gladi. Unutar obrambenih zidina urbana struktura grada ponešto se razlikuje od ostalih istarskih gradova toga vremena.



Što danas Gračišće čini posebno upozorenjivim. Umjesto jednog glavnog trga, Gračišće je podijeljeno na gradske četvrti od kojih svaka ima svoj trg s crkvom zbog čega je upisan u Registar kulturnih dobara.

Najznačajnija je crkva sv. Marije na Placu čiji je Barokni trijem zbog položaja na trgu ujedno služio i kao gradsko ložište s objedinjene sakralna i javna funkcija. U njezinu su unutrašnjosti pronađeni zanimljivi glagoljski i latinski graffiti na hrvatskom jeziku. Najznačajnije su freske iz 15. stoljeća koje se protežu čitavim istočnim zidom, a prikazuju Poklonstvo kraljeva te konture Navještenja na južnom zidu. Crkva je sagradila majstor Dento 1425. godine prema narudžbi mjesnog plemića Petra Beratića. Ta činjenica govori o postojanju povlaštenog stoljeća u srednjem vijeku koji je imao novaca za gradnju crkava, ali i palaća poput obližnje gotičke palate Salomon – najljepše kasnogotičke profane građevine u srednjoj Istri.

Na Placu se nalazi i najstarija sakralna građevina u Gračišću, kapela sv. Antuna. Kapelu u gotičkom stilu podigao je 1381. majstor Almerigo, a u svom

l'intento di proteggerla dai fulmini e dai conseguenti incendi.

Gračišće/Gallignana je menzionata per la prima volta in fonti scritte del 1199. Durante il Medioevo, la città fu proprietà feudale del patriarcato di Aquileia e poi dei principi di Gorizia, e nel 1374 entrò a far parte del Ducato di Pazin/Pisino come proprietà privata della famiglia degli Asburgo, che la affittò a diversi nobili. In passato, Gračišće/Gallignana era l'insediamento più importante del Ducato, e anche economicamente più potente di Pazin/Pisino. Fu indebolito dalle guerre del Ducato contro i Veneziani, dalla rivolta degli abitanti contro i feudatari, e nei secoli XIX e XX fu tagliato fuori dalle principali vie di comunicazione.

Ispod platoa župne crkve nalazi se crkva sv. Eufemije iz 1383. Izvorno romanico-gotička crkva obnovljena je 1846. kada je pretrpjela znatne preinake. U njoj se danas čuvaju monumenatalno raspelo iz 13. stoljeća i obnovljeni oltar Bogorodice iz crkve sv. Marije na Placu. Od crkve se prema jugu proteže ulica Pod Fumiju, ulica obrtnika, koja je do danas očuvala svoj izvorni izgled.

Posebno je zanimljiv detalj na nadvratniku kovačeve kuće, uklesan Čekić, simbol njegova zanata, i godina 1451.

Na južnom djelu Gračišća smjestila se još jedna crkvica, danas ruševna, nekad bratovštinska crkva sv. Pangrac.

Izgrađena je u 14. stoljeću, no freske

iz 15. stoljeća nažalost nisu ostale sačuvane.

Tesoro dei beni culturali

La città medievale di Gračišće/Gallignana era circondata da possenti mura. Il sistema di fortificazione si sviluppò dal XII al XVI secolo e le mura si sono parzialmente conservate sui lati occidentale, settentrionale e orientale della città, incluse la porta romana sul lato occidentale e la torre rotonda rinascimentale del 1500, sull'angolo orientale. Attraverso la

porta cittadina si accede alla loggia del 1549, accanto alla quale si trova un fondaco, cioè un magazzino per la farina e le granaglie che la popolazione utilizzava durante le carestie. All'interno delle mura difensive, la struttura urbana della città è in qualche modo diversa dalle altre città istriane dell'epoca, il che rende Gračišće/Gallignana particolarmente interessante oggi. Invece di una piazza principale, Gračišće/Gallignana è divisa in quartieri, ognuno dei quali presenta la propria piazza con una chiesa, motivo per cui è stata iscritta nel Registro dei beni culturali.

