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# ARHEOLOŠKO ZAŠTITNO ISTRAŽIVANJE NA TRASI ISTARSKOG IPSILONA - LOKALITET BRESTIĆ - VIŠNJAN

## A RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ON THE ROUTE OF THE ISTRIAN HIGHWAY - THE BRESTIĆ SITE - VIŠNJAN

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*U razdoblju od 25. travnja 2009. do 20. travnja 2010. godine obavljena su zaštitna arheološka istraživanja te privremena konzervacija antičke gospodarske vile i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta otkrivenog na dijelu trase Istarskog ipsilona na brežuljku Brestić kod Višnjana<sup>1</sup>.*

*In the period from April 25, 2009, to April 20, 2010, we conducted a rescue archaeological excavation and a temporary conservation of a Roman agricultural estate/villa, and a Late Roman apsidal structure, which were discovered on a section of the route of the Istrian highway, on the hillock of Brestić in the vicinity of Višnjana<sup>1</sup>.*

**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** arheološko istraživanje, antička gospodarska vila, kasnoantički apsidalni objekt

**KEYWORDS:** archaeological excavations, Roman agricultural estate/villa, Late Roman apsidal structure.

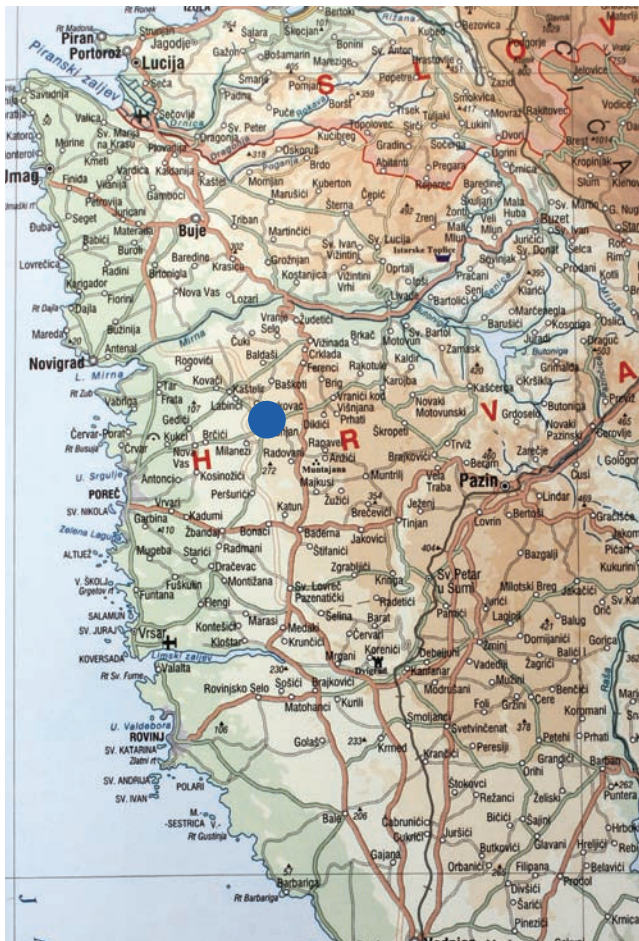
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<sup>1</sup> Voditelj zaštitnog arheološkog istraživanja u razdoblju od 25. 4. 2009. do 25. 2. 2010. bio je Romuald Zlatunić (viši kustos Arheološkog muzeja Istre), a u ekipi su bili Zoran Grbin (preparator Arheološkog muzeja Istre), Katarina Jerbić (dipl. arheologinja), studenti arheologije Kladija Bartolić i Elvin Zejnilhodžić te radnici tvrtke RIGO d.o.o. Nadzor privremene konzervacije lokaliteta izvodili su Marko Uhač (konzervator, Konzervatorski odjel u Puli) i Romuald Zlatunić (viši kustos Arheološkog muzeja Istre). Radove privremene konzervacije tijekom travnja 2010. izvodila je tvrtka MACUKA d.o.o.

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<sup>1</sup> The head of the rescue archaeological excavation in the period from April 25, 2009, to February 25, 2010, was Romuald Zlatunić (senior curator at the Archaeological Museum of Istria). The team consisted of Zoran Grbin (preparator at the Archaeological Museum of Istria), Katarina Jerbić (BA Archaeology), and archaeology students Kladija Bartolić and Elvin Zejnilhodžić, as well as workers from RIGO Ltd.. The supervision of the temporary conservation of the site was entrusted to Marko Uhač (conservationist, Conservation Department at Pula) and Romuald Zlatunić (senior curator at the Archaeological Museum of Istria). The temporary conservation works during April of 2010 were executed by MACUKA Ltd..

**T**ijekom arheološkog istraživanja prije izgradnje dijela istarske autoceste/Ipsilon na platou uzvisine Brestić registriran je dio arhitektonske cjeline koja pripada većoj gospodarskoj vili antičkog ili kasnoantičkog razdoblja. Dokumentirani arhitektonski dijelovi antičkog i kasnoantičkog objekta protežu se duž područja sektora III u dijelovima kvadrantne mreže (I - XV; b - g). Površina otkrivenog dijela rimskog i kasnoantičkog objekta je oko 900 m<sup>2</sup> (sl. 1a - 2 i geodetski snimak sl. 3 - 3a). Istraženi dio kompleksa rimske i kasnoantičke vile sadržava više objekata, od kojih je najvažniji središnji dio s arhitektonskom cjelinom koja obuhvaća više prostorija (prostorije A do M) kao i prostoriju s upisanom apsidom (sl. 2). Ovaj objekt se prostire duž područja sektora III u dijelovima kvadrantne mreže (VII - XIII; c - e). Po tlocrtu i rasporedu prostorija ovaj središnji objekt s upisanom apsidom jako slični otkrivenoj poznatoj arhitektonskoj cjelini *tricliniuma* u Stobima (Petrović 1943, 476, sl. 14; Gerasimovska 2009, 398 - 405).



Sl. 1 Karta s lokacijom antičkog i kasnoantičkog lokaliteta na uzvisini Brestić - Višnjani (izradio R. Zlatunić)

Fig. 1 Map with the location of the Roman and Late Roman site on the hill of Brestić - Višnjani (author R. Zlatunić)

**D**uring the archaeological exploration that took place before the construction works on a section of the Istrian Highway on a plateau atop the Brestić hillock, we discovered a part of an architectural whole, which belonged to a large-scale agricultural estate/villa from the Roman or Late Roman period. The documented architectural parts of the Roman and Late Roman structure extend themselves alongside the area of Sector III in sections of the quadrant grid (I - XV; b - g). The surface of this discovered part of a Roman and Late Roman structure measures approximately 900 m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1a - 2, and geodetic image Fig. 3 - 3a). The explored part of the complex, consisting of a Roman and Late Roman villa, contains several structures, the most important amongst which is the central part with an architectonic ensemble encompassing several rooms (rooms A to M) and a room with an apse (Fig. 2). This structure extends itself alongside a part of Sector III, in sections of the quadrant grid (VII - XIII; c - e). Judging by its ground-plan and room layout, this central structure with an apse strongly resembles the well-known architectural ensemble representing a *triclinium*, which was discovered at Stobi (Petrović 1943, 476, Fig. 14; Gerasimovska 2009, 398 - 405).

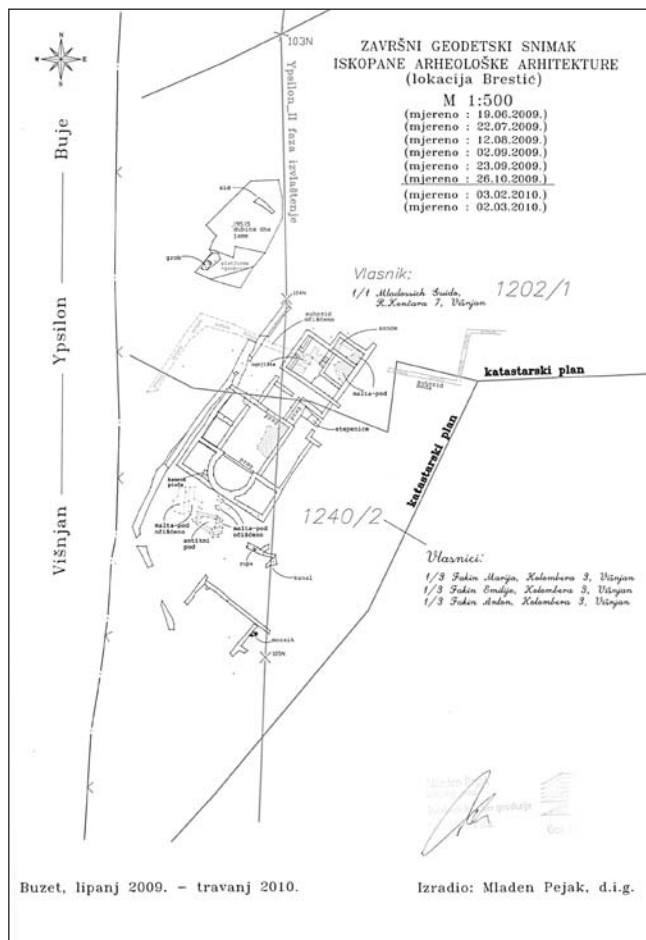
The remaining explored sections of the excavated structure are premises which were possibly used for economic activities (rooms K, L, O and P), which extend themselves in the quadrant grid of Sector III (XII - XV; e - g). Due to the poor construction of walls and lack of waterproof mortar on them, it is unlikely that the area of the apsidal complex belonged to either *thermae* or baths.

