

Prvo odkritje rimskega      The first discovery of the  
grobnišča na Igju      Roman cemetery at Ig, Slovenia

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*Izvleček:* V prispevku je preleminarno objavljeno prvo doslej odkrito rimske grobišče na območju Ig, na katerem je bilo najdenih 25 preprostih žganih grobov ter grobna parcela. Po pridatkih grobišče datiramo v 1. in 2. stol. Na jugozahodnem robu izkognega polja smo naleteli na poznoantično jamo, v kateri je poleg keramičnega gradiva in živalskih kosti ležala tudi rimska nagrobna stela, datirana na konec 1. oziroma začetek 2. stol.

*Ključne besede:* Slovenija, Ig, rimske obdobje, grobišče, nagrobna stela

*Abstract:* The contribution brings a brief presentation of the recently investigated Roman cemetery at Ig. Excavations revealed 25 simple cremations and a burial plot dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries on the basis of the grave goods, as well as a pit from Late Antiquity that contained, besides pottery and animal bones, a number of stone fragments. Part of the stones made up a Roman funerary stele dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

*Keywords:* Slovenia, Ig, Roman period, cemetery, funerary stele

## Zgodovinski in arheološko-topografiski oris Ig

Naselje Ig leži na južnem robu Ljubljanskega barja, ob severovzhodnem vznožju Krimsko-Mokrškega hribovja. Staro vaško jedro, ki se je vse do prve svetovne vojne imenovalo Studenec<sup>1</sup>, je bilo osnovano med potokoma Iška in Želimejščica, tik pod hribom Pungrt (366 m). Naselje se je na severni in vzhodni strani širilo globlje v Iški morost, na zahodni strani pa severno od ceste, ki je ob vznožju Pungrtja speljana proti vasi Staje.

Ig je v zgodovinskih virih prvič omenjen leta 1249. Najzgodnejši viri se nanašajo na samo vas (*Ighe; Yg*) in grad Ig (*castris Ighe; tum zu Yg*), ki leži na griču Pungrt in je bil od 11. stoletja do leta 1261 v lasti plemiške družine Spanheimov. Na njem so gospodovali še Engelhausi in Auerspergi, ki so med pomladjo narodov spomladi 1848 doživelji upor ižanskih kmetov, ki so grad oplenili in začgali.<sup>2</sup>

Čeprav doseže Ig svetovno slavo v arheoloških krogih z odkritjem količ leta 1875, se kraj tudi zaradi najdb antičnih spomenikov v zgodovinskih virih omenja že v 15. stoletju; prve razprave o antičnem Igju, ki temeljijo na številnih najdbah antičnih nagrobnikov, segajo v čas baročnega zgodovinopisa iz 17. stoletja. Z ižanskega območja je danes namreč evidentiranih več kot 120 kamnitih spomenikov, ki so bili povečini odkriti kot stavni ali dekorativni elementi, vzdiani v cerkvene objekte (cerkev sv. Martina na Igju, cerkev sv. Mihaela v Iški vasi, porušeno cerkev sv. Jurija na Pungrtu, cerkev sv. Janeza Krstnika v Podkraju), v ižanski grad in nekatere hiše ter gospodarska poslopja na Igju ter v Stajah. Prvi popis ižanskih kamnitih spomenikov je v svoji zgodovini Kranjske (*Carniola antiqua et nova*) iz leta 1681 sestavil Janez Ludvik Schönleben. Zavoljo napačnega branja gradbenega napisa z Vrhniko, na katerem sta imeni vaških načelnikov *magistrum vici*, ki ju je prebral kot toponom *Magnus vicus*, je to zmotno razumel kot označo antičnega Igja.<sup>3</sup> Še bolj zmotno je bilo mnenje Alfonza Müllnerja, ki je v drugi polovici 19. stoletja opravil obsežno topografijo, s katero je skušal dokazati, da je bilo na Igju antično mesto (*civitas*) imenovano Emona!<sup>4</sup> Kljub natančni topografiji ižanskega območja, ki jo je v 70.-ih letih prejšnjega stoletja opravil Davorin Vuga<sup>5</sup> in (zaenkrat le parcialnim in nesistematičnim) študijam epigrafskih

## Brief historical, archaeological and topographic outline of Ig

The small town of Ig is located on the southern edge of the Ljubljansko barje, at the north-eastern foot of the hills of Krimsko-Mokrško hribovje. Its old town centre, known as Studenec<sup>1</sup> until World War I, formed between the streams of Iška and Želimejščica, just below the hill of Pungrt (366m asl). The town later grew to the north and the east to the marshes of Iški morost, while in the west it spread north of the road leading along the foot of Pungrt towards the village of Staje.

