



ISTRSKI ARHEOLOŠKI PARKI:
POT *božov*

ISTRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS:
THE PATH OF GODS



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
SLUŽBA VLADE RS ZA LOKALNO SAMOUPRAVO
IN REGIONALNO POLITIKO
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
GOVERNMENT OFFICE FOR LOCAL
SELF-GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL POLICY



Projektno aktivnost je izvedla Istarska županija
Projektu u aktivnost je provela Istarska županija
The project activity is implemented by the Region of Istria



Srce Istre KULTURA IN DEDIŠČINA ISTRE, RAZVOJ ČEZMEJNIH TURISTIČNIH ITINERARJEV V URBANIH IN RURALNIH OBMOČJIH ISTRE JE ODOBREN V SKLOPU SOSEDSKEGA PROGRAMA SLOVENIJA – MADŽARSKA – HRVAŠKA 2004–2006

Heart of Istria CULTURE AND HERITAGE OF ISTRIA, DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS BORDER TOURIST ITINERARIES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF ISTRIA, SUPPORTED THROUGH THE CONTEXT OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PROGRAMME SLOVENIA – HUNGARY – CROATIA 2004–2006



INTERREG IIA Sosedski program
Slovenija – Madžarska – Hrvaška 2004–2006

INTERREG IIA Neighbourhood programme
Slovenia – Hungary – Croatia 2004–2006

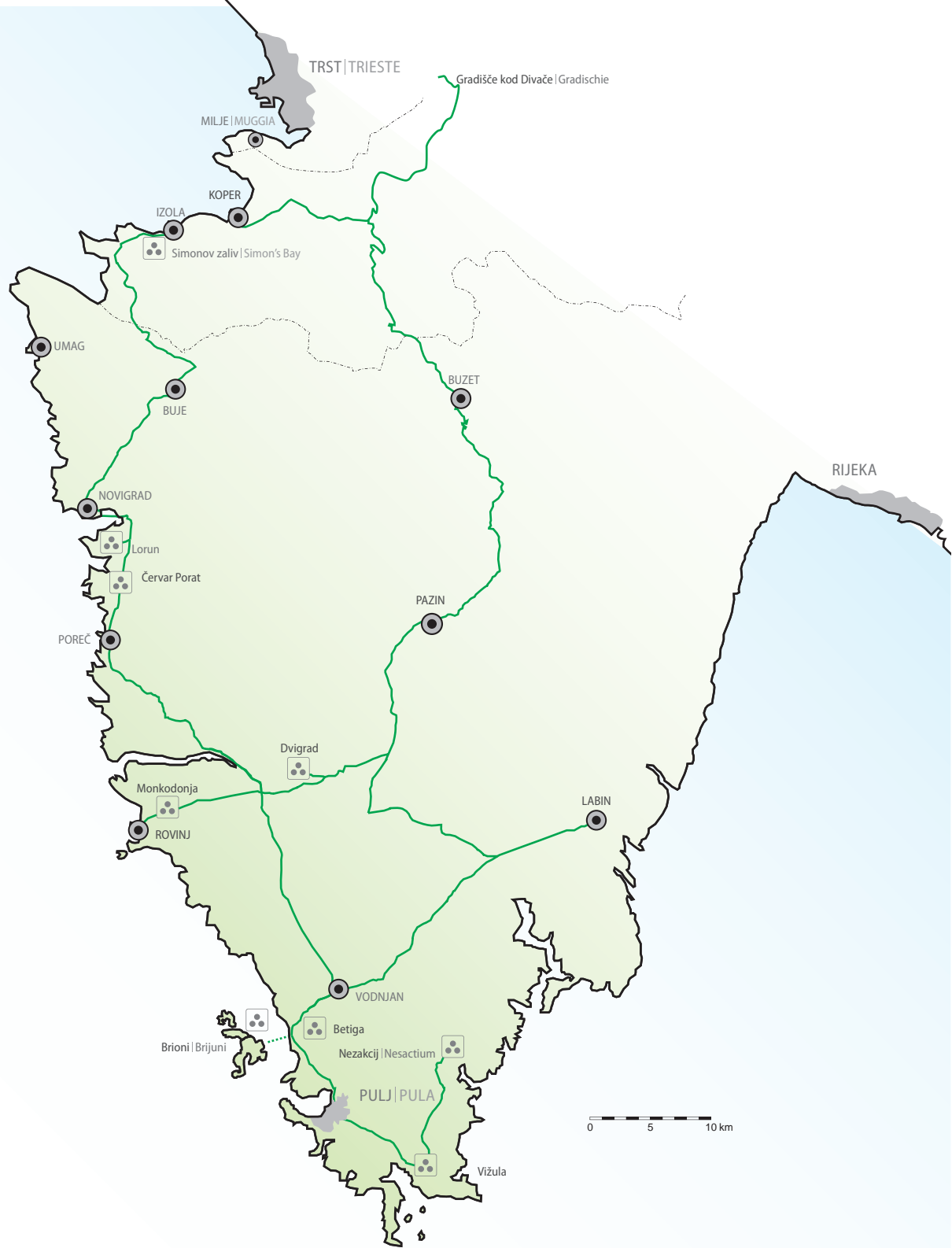
ISTRSKI ARHEOLOŠKI PARKI:
POT *bogov*
ISTRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS:
THE PATH OF GODS



Projekt je sofinancirala Evropska unija
The project is co-financed by the European Union



Projekt je izvedla Istrska županija
A project implemented by the Region of Istria



ISTRSKI ARHEOLOŠKI PARKI:

POT <i>Bogov</i>	4
<i>Betiga</i>	8
<i>Brioni</i>	12
<i>Červar Porat</i>	24
<i>Dvigrad</i>	28
<i>Lorun</i>	34
<i>Monkodonja</i>	38
<i>Nesactij</i>	42
<i>Simonov zaliv</i>	51
<i>Vižula</i>	56
<i>viri</i>	58

ISTRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS:

THE PATH OF <i>Gods</i>	5
<i>Betiga</i>	10
<i>Brijuni</i>	18
<i>Červar Porat</i>	26
<i>Dvigrad</i>	31
<i>Lorun</i>	37
<i>Monkodonja</i>	41
<i>Nesactium</i>	48
<i>Simon's Bay</i>	54
<i>Vižula</i>	57
<i>literature</i>	58

ISTRSKI ARHEOLOŠKI PARKI: POT *badov*

Materialni ostanki civilizacij, ki so se v preteklosti menjavale na istrskih tleh, tu in tam še vedno prihajajo na plan, včasih pričakovano in včasih nenadoma izpod plasti zemlje. Tradicija arheologije v Istri traja več kot eno stoletje. Arheologi so pogostokrat raziskovali zaradi znanstvenih razlogov, hkrati pa preprečevali trajno uničenje dediščine zaradi gradnje cest ali stavb. Številne najdbe prihajajo na plan tudi slučajno, kot posledica izkopavanj za gradbena dela in tudi pri obdelavi kmetijskega zemljišča. Praviloma vse, kar ima zgodovinsko vrednost in je izkopano iz zemlje, konča v muzejih.

Arheološke raziskave odkrivajo tudi ostanke arhitekture, včasih celotnih naselbin z ulicami in trgi. Taka odkritja ne morejo biti prenesena v muzeje, temveč jih, kadar je to možno, konservirajo in razstavljajo in situ. Na žalost glede na količino arheološke dediščine v Istri obstaja zelo malo arheoloških najdišč, ki so urejena in dostopna za ogled. V preteklosti takemu načinu ohranjanja in prezentiranja dediščine niso posvečali dovolj skrbi. Pogosto gre za tehnične razloge, ker je ponekod izkope nemogoče konservirati v tolikšni meri, da ne bi propadli po izkopu.

Na primer: v Poreču in Pulju, nekdanjima sedežima rimskih kolonij, pod današnjimi hišami in ulicami obstajajo zajetni ostanki rimskega Parentiuma in Pole. V obeh mestih so arheološke raziskave na večih krajih odkrile monumentalne urbane ostanke. Danes so vidni le na nekaterih mestih. V Pulju, za stavbo seda-

ISTRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS: THE PATH OF GODS

The material remains of civilisations that existed on the Istrian Peninsula through centuries occasionally come to light, sometimes expectedly and sometimes unexpectedly, under thick layers of earth. The tradition of archaeology in Istria is more than a century long. Archaeologists often do research for scientific reasons, but also to protect heritage from the permanent destruction that inevitably occurs when constructing a new building or traffic vein. However, many archaeological finds have been discovered as a consequence of cultivating land or during construction works. As a rule, every find that has historical value ends up in a museum.