Not far from the area where we discovered Roman and Late Roman architecture, in Sector III, in quadrants (XVII - XVIII; c - d), we likewise unearthed grave architecture in the form of a tomb containing multiple



Sl. 2 Aviosnimka antičkog i kasnoantičkog lokaliteta Brestić - Višnjani (foto M. Čuka)

Fig. 2 Aerial view of the Roman and Late Roman site at Brestić - Višnjani (photography M. Čuka)



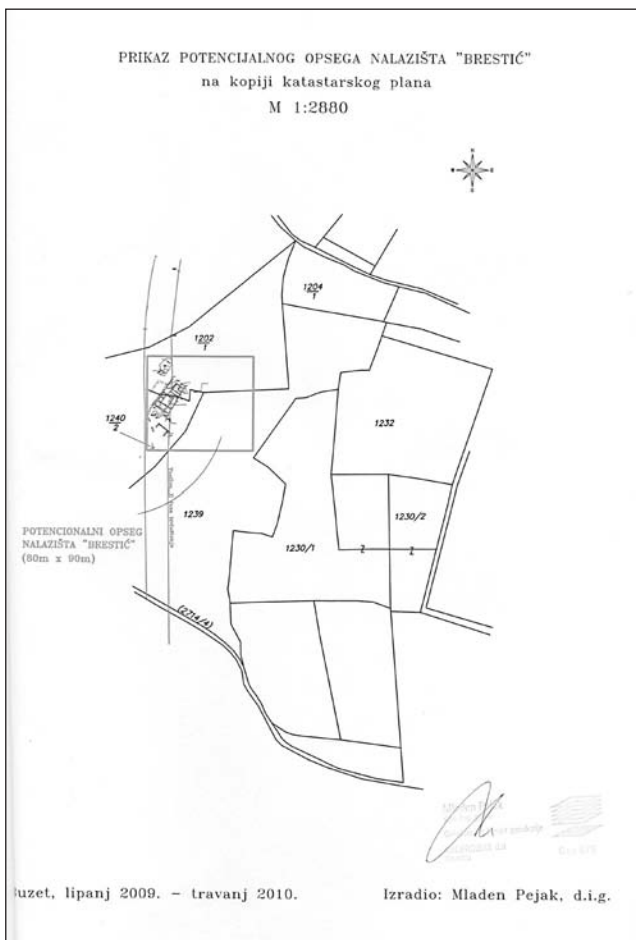
Sl. 3 Geodetska snimka antičkog i kasnoantičkog lokaliteta Brestić - Višnjani (izradio M. Pejak, dipl. ing. građ.)

Fig. 3 Geodetic image of the Roman and Late Roman site at Brestić - Višnjani (author M. Pejak Bachelor of Civil Engineering)

Preostali istraženi dijelovi iskapanog objekta pripadaju prostorijama moguće gospodarske namjene (prostorije K, L, O i P) koje se protežu kvadrantima sektora III (XII - XV; e - g). Zbog slabe gradnje zidova i nepostojanja vodootporne žbuke na njima, nije vjerojatno da je prostor apsidalnog kompleksa pripadao termama ili kupalištu.

Nedaleko od područja na kojem je registrirana rimska i kasnoantička arhitektura, u sektoru III, u kvadrantima (XVII - XVIII; c - d), otkrivena je grobna arhitektura s višestrukim grobnim ukopom tri do četiri osobe. Grob se nalazi na rubnom području istražene veće vrtache, koja se proteže u kvadrantima (XVII - XX; c - d). Dimenzija iskopane vrtache iznosi 12,5 x 7,5 m, a dubina oko 3,5 m (geodetski snimak, sl. 3 - 3a; sl. 4 - 10).

Visina pojedinih istraženih zidova - kako vanjskih, tako i unutrašnjih - rimskog i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog kompleksa varira od 0,50 do 1,60 m (sl. 11 - 16). Osim primarnog arheološkog istraživanja i zaštite objekta, drugi cilj iskopavanja bio je registrirati i utvrditi



Sl. 3a Geodetska snimka antičkog i kasnoantičkog lokaliteta Brestić - Višnjani (izradio M. Pejak, dipl. ing. građ.)

Fig. 3a Geodetic image of the Roman and Late Roman site at Brestić - Višnjani (author M. Pejak Bachelor of Civil Engineering)

interments of three to four individuals. The grave is located in the border section of a large, explored funnel-shaped hole in the limestone formation, which extends itself in quadrants (XVII - XX; c - d). The dimensions of this explored hole are 12.5 x 7.5 m, with a depth of approximately 3.5 m (geodetic image, fig. 3 - 3a; fig. 4 - 10).

The height of the individual explored walls - both external and internal - of the Roman and Late Roman apsidal complex varies in the range from 0.50 to 1.60 m (Fig. 11 - 16). In addition to the archaeological exploration and rescue of the structure, which were of primary importance, one of the goals of the excavation was also to register and identify the way in which these premises were erected, together with the foundations of the unearthed apsidal structure walls. Thus we obtained a more complete stratigraphical picture of this structure, where we discovered several main earth and construction layers. Due to the large number of stratigraphical units in the area of the probe or quadrants (I - XXI; a - g), which mark architectural elements such as walls, thresholds,



način izgradnje svih prostorija, kao i utemeljenje otkrivenih zidova istog apsidalnog objekta. Tako smo dobili potpuniju stratigrafsku sliku ovog objekta, gdje je otkriveno više glavnih zemljanih i građevinskih slojeva. Zbog većeg broja stratigrafskih jedinica na području sonde ili kvadranta (I - XXI; a - g), a koje označavaju arhitektonske elemente kao što su zidovi, pragovi, ulazi, stepenice, manji zidani bazeni, malterni podovi, ognjišta, grob i recentna suhozidna osnova, stratigrafska slika iskopavanja sektora III, na kojem je otkriven kasnoantički apsidalni objekt kao i grobni ukop, pojednostavljena je tako da imamo više glavnih stratigrafskih slojeva, i to:

- recentna suhozidna osnova B, koja se nalazi iznad humusnog sloja I; visina samoga suhozida iznosi oko 0,50 m
- stratigrafski sloj (Sj. 1), predstavlja humusni sloj tamnosmeđe boje (10 YR 2/2) debljine do 0,20 m
- stratigrafski sloj zemlje (Sj. 2), crvenkastosmeđe boje (2,5 YR 4/4), pomiješan je s većim kamenjem, a predstavlja terensku stratigrafsku jedinicu (Sj. LXXV i LXXX); debljina ovog sloja varira pa tako u pojedinim prostorijama od A do P ona iznosi od 0,22 m do 0,1 m, dok u prostoriji O debljina iznosi do 0,22 - 0,30 m
- stratigrafski sloj (Sj. 3) predstavljaju zidovi, malterni podovi, ognjišta, pragovi, ulazi i stepenice arhitektonskog objekta iz rimskog razdoblja u području prostorija F, O i P (Sj. IV - LXI, LXIII, LXV - LXXII); visina ovih antičkih zidova je različita pa u prostorijama F, O i P iznosi od 0,20 m pa do 0,45



Sl. 4 Pogled na vrtaču u neposrednoj blizini antičkog i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta u kvadrantima C, D i E (Kv. XVII - XXI c - e) na području sektora III, tijekom iskopa sj. 1, 2 i 5 (sj. LXXXV, LXXX i LXXIV) (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 4 View of the funnel-shaped hole in the limestone formation, located in the immediate vicinity of the Roman and Late Roman apsidal structure in quadrants C, D and E (quadrants XVII - XXI c - e) in the area of sector III, during the excavation of stratigraphical units 1, 2 and 5 (stratigraphical units LXXXV, LXXX and LXXIV) (photography R. Zlatunić)

entrances, stairs, small masoned pools, mortar floors, fireplaces, a grave as well as a recent drywall basis, the stratigraphical picture of the excavation in Sector III, in which a Late Roman apsidal structure and a tomb were unearthed, has been simplified so that we have several main stratigraphical layers, as follows:

- Recent drywall base B, situated above a layer of humus I; the height of the actual drywall measures approximately 0.50 m.
- A stratigraphical layer (*stratigraphical layer 1*) is represented by a layer of humus, dark brown in color (10 YR 2/2), up to 0.20 m thick.
- A stratigraphical layer of earth (*stratigraphical layer 2*), reddish-brown in color (2.5 YR 4/4), admixed with larger stones, represents a field stratigraphical unit (stratigraphical unit LXXV and LXXX); the thickness of this layer varies, and in individual rooms from A to P it thus measures from 0.22 m to 0.1 m, whereas in room O the thickness is in the range of 0.22 - 0.30 m.
- A stratigraphical layer (*stratigraphical layer 3*) is represented by walls, mortar floors, fireplaces, thresholds, entrances and stairs of the architectural structure from the Roman period, in the area of rooms F, O and P (stratigraphical unit IV - LXI, LXIII, LXV - LXXII); the height of these Roman walls varies, in rooms F, O and P it measures from 0.20 up to 0.45 m; as far as the foundations of this architectonic layer are concerned, here too we witnessed some major differences - several walls from the Roman architectonic layer (*stratigraphical layer 3*) were erected on compressed earth, whereas still others were placed directly on live rock.