Ig was first mentioned in historical sources in 1249. The earliest record mentioned the village (*Ighe; Yg*) and the castle of Ig (*castris Ighe; tum zu Yg*), the latter located on the hill of Pungrt and owned by the House of Spanheim from the 11<sup>th</sup> century to 1261. It was later owned by the Houses of Engelhaus and Auersperg, who witnessed looting and fire in the castle, set by the rebellious farmers of Ig during the Spring of Nations in 1848.<sup>2</sup>

In archaeological literature, Ig became widely known for the pile dwellings first discovered here in 1875. However, it had been mentioned in connection with the Roman stone monuments already in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, while the first historiographical discussions on the Roman Ig and its numerous tombstones date to the Baroque period. Today, there are over 120 stone monuments known from the Ig area, most of which were or still are built into churches (church of St Martin in Ig, church of St Michael in Iška vas, torn-down church of St George on the hill of Pungrt, church of St John the Baptist in Podkraj), into Ig Castle and some of the houses and outhouses at Ig and Staje, either as construction material or as decoration. The first who listed the stone monuments from Ig was Johann Ludwig Schönleben in 1681, in his *Carniola antiqua et nova*. He was also familiar with the inscription from Vrhnika that mentioned two *magistrum vici*, which he misread as a toponym of *Magnus vicus* and believed it referred to the Roman Ig.<sup>3</sup> An even graver mistake was committed by Alfons Müllner, who performed an extensive survey of the area in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the aim of proving that the Roman town (*civitas*) at Ig was actually Emona!<sup>4</sup> In the 1970s, the Ig area was again surveyed, in detail, by Davorin Vuga.<sup>5</sup> In spite of that and the (partial and unsystematic) epigraphical studies,<sup>6</sup> however, the precise location and extent of the Roman settlement at Ig remains unknown.

The study of the topographic and epigraphic data, but also the geography of the area, led Jaroslav Šašel and Davorin Vuga to suggest the Roman Ig developed in a similar way as the nearby Nauportus. It presumably formed in the La Tène period as either a

<sup>1</sup> Gestrin 1994, 2; Hostnik 1997, 9; Šašel Kos 1999, 235.

<sup>2</sup> Preinfalk 2002, 17 ss; Gestrin 1994, 1 ss.

<sup>3</sup> Šašel Kos 1997, 29 ss.

<sup>4</sup> Müllner 1996.

<sup>5</sup> Vuga 1977, 222 s; Vuga 1979, 314 s; Vuga 1980a, 131 s; Vuga 1980b, 21 ss; Vuga 1980c, 51 ss; Vuga 1981, 238 ss; Vuga 1982, 208; Vuga 1986, 266 ss.

<sup>1</sup> Gestrin 1994, 2; Hostnik 1997, 9; Šašel Kos 1999, 235.

<sup>2</sup> Preinfalk 2002, 17 ff; Gestrin 1994, 1 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Šašel Kos 1997, 29 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Müllner 1996.

<sup>5</sup> Vuga 1977, 222 f; Vuga 1979, 314 f; Vuga 1980a, 131 f; Vuga 1980b, 21 ff; Vuga 1980c, 51 ff; Vuga 1981, 238 ff; Vuga 1982, 208; Vuga 1986, 266 ff.

<sup>6</sup> Šašel 1959, 117 ff; Šašel Kos 1997, 255 ff; Šašel Kos 1998, 329 ff.

spomenikov<sup>6</sup>, ostajata natančna lokacija in obseg antičnega naselja na Igju še vedno neznanki.