Archaeological research also discovers the remains of architecture, sometimes even of entire settlements with their streets and squares. What is found cannot be taken to museums as-is, so whenever it is possible, objects are preserved and presented on their original site. Unfortunately, considering the amount of archaeological heritage in Istria, not many archaeological sites have been preserved and made accessible to public sightseeing. In past times, this problem was not always taken seriously. Often the reason for failure was purely technical, because some finds are impos-

sible to preserve and protect properly from immediate destruction.

For example, underneath today's modern houses in Poreč and Pula, there are a considerable number of remains from the ancient Roman towns of Parentium and Pola. Dozens of monumental, urbanised remains in both towns were uncovered during archaeological research, but only a few places are available to be viewed today. In Pula, behind a bank on the Forum, or behind the Archaeological Museum of Istria, it is possible to see a spacious area of archaeological remains that used to be the Small Roman Theatre. Together with the Arena, the Temple of Augustus, the Triumphal Arch of the Sergi and the Twin Gates (which for the most part have been well-preserved), the stone monuments displayed in the park surrounding the Museum make an impressive entity that testifies about the magnificence and splendour of the ancient Roman colony Pola.

In Poreč during the 19th century, the clearing of buildings revealed the remains of a great Roman temple. Supposedly, it was the biggest known temple dedicated to the god Mars or to the Capitol Gods in Istria. Detached unearthed architectural elements were at-

nje banke na Forumu ali za Arheološkim muzejem Istre, kjer je vidna večja površina arheoloških ostankov, so prezentirani ostanki malega rimskega gledališča. Skupaj z Areno, Avgustovim templjem, Slavolokom Sergijevcev in Dvojnimi vrati, ki so večinoma ohranjeni v polnem obsegu, kamniti spomeniki, razstavljeni v parku okoli muzeja, tvorijo celoto, v kateri je čutiti sijaj in veličino antične kolonije Pole.

V 19. stoletju so v Poreču od stavb osvobodili ostanke velikega templja, ki je, baje, največji znani tempelj, posvečen bogu Marsu ali kapitolskim bogovom v Istri. Posamezni izkopani arhitekturni elementi so združeni in povzdignjeni na novi zid sredi templja, tako da pričarajo videz okrašenega zabata na pročelju. Sčasoma so bile v prostore templja prinesene tudi druge najdbe, tako da je ta sedaj lapidarij na odprtem. Videli bomo fragmente velikih kapitelov, kaneliranih stebrov kakor tudi monumentalne bloke z izklesanimi utori za odtekanje vode, ki izhajajo iz Foruma. Pred kratkim so začeli konserviranje in prezentiranje dela pločnika antičnega foruma, katerega sestavni del je bil tudi tempelj. Skupaj z ostanki templja bo jasno videti del urbane opreme antičnega Parentiuma.

Zraven današnjih naselij so v marsikaterem istrskem mestu odkrili ostanke starejših, prazgodovinskih, antičnih, rimskih in tudi zgodnj srednjeveških naselbin, ki so bile uničene v vojnah ali zapuščene. Na 41 najdiščih, večinoma ob zahodni obali Istre, so gosto koncentrirana prazgodovinska arheološka najdišča: 19 gradišč, 22 nekropol in 8 votlin. Gradnja avtoceste je prispevala k raziskovanju še neraziskanih območij, tako da je to nova priložnost za prezentiranje arheoloških najdb na odprtem. Namreč, razen Brionov in deloma Nezakcija nobeno izmed arheoloških najdišč ni urejeno kot arheološki park, čeprav so nekatera dostopna za ogled, če radovednej ve, kaj išče.

Zanimiv je podatek, da je bilo do sedaj najdeno 193 spomenikov, ki so povezani z 59 kulturi v antični Istri, med katerimi je tudi *Histria terra*, boginja domačih tal, ki so jo častili tudi v rimskem času. Rimsko cesarstvo je bilo tolerantno do velikega števila lokalnih kultov, ki so preživel več sto let in praktično dočakali krščanstvo. O kultih pričajo materialni ostanki: oltarji in plošče, kultne figurice. Veliko avtohtonih ženskih kultov, odkritih na istrskem polotoku, priča o matriarhatu v ilirskem obdobju, ki ga je razbrati tudi v času rimske dominacije.

tached and displayed on the new wall in the middle of the temple to conjure up the ornamented gable on the façade. In the course of time, more items were brought in, so the location gradually became an outdoor collection of stone monuments. We can see the parts of big capitals and fluted pillars, but also monumental blocks with carved grooves for the water outflow taken from the Forum. Recently, a part of the ancient pavement started to be conserved and presented. Preservation of the pavement and temple remains will reveal part of the urban layout of Antique Parentium.

The remains of numerous Prehistoric, Antique, Roman, and even Early-Medieval settlements, that were either war devastated or simply deserted, have been discovered in Istria. Mostly situated on the western Istrian coast, there are 41 compactly concentrated prehistoric settlement localities, including nineteen hill-forts, twenty-two necropolises and eight caves. Construction of a modern highway contributed to

further excavations of yet uncharted archaeological sites, giving another opportunity to the presentation of new archaeological findings at their original position. Besides Brijuni and, to some extent, Nesactium, no other archaeological parks were created in Istria. Yet, for an inquisitive person who knows what to look for, it is possible to visit some other special sites.

One interesting fact is that 193 discovered monuments are connected with 59 different cults that existed in antique Istria, among which is the cult of *Histria Terra*, the goddess of the homeland who was continuously worshiped in the Roman era. Namely, the Roman Empire was very tolerant towards a great number of local cults that endured several centuries until the spread of Christianity. The material remains, such as votive altars, votive slabs or figurines, testify to the existence of cults. Many autochthonous female cults were discovered on the Peninsula, indicating the domination of matriarchy in the Illyrian period, which could be traced in the tradition of Roman times as well.

Betiqa





Naselje Betiga je le kilometer severovzhodno od turističnega naselja Barbarige in je skoraj del Peroja. V okolici je nekaj neraziskanih prazgodovinskih gomil. Kraj je bil gosto poseljen od antike do zgodnjega srednjega veka, o čemer pričajo ostanki rimskih podeželskih vil, zgrajenih med 1. in 5. stoletjem. V mestu so tudi ostanki starokrščanske cerkve sv. Agneze, najbolj pa so zanimivi arheološki obris samostana sv. Andreja, kilometer zahodno od naselja. Kompleks je popolnoma raziskan, njegovo jedro tvori trilistna kapela iz začetka 5. stoletja, v kateri je ohranjen večbarvni talni mozaik. Kapela je v prvi polovici istega stoletja postala oltarni prostor, vgrajen v triladijsko baziliko, kjer je v srednji ladji ohranjen del enakega mozaika. V drugi polovici 5. stoletja je ob cerkvi dozidan samostan, dva stoletja kasneje krstilnica ter v 8. stoletju grobna kapela. Kompleks je bil zapuščen v 8. stoletju in od takrat počasi propada.



Betiga

The village Betiga lies one kilometre to the northeast of the tourist village Barbariga, practically as a suburb of Peroj. There are few unexplored prehistoric hillocks in its surroundings. The remains of several Roman country villas, which were being erected between the 1st and 5th centuries, speak of a densely inhabited area from the antiquity until the early Medieval Age. The remains of the church of St. Agnes stand as proof of early Christian architecture. Notably, the foundation of the early Christian basilica of St. Andrew is the most interesting archaeological location, one kilometre west of the village. The complex has been fully studied, charting its nucleus in a trefoil chapel from the beginning of the 5th century with an almost completely preserved multicolour floor mosaic. The chapel was turned into a three-nave basilica shrine in the first half of the 5th century. In the middle nave, there remains part of the original floor mosaic. In the second half of the 5th century, a monastery was built close to the church, and a baptistery was added two centuries later. The complex was finalised in the 8th century, when a sepulchral chapel was built. Nevertheless, it was abandoned in the 13th century, doomed to fall to ruins since then.





Specifični zgodovinski pogoji so omogočili, da se na Brionih, skupini 14 otokov, ki imajo od leta 1983 status nacionalnega parka, realizira največji arheološki park v Istri. Ti slikoviti otoki so bili naseljeni že v prazgodovini, v antiki je bila na največjem izmed njih, Velikem Brionu, zgrajena luksuzna vila. Glede na to, da v zadnjih stoletjih Brioni niso bili intenzivno poseljeni – prebivalstvo se je izselilo zaradi pogostih epidemij malarije – so se ohranili gradbeni ostanki preteklosti. V začetku 20. stoletja je na otočju nemški industrialec Paul Kupelwieser uredil mondeno letovišče in na njegovo povabilo je nobelovec Robert Koch izkoreninil malarijo.