Sl. 5 Vrtaču u neposrednoj blizini antičkog i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta u kvadrantima C, D i E (Kv. XVII - XXI c - e) u sektoru III, tijekom iskopa sj. 1, 2 i 5 (sj. LXXXV, LXXX i LXXIV) (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 5 A funnel-shaped hole in the limestone formation, located in the immediate vicinity of the Roman and Late Roman apsidal structure in quadrants C, D and E (quadrants XVII - XXI c - e) in sector III, during the excavation of stratigraphical units 1, 2 and 5 (stratigraphical units LXXXV, LXXX and LXXIV) (photography R. Zlatunić)



- m; što se tiče načina utemeljenja ovog arhitektonskog sloja, i ovdje su vidljive veće razlike – pojedini zidovi rimskog arhitektonskog sloja (Sj.3) leže na nabijenoj zemlji dok su neki položeni direktno na matičnu stijenu
- stratigrafski sloj (Sj.4) predstavljaju zidovi, malterni podovi, ognjišta, pragovi, ulazi i stepenice arhitektonskog objekta iz kasnoantičkog razdoblja u području prostorija A – L (Sj. IV – LXI, LXIII, LXV – LXXII); dubina ovoga kasnoantičkog arhitektonskog sloja je različita – u prostorijama A, B, C i N te dijelom u E, H, I, J i M imamo različite visine zidova, od 0,20 m do 0,45 m, a u određenim područjima prostorija D, F, G i L te dijelom i u prostorijama A, B, C, E, H i J visina pojedinih zidova iznosi od 0,45 do 1,40 m; što se tiče načina utemeljenja ovog arhitektonskog sloja, i ovdje su vidljive veće razlike: pojedini zidovi kasnoantičkog arhitektonskog sloja (Sj.4) leže na nabijenoj zemlji, dok drugi stoje na matičnoj stijeni; ovome stratigrafskom sloju pripada i registrirani višestruki kasnoantički skeletni grobni ukop
  - stratigrafski sloj zemlje (Sj.5), tamne boje (5 YR 2,5/1), pomiješan je s dosta kamenja i keramike; registriran je u profilima svih kvadranta na kojima se proteže apsidalni objekt (Sj. LXXIV); ovaj zemljani sloj nalazi se na istoj visini podnog naboja, a debljina sloja iznosi oko 0,45 – 1,40 m
  - stratigrafski sloj zemlje (Sj.6), crvenkastosmeđe boje (2,5 YR 4/4), pomiješan je sa sitnim kamenjem te predstavlja jedinicu (Sj. LXXX), a prostire se u



Sl. 6 Pogled na vrtaču u neposrednoj blizini antičkog i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta u kvadrantima C, D i E (Kv. XVII - XXI c - e) u sektoru III, nakon iskopa sj. 1, 2 i 5 (sj. LXXV, LXXX i LXXIV) i čišćenja (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 6 View of the funnel-shaped hole in the limestone formation, located in the immediate vicinity of the Roman and Late Roman apsidal structure in quadrants C, D and E (quadrants XVII - XXI c - e) in sector III, after the excavation of stratigraphical units 1, 2 and 5 (stratigraphical units LXXV, LXXX and LXXIV), and cleaning (photography R. Zlatunić)

- A stratigraphical layer (*stratigraphical layer 4*) is represented by walls, mortar floors, fireplaces, thresholds, entrances and stairs of the architectural structure from the Late Roman period, in the area of rooms A – L (stratigraphical unit IV – LXI, LXIII, LXV – LXXII); the depth of this Late Roman architectonic layer differs – in rooms A, B, C and N, and partially in E, H, I, J and M, we are witnessing differing heights of walls, from 0.20 m to 0.45 m, and in certain areas of rooms D, F, G and L, and partially also in rooms A, B, C, E, H and J, the height of individual walls is in the range from 0.45 m to 1.40 m; as far as the foundations of this architectonic layer are concerned, here too there are greater differences: individual walls from the Late Roman architectonic layer (*stratigraphical layer 4*) were erected on compressed earth, whereas others were erected on live rock; this stratigraphical layer likewise contains the registered Late Roman multiple, skeletal grave burial.
- A stratigraphical layer (*stratigraphical layer 5*) is dark in color (5 YR 2.5/1), admixed with quite a bit of



Sl. 7 Pogled na grob I i skeletne ostatke u kvadrantu C (Kv. XVIIIc), sektor III, prije samoga vadenja kostiju (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 7 View of grave I and the skeletal remains in quadrant C (quadrant XVIIIc), sector III, before the actual removal of the bones (photography R. Zlatunić)



profilima sonde 1 i 2 te na području cijele prostorije L; ovaj sloj leži odmah ispod sloja tamne zemlje (Sj. 4), a debljina sloja u prostoriji L iznosi oko 0,22 m

- stratigrafski sloj zemlje (Sj.7), crvenkaste boje, pomiješane s manjim komadima žbuke (Sj. LXXVI), registriran je samo na području ognjišta (Sj. LV) i nalazi se odmah ispod tamnog sloja zemlje (Sj.4); debljina sloja iznosi oko 0,20 m
- stratigrafski sloj zemlje (Sj.8), tamnosmeđe boje, pomiješane s manjim komadićima žbuke (Sj. LXXVII), registriran je samo na području ognjišta (Sj. LV) i nalazi se odmah ispod crvenkastog sloja zemlje (Sj.6); debljina sloja iznosi oko 0,04 m
- stratigrafski sloj zemlje (Sj.9), jako tamnosmeđe boje (10 YR 3/1), vodi se kao jedinica (Sj. LXXXIII), registriran je u manjoj sondi 2 na području prostorije L - ovaj sloj nalazi se odmah ispod zemljanog sloja (Sj.5) i leži direktno na matičnoj stijeni (Sj.10); debljina sloja je oko 0,12 m



Sl. 8 Pogled na grob I i skeletne ostatke u kvadrantu C (Kv. XVIIIc), sektor III, nakon iskopa i djelomičnog vađenja kostiju (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 8 View of grave I and the skeletal remains in quadrant C (quadrant XVIIIc), sector III, after the excavation and the partial removal of the bones (photography R. Zlatunić)

stones and pottery; it was registered in the profiles of all quadrants on which the apsidal structure extends (stratigraphical unit LXXXIV); this layer of earth is located on rammed earth of the same height, the thickness of the layer measures approximately 0.45 m to 1.40 m.

- A stratigraphical layer of earth (*stratigraphical layer 6*), reddish-brown in color (2.5 YR 4/4), admixed with small stones, represents a unit (stratigraphical unit LXXX), and extends itself in the profile of probes 1 and 2 as well as in the whole area of room L; this layer is located immediately underneath a layer of dark earth (*stratigraphical layer 4*), and its thickness in room L measures approximately 0.22 m.
- A stratigraphical layer of earth (*stratigraphical layer 7*), reddish in color, admixed with smaller pieces of plaster (stratigraphical unit LXXXVI), was registered solely in the area of the fireplace (stratigraphical unit LV), and is located immediately underneath a dark layer of earth (*stratigraphical layer 4*); the thickness of the layer measures approximately 0.20 m.
- A stratigraphical layer of earth (*stratigraphical layer 8*), dark brown in color, admixed with smaller pieces of plaster (stratigraphical unit LXXXVII), was registered solely in the area of the fireplace (stratigraphical unit LV), and is located immediately underneath a reddish layer of earth (*stratigraphical layer 6*); the thickness of the layer measures approximately 0.04 m.
- A stratigraphical layer of earth (*stratigraphical layer 9*), extremely dark brown in color (10 YR 3/1), listed as a unit (stratigraphical unit LXXXIII), was registered in smaller probe 2 in the area of room L - this layer is located immediately underneath a layer of earth (stratigraphical unit 5) and it lies directly on live rock



Sl. 9 Pogled na grob I i skeletne ostatke u kvadrantu C (Kv. XVIIIc), sektor III, nakon iskopa, vađenja kostiju i čišćenja groba (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 9 View of grave I and the skeletal remains in quadrant C (quadrant XVIIIc), sector III, after the excavation, bone removal and cleaning of the grave (photography R. Zlatunić)

- stratigrafski sloj (*Sj. 10*), predstavlja matičnu stijenu (*Sj. III.*), a registriran je u svim prostorijama apsidalnog objekta A - P, kao i izvan samoga objekta; matična stijena pojavljuje se na različitim dubinama, od 0,25 pa do 1,40 m

### Arhitektura

Sondažnim istraživanjem u prostorijama A - P apsidalnog objekta potvrđena su dva različita pristupa u izgradnji temelja zidova. Prvi predstavljaju zidovi koji dijelom leže direktno na zemlji ili matičnoj stijeni (*sl. 10, 12, 17 - 22*). Drugi predstavljaju zidovi koji leže na matičnoj stijeni (*sl. 11, 13 - 16, 24.*). Daljnju podjelu novoregistrirane arhitekture provodimo po načinu gradnje zidova, gdje su vidljiva dva pristupa gradnji, i to na:

- zidove izrađene od slabijeg obrađenog kamena (kamen je prirodno oblikovan, nema naznaka većih površinskih obrada izvedenih ljudskom rukom), koji na vanjskom i unutarnjem licu te u fugama sadržavaju manje količine malte; ovakvi zidovi pripadaju kasnoantičkoj fazi gradnje objekta
- zidove od finije obrađenog kamena (na kamenoj površini vidljivi su tragovi alata), koji sadržavaju veće količine malterne žbuke na vanjskom i unutrašnjem licu, kao i u fugama (*sl. 16 - 23*), a pripadaju rimskom razdoblju gradnje objekta



*Sl. 10* Pogled na registrirane dijelove kasnoantičke zidane apside i zidova u području prostorije G tijekom iskopa *Sj. 1, 2, 5*, te grubog čišćenja istih zidova *Sj. 3* (*Sj. XI - XIII, XVII*) u kvadrantu C (*Kv. IX - Xc*), sektor III (foto R. Zlatunić)

*Fig. 10* View of the registered sections of the Late Roman masoned apse and walls in the area of room G during the excavation of stratigraphical units 1, 2 and 5, and a rough cleaning of those same walls stratigraphical unit 3 (stratigraphical units XI - XIII, XVII) in quadrant C (quadrants IX - Xc), sector III (photography R. Zlatunić)

(stratigraphical unit 10); the thickness of the layer measures approximately 0.12 m.

- A stratigraphical layer (*stratigraphical layer 10*) that represents live rock (stratigraphical unit III), was registered in all the premises of the apsidal structure A - P, as well as outside of the structure itself; live rock occurs on different depths, ranging from 0.25 to 1.40 m.