La più importante è la chiesa di S. Maria na Placu (sulla piazza), il cui portico barocco, proprio per la sua posizione, fungeva anche da loggia cittadina, dove si tenevano funzioni sacre e pubbliche. Al suo interno sono stati rinvenuti interessanti graffiti glagolitici e latini in lingua croata. I più significativi sono gli affreschi del XV secolo che si estendono lungo tutta la parete orientale, raffiguranti l'Adorazione dei Magi e le sagome dell'Annunciazione sulla parete meridionale. La chiesa fu costruita dal maestro Dento nel 1425 per ordine del maestro Dento nel 1425 per ordine del

patrono della parrocchia di Gračišće/Gallignana. Il simbolo a forma di stella del dio Perun, detto perunica (emblema della fede nativa slava in Croazia), veniva scolpito sugli architravi delle abitazioni fino al XX secolo con



Salamon, il più bell'edificio profano tardo-gotico dell'Istria centrale.

Sulla piazza si affaccia anche l'edificio sacro più antico di Gračišće/Gallignana, la **cappella di S. Antonio**. In stile gotico, fu costruita nel 1381 dal maestro Almerigo, e nel luogo di nascita del vescovo Paskazije di Pićan/Pedena fu consacrata nel 1486, entrando poi a far parte della sua residenza. Del complesso episcopale è rimasta solo questa cappella. Oltre ad essere l'edificio sacro più antico della città, conserva anche il famoso crocifisso di Gračišće/Gallignana del XVIII secolo, restaurato dal 1910 al 1913 dalla Commissione centrale per la ricerca e la protezione dei monumenti culturali insieme a tre chiese di



Jahrhundert außerhalb der Hauptverkehrswwege.

Schatzkammer des kulturellen Erbes

Die mittelalterliche Stadt Gračišće war von starken Mauern umgeben. Das Befestigungssystem wurde vom 12. bis 16. Jahrhundert entwickelt, und die Mauern sind bis heute teilweise an der West-, Nord- und Ostseite der Stadt erhalten. Als deren Teil sind auch das romanische Stadttor an der Westseite und der Renaissance-Rundturm aus dem Jahr 1500 an der östlichen Ecke erhalten.

Über den höchsten Teil von Gračišće dominieren die große barocke Pfarrkirche im nördlichen Teil, wo sich die romanische Pfarrkirche des Hl. Veit befindet. Die neue **Kirche des Hl. Veit, Modest und Crescentia**, wurde in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts erbaut, zur Zeit der Aufhebung der Diözese Pićan und der Verlegung der Zuständigkeit der Diözese in Gradiška. Im Inneren der Kirche befindet sich eine Statue des Hl. Veit, welche eine Makette der Stadt aus dem 15. Jahrhundert in der Hand hält. In der Nähe der Kirche wurde auch ein 30 Meter hoher Glockenturm erhoben.

Unterhalb des Plateaus der Pfarrkirche befindet sich die **Kirche der Hl. Eufemia** aus dem Jahr 1383. Die ursprünglich romanisch-gotische Kirche wurde im Jahr 1846 erneuert, als sie deutliche

Gračišće - SLAWISCHER OLYMP

Ein Ort, in welchem Götter gelebt hatten

Einst vor langer Zeit lebten auf den hohen grünen Abhängen des zentralen Teils Istriens, hier neben dem heutigen Gračišće, Götter, und wenn Sie in dieser Gegend ankommen, werden Sie auch sehen, warum!

Auf einem Hügel zwischen Pićan und Pazin, hat sich, als typisch istrischer Ort, Gračišće niedergelassen. Dieses mittelalterliche Städtchen bot den Menschen schon vor 2.000 Jahren Zuflucht, als die alten Gallier ihm den Namen Gallignana gaben. Seinen heutigen Namen erhielt es beim Übergang vom 6. zum 7. Jahrhundert von den alten Slawen,



Gračišće/Gallignana e all'ex fortezza, a conferma della sua importanza.

Auch in der Bezeichnung des nahegelegenen Berges Perunčevac verbirgt sich der Name des höchsten slawischen Gottes Perun, und die slawische Hinterlassenschaft spiegelt sich auch in der Würdigung des Svantevid, es könnte sein, dass wegen der Namensähnlichkeit der christliche Heilige Veit (Sveti Vid) als Schutzpatron der Pfarre Gračišće gewählt wurde. Das Symbol des Gottes Perun, die Schwertlilie-Iris, in Sternform, wurde in den Sturz der Häuser ganz bis zum 20. Jahrhundert eingemeißelt, mit der Absicht, dass es die Häuser vor Donnerschlägen und den darauffolgenden Bränden schützt.