Del ponudbe, ki je privabljala bogate evropske goste, so bila tudi urejena arheološka najdišča. Pod vodstvom tedanjega glavnega avstrijskega konservatorja za Istro, Antona Gnirsa, so bili konservirani številni ostanki zgodovinske arhitekture.

Zahvaljujoč tem in kasnejšim konservatorskim projektom je danes na Brionih možen ogled bogatega niza arhitekturnih ostankov in situ, ki so vkomponirani v urejene parkovne celote. V času avstrijske dominacije so bili Brioni pomemben del obrambnega sistema puljskega pristanišča in Fažanskega kanala in zaradi tega je bilo na otočju zgrajenih sedem obrambnih stolpov.

Presenetljivo dobro je ohranjeno obrambno obzidje bronastodobnih gradišč Histrov na vrhu griča sredi Velikega in Malega Briona. Grajeno je bilo v koncentričnih krogih iz velikih neobdelanih kamnitih blokov v tehniki suhega zida. Skozi obzidje so vodila večdelna vrata, postavljena pod kotom, kot labirint.

Brijuni



Ostanki antičnorimskega stavbarstva so ohranjeni na večih mestih. Najimpresivnejši so v zalivu Verige na vzhodni obali Velikega Briona. Po svoji arhitekturni kompoziciji je to najbolj dragocen primer antične podeželske arhitekture v Istri. Dvorec se je raztezal ob obali zaliva v dolžini več kot kilometer. Kompleks je zajemal пристanišče in valobrane ter širok pas, v katerem so se vrstili stanovanjski prostori, templji, gospodarski objekti, terme... Stavbe so bile povezane s proti morju odprto peristilno ložo. Od te verande, ki je povezovala vse arhitekturne dele kompleksa v eno celoto, so ohranjeni posamezni stebri. Viden je tudi del večbarvnih mozaičnih tal term z rastlinskimi in živalskimi motivi.

Drugi velik stavbni kompleks je ohranjen v zalivu Madona, prav tako na Velikem Brionu. To je takoimenovani bizantinski kastrum – velika površina gosto zgrajenih obzidanih hiš. Ime bizantinski kastrum ni povsem primerno, ker ne gre za vojaško, temveč civilno naselje, ki je le deloma služilo v vojaške namene. Poznoantično naselje je obzidano s posebno utrjenimi vhodnimi vrati. Številne majhne hiše so zgrajene na ostankih starejšega rimskega gospodarskega poslopja, ki je bilo postopoma spremenjeno v niz manjših stanovanjskih prostorov. Celotni kastrum je arheološko raziskan in nudi impresivno podobo, predvsem zaradi svoje obalne lege. V neposredni bližini se nahajajo ostanki poznoantične cerkve sv. Marije. Njeni zidovi so ohranjeni v višini nekaj metrov, po raziskavi pa so postavljeni tudi vsi stebri nekdanje arkature, ki je cerkveni prostor delila na tri ladje. Domiselni, a grobo vklesani okras na kapitelih priča o tem, da je cerkev verjetno nastala v 6. stoletju. Monolitni kamniti sarkofagi, ki so postavljeni na okoliških travnikih, so najdeni v narteksu cerkve in okoli nje.





Arheološko vrednost, kot dokument človekove dejavnosti v preteklosti na Brionih, imajo tudi opuščeni kamnolomi, v katerih so skozi stoletja lomili kamen za Benetke. Današnji videz otočja je v veliki meri določen s tem, da je bila od leta 1947 predsedniška poletna rezidenca ter da je v službi protokola tudi danes (tu je bilo utemeljeno gibanje neuvrščeni). Otoček Vanga, na katerem je bilo nekdanje poletno domovanje socialističnega predsednika Josipa Broza Tita, je danes spominski center. Na otočju so vinogradi, nasadi mandarin, poleg bogatega rastlinskega in živalskega sveta je tu tudi živalski vrt, safari park, vse pa povezuje električni turistični vlakec kot edino prevozno sredstvo poleg kolesa.





Brijuni

The biggest archaeological park in Istria was created on the Brijuni Islands, an archipelago of fourteen islands and islets, which was, due to specific historical conditions, proclaimed a national park in 1983. These picturesque islands were already inhabited in prehistory. A luxury villa was built on the biggest island – Veli Brijun in classical antiquity. Since the archipelago was depopulated for centuries because of malaria, building remains from the past have been preserved. At the beginning of the 20th century, the German Industrialist Paul Kupelwieser bought the abandoned and malarial archipelago with an intention of turning them into an exclusive summer resort. He invited the well-known Nobel Prize winner, bacteriologist Robert Koch, to exterminate malaria from the islands. Brijuni thus became a world-known tourist resort, attracting a rich European clientele to visit many archaeological sites. During Austrian rule, under the management of the Austrian conservationist in charge of Istria, Anton Gnirs, many historic



architectural remains were preserved. Several similar preservation projects create today's archaeological park, where many architectural remains can be seen, perfectly incorporated into the landscape. In order to strengthen the Empire's defensive system that protected the Fažana channel and Pula military harbour, seven defensive towers were built on the Brijuni Islands during the period of Austrian domination.

There are surprisingly well-preserved defensive walls

erected by the Bronze-Age Illyrian tribe *Histri* situated atop the hill in the middle of Veli and Mali Brijun. They were built of rough stone blocks in concentric circles using the 'dry wall' technique. Multiple angular doors were built to access the settlement, comparable to a labyrinth.

There are numerous archaeological sites with Antique and Roman remains. The most impressive of these is the palace at Verige Bay, on the eastern coast of Veli Brijun.



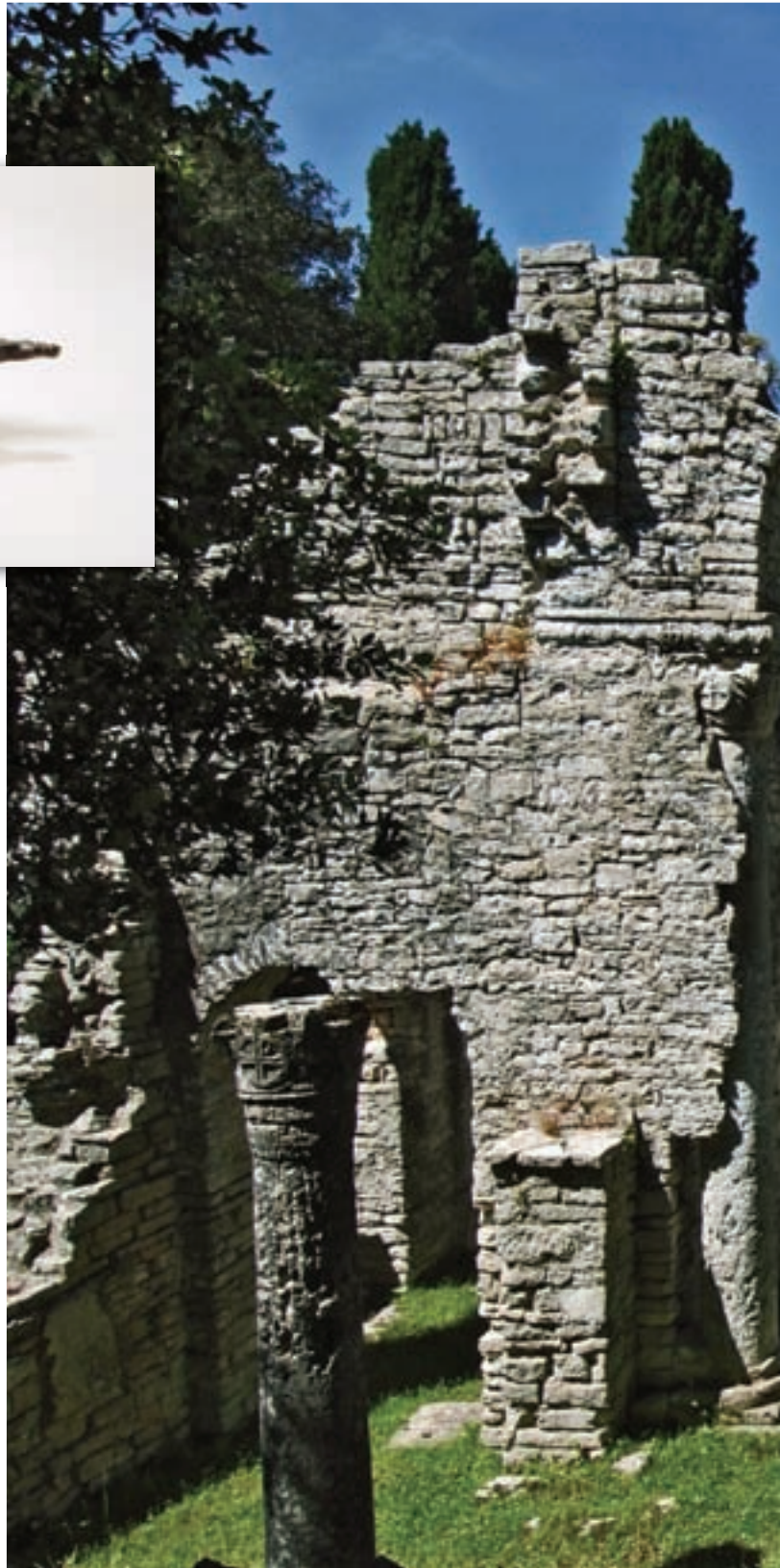
In its architectural composition, it stands as the most valuable example of Antique rural architecture in Istria. The palace stretched more than one kilometre along the shore. The complex consisted of a quay and a breakwater, a residential area, temples, thermal baths and an administrative area. The buildings were connected into an integral whole by a peristyle with rows of columns, two atriums surrounded by rooms and a portico with loggias. Several columns that today beautify the bay have been well preserved. Particularly notable is the multi-colour floor mosaic decorated with different floral and animal motifs.