### Architecture

With the help of probes in rooms A - P of the apsidal structure, we were able to confirm two different approaches in the construction of wall foundations. The first is represented by walls that are in part lying directly on the ground or on live rock (*Fig. 10, 12, 17 - 22*). The other is made up of walls that lie on live rock (*Fig. 11, 13 - 16, 24*). The further division of newly registered architecture was done on the basis of the mode in which the walls were erected, where two approaches of wall building were evident:

- Walls made of barely dressed stone (the stone is naturally shaped and there are no signs of large surfaces that had been hewn) that has small quantities of mortar on its outer and inner sides, as well as in the interstices; such walls belong to the Late Roman construction phase of the structure.
- Walls made of finely dressed stone (there are traces made by tools on the surface of the stone) that contains large amounts of mortar on the outer and inner surfaces, as well as in the interstices (*Fig. 16 - 23*), which belong to the Roman construction phase of the structure.



*Sl. 11* Prostorija G (apsidalni dio) kasnoantičkog objekta tijekom istraživanja (foto R. Zlatunić)

*Fig. 11* Room G (apsidal section) of the Late Roman structure in the course of excavation (photography R. Zlatunić)





Sl. 12 Pogled na apsidalni dio jugozapadnih dijelova antičkog i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta nakon iskopa sj. 1, 2 i 5 (prostorije A, B, D i G u kvadrantima C i D (VIII - XII c - d)), sektor III (foto R. Zlatunić)

Fig. 12 View of the apsidal section of the southwestern parts of the Roman and Late Roman apsidal structure after the excavation of stratigraphical units 1, 2 and 5 (rooms A, B, D and G in quadrants C and D (VIII - XII c - d), sector III (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 13 Pogled na apsidalni dio jugoistočnih i jugozapadnih dijelova antičkog i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta nakon iskopa sj. 1, 2 i 5 (prostorije A, B, C, H, I, J, D, G i manji dio K) u kvadrantima C, D, E i F (IX - XII c-f), sektor III (foto R. Zlatunić)

Fig. 13 View of the apsidal section of the southeastern and southwestern parts of the Roman and Late Roman apsidal structure after the excavation of stratigraphical units 1, 2 and 5 (rooms A, B, C, H, I, J, D, G and a smaller portion of K) in quadrants C, D, E and F (IX - XII c-f), Sector III (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 14 Pogled na apsidalni dio i centralnu prostoriju (foto R. Zlatunić)

Fig. 14 View of the apsidal section and the central room (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 15 Pogled na sjeverni dio apsidalnog objekta (foto R. Zlatunić)

Fig. 15 View of the northern section of the apsidal structure (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 16 Pogled na gospodarski dio (foto R. Zlatunić)

Fig. 16 View of the out-house section (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 17 (foto R. Zlatunić)

Fig. 17 (photography R. Zlatunić)





Sl. 18 (foto R. Zlatunić) / Fig. 18 (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 19 (foto R. Zlatunić) / Fig. 19 (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 20 (foto R. Zlatunić) / Fig. 20 (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 21 (foto R. Zlatunić) / Fig. 21 (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 22 (foto R. Zlatunić) / Fig. 22 (photography R. Zlatunić)



Sl. 24 (foto R. Zlatunić) / Fig. 24 (photography R. Zlatunić)

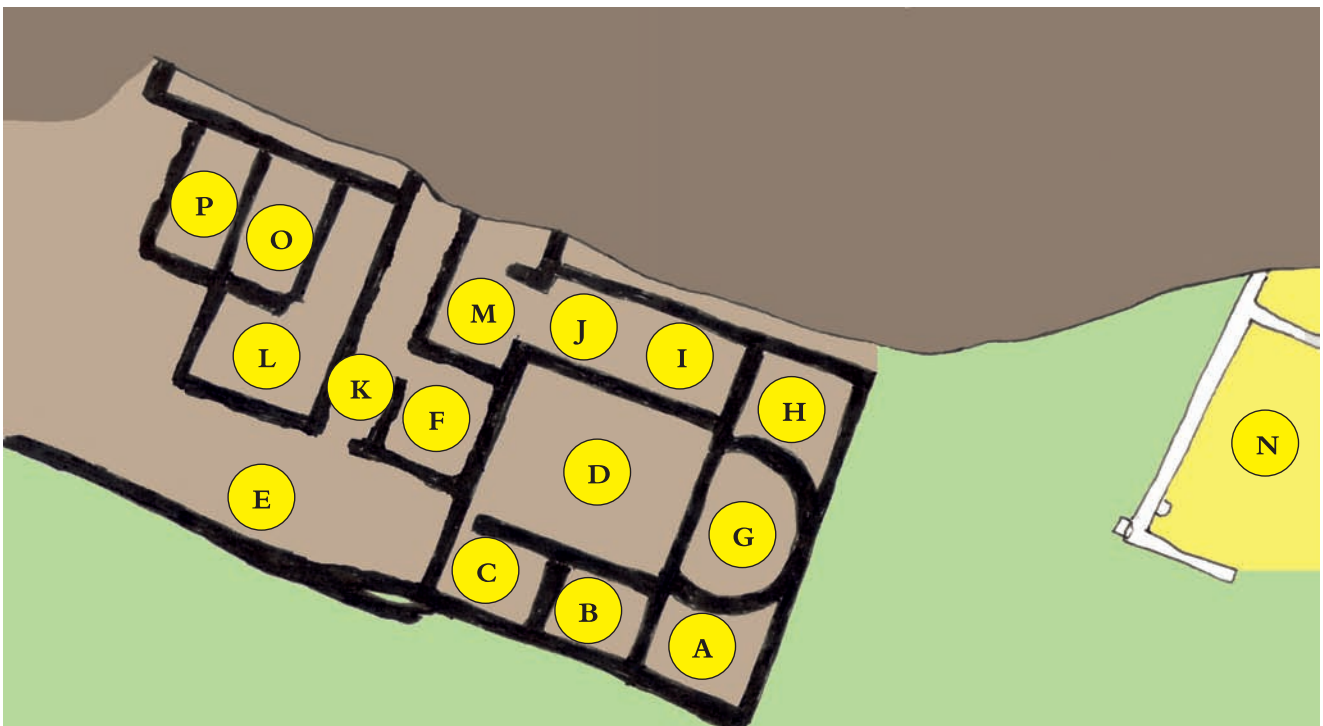


Sl. 23 Pogled na apsidalni objekt (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 23 View of the apsidal structure (photography R. Zlatunić)



Po načinu gradnje, zidove apsidalnog objekta možemo podijeliti na rimske i kasnoantičke. Rimski zidovi utvrđeni su na području prostorija F, O i P, a kasnoantički predstavljaju vanjske i unutrašnje zidove kao i ognjišta te manje zidane bazene apsidalnog objekta u prostorijama A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, N i u prostoriji L. Nakon arheološkog istraživanja lokaliteta, u travnju 2010. izvedena je privremena konzervacija istražene rimske i kasnoantičke arhitekture (sl. 25 - 28). Arheološki istraženo područje predstavlja jednu manju cjelinu većega objekta čiji su tragovi vidljivi u šumi izvan gabarita istraživanja (*geodetski snimak, sl. 3a*).

As far as the mode of construction goes, we can divide the walls of the apsidal structure into Roman and Late Roman ones. Roman walls were discovered in the area of rooms F, O and P, while the Late Roman ones represent the outer and inner walls, as well as fireplaces and small masoned pools of the apsidal structure in rooms A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, K, M, N and L. After the conclusion of the archaeological exploration of the site, in April 2010 we executed a temporary conservation of the explored Roman and Late Roman architecture (*Fig. 25 - 28*). The area that had been archaeologically explored represents a single smaller whole of a larger structure whose traces are visible in the forest located outside of the exploration area (*geodetic image, Fig. 3a*).



Legenda: Privremena konzervacija arheološkog lokaliteta Brestić - Višnjan 2010. godine.  
Legend: Temporary conservation of the Brestić - Višnjan archaeological site in 2010.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;"></span> Registrirane prostorije arhitektonskih objekata<br/>The registered premises of architectonic structures.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Konzervirani zidovi registriranog arheološkog objekta<br/>The conserved walls of a registered archaeological structure.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"></span> Preostali zidovi koji nisu konzervirani i koje je potrebno zaštititi<br/>The remainder of the walls that were not conserved and have to be protected.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: brown;"></span> Matična stijena<br/>Bedrock.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: lightgreen;"></span> Prostorije prekrivene geofolijom i zapunjene kamenim granulatom različitih frakcija<br/>The areas covered with a geotextile fabric and filled with granulated stone in different particle sizes.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow;"></span> Prostorija koju treba prekriti geofolijom i zapuniti kamenim granulatom<br/>A room that has to be covered with geotextile fabric and filled with stone granulate.</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: brown;"></span> Neistraženo šumsko područje oko arheološkog lokaliteta<br/>The unexplored forest area around the archaeological site.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

Sl. 25 Brestić - privremena konzervacija 2010. (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 25 Brestić - temporary conservation, 2010 (photography R. Zlatunić)

Skicu izradio / Drawing by:  
Romuald Zlatunić





Sl. 26 (foto V. Macuka)  
Fig. 26 (photography V. Macuka)



Sl. 27 (foto V. Macuka)  
Fig. 27 (photography V. Macuka)



Sl. 28 (foto V. Macuka)  
Fig. 28 (photography V. Macuka)

### **Registrirani sitni arheološki pokretni materijal**

Na području trase Ipsilona na uzvisini Brestić (unutar lociranog antičkog i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta, kao i izvan njega, u bližoj okolici) registrirana je veća količina keramičkog, metalnog i staklenog te nešto koštanog materijala, koji pripadaju istom razdoblju kao i ovaj apsidalni objekt.