In niedergeschriebenen Quellen wird es das erste Mal im Jahr 1199 erwähnt. Während des Mittelalters war die Stadt ein Feudalbesitz des Patriarchats von Aquileia, danach der Fürsten von Görz, und im Jahr 1374 wird es Teil des Herzogtums Pazin als Teil des Privatbesitzes der Familie Habsburg, welche ihre Besitzte an Adelige verpachtet. Einst war Gračišće die wichtigste Siedlung des Herzogtums, und sogar wirtschaftlich stärker als Pazin. Es wurde durch die Existenz einer privilegierten Klasse im Mittelalter, welche Gold hatte für den Bau von Kirchen, aber auch Palästen wie dem nahegelegenen gotischen Salomon Palast - das schönste spätgotische profane Gebäude in Zentralistrien.

Am Platz befindet sich auch das älteste sakrale Gebäude in Gračišće, die **Kapelle des Hl. Anton**. Die Kapelle im gotischen Stil wurde im Jahr 1381 vom Meister Almerigo erbaut, und in seinem Geburtsort hat diese der Bischof von Pićan Paskazije im Jahr 1486 eingeweiht, dazumal wurde sie zu einem Teil seiner Residenz. Vom Bischofskomplex blieb nur diese Kapelle erhalten. Außer dass dies das älteste erhaltene

Die wichtigste ist die **Kirche der Hl. Maria am Platz**, deren barockes Atrium aufgrund seiner Lage am Platz auch als Stadtloge diente, wodurch die sakrale und öffentliche Funktion vereint wurden. In ihrem Inneren wurden interessante glagolitische und lateinische Graffiti in kroatischer Sprache gefunden.

Am bedeutendsten sind die Fresken aus dem 15. Jahrhundert, welche sich entlang der gesamten Ostwand erstrecken und die Anbetung der Könige und die Konturen der Verkündigung an der Südwand darstellen. Die Kirche wurde im Jahr 1425 vom Meister Dento im Auftrag des örtlichen Adeligen Petar Beratić erbaut. Diese Tatsache spricht über die Existenz einer privilegierten Klasse im Mittelalter, welche Gold hatte für den Bau von Kirchen, aber auch Palästen wie dem nahegelegenen gotischen Salomon Palast - das schönste spätgotische profane Gebäude in Zentralistrien.

Im südlichen Teil von Gračišće liegt noch ein Kirchlein, heute eine Ruine, einst eine Bruderschaft **Kirche des Hl. Pankratius**. Erbaut wurde sie im 14. Jahrhundert, aber die Fresken aus dem 15. Jahrhundert blieben leider nicht erhalten.



OUTDOOR

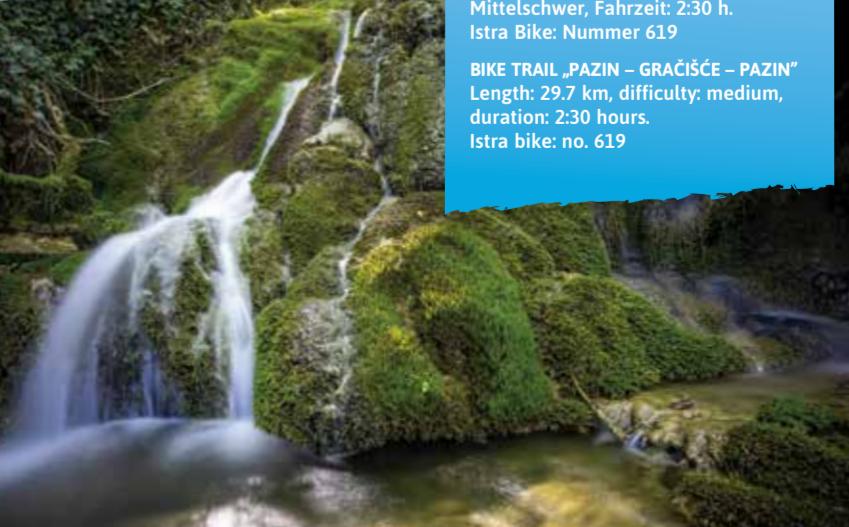
Biciklistička staza „Pazin – Gračišće – Pazin“