Another residential complex was preserved on Veli Brijun, at Madona Bay. The so-called Byzantine Castrum consisted of the residential houses surrounded by bulwarks. It was incorrectly named Castrum, because it was a civil settlement that only partly served a military purpose. The massive walls with fortified gateway surrounded the Late Antique settlement. Numerous small houses were built on the remains of older Roman administrative constructions that were gradually turned into a series of smaller residential buildings. Archaeologists thoroughly studied the site, but its impressive appearance is due to its location on the coast. The remains of the Late-Antique church of St. Mary stand in the vicinity of the Byzantine

Castrum. A few remains of several-meter high walls have been preserved and the columns of the arcade, which once divided the church into three naves, have been arranged in the present state after preservation work. The inventive, but roughly carved decoration on the capitals prove that the church was most likely built in the 6th century. The monolithic stone sarcophaguses currently scattered on the fields were found in the narthex (vestibule) of the church and the surrounding area.

The archaeological value of documenting past human activity on the Brijuni islands is also present in the abandoned Roman quarries, where stone was taken over the centuries for transport to Venice. The present-day appearance of the island was greatly defined when, in 1947, the Brijuni Islands became the president's summer residence and a place for protocols (The Movement of Non-aligned countries was established there). Today's Memorial Museum on the islet Vanga was a summer residence of Yugoslav president Josip Broz Tito. A tour by electric train, the only means of transportation on the Archipelago except bicycle, winds through the vineyards and tangerine plantations, the safari park and zoo, making it even more possible to enjoy the Island's lush vegetation and rich animal life.







Červar Porat



Červar Porat je načrtno zgrajeno turistično naselje, kjer je bila predhodno opravljena arheološka raziskava in urejen arheološki park, ki je pred tridesetimi leti idealno povezal zgodovinsko dediščino in turizem. Na žalost ne za dolgo.

Tam so bili najdeni ostanki rimske podeželske vile in gospodarskega poslopja, ki je bilo sestavljeno iz keramične delavnice in oljarne. Najstarejši zidovi vile sovpadajo z obdobjem nastanka kolonije Poreč-Colonia Iulia Parentium 46. leta pred Kristusom, za časa Cezarja. Nedvomno je ugotovljeno, da je bil v 1. stoletju lastnik posesti Sisenna Statile Tauro, sin Avgustovega prijatelja, ki je bil 16 let rimski konzul in eden najbogatejših posestnikov v Istri. Možno je, da je prav on investiral v gradnjo gospodarskega kompleksa na nasprotni strani zaliva, v Lorunskem zalivu.

Červarska vila je bila povečana v času cesarja Tiberija, ko sta Poreština in Červarsko polje postala del velikega kmetijskega kompleksa, na katerem so vzgajali in predelovali oljke in grozdje. Keramična delavnica je prenehala delovati ob koncu 1. stoletja, tamkajšnja keramična peč je najbolj raziskana na Jadranu. Oljarna je verjetno delovala vse do vdora barbarov in Slovanov, ki so njen del uporabljali kot ognjišče.

Arheološki park, ki je urejen na robu turističnega naselja, ob sami obali, je zapuščen, ampak ne za vedno, tako kot celotno naselje, ki je v domovinski vojni služilo za namestitev beguncev.



Červar Porat

Červar Porat is a planned tourist settlement which was built after the archaeological research and creation of the archaeological park had been finished and which, some thirty years ago, almost ideally connected historical heritage with tourism. Unfortunately, not for long.

The remnants of the Roman country villa and the economic complex were discovered, including an oil refinery and a workshop for making ceramic products. The oldest villa wall was built when Poreč colony – Colonia Iulia Parentium – was formed in 46 BC, at the time of Caesar. Undoubtedly, Sisenna Statilie Taurus, the son of Augustus's friend, who was the Roman consul for sixteen years and one of the richest landowners in Istria, owned this property in the 1st century. It is very likely that he invested in the construction of the economic complex on the opposite side of the bay, in the Lorun cove.

Červar villa was considerably extended for the emperor Tiberius when the Poreč surroundings and the Červar field became a part of the agricultural complex for growing and processing olives and grapes. The ceramic products workshop lost its function at the end of the 1st century, yet a furnace for baking ceramics is the best explored one on the Adriatic. The oil refinery might have functioned until the incursion of the barbarians and the Slavs, who used one of its parts as a hearth.

The archaeological park was created at the edge of the tourist village, whose coastal part is in disrepair, but not irretrievably. The settlement served as a refuge centre during the Homeland war.





Dvigrad



Puljski konservatorski zavod in strokovnjaki iz Trsta so od leta 2001 začeli sistematično raziskovati Dvigrad in hkrati raziskane dele tudi konservirali. Gre za nekdanje srednjeveško utrjeno naselje, kaštel, od katerega so ostale samo ruševine, ker se je prebivalstvo sčasoma izselilo zaradi epidemij in vojnih uničenj. Dvigrad namreč leži na strateško pomembni točki in je nastal ob eni izmed najbolj pomembnih poti od morja proti notranjosti Istre. V 17. stoletju je v mestu živelo le nekaj družin, a preselitev župnije v bližnji Kanfanar 1714. leta je dokončno zaznamovala konec Dvigrada.

Najdbe keramike in ostankov tipičnega terasastega naselja govorijo, da je bilo mesto naseljeno že v prazgodovini ter da je obstajala kontinuiteta življenja tudi v antiki. Najdeno je bilo orožje, denar, epigrafski spomeniki iz časa, ko je bil kraj vključen v obrambni sistem severne meje puljskega agerja. Prva zgodovinska omemba Dvigrada sega v leto 879, ko je puljska škofija izgubila jurisdikcijo nad dvigrajsko cerkvijo, ki je padla pod oglejski patriarhat. Prebivalstvo je dvakrat v razmaku nekaj stoletij pobrala epidemija kuge (v začetku 16. stoletja tudi malarije), oboroženi spopadi z Benečani pa so povzročili množične izselitve.

Danes vidni ostanki utrjenega urbane- ga naselja na vzpetini kažejo tipično podobo srednjeveškega gradu – ka- štela, opasanega z dvojnimi obzidjem, ki je bilo povezano s tremi vrati in tremi obrambnimi stolpi. Znotraj obzidja je bilo najdeno okoli dvesto stavbnih ostankov s kamnito tlakovanimi ulicami. Na vrhu naselja so ostanki cerkve sv. Zo- fije, ki kaže različne gradbene faze, prve iz 5. stoletja. Poslikana je bila s freskami, a njen današnji videz izvira iz 13. stoletja. Imela je okrašeno prižnico – šesterostrani reliefni kamen – ki je danes v župnij- ski cerkvi v Kanfanarju. Ob cerkvi je bila mestna palača in druge reprezentativne stavbe, medtem ko je bil ob obzidju prostor za namestitev vojaških posadk. V jugozahodnem delu mesta je bila najdena obrtna cona, ostalo pa so bile stanovanjske hiše, sodeč po velikosti in ohranjenih arhitekturnih okrasih bolj ali manj razkošne.