Na podlagi topografskih in epigrafskih podatkov, kot tudi z upoštevanjem geografskih značilnosti prostora, sta J. Šašel in D. Vuga sklepala, da se je antični Ig razvil podobno kot Navport. In sicer naj bi se naselje začelo formirati že v latenskem obdobju kot pristanišče ali preklatišče ob izviru plovne Ižice.<sup>7</sup> Ta je bila plovna tudi še v času Valvazorja, saj ta poroča, da je reka *plovna takoj, že za lučaj kamna od svojega izvira, po njej pa so prebivalci v Ljubljano dovažali drva, apno in drugo.*<sup>8</sup> J. Šašel je antično naselbino tako lociral v osrednjem in zahodnem del »starega Igja«, od izvira Ižice, središča vasi in cerkve sv. Martina do pokopališča (sl. 1). Vzhodno od domnevnega jedra naselja je locirano, arheološko sicer nepotrjeno, križišče pomembnih prometnih povezav: Lavrica–Ig, Ig–Podgorzd in Ig–Staje. Jedro naselja bi potem takem ležalo zahodno od glavne prometne povezave z Emono, ki jo domnevno predstavlja tudi na lidarskem posnetku rekognoscirana trasa ceste Lavrica–Ig, s potekom čez Barje med Babno gorico in Kremenico.<sup>9</sup> Drugo pomembno križišče je locirano na zahodni rob današnjega naselja. Zahodno od Marofa pod Zidano gorico so se na vicinalno pot Ig–Staje, ki je potekala ob vznožju Pungrta ter se nadaljevala v smeri proti Strahomerju, predvidoma priključili cesta Ig–*Nauportus*, ki je bila delno raziskana jugozahodno od osamelca Zidana Gorica ter na območju Bresta, in vicinalna pot na Golo mimo »Starega Dedca« v Stajah.<sup>10</sup>

Arheološki podatki razmišljanja o lokaciji in antičnega Igja le delno potrjujejo (sl. 1), saj na tem območju še niso bila izvedena večja, sistematična raziskovanja. Poleg posamičnih najdb, ki so bile odkrite pri različnih priložnostih, so bila na območju antičnega Igja opravljena le manjša arheološka sondiranja, s katerimi ostanki rimskodobne naselbine še niso bili odkriti,<sup>11</sup> pač pa so bili na severovzhodnem delu domnevnega območja antičnega Igja odkriti ostanki naselja iz srednje in pozne bronaste dobe.<sup>12</sup> Železnodobno naselje je ležalo na hribu Pungrt.<sup>13</sup>

Arheološko je antični Ig še vedno razmeroma neraziskan. Njegovo takratno podobo tako še najbolj razkrivajo epigrafski spomeniki. Ti posredno izpričujejo, da je ta prostor obvladovala peregrina skupnost, ki je bila v času

port or a trans-shipment post at the spring of the navigable Ižica.<sup>7</sup> The stream was still navigable in the times of Valvasor, who reported that it was navigable only a stone's throw away from its spring and was used by the locals to transport firewood, lime and other goods to Ljubljana.<sup>8</sup> Šašel located the Roman settlement in the central and western part of the old town centre, i.e. from the spring of the Ižica, the town centre and the church of St Martin to the modern cemetery (Fig. 1). In the absence of concrete evidence, he presumed that the settlement was located between two crossroads of important communication lines: the crossroads between Lavrica and Ig, Ig and Podgorzd in the west and the crossroads between Ig and Staje in the east. The road from Ig to Lavrica was also the main communication with Emona and has been confirmed by LiDAR-aided reconnaissance as leading across the Ljubljansko barje between Babna Gorica and Kremenica.<sup>9</sup> Another important crossroads is presumably located at the western edge of the present-day town; here, the road towards Nauportus, partially investigated south-west of the isolated hill of Zidana gorica and in the Brest area, and the local road to Golo, leading past Stari Dedec in Staje, is believed to have joined the local road from Ig to Staje that ran along the foot of Pungrt and continued towards Strahomer.<sup>10</sup>

Neither the Roman settlement at Ig nor its roads (Fig. 1) have been systematically investigated. The archaeological interpretations on that subject are therefore based on individual finds and those unearthed during small-scale trial trenching. This has not revealed the remains of the Roman settlement,<sup>11</sup> but did yield settlement remains from the Middle and Late Bronze Ages in the north-eastern part of the area where the Roman settlement is presumed,<sup>12</sup> while the Iron Age settlement was shown to be located on the hill of Pungrt.<sup>13</sup>