Dužine 29.7 km, srednje teška, može se obići za 2:30 sata.
Istra Bike: 619

LA PISTA CICLABLE „PAZIN – GRAČIŠĆE – PAZIN“
Lunghezza: 29.7 km, difficoltà: media, durata: 2:30 ore.
Istra Bike: numero 619

FAHRRADWEG „PAZIN – GRAČIŠĆE – PAZIN“
Länge: 29.7 km, Schwierigkeitsgrad: Mittelschwer, Fahrzeit: 2:30 h.
Istra Bike: Nummer 619

BIKE TRAIL „PAZIN – GRAČIŠĆE – PAZIN“
Length: 29.7 km, difficulty: medium;
duration: 2:30 hours.
Istra Bike: no. 619



GRAČIŠĆE



GRAČIŠĆE – THE SLAVIC OLYMPUS

The place where the gods once lived

Once upon a time, the gods lived on the high green slopes of the central part of Istria, near today's Gračišće, and when you arrive in this area you will see why!

Gračišće emerges on a hill between Pičan and Pazin, as a typical Istrian location. Even 2,000 years ago this medieval town was providing shelter to people when the ancient Gauls gave it the name *Gallignana*. The current name was given to it at the turn of the 6th to the 7th century by the old Slavs, whose heritage can still be seen in the town streets.

The name of the nearby Perunčevac hill even hides the name of the supreme Slavic god, Perun, while the Slavic heritage is also reflected in the worship of Svetovid, it might be that because of the similarity of the name, Christian Saint Vitus was chosen as the patron saint of the Gračišće parish. The symbol of the god Perun, the *perunica*, in the shape of a star (a symbol of the Slavic Native Faith in Croatia), used to be carved onto the lintels of houses until the 20th century with the intention of protecting them from lightning strikes and consequent fires.

It was first mentioned in written sources in 1199. During the Middle Ages, the town was the feudal property of the patriarch

of Aquileia, then it belonged to the princes of Gorica, and in 1374 it became part of the Duchy of Pazin as part of the private property of the Habsburg family, which leased its properties to nobles. In the past, Gračišće was the most important settlement of the Duchy, and even more economically powerful than Pazin. It was weakened by the wars of the Duchy against the Venetians, the rebellion of the inhabitants against the feudal lords, and in the 19th and 20th centuries it was outside the main traffic routes.

Treasury of cultural heritage

The medieval town of Gračišće was surrounded by strong walls. The fortification system was developed from the 12th to the 16th century, and the walls are still partially preserved on the western, northern and eastern sides of the town. As part of them, the Romanesque town gate on the west side and the round Renaissance tower from 1500 on the east corner have been preserved. Through the town gate, you enter the lodge which dates back to 1549, next to which is a *fontik*, that is a storehouse for flour and grain that was used by the population to feed themselves in case of famine. Within the defensive walls, the urban structure of the town is somewhat different from other Istrian towns of the time, which makes Gračišće particularly impressive today. Instead of one main square, Gračišće is divided into town districts, each of which has its own square with a church, which is why it was entered in the Register of Cultural Properties.

The most important is the **church of St. Mary na Placu** (on the square), whose Baroque portico, due to its location on the square, also served as a town lodge, combining both sacral and public functions. In its interior, interesting Glagolitic and Latin graffiti in the Croatian language were found. The most significant are the 15th-century frescoes that stretch along the entire eastern wall, depicting the Adoration of the Kings and the contours of the Annunciation on the southern wall. The church was built by master Dento in 1425 according to the order of the local noble Petar Berac. This fact speaks of the existence of a privileged class in the Middle Ages that had money to build churches, but also palaces such as the nearby **Gothic Salomon Palace** - the most beautiful Late Gothic profane building to be found in central Istria.

The oldest sacral building in Gračišće, the **chapel of St. Anthony** is also located on the square. The chapel built in the Gothic style in 1381 by master Almerigo, and it was consecrated in 1486 by Bishop Paskazije of Pičan in his birthplace, when it became part of his residence.