V podnožju vzpetine, na kateri je zgrajen Dvigrad, se še danes nahaja pokopališče s cerkvico sv. Marije od Lakuća, ki jo je s freskami poslikal Pisani mojster ob koncu 15. stoletja. V srednjem veku je bilo v oko- lici Dvigrada okoli dvajset cerkva, nekate- re izmed njih so še danes ohranjene.

Kompleks je impresiven, a za ogled do- stopen le deloma, saj raziskave in kon- serviranje še niso končani, neraziskani nevarni stavbni sklopi so označeni s po- sebnimi opozorili.





Dvigrad

The Pula Conservation Department and a team of experts from Trieste have been systematically researching and simultaneously conserving the remains of Dvigrad since 2001. Dvigrad was a fortified medieval castle-settlement, situated on a hill. Wars and epidemics of plague led to its gradual decline, thus the population abandoned the settlement and only its ruins still obstinately resist time. It was situated on an important strategic point, overlooking the vital road that was leading from the seaside towards the Istrian hinterland. Yet, only few families lived in Dvigrad in the 17th century. Subsequently, Dvigrad saw its final fall when the parish was moved to nearby Kanfanar in 1714.

The remains of a typical terraced hill-fort and unearthed ceramic fragments speak of continuity of life in Dvigrad during prehistory and Antiquity. Preserved arms, money, and epigraphic monuments testify about its defensive role on the northern border of Pula ager (Community land) during the Roman era. It was mentioned for the first time in written documents in 879, when the bishopric of Pula lost jurisdiction over Dvigrad, which became a property of the Patriarchate of Aquileia. Two epidemics of plague, one epidemic of malaria occurring in the 16th century and the Venetian devastation caused the final depopulation of Dvigrad.



Present-day remains reveal that medieval Dvigrad was surrounded by double walls, linked by three gates and three defensive towers. The remains of about two hundred houses and paved streets were unearthed inside the walls. The remnants of the church of St. Sophia at the top of the medieval town show its three construction phases, the oldest dating from the middle of the 5th century. Apart from later being decorated with frescoes, it was finished in the 13th century, when a hexagonal stone pulpit adorned with relief was added. The pulpit is now housed in the church in Kanfanar. A Municipal palace together with some other buildings stood adjacent to the church, whereas the military area was situated close to the bulwarks. Some tools were found as proof of handicraft activities in the southwest part of the town. Some more or less luxury houses, depending on discovered architectural design and decorations, were found in other parts of the settlement.

A cemetery and the church of St. Mary of Lakuć, built in the 15th century, still stand at the foot of the hill on which Dvigrad lies. The church has fine frescoes painted by one of the best-known medieval Istrian painters, referred to as the "Colourful Master". There were two dozen small churches close to Dvigrad in the Middle Ages, some of which have remained preserved to the present day.

The complex is impressive, but it is possible to visit only part of it, due to the unfinished research and conservation process. There are special warning signs close to the dangerous unexplored building sites.







Lorun

Lorun ali Loron je polotok nasproti Červar Porata. V zalivu, ki gleda na červarski antični kompleks, je v zadnjih desetih letih v kratkih enomesečnih etapah mednarodna skupina arheologov raziskovala ogromno območje, ki razkriva rezidencialno vilo s pristaniščem, keramično delavnico, v bližini (v morju) je bil odkrit drugi po velikosti sredozemski vivarij, antično gojišče rib. Keramičarji so izdelovali amfore za prevoz olja, vina in, verjetno, antične začimbe *garum*, ki je bila pripravljena iz rib. Med velikimi količinami fragmentov amfor so bili najdeni tudi s pečati privatnih oseb in rimskih cesarjev. Največ jih je z žigom Calvije Crispinile, ene izmed Neronovih ljubljenk, ki je bila nedvomno dolgoletna lastnica posesti. Lokalna skupnost podpira raziskovanja, tako da bo tudi na tej strani Červarskega zaliva kmalu urejen arheološki park. Nekatere razlage za radovedneže so že postavljene na predstavljenih delih kompleksa, do katerega ni lahko priti.





Lorun

Lorun or Loron is a peninsula situated opposite Červar Porat. An international team of archaeologists examined a wide area during short one-month summer periods for the last ten years, unearthing a Classical Antiquity complex comprising a residential villa, a workshop for ceramics and a quay in the bay facing Červar. The second-largest Mediterranean *vivarium*, an antique fish-breeding site, was discovered nearby in the sea. Potters manufactured amphoras to transport oil, wine and most probably the spice *garum*, that was made of fish. Many discovered amphora fragments bear the seal of either the Roman emperors or private individuals, most of which belong to Calvia Crispinilia, one of Nero's paramours, and a long-time property owner. The local community supports this research, and another archaeological park will be created on this side of Červar Bay. Some informative signs have been set up for inquisitive persons at the uncovered parts of the complex that are not easy to access.





Monkodonja



Monkodonja je bronastodobno naselje, ki se nahaja na vzpetini nad ravnico, ki sega vse do morja, pet kilometrov vzhodno od Rovinja. Raziskovali so jo v petdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja, a od 1997. leta izvaja najobsežnejšo raziskavo bronastodobnega naselja v tem delu Evrope mednarodna skupina na čelu z arheologi Arheološkega muzeja Istre v Pulju. Do sedaj so uspeli odkriti tehnike in načine gradnje, razbrati urbani raster naselja in iz tega tudi socialno podobo prebivalcev. Najdišče ima vse pogoje za atraktiven arheološki park.

Naselje leži na platoju hriba 81 metrov nad morjem, tvori nepravilno elipso in je opasano s trojnim koncentričnim obzidjem. To je široko tri in več metrov, visoko nad deset metrov. Kamen za obzidje so lomili na vzpetini in si na ta način pridobili uporaben prostor. Raziskovalci domnevajo, da je na treh nivojih naselja živelo okoli tisoč ljudi, a na samem vrhu, v skoraj pravilnem pravokotniku, so bile hiše najvišjega sloja skupnosti. Ugotovili so bistvene razlike v velikosti in načinu gradnje hiš, ki so imele ognjišče in so bile med seboj ločene s prehodi ali ulicami. Za fragmente keramičnih posod raziskovalci trdijo, da izhajajo iz lokalnih delavnic, ker so bili najdeni sledovi obrti, čeprav so prebivalci verjetno posodje dobavljali iz bolj oddaljenih krajev Sredozemlja. Gradišče je bilo naseljeno med 18. in 12. stoletjem pred Kristusom.



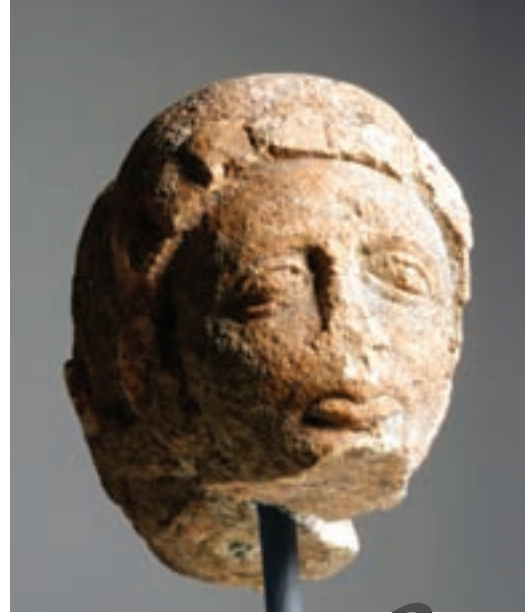


Monkodonja

Monkodonja was founded on the elevated plateau above the plain that extends to the sea, five kilometres to the east of Rovinj at the beginning of the Bronze Age. Research was made in the 50s of the last century, but the most comprehensive study of Monkodonja, which is the biggest Bronze Age settlement in this part of Europe, started in 1997. Research was carried out by an international team of archaeologists and directed by archaeologists from the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula. The team managed to ascertain the ancient building techniques and urban layout, thereby gaining the picture of the social circumstances of the population. The site has all the needed conditions to become an attractive archaeological park.

The fortified settlement was built in an irregular elliptical

shape and surrounded by three concentric rings of walls was built at an altitude of 81 meters above the sea level. The walls are three- or just above three-meters wide and more than ten meters high. The scientists assume that more than one thousand people lived in three settlements built on the three terrace-plateaus. On the top plateau lived the highest class of the community. It was determined that no matter how big the house was or in which way it was built, each house had a hearth. Streets or passages separated the houses. The scientists also claim that the unearthed ceramic fragments were made in a local workshop due to the discovered traces of handicraft, whereas the crockery was brought from the Mediterranean countries. Monkodonja hill-fort was inhabited between the 18th and 12th century BC.