Thus far, most of our knowledge on the Roman Ig comes from inscriptions on stone monuments. Indirectly, these reveal the area to be inhabited by a peregrine community that was most likely formally organised as a *vicus* in the Imperial period. The individuals portrayed on the funerary monuments have distinctly non-Roman features and bear names of local origin.<sup>14</sup> Rather than a *villa rustica* or other countryside agglomeration, the monuments and the limited data on the extent of the settlement suggest a relatively large settlement, the inhabitants of which were mainly stonemasons, blacksmiths and woodworkers, supplying Emona for the most part. The Roman vicus administration was generally autonomous in conducting different construction activities, commercial and financial transactions, religious rituals and settling minor legal disputes, while major

6 Šašel 1959, 117 ss; Šašel Kos 1997, 255 ss; Šašel Kos 1998, 329 ss.

7 Šašel 1959, 181; Vuga 1980d; Pleterski, Vuga 1987, 140.

8 Valvasor 1984, 247, 264.

9 Vuga 1979, 278; Vuga 1980c, 57; Mlekuž 2014, 123.

10 Vuga 1980c, 51 ss.

11 Vuga 1977, 222; Vuga 1979.

12 Draksler 2014.

13 Vuga 1979, 265; Vuga 1980a, 131; Vuga 1981, 238; Vuga 1982, 208; Nadbath, Brenk 2006, 60 s; Nadbath 2006, 54; Nadbath, Draksler 2008, 76 s.

7 Šašel 1959, 181; Vuga 1980d; Pleterski, Vuga 1987, 140.

8 Valvasor 1984, 247, 264.

9 Vuga 1979, 278; Vuga 1980c, 57; Mlekuž 2014, 123.

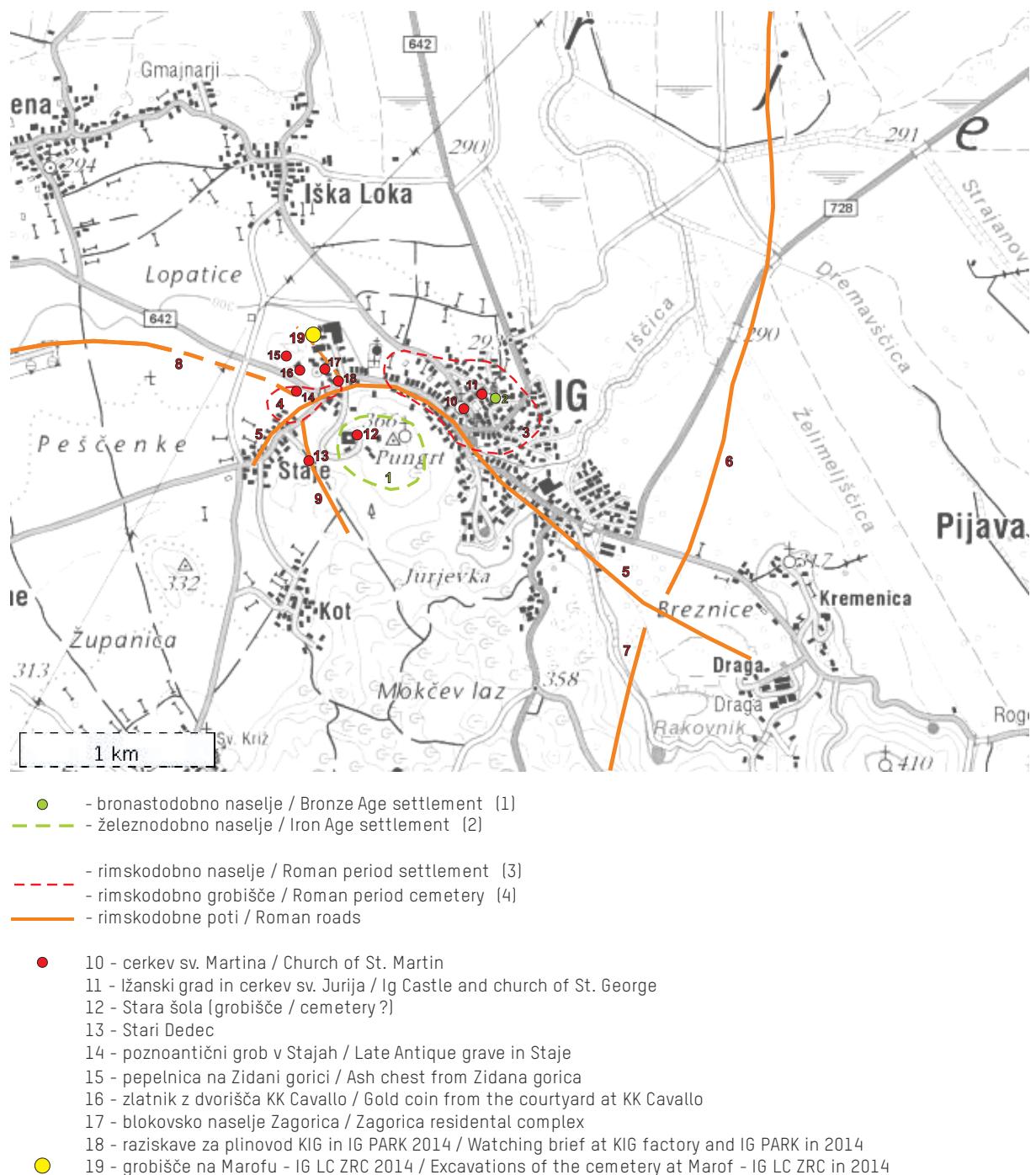
10 Vuga 1980c, 51 ff.