### **Litički materijal**

Izvan područja na kojem je otkrivena arhitektura, u Kv. XIII c i Kv. V - VII b, prilikom skidanja zemljanih slojeva (Sj.2) i čišćenja matične stijene (Sj.9) registrirano je nešto prapovijesne litičke građe: sjekirice i strugača (tabela 1, sl. 1 - 3). Nalazi kamenih sjekirica u Istri kronološki pripadaju razdoblju od kraja srednjeg neolitika pa do srednjega brončanog doba (Zlatunić,

### **The registered small mobile archaeological material**

In the area where the route of the Istrian highway passes, on the hillock of Brestić (located within a Roman and Late Roman apsidal structure, as well as outside it, in the immediate vicinity), we registered a larger quantity of pottery, metal, glass and some bone material that belongs to the same period as the apsidal structure.

### **Lithic material**

During the process of earth layer removal (*stratigraphical layer 2*) and cleansing of the live rock (*stratigraphical layer 9*), outside of the area where the architecture was discovered, in quadrant XIII c and quadrants V - VII b, we registered some prehistoric lithic material: small axes and a scraping tool (*Table 1, Fig. 1 - 3*). The discovery of small stone axes in Istria belongs chronologically to the period from the end of the Middle Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age (Zlatunić, 2002, 2004, 87, Fig. 65; Vitasović 1999, 18, 38, T. II, Fig. 4; Vitasović 2000, 27, T. XI, Fig. 6). In addition to prehistoric stone material, we also unearthed stone finds that belong to the Roman and Late Roman period, stone vessels or urns and what is most probably a part of a statue (the discovery of a finger), which were registered in quadrants (XVII - XVIII d in stratigraphical unit LXII), in the immediate vicinity of the outer wall of the apsidal structure *stratigraphical layer 4* (IV d) (*Table 1, Fig. 5 - 6*). Furthermore, in the area of room L (quadrants XIII - XIV e - f) in *stratigraphical layer 2*, we registered the broken parts of a larger stone grindstone that measures 0.35 x 0.10 m.

### **Pottery material**

Prehistoric pottery is represented with several finds that were mostly discovered during the excavation in room F. These fragments are decorated with irregular

2002, 2004, 87, sl. 65; Vitasović 1999, 18, 38, T. II., sl. 4; Vitasović 2000, 27, T. XI., sl. 6). Osim prapovijesnog kamenog materijala otkriveni su i nalazi od kamena koji pripadaju antičkom i kasnoantičkom razdoblju, i to kamenice ili žare te vjerojatno dio skulpture (nalaz prsta), registrirani u Kv. (XVII - XVIII d u Sj. LXII), u neposrednoj blizini vanjskog zida apsidalnog objekta Sj.4 (IVd) (tabela 1, sl. 5 - 6). Dalje u području prostorije L (Kv. XIII - XIV e - f) u (Sj.2) registrirani su razbijeni dijelovi većeg kamenog žrvnja dimenzija 0,35 x 0,10 m.

### Keramički materijal

Prapovijesna keramika predstavljena je s nekoliko nalaza, koji su uglavnom registrirani prilikom iskopa prostorije F. Ti su ulomci ukrašeni urezanim nepravilnim spiraloidnim motivima (tabela 2, sl. 1), koji bi mogli odgovarati srednjeneolitičkom ili kasnoneolitičkom razdoblju.

Od bogatog rimskog i kasnoantičkog keramičkog materijala treba spomenuti nalaze ulomaka *terre sigillate* s vegetabilnom te zoomorfnom ornamentikom, spiraloidnim ukrasima izvedenim uz pomoć kotačića i bradavičastim aplikacijama, zatim keramike tankih stijenki te amfora (tabela 2, sl. 2 - 7; tabela 3, sl. 1 - 8). Što se tiče ulomaka *terre sigillate* i keramike tankih stijenki, ona je locirana u prostorijama L i B, koje sadržavaju pečate *in planta pedis* (Kv. V i VI c-d, VII - VIII b, XIV e, XI - XII b-c) (tabela 3, sl. 2 - 3). Ostalu keramiku predstavljaju nalazi triju antičkih i kasnoantičkih amfora (tabela 2, sl. 5 - 7), zabilježenih u području prostorija N i P (Kv. I - II d, Kv. XV - XVI f), zatim nalazi ulomaka triju gornjih dijelova antičkih i kasnoantičkih svjetiljki (tabela 3, sl. 6), kao i jednog ulomka svjetiljke ukrašene helenističkom kazališnom maskom te ulomci lončarije s urezanim ornamentom valovnica i horizontalnih rebara (tabela 3, sl. 7 - 8). Što se tiče nalaza triju amfora, prvi nalaz iz prostorije N, koji je registriran prilikom skidanja sloja (Sj.2) (Kv. II - III d) i čišćenja, predstavlja gotovo cijelu amforu (nedostaje joj dio gornjeg oboda i donjeg dijela iste), a nalazi druge i treće amfore iz prostorije P (Kv. XV - XVI f) očuvani su dijelovi cijelog gornjeg oboda te ručke i dio vrata istih (tabela 2, sl. 5 - 7).

Nalaz manjeg ulomka svjetiljke, tipa *firma-lampen*, ukrašen je motivom helenističke kazališne maske. Najbližu analogiju takvoj vrsti ukrasa nalazimo u Puli, na području antičke nekropole Campus Martius, u grobovima 26 i 49, u kojima su otkriveni ulomci svjetiljki ukrašenih motivima kazališnih maski. Te svjetiljke pripadaju tipu Loeschcke IXa - c i X (Matijašić 1991, 34, 42, tab. 12, grob 26, sl. 2, tab. 19, grob 49,

spiral motifs that were incised (Table 2, Fig. 1), which could correspond to the Middle Neolithic or the Late Neolithic period.

From amongst the rich Roman and Late Roman pottery material, we should mention the discovery of *terra sigillata* fragments that feature vegetal and zoomorphic ornamentation, spiral decorations made with the help of a wheel, and nub-shaped appliqué elements, followed by thin-walled pottery and amphorae (Table 2, Fig. 2 - 7; Table 3, Fig. 1 - 8). As far as fragments of *terra sigillata* and thin-walled pottery are concerned, they were discovered in rooms L and B, which also contained *in planta pedis* stamps (quadrants V and VI c-d, VII - VIII b, XIV e, XI - XII b-c) (Table 3, Fig. 2 - 3). The rest of the pottery is represented by three Roman and Late Roman amphorae (Table 2, Fig. 5 - 7) that were unearthed in the area of rooms N and P (quadrants I - II d, quadrants XV - XVI f), followed by fragments belonging to three upper sections of Roman and Late Roman oil lamps (Table 3, Fig. 6), a single fragment of an oil lamp decorated with a Hellenistic theater mask, and fragments of pottery vessels decorated with incised wavy lines and horizontal ribs (Table 3, Fig. 7 - 8). As far as the discovery of the three amphorae is concerned, the first find in room N, which was registered during the removal of the layer (*stratigraphical layer 2*) (quadrants II - III d) and the cleansing procedure, was an almost intact amphora (a section of the upper rim is missing as well as a section of its lower part), whereas the second and third amphora from room P (quadrants XV - XVI f) are the preserved parts of the entire upper rim and handle, together with a section of their neck (Table 2, Fig. 5 - 7).

The find in the form of a smaller fragment belonging to an oil lamp of the *firma-lampen* type, was decorated with a Hellenistic theater mask motif. The closest analogy for this kind of decoration is in Pula, in the area of the Campus Martius Roman necropolis, in graves 26 and 49, inside which fragments of oil lamps were discovered, which were decorated with theater mask motifs. These oil lamps belong to the Loeschcke IXa - c and X types (Matijašić 1991, 34, 42, Tab. 12, grave 26, Fig. 2, Tab. 19, grave 49, Fig. 2). In the region of Dalmatia, this type of oil lamps was registered at Salona, Vranjic and Klis. The workshops for the manufacture of oil lamps of the IX - X type were located in the region Northern Italy (Modena and Emilia), where they were produced from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Mardešić 2002, 353 - 354, 358 - 359, 2002a, 168 - 169, Fig. 24 - 31).



sl. 2). Na području Dalmacije ovakav tip svjetiljki registriran je u Saloni, Vranjicu i Klisu. Proizvodni centri svjetiljki tipa IX - X postojali su na području sjeverne Italije (Modena i Emilija), a proizvodili su se od druge polovice 1. st. do prve četvrtine 3. st. n. e. (Mardešić 2002, 353 - 354, 358 - 359, 2002a, 168 - 169, sl. 24 - 31).

#### **Keramički građevinski materijal - opeke i kanalice (tegule)**

Keramički građevinski materijal registriran na sektoru III i u prostoru apsidalnog objekta uglavnom je predstavljen tegulama s pečatima *C. CRISPINILLAE* + (**PIN**), *P. ITURII SABINI* (**IPIVR**) i (**SAB**) kao i opekama s urezanim stiliziranim linijama koje podsjećaju na oblik ribe (?) (tabela 4, sl. 1 - 4). Prva tegula s pečatom *C. CRISPINILLAE* (**PIN**) pronađena je izvan područja otkrivene arhitekture prilikom skidanja zemljanog sloja (Sj.2) u Kv. I - II, a druga tegula s pečatom (**IPIVR**) možda *P. ITURII SABINI* (?) otkrivena je prilikom demontaže suhozida B (Sj.B) i iskopa humusnog i zemljanog sloja (Sj.1 - 2). Treća tegula s pečatom natpisom *P. ITURII SABINI* (**SAB**) isto je tako registrirana prilikom nastavka demontaže suhozida Sj.B i iskopa zemljanog sloja (Sj.2) na području vanjskog zida prostorije L (Sj.4) unutar Kv. XVI e (Gregorutti, 1886, 236, 241; Matijašić 2001, 45 - 48). Nalaz opeke sa stiliziranim urezima koji sličje ribi otkriven je prilikom iskopa i skidanja zemljanog sloja (Sj.2) u prostoriji K (Kv. XI - XIII e), u neposrednoj blizini ulaza u prostorije I i F.