Nezakcij

Arheološko najdišče Nezakcij (Vizače) se nahaja na griču Glavica pri Valturi, vzhodno od Pulja, nad plodno dolino in zalivom Budava. Nezakcij je domnevna prestolnica Histrov, ljudstva indoevropskega porekla, ki se je oblikovalo v začetku železne dobe po naselitvi današnjega polotoka Istra. Zgodovinski viri govorijo, da so z ladjami nadzorovali morje okoli južne Istre, prestrezali rimske in grške ladje, tako da je Rim v prvi vojni leta 221 pred Kristusom začel z uničevanjem ladjevja in gradišč. Histrska plemena je potem združil Epulon, poskušajoč preprečiti vdor Rimljanov, a je po dveh letih porazih in zasedbah Nezakcija s svojimi soborci leta 177 pred Kristusom naredil samomor in Histri so morali priznati rimsko oblast.

Najstarejši sledovi gradišč so iz bronaste in železne dobe. Strmi obronki Glavice so bili solidna obrambna zaščita, a kljub temu je bilo gradišče na dnu hriba obzidano z obzidjem, katerega del so uporabljali vse do pozne antike. Med obzidjem in naseljem sta prepoznavni še dve terasi, za kateri arheologi menijo, da gre za območje prazgodovinskih naselij. Ob zahodnem delu obzidja je bila najdena prazgodovinska nekropola s 114 grobovi, a železnodobni žarni grobovi so bili najdeni tudi izven tega območja, pod ostanki rimskega templja in urbane vile. Ni znano, kakšnega videza je bilo prazgodovinsko naselje, toda zagotovo vemo, da je življenje v Nezakciju potekalo neprekinjeno do konca 6. oziroma 7. stoletja oziroma do vdora barbarov in Slovanov, ki so porušili antična naselja. Številni ohranjeni fragmenti in uporabni predmeti, od okrašenih žar do kamnitih plošč z geometrijskimi motivi in tudi polnoplastična skulptura do jilje ali golega konjenika, so danes shranjeni v Arheološkem muzeju Istre v Pulju.







V Nezakcju je danes možno razbrati obris ovalnega naselja, dvignjenega na hribu, konservirani so tudi ostanki zgodnjekršćanskih bazilik. Nasproti le-teh se nahajajo ostanki spodnjega dela zidov, na katerih so stali antićni templji. Ob bazilikah je zgrajena hišica za čuvaja parka, v kateri so razstavljene nekatere najdbe.







Nesactium



The archaeological site Nesactium (Vizače) is situated on the hillock Glavica in the vicinity of Valtura, east of Pula, above a lush valley and the bay Budava. Nesactium is known as the last capital of the Histri, a tribe of Indo-European origin that was constituted at the beginning of the Iron Age after they had settled on the Peninsula. Historical sources confirm that the Histri controlled the sea of southern Istria and obstructed Roman and Greek navigation. The Romans started the first war in 221 BC and began to devastate the hill-forts and fleet of the Histri in order to control navigation. The last Illyrian king, Epulon, united the tribes and gave resistance to the Romans, but after a two-year siege of Nesactium in 177 BC, the Histri were conquered. Allegedly, king Epulon and his warriors chose suicide rather than slavery to the Romans.

The first traces of the hill-fort settlement date from the Bronze Age, subsequently from the Iron Age. The land configuration dictated the erection of the walls and the steep slopes of Glavica served as natural defensive system. However, several rings of wall, one of which was used till Late-Antiquity, encompassed the hill-fort that was built at the bottom of the hillock. Archaeologists believe that two plateaus located between the settlement and the walls were settled in prehistory since a prehistoric necropolis with 114 tombs was found along the western part of the wall. Additionally, under the



remains of the Roman temple and an urban villa, the remains of Iron Age tombs with urns were unearthed outside the described zone. It is not known how these prehistoric settlements looked, but it is quite certain that Nesactium had been inhabited in continuity until the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th centuries. In other words, until the incursion of the barbarians and Slavs who ravaged the ancient settlements. The Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula houses the prehistoric collection containing the necropolis finds, decorated urns and stone tablets elaborately adorned with many geometrical motifs.

Among the preserved archaeological remains of the ellipsoidal hill-fort built on the elevated plateau, there are also those of the Classical Antique temples and even foundations of early Christian basilicas. In our day, a house for the park security guard has been built, which also houses some preserved finds.

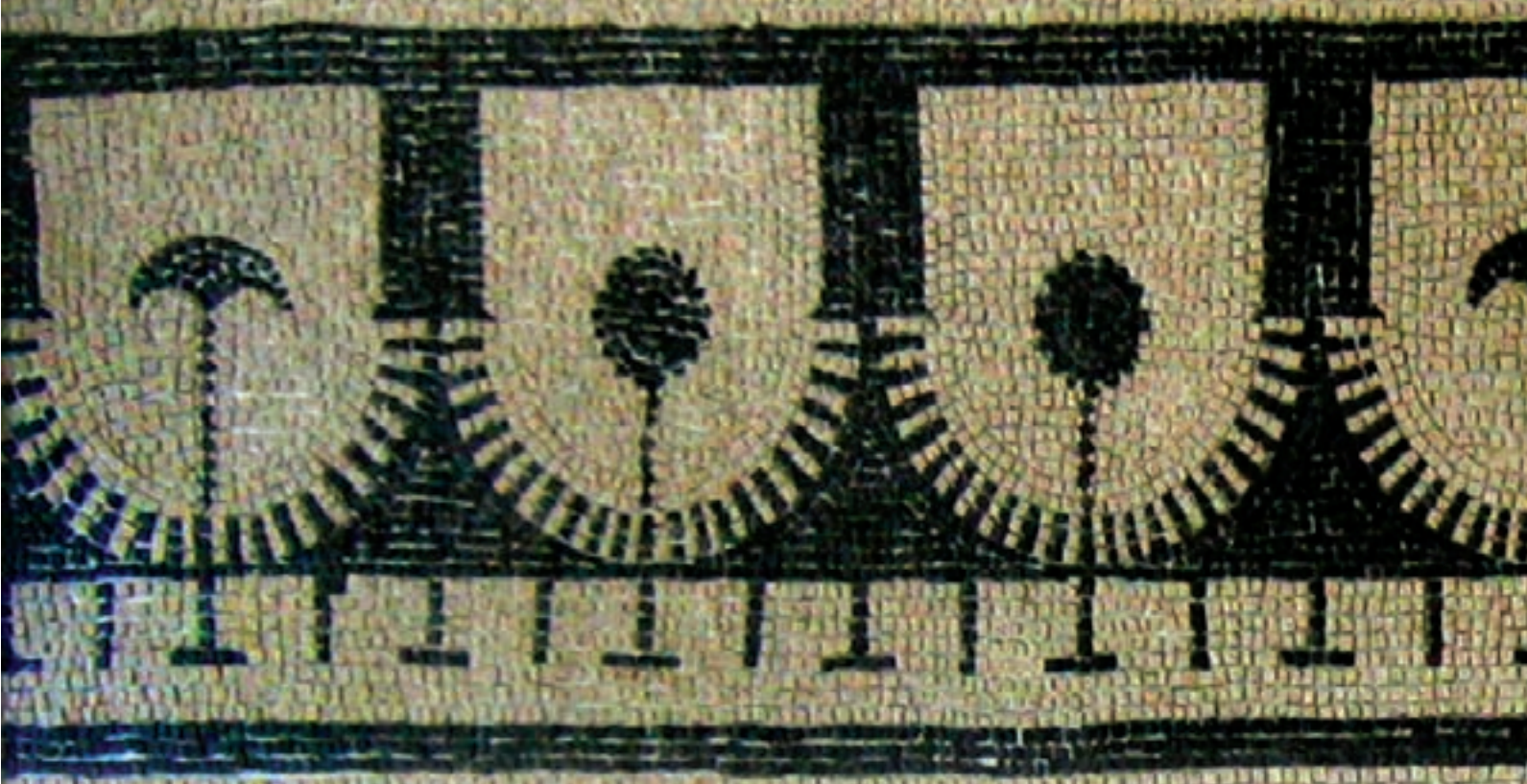


Simonov zaliv



V čudovitem Simonovem zalivu, v objemu dveh rtov, Kane in Korbat, so se ohranili ostanki luksuzne rimske *villae maritimes* pripadajočim pristaniščem in akveduktom. Pristanišče in vila sta bila opisovana že od 16. stoletja dalje ter večkrat raziskana v 20. stoletju. Poleg izkopavanj, ki so odkrila le majhne dele vile, so bili opravljeni tudi geofizični posegi, ki dokazujejo obsežnost stavbe ter njeno kompleksno planimetrično izoblikovanost.