11 Vuga 1977, 222; Vuga 1979.

12 Draksler 2014.

13 Vuga 1979, 265; Vuga 1980a, 131; Vuga 1981, 238; Vuga 1982, 208; Nadbath, Brenk 2006, 60 f; Nadbath 2006, 54; Nadbath, Draksler 2008, 76 f.

14 Repanšek 2016. Earlier literature proposed a Veneto-Celtic origin, e.g. Šašel Kos 2009, 100 f.



Sl. 1: Ig, karta najdišč.

Fig. 1: Map of Ig with individual sites marked.

imperija najverjetneje formalno organizirana v *vicus*. Upodobljeni na nagrobnikih imajo izrazito nerimske poteze in domača imena.<sup>14</sup> Skupaj s skromnimi podatki o obsegu naselbine ne kažejo na obstoj rimske vile ali katere druge podeželske aglomeracije, pač pa večje naselje, katerega prebivalci so se ukvarjali predvsem s kamnoseštvom, kovaštvo in lesarstvom, pri čemer so s svojimi proizvodi oskrbovali predvsem Emono. Uprava vikusa je bila avtonomna pri nadzorovanju različnih gradbenih dejavnosti, nadzorovanju trgovskih in finančnih poslov, obrtnih dejavnostih, verskih obredih in razsojanju v primeru manjših pravnih sporov, pri vseh večjih upravnih odločitvah pa se je morala obrniti na najbližjo kolonijo, čigar agru je pripadala, torej v primeru Ig na Emono.<sup>15</sup>

Kot naselje so tudi nekropole antičnega Iga še vedno neznanka. Številni nagrobniki so bili namreč odkriti v sekundarni legi in uporabi ter kot taki ne izpričujejo (natančne) lokacije grobišča. Izjema je v živo skalo vklesan nagrobnik »Stari Dedec« v Stajah.<sup>16</sup> Sodeč po samih najdbah nagrobnikov, na katerih so lahko navedene tudi velikosti grobne parcele,<sup>17</sup> je morala antična ižanska skupnost imeti dobro organiziran grobiščni prostor. Lokacijo grobišča sta že D. Vuga in J. Šašel locirata zahodno od samega (jedra) naselja, to je v smeri proti Stajam. Vendar je bil obstoj rimskega grobišča na tem območju le delno potrjen z zaščitnimi izkopavanji na parc. št. 1864/1, k.o. Ig, pri katerih je bil izkopan poznoantični skeletni grob, datiran v 4. stol.<sup>18</sup> V vrtači na osamelcu Zidana gorica je bila najdena pepelnica,<sup>19</sup> iz bližine poznamo tudi najdbo zlatnika, domnevno iz leta 50 po Kr.<sup>20</sup> Na obstoj rimsko-dobnega grobišča med Igom in vasjo Staje kažejo pričanja o kužnem britofu in najdbah človeških lobanj na Marofu (nekdaj enotna parc. št. 1857, k.o. Ig).<sup>21</sup> Po ljudskem izročilu na bi tu bilo sicer turško pokopališče, vendar pa

government decisions were taken by the nearest colony, in this case Emona, the territory of which included the Ig area.<sup>15</sup>

