



Chorvatsko – Istrie – Pula

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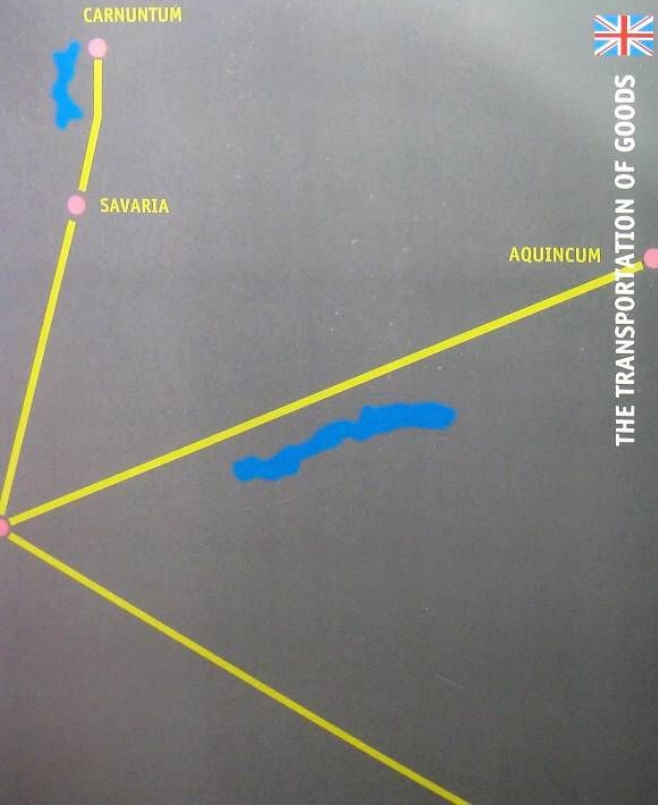












THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS

An economic structure was created in Istria from the beginning of Roman rule, which resulted in a strong economic growth and a flourishing of the rural economy there. From the first decades of the imperial period, the growing of olive trees and grapevine represented the main agricultural crops, and their products - oil and wine - were the most important export articles. The Roman coastal towns with the rang of colony or municipality, as well as larger towns in the hinterland, were the centers where all agricultural surpluses flowed, in order to be either sold on the home market or exported abroad.

The Roman colony of Aquileia (founded in 181 BC) became, at a very early period, the most important meeting-place and junction of land and sea routes, and the largest commercial center at the top of the northern section of the Adriatic Sea, from where the entire export and transit trade was directed and shipped from. This was due to its geographical position, the geopolitical state of affairs in general, as well as on account of its good connection with Italy, and its northern, northeastern, and eastern provinces. The VIA EMILIA connected Aquileia with the north Italic towns of Mediolanum and Augusta Taurinorum, the VIA POSTUMIA connected it to Emona, Noricum and Pannonia, while the VIA FLAVIA connected Aquileia, the colony of Tergeste, and the western and eastern Istrian towns, with Tarsatica, and further on with Dalmatia.

Olives, oil, wine, *garum* (fish sauce), and other products from Istria and other areas of the Tenth Italic Region, were leading products on the markets of Cisalpine Gaul, Noricum, Pannonia, and Rhaetia, and some of the amphorae containing these products made it even to the coast of Northern Africa.





















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