

KUPINOVIK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Roman villa rustica

ARHEOLOŠKI LOKALITET KUPINOVIK

Rimska vila rustica



Republika
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United Nations
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Stari Grad Plain
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 2008



AGENCIJA ZA
UPRAVLJANJE
STAROGRADSKIM
POLJEM

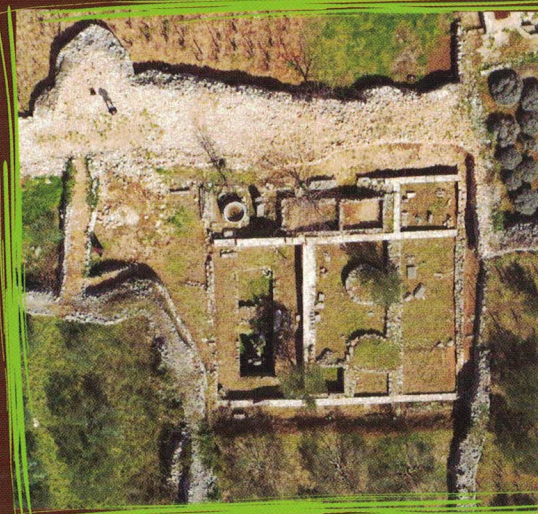
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Roman villa rustica

The site of Kupinovik is the best preserved ancient complex in the Stari Grad Plain, which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2008.

This Roman villa rustica was probably built on the foundations of an earlier Greek architecture, as indicated by the Greek grave inscription found here, mentioning Komon (son of) Phyloxenido, dating from the 3rd century BC.

Although only a small part of this villa rustica is excavated, archaeological remains confirm that it existed at least from the 1st century, which is testified by the remains of mosaics, pillars and a stone lintel with the inscription, all the way to the late antiquity (4th-5th century) when it functions as a large complex for the production of olive oil. This is confirmed by the remains of olive mill, two olive presses, oil-storage stone basins and a few olive oil sedimentation pools. One of the pillars from the olive press was subsequently carved from the stone lintel with the inscription mentioning Caius Kornificius Carus, who was a municipal councillor of Pharia (as Pharos was called in Roman times).



Aerial photograph of the site / Zračna fotografija lokaliteta

ARHEOLOŠKI LOKALITET KUPINOVIK

Rimska villa rustica

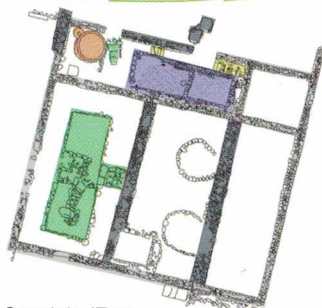
Lokalitet Kupinovik najbolje je sačuvan antički kompleks u Starogradskom polju koje je 2008. godine upisano na UNESCO-vu Listu svjetske baštine.

Ova je rimska villa rustica vjerojatno nastala na temeljima ranije grčke arhitekture na što ukazuje ovdje pronađeni grčki nadgrobnni natpis koji spominje Komona (sina) Filoksenidova, iz 3. st. pr. Kr., vremena grčkog Farosa.

Iako je istražen samo manji dio ove ville rustice, arheološki nalazi potvrđuju da je živjela barem od 1. st., o čemu između ostalog svjedoče ostaci mozaika, stupova i kamena greda s natpisom, pa sve do kasne antike (4.-5. st.) kada funkcionira kao veliki proizvodni pogon za proizvodnju maslinovog ulja, što potvrđuju ostaci mlina za mljevenje maslina, dvaju tjesaka za masline, kamenica i nekoliko bazena za taloženje ulja. Jedan od stupova tjesaka naknadno je isklesan od grede na kojoj se nalazi natpis iz 1. st. koji spominje Gaja Kornificija Kara, vijećnika Farije (kako se Faros zvao u rimsko vrijeme).



A beam with the inscription from the 1st c. mentioning C. C. Carus
Greda s natpisom iz 1. st. koji spominje Gaja Kornificija Kara



Ground-plan / Tlocrt

Ranija arhitektura - Earlier architecture
Kasnija arhitektura - Later architecture
Mlin za mljevenje masline - Olive mill
Ostaci tjesaka za ulje - Remains of olive presses
Bazeni za ulje - Olive oil sedimentation pools
Stepenice - Stairs

Kontakt: Agencija za upravljanje Starogradskim poljem
Vukovarska cesta 2, Stari Grad
T/F 021 765 275, M 091 5867 856
agencija@starogradsko-polje.com
www.starogradsko-polje.com