Znotraj vile so odkrili dva manjša rezidencialna dela, od katerih so trenutno vidni le temelji zidne strukture, medtem ko so tla zasuli s plastjo zaščitnega peska. Na jugozahodu rta Kane obstajajo prostori, ki so obrnjeni proti stebriščnemu portiku v smeri severozahod-jugovzhod in so dolgi več kot 40 metrov. Prostorne dnevne sobe, ki se odpirajo proti portiku, iz katerega se ponuja veličasten pogled na zaliv, so tlakovane s črno-belimi mozaikom izjemne izdelave. Bolj na severu so prostori, obrnjeni v isto smer, prav tako tlakovani z mozaikom. Oba dela sta usmerjena proti pomolu, ki je pred vilo in je z njo povezan preko stebriščnega portika. Drugi ostanki poslopja, najverjetneje prostori gospodarsko-proizvodnega značaja, ležijo potopljeni v morju na obali rta Korbat.



Razen omenjenih arheoloških dokazov je možno druge elemente poslopja rekonstruirati zahvaljujoč virom. Na osnovi opek, najdenih v 19. stoletju, ki so bile del *suspensurae*, lahko domnevamo, kakšen je bil notranji videz vile s sistemom centralnega ogrevanja po principu hipokavsta. Cevovod iz terakote, ki je poslopje obkroževal z vodo, je bil odkrit v prvi polovici 20. stoletja na poljih v zaledju zaliva.

Stratografski podatki, pridobljeni v zadnjih izkopavanjih (1986 – 1992), datirajo prvotni tloris vile v 1. stoletje pred Kristusom oziroma pričajo, da je bilo v začetku 1. stoletja našega štetja obdobje največje gradbene vne-me. Sodeč po raziskanih delih je videz vile v bistvu ostal nespremenjen ne glede na nekatere kasnejše gradbe-

ne posege. Ob koncu 4. stoletja našega štetja je bila stavba zapuščena.

Zidovi so bili zgrajeni iz kamnitih blokov, pravilne oblike in dimenzij, povezani z malto. Vsa vrata so imela mogočne kamnite prage. Stene so bile verjetno poslikane, o čemer pričajo fragmenti, ki so danes razstavljeni v Pokrajinskem muzeju v Kopru. Nekateri odlomki kažejo elegantne ornamentalne motive in majhne figuralne prizore, ki jih lahko primerjamo s poslikanimi dekoracijami v najbolj znanih rezidencijah Lacija in Kampanije. Izjemne izdelave so tudi črno-beli mozaiki, ponekod prefinjeno okrašeni. Med njimi izstopa mozaik v majhnem prehodnem prostoru, ki na vhodu prikazuje pas, izoblikovan s šestimi valovitimi loki v



obliki zvezde in ščita. Del tega tlaka je bil prav tako prenesen v Pokrajinski muzej, kjer se nahaja tudi odlomek korintskega kapitela. Vsi ti elementi so dajali vili bogat in razkošen videz.

Druge najdbe, kot so posode za prevoz, pričajo o trgovini, ki je tam potekala. Dokumentirane so amfore različnega porekla: nekatere so nastale v Istri, druge v različnih italijanskih in mediteranskih regijah. Odkrili so še fragmente namizne keramike, prav tako uvožene iz različnih dežel severne Italije in Afrike.

Pisni viri navajajo zanesljive podatke o proizvodnih dejavnostih, po katerih je bila Istra znana v času rimske dominacije. Vila v Simonovem zalivu je bila nedvomno del tega gospodarskega in kulturnega kroga, predvsem po

proizvodnji olja, vina, žita, volne in *garuma*, čemur moramo dodati še vzgojo in trgovanje z ribami in školjkami.

Pred vilo so ostanki pristanišča, ki je sestavljeno iz robnika, pomola in valobrana. Robnik in pomol, ki sta še v 19. stoletju imela bronaste prstane za privezovanje ladij, sta danes pokrita s kopališko strukturo, medtem ko so ostanki valobrana – čeprav potopljeni – še vedno vidni. Zaradi svoje širine predstavlja eno izmed glavnih rimskih pristanišč na tem območju in je zahvaljujoč svoji legi, s širokim valobranom, ki ščiti pred jugom in burjo, dovoljeval varen pristanek skozi vse leto tudi velikim plovilom, kot so bile ladje *myriophorus*, *corbita* in *corbita vinaria*, dolžine 25 metrov in nosilnostjo 1000 amfor.

Simon's Bay

In the beautiful Simon's Bay, embraced by the capes Kane and Korbat, are preserved the remains of a luxurious Roman seaside-villa (*villa maritima*) with associated harbour and aqueduct. The villa and the harbour, described the first time in the 16th century, were repeatedly researched in the 20th century. Besides the excavations, that unearthed only a small part of the villa, geophysical studies have revealed the extent of the complex and its complicated ground plan.

From the building of the villa only two smaller residential areas have been discovered. Their wall foundations are presently visible, whereas the floors are covered with protective sand. In the southwest part of the Kane cape were found some rooms opened towards a colonnaded portico with northwest-southeast direction and a length of more than forty metres. The portico and the attached living rooms, which enjoyed the magnificent view over the bay, are paved with fine black and white mosaic. In the northern part of the cape, another group of rooms with mosaic floorings, oriented in the same direction like the southern portico-area, was discovered. The ori-

entation of these unearthed areas accord with that of the pier, situated in front of the villa and directly connected with the portico. Other remains of the architectural complex, most probably of economic-productive character, lie covered by the sea near to the coast of the Korbat cape.

Beside these presently visible architectural evidences, other elements of the complex can be reconstructed thanks to some reports about older findings: Some bricks, found in the 19th century, which were parts of *suspensurae*, let suppose that inside the villa there was a thermal area with a hypocaust-heating system. Moreover, in the first half of the 20th century a clay pipeline, that was part of the water supply system of the villa, was found in the hinterland of the bay.

Stratigraphic records, obtained during research between 1986 and 1992, dated the founding of the villa to the 1st century BC, but most of the building was constructed at the beginning of the 1st century AD. According to the explored area, afterwards the villa did not significantly change, although some retouches were made. The edifice was abandoned in the late 4th century.

The walls of the villa were built of little stone blocks of regular shape and dimensions; the doors had a stone sill. The walls were covered with painted plaster, as testified by the plaster fragments exhibited in the Regional Museum of Koper. Some fragments display elegant ornamental motifs and little figurative scenes, whose equivalents can be found in the famous residential complexes in Latium and Campania. The black and white mosaics are of a refined workmanship and show in some cases elegant decorations. The mosaic of a small room that displays a belt with a portico made of six arches decorated with *oscilla* (little stone reliefs) in the shape of stars and shields represents an



outstanding example. A part of that mosaic has been transferred to the Regional Museum of Koper, where the fragment of a Corinthian capital found in the villa is exhibited as well. All these elements testify the luxury of the furnishings of the villa.

Other finds, such as amphorae, give evidence of the trade that was taking place there. Amphorae of different origin were documented: some of them were made in Istria, others in the Italian regions and in the Mediterranean provinces. Fragments of tableware ceramics imported from different regions, like northern Italy and Africa, were registered as well.

Ancient written documents bring trustworthy record about production activities that made Istria widely known during the Roman domination: wine, olive oil, grain, wool and *garum* production may be mentioned, besides fish and shellfish breeding and trade. We can

undoubtedly connect the villa in the Simon's Bay with these kinds of activities, too.

The remains of a harbour that was made of a dock, a quay and a breakwater can be seen in front of the villa. The dock and the quay had bronze rings for mooring boats still in the 19th century, presently turned into bathing place, whereas the remains of the breakwater are still visible, even though they are presently underwater.

The bay represents one of the most important Roman harbours in this area thanks to its extent and its fair position, with the wide breakwater protecting from sirocco and gale. The bay provides a secure boat mooring throughout the year, even for big boats such as *myriophorus*, *corbita* and *corbita vinaria*, ships of 25 meters in length, a draft of 3 meters and a tonnage of 1000 amphorae of wine.