Only this chapel has been preserved from the episcopal complex. In addition to being the oldest preserved sacred building in the town, it also preserves the famous 18th century, Gračišće crucifix, which was restored from 1910 to 1913 by the Central Commission for Research and Protection of Cultural Monuments, along with three Gračišće churches and the former fortress, which confirms its importance.

Most of Gračišće is dominated by the large baroque parish church in the northern part where the Romanesque St. Vitus' parish church was once located. The new **church of St. Vitus, Modestus and Crescentia**, built in the second half of the 18th century, at the time of the abolition of the diocese of Pičan and the transfer of jurisdiction to the diocese to Gradiška. Inside the church is a 15th century statue of St. Vitus holding a model of the city in his hand. A 30-metre high bell tower was also built near the church.

Below the plateau of the parish church is **St. Euphemia's church** which dates back to 1383. The originally Romanesque-Gothic church was rebuilt in 1846, when it underwent considerable changes. Today it preserves a monumental 13th century crucifix and a restored altar of the Virgin from the church of St. Mary na Placu. Pod Fumiju street, the street of craftsmen, stretches south from the church, and has preserved its original appearance to this day. A particularly interesting detail on the lintel of the blacksmith's house is a carved hammer, a symbol of his craft, and the year 1451.

In the southern part of Gračišće, there is another small church, now in ruins, that was once the brotherhood church of St. Pangrac. It was built in the 14th century, but unfortunately the 15th century frescoes have not been preserved.

DID YOU KNOW?

- ... that Gračišće was protected by a stone wall in the 15th century, as can be seen by a seal with the town's coat of arms, which has a stone wall motif in the centre that has been preserved in Walsee's document from 1409?
- ... that Gračišće is a parish where people's longevity is evident? Namely, in the town parish, the age of those who died was recorded as being very high, with people often living between 85 and 90 years of age, and people who died at 95 and even 98 years were also recorded. "Probably, if we studied the ages of those who died in the area of Istria, and perhaps beyond, it would be difficult to find a parish where people lived for such a long time."
- ... that in Gračišće, the priest Martin Milotić left his estate to establish a hospital for the poor, both local and foreign, and in 1760 the charitable and social institution of "Špitál" was founded, which operated until the 1920s?
- ... that the last *na klene* vineyard can be found near Mandalenčići that is planted in such a specific way that a maple tree was placed in a hole, with the vines being planted on its four sides?
- ... that numerous faith and superstition cures have been preserved in folk tradition, and that the most famous of them tell of barren women who, in order to become pregnant, crawled from the town gates all the way to the small church of St. Mary na Placu and drove a nail with their bare hands into the grout of the church wall on the night before the feast of the Assumption?
- ... that in the territory of the municipality of Gračišće a gorgeous waterfall called *Gavranovo krilo* (Raven's wing) can be found, which got its name from the miraculous healings of ravens that drew strength from the waterfall itself?

RAZGLEDAJTE OPĆINU GRAČIŠĆE...

SCOPRITE GRAČIŠĆE...

GRAČIŠĆE ENTDECKEN...

EXPLORE GRAČIŠĆE...



Vidikovac • Punto panoramico
Aussichtspunkt • Viewpoint



LOKALNA GOURMET LISTA

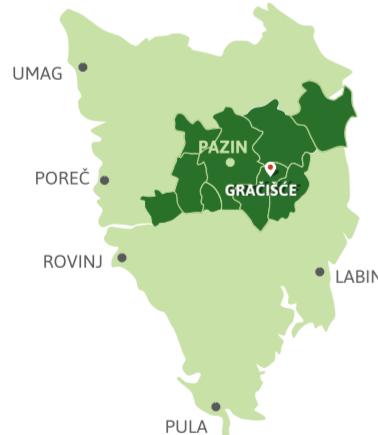
LISTA GOURMET LOCALE • LOKALE GOURMET-LISTE • LOCAL GOURMET LIST

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | 1 KONOBA MARINO
Gračišće 75
+385 91 524 9209 | | 3 VINA BAŽON
Marcani 130 b
+385 98 403 065 |
| | 2 AGROTURIZAM STARI KOSTANJ
Gržiči 134
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