#### **Metalni materijal**

Metalne nalaze s ovoga lokaliteta možemo po materijalu podijeliti na dvije grupe, i to na broncu i željezo, dok ih po upotrebnoj funkciji možemo podijeliti na ukrasne predmete (nakit), toaletno-medicinski i mjerni pribor (dijelovi pincete, tanjura vage), a ostali predmeti su oruđe, oružje, novac te medaljoni. Nakit čine brončane narukvice, dijelovi ogrlice i fibula (tabela 5, sl. 1 - 4), koji su registrirani u području prostorije D (Kv. XI - XII d) i prostorije B (Kv. X - XI c). Najljepši je nalaz nakita fibula (tabela 5, sl. 1), koja pripada formi Aucissa fibula. Takve fibule rabile su se širom Rimskog Carstva, a karakteristične su i značajne za razdoblje od kraja 1. st. pr. Kr. do kraja 1. st. pos. Kr. Njihova najveća proizvodnja i prisutnost je zabilježena u razdoblju Flavijevaca, nakon čega polako izlaze iz upotrebe i zamjenjuju se novim tipovima fibula. Na nekim područjima Rimskog Carstva ove fibule ostaju u upotrebi sve do druge polovice 2. st. n. e. Glavni centri

#### **Pottery building material - bricks and tegulae**

The pottery building material that was unearthed in Sector III and in the area of the apsidal structure consists mainly of tegulae bearing the stamps of *C. CRISPINILLAE* + (**PIN**), *P. ITURII SABINI* (**IPIVR**) and (**SAB**), as well as of bricks with stylized incised lines whose shape is reminiscent of fish (?) (Table 4, Fig. 1 - 4). The first tegula bearing the stamp *C. CRISPINILLAE* (**PIN**), was unearthed outside of the area of the discovered architecture during the removal of a layer of earth (stratigraphical layer 2) in quadrants I - II, while the other tegula that has the stamp (**IPIVR**), perhaps *P. ITURII SABINI* (?), was discovered during the dismantling of drywall B (stratigraphical layer B) and the excavation of a layer of humus and earth (stratigraphical layer 1 - 2). The third tegula bearing the stamp *P. ITURII SABINI* (**SAB**) was likewise discovered during the continuation of the dismantling of drywall stratigraphical layer B and the excavation of a layer of earth (stratigraphical layer 2) in the area of the outer wall of room L (stratigraphical layer 4), within quadrant XVI e (Gregorutti, 1886, 236, 241; Matijašić 2001, 45 - 48). The discovery of bricks featuring stylized incisions reminiscent of fish was made during the excavation and removal of a layer of earth (stratigraphical layer 2) in room K (quadrants XI - XIII e), in the immediate vicinity of the entrance into rooms I and F.

#### **Metal material**

According to material, we can subdivide the metal finds from this site into two groups, bronze and iron, whereas according to their function we can subdivide them into decorative items (jewelry), grooming, medical and measuring accessories (fragments of tweezers, of a balance plate), the other objects being implements, arms, money and medallions. Amongst items classified as jewelry we have bracelets, parts of a necklace and a fibulae (Table 5, Fig. 1 - 4), which were unearthed in the area of room D (quadrant XI - XII d) and room B (quadrant X - XI c). Amongst jewelry, the most beautiful find is a fibula (Table 5, Fig. 1) that belongs to the Aucissa type fibulae. These fibulae were in use throughout the Roman Empire, and are characteristic for the period from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The Flavian period represents a pinnacle for the production and use of these fibulae, after which they were slowly replaced by new types of fibulae. In some regions of the Roman Empire these fibulae remained in use all the way to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Their main production centers were in the area of Northern Italy. The large number of registered finds representing different types of Aucissa fibulae from the territory of the Roman province of Dalmatia, or what

proizvodnje ovih fibula bili su na području sjeverne Italije. Brojni registrirani nalazi različitih tipova Aucissa fibula na području rimske provincije Dalmatia odnosno današnje Dalmacije, Like i Bosne, s lokalitetima kao što su Jadera, Salona, Naron, Nin, Asseria, Gardun, Livno i Kupres te na području provincija Panonije (Emone, Sisciae, Murse, Sirmiuma) i Gornje Mezije (Singidunuma, Viminaciuma, Gamzigrad - Felix Romuliana), ukazuju na mogućnost lokalne proizvodnje u radionicama antičke Siscije, Jadra, Salone i Narone (Koščević 1980, 15 - 17, T. III, sl. 21; T. IV., sl. 26; Bojević 1983, 21 - 22; Feugère 1985; Šeparović 1998, 186; Riha 1994; Grbić 1996, 87 - 88; Ivčević 2002, 235 - 236; 2007, 229 - 279; Marović 2006, (1961.), 81 - 98; Busuladžić 2010, 28 - 32, 137 - 146).

Toaletno-medicinskom priboru pripada nalaz pincete i tanjura vage (tabela 5, sl. 3 - 4). Tanjur vage izrađen je od bronce promjera 4 - 5 cm, okruglog recipijenta, s rupicama na rubovima. Tanjur vage vješao se o nosač vage (Ivčević 1999, 118, 145 - 146, 158, sl. 48). Takav tip vage je zasad na području Istre registriran samo na lokalitetu antičke i kasnoantičke vile Dragonera - Barbariga (jug) (Koncani-Uhač 2010, 244, 249, T. I., sl. 1 c - b). Registrirane nalaze oruđa i oružja uglavnom predstavljaju različiti tipovi noževa, nožića i srpova, fragmenti sjekire, krampova, čavala, lanaca, kao i nalaz viska (tabela 6, sl. 1 - 7b; tabela 7, sl. 1 - 5). Po upotrebnosti funkciji podijelit ćemo ih u nekoliko kategorija i to na: građevinsko oruđe, koje predstavljaju nalazi viska, čavala i krampova, zatim poljoprivredno oruđe - srpovi, te na preostalo oružje i oruđe, s registriranim ostacima lanaca, zvona, noževa, nožića i sjekira.

Najljepši primjer građevinskog oruđa jest nalaz željeznog viska (tabela 6, sl. 1). Visak ima obrnutu trokutastu ili piramidalnu formu. Na središnjem dijelu ili osi viska vidljiv je ostatak mjesta gdje se pričvršćivao konop. U antičkom razdoblju visak je, osim u građevinarstvu, upotrebljavan na mjernom uređaju gromi kod limitacije agera, a mogao se koristiti i u brodogradnji. Oblik viska se do današnjih dana nije mijenjao. Najbliže paralele ovome tipu viska pronađene su na području antičke Salone (Kliškić 2002, 508 - 509, T. V. sl. 10). Čavli (tabela 6, sl. 2) predstavljaju najbrojniju skupinu nalaza, u većini slučajeva izrađeni su od željeza i različitih su dimenzija. Tijelo im je kvadratnog presjeka s kružnom glavicom (Kliškić 2002, 507). Nalazi željeznih krampova i tesle (oruđe za obradu drva) iz Brestića (tabela 6, sl. 3 - 4) po svome obliku tipološki odgovaraju rimskom oruđu iz Magdalensberga (Norik) (Piccottini 1984, 103 - 115, Tav. 7, Tav. 9, Tav. 13). Poljoprivredno oruđe predstavljaju nalazi četiriju srpova (tabela 7, sl. 1

is nowadays Dalmatia, Lika and Bosnia (with sites such as Iader, Salona, Naron, Nin, Asseria, Gardun, Livno and Kupres), and on the territory of the provinces of Pannonia (Emona, Siscia, Mursa, Sirmium) and Moesia Superior (Singidunum, Viminacium, Gamzigrad - Felix Romuliana), indicate the possibility of local production in the workshops of Roman Siscia, Iader, Salona and Naron (Koščević 1980, 15 - 17, T. III, Fig. 21; T. IV, Fig. 26; Bojević 1983, 21 - 22; Feugère 1985; Šeparović 1998, 186; Riha 1994; Grbić 1996, 87 - 88; Ivčević 2002, 235 - 236; 2007, 229 - 279; Marović 2006 (1961), 81 - 98; Busuladžić 2010, 28 - 32, 137 - 146).

The tweezers and the balance plate belong to finds that were intended for grooming and medical purposes (Table 5, Fig. 3 - 4). The balance plate is made of bronze and has a diameter of 4 - 5 cm; it is circular in shape and has small perforations on the edges. The plate was hung from an arm of the balance (Ivčević 1999, 118, 145 - 146, 158, Fig. 48). On the territory of Istria, such a balance was discovered only on a site containing a Roman and Late Roman villa at Dragonera - Barbariga (south) (Koncani-Uhač 2010, 244, 249, T. I, Fig. 1 c - b). The registered finds that were used either as implements or arms come mostly in the form of various types of knives, small knives and sickles, axe fragments, picks, nails, chains, and a single plumb (Table 6, Fig. 1 - 7 b; Table 7, Fig. 1 - 5). As far as their function goes, we will subdivide them into several categories such as: construction implements - a plumb, nails and picks, agricultural implements - sickles, and then there are the remaining arms and implements which come as the remains of chains, bells, knives, smaller knives and axes.