Vižula

Vižula je arheološko najdišče blizu Medulina, za katero je nedvomno potrjeno, da je bila naseljena od neolitika vse do zgodnjega srednjega veka. Očitno so tudi prebivalci znali ceniti lepoto narave, ko so si tu zgradili naselje. Raziskovalci so najprej raziskali ostanke neolitskega naselja kolib iz vej, obmetanih z blatom in zemljo. Najdeni so bili fragmenti keramike in deli posod iz tistega časa. Že nekaj let sistematično raziskujejo rezidencialno obalno vilo iz 1. – 2. stoletja, pri kateri so bile ugotovljene tri gradbene faze do 6. stoletja. Vila se je terasasto dvigovala od obale, njen spodnji del je danes pod vodo, kjer so vidni tudi ostanki pristanišča.

Ostanki arhitekture govorijo o tem, da je bila vila z verando odprta proti morju, deloma so ohranjena tudi tla, okrašena z mozaikom, jasni obrisi bazena, cisterne, sanitarnih prostorov, svinčene in zidane kanalizacije. Zanimiva je tudi najdba talnega mozaika, ki poleg črno-belih kockic kombinira tudi keramične in kockice iz modrega kamna, zložene v geometrijske like. Najdeni ostanki infrastrukture pričajo o tem, da so v vili živeli udobno, imela je sistem talnega gretja, ki ga uporabljamo tudi v sodobni gradnji. Vižula ima dobre izgledne postati arheološki park v pravem pomenu besede, potem ko bodo raziskovalci zaokrožili v celoto svoje najdbe. Raziskali so tudi bližnjo nekropolo, kjer je bilo v dveh posegih izkopanih več sto grobov različnih pokopov, z okostji in žarami, nakitom in stekleničkami z inicijalkami.



Vižula

Vižula is an archaeological site situated in the vicinity of Medulin that is known to have been inhabited from the Neolithic to the early Middle Ages. Ancient settlers recognised the natural beauties and founded a settlement. A team of scientists examined not only the remains of the Neolithic hamlet that included huts built of brushwood pasted with earth and mud, but also the pieces of Neolithic earthenware and ceramics found on the site. Currently, the remains of a 1st or 2nd century residential villa have been examined. It was established beyond dispute that the villa was being built in three phases and finished in the 6th century. It had three terraces – plateaus one of which is presently under the sea together with the remains of a quay.

The remains of the structure indicate that the villa had a portico opening towards the sea. Also noticeable are the remains of a partly preserved floor mosaic, swimming pool outlines, a cistern, sanitary facilities, and a sewage system. A floor mosaic made of combined black and white ceramic and blue stone squares with geometrical features is very interesting. The unearthed remains testify about a luxuriously built villa that even had a floor-heating system similar to those presently used in modern buildings. It is very likely that Vižula will become an archaeological park once the archaeological research is completed. The repeatedly excavated necropolis nearby brought to light hundreds of graves, demonstrating different burial customs, including skeletons, bones, urns, jewellery and initialled small bottles.



viri:

Enciklopedija hrvatske umjetnosti, Zagreb 1995.

Enciklopedija likovnih umjetnosti, Zagreb 1960.

Girardi Jurkić V., *Duhovna kultura antičke Istre*, Zagreb 2005.

Istarska enciklopedija, Zagreb 2005.

Labud G., *Simonov zaliv, rimska vila*, Ljubljana 1993.

Stokin M., *Simonov zaliv: antična vila*, *Annales*, Series Historia et Sociologia, Koper 2001.

Ustne konzultacije: **Pascale Chevalier, Ivan Matejčić**

literature:

Enciklopedija hrvatske umjetnosti, Zagreb 1995.

Enciklopedija likovnih umjetnosti, Zagreb 1960.

Girardi Jurkić V., *Duhovna kultura antičke Istre*, Zagreb 2005.

Istarska enciklopedija, Zagreb 2005.

Labud G., *Simonov zaliv, rimska vila*, Ljubljana 1993.

Stokin M., *Simonov zaliv: antična vila*, *Annales*, Series Historia et Sociologia, Koper 2001.

Oral consultations: **Pascale Chevalier, Ivan Matejčić**



Istrski arheološki parki se najpogosteje nahajajo v bližini mest, mestec ali vasi, obstajajo tudi na samem, na obali ali v hribih, tako da bo popotnik spotoma, v iskanju okrepčila, naletel na kakšno istrsko konobo, turistično kmetijo, vinsko cesto, gostilno ali restavracijo, v kateri nudijo pristne izdelke: zdravilne žgane pijače, istrska vina, pršut in sir, ribje specialitete ter tradicionalno pripravljene domače jedi, ki jih je vredno poskusiti.

Most Istrian archaeological parks can be found in the vicinity of towns, little towns, settlements, villages, on the coast or on hilltops, so each traveller looking for refreshment will surely come across one of the numerous domestic Istrian taverns, agrotourism households, Wine Trails or restaurants offering curative herb brandies, excellent Istrian wines, fish specialities, smoked ham and special cheese, as well as delicious home-made dishes – all of which should be tasted.

ISTRSKI ARHEOLOŠKI PARKI: ISTRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS:
POT *bogov* THE PATH OF GODS
Heart of Istria KULTURNA DEDIŠČINA ISTRE | CULTURAL HERITAGE OF ISTRIA

Vodji projekta | Project Leadership

Darko DAROVEC

Vladimir TORBICA

Koordinatorica projekta | Project Coordinator

Sandra ILIĆ

Asistentka | Assistant

Zdenka NEMARNIK

Založil | Publisher

Istrska županija | Region of Istria

Za založnika | Assistant Publisher

Mladenka BATALIĆ

Urednik | Editor

Miodrag KALČIĆ

Tekst | Text

Sniježana MATEJČIĆ (uvod, hrvaške lokacije | Introduction, Croatian locations)

Katarina ZANIER, Marko GERGOLET,

Maša SAKARA SUČEVIĆ, UP ZRS (slovenske lokacije | Slovenian locations)

Fotografije | Photography

Renco KOSINOŽIĆ (hrvaške lokacije | Croatian locations)

Dušan PODGORNIK (slovenske lokacije | Slovenian locations)

Izdelava mape | Portfolio production

Miha STAUT, UP ZRS

Prevod v slovenščino | Slovenian translation

Alina LOVREČIĆ CARLI

Prevod v angleščino | English translation

Ela POLJAREVIĆ

Lektor za slovenščino | Proofreading, Slovenian language

Peter ŠTEFANČIĆ

Lektor za angleščino | Proofreading, English language

Daniel Winfree PAPUGA

Korektura | Proofreading

Gordana TRAJKOVIĆ

Grafično oblikovanje | Graphic design

Ana BERC

Realizacija | Realisation

MARA d.o.o., Pula | Mara Ltd. Pula

Tisk | Printer

ROTOOFFSET Meič

Projekt je izvedla Istrska županija v sodelovanju s partnerji:

A project implemented by the Region of Istria with partners:

Univerza na Primorskem

University of Primorska



Znanstveno raziskovalno središče Koper

Science and research centre of Koper



Mesto Buzet

Town of Buzet



Mestna občina Koper

Municipality of Koper



Občina Izola

Municipality of Izola



Občina Piran

Municipality of Piran



Evropska unija ima 27 držav članic, ki so se odločile združiti svoja znanja, resurse in usode. V petdesetletnem procesu širitve so skupaj zgradile cone stabilnosti, demokracijo oz. ohranitven razvoj, odražajoč kulturno raznolikost, toleranco in individualno svobodo.

Evropska unija se je zavezala deliti svoje dosežke in vrednosti z deželami, sosednjimi narodi, s katerimi geografsko meji.

Evropska komisija je izvršno telo Evropske unije.

The European Union is made up of 27 Member States who have decided to gradually link together their know-how, resources and destinies. Together, during a period of enlargement of 50 years, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms.

The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders.

The European Commission is the European Union executive body.

Ta brošura je bila izdana v sklopu projekta Srce Istre ter ponatisnjena v sklopu projekta REVITAS
Ova je brošura izrađena u projektu Srce Istre, a ponovno je tiskana u sklopu projekta REVITAS
This brochure was produced within the Heart of Istria project and reprinted within the REVITAS project

www.heartofistria.org | www.revitas.org



Naložba v vašo prihodnost
Operacijo delno financira Evropska unija
Instrument za predpristopno pomoč



Investing in your future
Operation part financed by the European Union
Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance



MESTNA OBČINA KOPER
COMUNE CITTÀ DI CAPODISTRIA



OBČINA PIRAN
COMUNE DI FIRANO



Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia



GRAD BUŽET



Istra



GRAD VODNAN
Città di Signano