The best specimen of a construction implement is the iron plumb (Table 6, Fig. 1). This plumb has an inverted triangular or pyramidal form. The spot where the rope was affixed is still visible in the central section or the plumb axis. During the Roman period a plumb was not only used for construction purposes but moreover on land measuring instruments that were used for ager limitations, and in ship-building. A plumb has its characteristic shape that remained unchanged through the ages. The closest analogies for this type of plumb can be found on the territory of Roman Salona (Kliškić 2002, 508 - 509, T. V. Fig. 10). Nails (Table 6, Fig. 2) represent the most numerous group of finds, and they were made mostly of iron in varying dimensions. Their body has a square cross section and a small circular head (Kliškić 2002, 507). The shape of the iron picks and an adze (an implement for smoothing or carving rough-cut wood) from Brestić (Table 6, Fig. 3 - 4), corresponds typologically to Roman implements unearthed at Magdalensberg (Noricum) (Piccottini 1984, 103 - 115, Tav. 7, Tav. 9, Tav. 13). Agricultural implements are represented by the



- 2), od kojih samo jedan tipološki odgovara antičkom srpju iz Magdalensberga (Piccottini 1984, 114, Tav. 17). Ostala tri nalaza vjerojatno pripadaju recentnijim tipovima iz 19. i 20. st. n. e. Od ostalog metalnog oruđa dokumentiran je nalaz lanca (*tabela 7, sl. 3*) koji po obliku karika odgovara recentnijim razdobljima 19. i 20. st. U skupinu posebnih nalaza spadaju još dio sjekire i nalazi nožića te brončano zvono (*tabela 6, sl. 5 - 7b; tabela 7, sl. 4*). Forma brončanog zvona tipološki odgovara tzv. vrećastim oblicima antičkih zvona iz Augsburg-Oberhausena (Hübener 1973, 40, Taf. 9, 1-5, 10).

Što se tiče numizmatičkih nalaza, do sada je na lokalitetu Brestić registrirano desetak antičkih i kasnoantičkih novčića te dva medaljona (*tabela 7, sl. 5*). Ostale metalne nalaze teško je definirati, zbog slabe očuvanosti i manjih dimenzija.

### **Stakleni materijal**

Staklo je uglavnom pronađeno u sitnim krhotinama, osim nalaza dviju gotovo cijelih staklenih posudica (balzamarija). Pronađene su na dijelu lokaliteta izvan otkrivene arhitekture, u Kv. IVa, i na prostoru ispred apside, u Kv. VII - VIII c-d (*tabela 8, sl. 1 - 2*). U istome kvadrantu registriran je nalaz dijela ručke staklene posude. Balzamariji pripadaju skupini kozmetičkog posuda. Služili su za pohranu i transport kozmetičkih tvari, različitih mirisa, ulja, boja, medicinskih pripravaka i osušenih biljaka. Ovi očuvani primjerci pripadaju skupinama balzamarija cjevastog tijela i cjevastog tijela s profiliranim vratom. Njihov poduži uski vrat ovih posudica sprečavao je hlapljenje tvari, a zatvarani su uz pomoć čepova organskog podrijetla. Inače, balzamariji su izrađivani od obojenoga, zatim višebojnog i prirodno modrozelenkastog stakla. Datacija ovih balzamarija je od 1. do 3. st. (Buljević 2004, 401, Tab. III - IV; Gregel - Lazar 2008, 83 - 85, 127 - 132).

Među staklenim nalazima ističe se očuvani gornji dio oboda i stijenke staklene boce (*tabela 8, sl. 3*), kao i nalazi sedamnaest prizmatski oblikovanih tamnoplavih staklenih perlica, koje su činile ogrlicu pronađenu u kasnoantičkom grobu I u području Kv. XVII c (*tabela 8, sl. 5*). Očuvani gornji dio oboda i stijenke staklene boce vjerojatno pripada cilindričnim ili kvadratnim bocama, koje su upotrebljavane od sredine 1. st. do 3. st. (Gregel - Lazar 2008, 66 - 67, sl. 9, 10). Na području Istre ovakve staklene ogrlice registrirane su u nekropoli Medulin - Burle u grobu br. 24 te na području antičke vile Loron kod Poreča. U Dalmaciji su registrirane na području nekropole u Zadru, kao i u Asseriji. Datiraju u rasponu od 1. do 4. st. n.e. (Comelli 2001, 256, fig. 42; Jurkić - Džin, 2003, 72, sl. a-e; Džin 2003, 143, sl. 131).

Discovery of four sickles (*Table 7, Fig. 1 - 2*), out of which only a single corresponds typologically to the Roman sickle from Magdalensberg (Piccottini 1984, 114, Tav. 17). The remaining three finds in all probability belong to more recent types from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. Amongst metal implements there is also a chain (*Table 7, Fig. 3*) whose links in form resemble the more recent types from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. In the group of special finds there is also a section of an axe, a small knife and a bronze bell (*Table 6, Fig. 5 - 7b; Table 7, Fig. 4*). The shape of the bronze bell corresponds typologically to the so-called sack-shaped forms of Roman bells from Augsburg-Oberhausen (Hübener 1973, 40, Taf. 9, 1-5, 10).

As far as numismatic finds are concerned, to date we registered approximately ten Roman and Late Roman coins on the site of Brestić, as well as two medallions (*Table 7, Fig. 5*). The remaining metal finds are hard to define because of their poor preservation state and small size.

### **Glass material**

Glass was for the most part discovered in the form of small fragments, except for the two finds representing small glass vessels that were discovered almost intact (balsamaria). They were unearthed in a section of the site, which is located on the outside of the discovered architecture, in quadrant IV a, and in the area in front of the apse, in quadrants VII - VIII c-d (*Table 8, Fig. 1 - 2*). A section of a glass vessel handle was registered in the same quadrant. Balsamaria belong to a group of cosmetic vessels. They were used for the storage and transport of cosmetic goods, perfumes, oils, colors, medical ointments and dried herbs. These preserved specimens belong to groups of balsamaria featuring a tubular body, and a tubular body with a neck decorated in a steplike manner. The long and narrow neck of these small vessels helped to prevent the evaporation of the contents, and they were closed with the help of organic bottle stoppers. Balsamaria were made of tinted, and then of multicolored and naturally blue-greenish glass. We date these balsamaria to the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Buljević 2004, 401, Tab. III - IV; Gregel - Lazar 2008, 83 - 85, 127 - 132).

Prominent amongst glass finds is the preserved upper section of the rim and wall of a glass bottle (*Table 8, Fig. 3*), as well as the finds consisting of seventeen prism-shaped, dark blue, glass beads that were part of a necklace discovered in Late Roman grave I on the area of quadrant XVII (*Table 8, Fig. 5*). The preserved upper section of the rim and wall of a glass bottle probably stems from either cylindrical or square bottles that were in use from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Gregel - Lazar 2008, 66 - 67, Fig. 9, 10). On the territory of Istria,

### **Koštani i keramički pršljeni**

Otkriveni koštani materijal na lokalitetu Brestić predstavljen je s nalazom lijepo oblikovanog i obrađenog pršljena, koji vjerojatno pripada ogrlici. Druga dva pršljena izrađena su iz keramike i imaju istu uporabnu funkciju (tabela 8, sl. 6 - 7).

### **Zaključak**

Od 25. travnja 2009. do 20. travnja 2010. godine, prije građevinskih radova vezanih uz izgradnju Istarskog ipsilona, na brežuljku Brestić kod Višnjana provedeno je zaštitno arheološko istraživanje i privremena konzervacija lokaliteta. Tom je prilikom registrirana bogata arheološka građa, u vidu vrlo dobro očuvanih dijelova kompleksa antičke gospodarske vile i kasnoantičkog apsidalnog objekta otkrivenog na uzvisini istoimenog brežuljka. Osim odlično očuvane antičke i kasnoantičke arhitekture, prilikom istraživanja otkrivena je i bogata sitna arheološka građa koja pripada različitim kulturnim razdobljima, od prapovijesti do kasne antike. Prapovijesno razdoblje na ovome lokalitetu definirano je na temelju manjeg broja litičkih artefakata i keramičkih ulomaka. Slabu prisutnost prapovijesne građe možemo pripisati dvama faktorima: djelovanju prirodne erozije i antropogenom utjecaju na okoliš prilikom izgradnje antičkog i kasnoantičkog objekta.

Registrirani arheološki litički i keramički materijal ukazuje na to da je u blizini ove lokacije postojalo nekakvo prapovijesno nalazište iz razdoblja srednjeg i kasnijeg neolitika, dok nalazi antičke i kasnoantičke arhitekture, kao i otkriveni keramički, stakleni, metalni i koštani materijal, upućuju na neprekinut život na ovome području od 1. do 4. st.

such glass necklaces were unearthed on the Medulin - Burtle necropolis, in grave no. 24, and in the area of the Roman villa of Loron in the vicinity of Poreč. In Dalmatia they were registered on a necropolis in Zadar, as well as in Asseria. They are dated into a time period ranging from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Comelli 2001, 256, Fig. 42; Jurkić - Džin, 2003, 72, Fig. a-e; Džin, 2003, 143, Fig. 131).

### **Bone and pottery whorls**

The bone material discovered on the site of Brestić is represented by a nicely shaped and worked whorl that was most probably part of a necklace. The other two whorls that were made of pottery have the same practical function (Table 8, Fig. 6 - 7).

### **Conclusion**

In the period from April 25, 2009, to April 20, 2010, before the beginning of construction works on a section of the Istrian Highway on the plateau atop the Brestić hillock near Višnjana, we conducted a rescue archaeological excavation and a temporary conservation of the site. On this occasion we registered valuable archaeological materials in the form of very well preserved sections of a complex consisting of a Roman agricultural estate/villa and a Late Roman apsidal structure discovered on an elevation of the above mentioned hillock. Besides the superbly preserved Roman and Late Roman architecture, in the course of the excavation we likewise discovered a rich collection of small archaeological material that belongs to different cultural periods, from prehistory to the Late Roman period. The prehistoric period on this site is defined on the basis of a smaller number of lithic artifacts and pottery sherds. The poor presence of prehistoric material can be attributed to two factors: the influence of the natural erosion process, and the anthropogenous influence on the environment during the erection of the Roman and Late Roman structure.

The registered archaeological lithic and pottery material indicates that in the vicinity of this locality existed some sort of prehistoric site from the period of the Middle and Late Neolithic, whereas the discovery of Roman and Late Roman architecture, as well as the pottery, glass, metal and bone materials that were unearthed, point to an uninterrupted habitation in this area from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century.



T. 1.



*Sl. 1 Kamena sjekirica*  
*Fig. 1 A small stone axe*



*Sl. 2 Strugača na klinu sa sitno retuširanim rubom*  
*Fig. 2 A scraping tool on a tenon (?) with a finely retouched edge*



*Sl. 3 Nalaz fino izglačanog kamena*  
*Fig. 3 The discovery of a finely polished stone*



*Sl. 4 Nalaz dijela antičke žare*  
*Fig. 4 The discovery of a section of a Roman urn*



*Sl. 5 Nalaz isklesanog prsta antičke antropomorfne skulpture*  
*Fig. 5 The discovery of a sculptured finger from a Roman anthropomorphic sculpture*

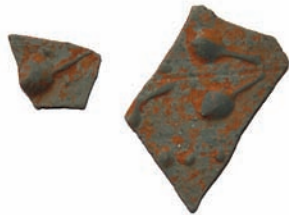
T. 2.



Sl. 1 Nalaz ulomaka prapovijesne keramike s urezanim spiralnim ornamentima  
Fig. 1 The discovery of fragments of prehistoric pottery with incised spiral ornamentation



Sl. 2 Nalaz ulomaka antičke keramike ukrašenih vegetabilnim ornamentima  
Fig. 2 The discovery of fragments of Roman pottery decorated with vegetal ornamentation



Sl. 3 Nalazi antičkih ulomaka keramike ukrašenih vegetabilnim ornamentom - masline  
Fig. 3 The discovery of fragments of Roman pottery decorated with a vegetal ornament - an olive



Sl. 4 Nalaz ulomka antičke keramike ukrašenog zoomorfnim ornamentom tigra ili lava  
Fig. 4 The discovery of fragments of Roman pottery decorated with a zoomorphic ornament representing either a tiger or a lion



Sl. 5 Nalaz gotovo cijele kasnoantičke amfore  
Fig. 5 The discovery of an almost intact Late Roman amphora



Sl. 6 Sačuvani gornji dio amfore s ručkama  
Fig. 6 The preserved upper section of an amphora with handles



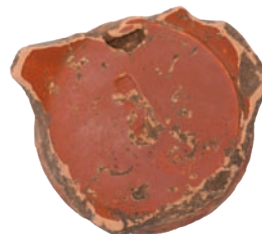
Sl. 7 Nalaz očuvanog gornjeg dijela oboda i vrata amfore (foto R. Zlatunić)  
Fig. 7 The discovery of the preserved upper section of the rim and neck of an amphora



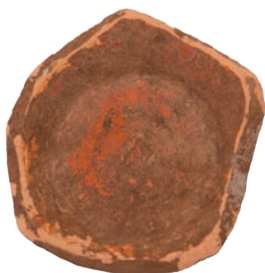
T. 3.



Sl. 1 Nalaz ulomka antičke sigilatne zdjelice  
Fig. 1 The discovery of a fragment of a small Roman sigillata bowl



Sl. 2 Nalaz ulomka antičke sigilatne posudice s pečatom in planta pedis  
Fig. 2 The discovery of a fragment of a small Roman sigillata bowl with an in planta pedis stamp



Sl. 3 Nalaz ulomka antičke sigilatne posudice s pečatom in planta pedis  
Fig. 3 The discovery of a fragment of a small Roman sigillata bowl with an in planta pedis stamp



Sl. 4 Nalaz ulomka sigilatne keramike ukrašene motivom spirale, izvedenim uz pomoć kotačića  
Fig. 4 The discovery of a fragment of Roman sigillata pottery decorated with a spiral motif executed with a wheel



Sl. 5 Nalaz ulomka keramike ukrašenog bradavičastim aplikacijama  
Fig. 5 The discovery of a fragment of Roman sigillata pottery decorated with nub-shaped appliqué elements



Sl. 6 Nalazi triju očuvanih gornjih dijelova antičkih i kasnoantičkih svjetiljki?  
Fig. 6 The discovery of three preserved upper sections of Roman or Late Roman oil lamps (?)



Sl. 7 Nalaz gornjeg dijela ulomka oboda i stijenke kasnoantičke posude ukrašene urezanim ornamentom valovnica  
Fig. 7 The discovery of the upper section of a fragment representing the rim and wall of a Late Roman pottery vessel decorated with an incised ornament in the form of wavy lines



Sl. 8 Nalaz keramike ukrašen apliciranim horizontalnim plastičnim rebrom  
Fig. 8 The discovery of pottery decorated with an appliqué horizontal rib in relief

T. 4.



Sl. 1 Tegula s pečatom PIN  
Fig. 1 A tegula with the stamp PIN



Sl. 2 Tegula s pečatom IPIV  
Fig. 2 A tegula with the stamp IPIV



Sl. 3 Tegula s pečatom SAB  
Fig. 3 A tegula with the stamp SAB



Sl. 4 Opeka sa stiliziranim motivom ribe  
Fig. 4 A brick with a stylized fish motif



T. 5.



Sl. 1 Nalaz aucissa fibule  
Fig. 1 The discovery of an Aucissa fibula



Sl. 2 Nalaz narukvice  
Fig. 2 The discovery of a bracelet



Sl. 3 Nalaz tanjura vage  
Fig. 3 The discovery of the balance plate



Sl. 3a Nalaz tanjura vage  
Fig. 3a The discovery of the balance plate



Sl. 4 Nalaz pincete  
Fig. 4 The discovery of tweezers

T. 6.



Sl. 1 Nalaz antičkog viska  
Fig. 1 The discovery of a Roman plumb



Sl. 2 Nalazi antičkih čavala  
Fig. 2 The discovery of Roman nails



Sl. 3 Nalaz antičkog krampa  
Fig. 3 The discovery of a Roman pick



Sl. 4 Nalaz antičke tesle  
Fig. 4 The discovery of a Roman adze



Sl. 5 Nalazi dijela sjekire i mogućeg noža  
Fig. 5 The discovery of a section of an axe and possibly knife



Sl. 6 Nalazi noževa  
Fig. 6 The discovery of knives



Sl. 7 Nalaz britvice ili nožića  
Fig. 7 The discovery of a razor blade or small knife



Sl. 7a Nalaz nožića  
Fig. 7a The discovery of a small knife



T. 7.



Sl. 1 Nalazi srpova  
Fig. 1 The discovery of sickles



Sl. 2 Nalaz srpa  
Fig. 2 The discovery of a sickle



Sl. 3 Nalaz lanca  
Fig. 3 The discovery of a chain



Sl. 4 Nalaz antičkog zvonca  
Fig. 4 The discovery of a Roman bell



Sl. 5 Antički i kasnoantički numizmatički nalazi novca i medaljona  
Fig. 5 Roman and Late Roman coins and medallions

T. 8.



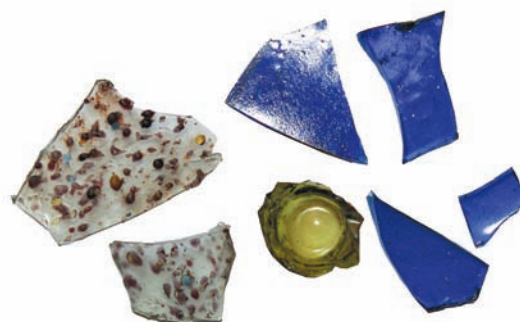
Sl. 1 Antički balzamarij  
Fig. 1 A Roman balsamarium



Sl. 2 Antički stakleni balzamarij  
Fig. 2 A Roman glass balsamarium



Sl. 3 Nalaz očuvanog gornjeg dijela antičke staklene posude  
Fig. 3 The discovery of the preserved upper section of a Roman glass vessel



Sl. 4 Registrirane khotine antičkog stakla  
Fig. 4 The registered fragments of Roman glass



Sl. 5 Nalazi kasnoantičkih prizmatskih modrih perlica  
Fig. 5 The discovery of Late Roman, blue, prism-shaped beads



Sl. 6 Nalaz koštanog pršljena kao dijela nakita  
Fig. 6 The discovery of a bone whorl that was used in a piece of jewelry



Sl. 7 Nalaz keramičkog pršljena kao dijela nakita  
Fig. 7 The discovery of a ceramic whorl that was used in a piece of jewelry



**SKRAĆENICE / ABBREVIATIONS**

AMSLA	Atti e Memorie della Società Istriana di Archaeologia e Storia Patria, Parenzo, Trieste
AT	Archeografo Triestino, raccolta Memorie, Notizie e documenti, particolarmente per servire alla Storia di Trieste, del Friuli e dell' Istria, Trieste
AAAd	Antichita Altoadriatiche, Atti delle Settimane di Studio aquileiesi, Trieste - Udine
GHZMS	Glasnik Hrvatskih zemaljskih muzeja, Sarajevo
HISTR. ANTIQ.	Histria Antiqua, časopis međunarodnog istraživačkog centra za arheologiju MIC - Pula
HISTR. ARCHAEOLOG.	Histria Archaeologica, časopis Arheološkog muzeja Istre, Pula
KiM.	Katalog i monografija, Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu
MEFRA	Memories de l'École Française de Rome, Antiquité, Paris - Roma
MIK	Monografije i katalogi, Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula
SHP	Starohrvatska prosvjeta - Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika - Split
VAHD	Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju Dalmatinsku, časopis Arheološkoga muzeja u Splitu
VAMZ	Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu

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