Not much is known on the location of the cemeteries at Ig. There are numerous funerary monuments in the area, but they were found in secondary position or use. The only exception is the tombstone cut into the rock and known as Stari Dedec in Staje.<sup>16</sup> The stone monuments, some of which also state the size of the burials plot,<sup>17</sup> suggest that the inhabitants of the Roman Ig must have boasted well-organised burial grounds. The existence of a cemetery west of the (centre of the) settlement, i.e. in the direction towards Staje, was proposed already by Vuga and Šašel. It has been only partially confirmed by rescue investigations on lot no. 1864/1, Ig cadastral community, which revealed a Late Antique inhumation burial from the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>18</sup> We also know of an ash chest found in a sinkhole on the isolated hill of Zidana gorica, that had previously served as a water trough for the castle wildlife,<sup>19</sup> as well as of a gold coin, presumably from AD 50, recovered in the vicinity.<sup>20</sup> The existence of a Roman cemetery between Ig and Staje is further suggested by reports of a 'kužni britof' (plague graveyard) and finds of human skulls at Marof (formerly a single lot, no. 1857),<sup>21</sup> which the oral tradition claims to be a Turkish cemetery. The wider area of Marof also yielded Roman finds, some without archaeological supervision during the construction of the Zagorica residential complex<sup>22</sup> and others during a watching brief for the gas network construction of the KIG factory (Fig. 1).<sup>23</sup>

### Cemetery at Marof in Ig

The name Marof refers to the plain to the east of the karst isolated hill of Zidana gorica, located to the north of the former gardens of the castle at Ig that were enclosed within a stone wall. It is the area of the Ig alluvial fan deposited at the southern edge of the Ljubljansko barje by the roughly 30km long Iška stream. It originally flew towards the north, past Iška Loka, while its course was altered in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to flow towards Strahomer. The alluvial fan consists of Pleistocene deposits of gravel and material formed during weathering and periglacial processes. It lies above the flatland of the Ljubljansko

<sup>14</sup> Repanšek 2016; Šašel Kos 2009, 100s.

<sup>15</sup> Šašel 1959, 117 ss; Šašel Kos 1997, 255 ss; Šašel Kos 1999, 235 ss; Šašel Kos 2011, 20 ss; Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 6.

<sup>16</sup> CIL III 3804 = 10731 = AJ 134 = lupa 3674 = EDCS-26600520.

<sup>17</sup> ILJug 301 = lupa 5571 = EDCS-10000368.

<sup>18</sup> Vuga 1980b, 22–30.

Domnevno rimskodobne človeške kosti so bile odkrite tudi pri Stari šoli, kjer naj bi nekoč stala cerkev sv. Uršule, vendar o tej najdbi, ki torej izvira še iz območja domnevnega naselja, niso znane podrobnosti (arkas ID 081405.30; <http://arkas.zrc-sazu.si/>). V topografskem dnevniku D. Vuge zgorj posreduje izročilo, da je na tem mestu nekoč obstajalo grobišče, pri čemer to ni nujno že rimskodobno, pač pa lahko posamezne, tamkaj odkrite rimske najdbe potrjujejo tudi domnevo o legi samega naselja.

<sup>19</sup> Blažon 1980.

<sup>20</sup> Vuga 1982, 208; Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 7, op.22.

<sup>21</sup> Vuga 1980a, 131 s; Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 6 s.

Parcela, ki jo za lokacijo Marof navaja D. Vuga, je bila kasnejše razparcelirana na številne manjše dele, med katerimi so tudi parcele predvidene za izgradnjo Raziskovalnega centra ZRC SAZU in pa parcele blokovskega naselja Zagorica.

<sup>15</sup> Šašel 1959, 117 ff; Šašel Kos 1997, 255 ff; Šašel Kos 1999, 235 ff; Šašel Kos 2011, 20 ff; Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 6.

<sup>16</sup> CIL III 3804 = 10731 = AJ 134 = lupa 3674 = EDCS-26600520.

<sup>17</sup> ILJug 301 = lupa 5571 = EDCS-10000368.

<sup>18</sup> Vuga 1980b, 22–30.

Human bones presumably from the Roman period were also found at Stara šola, a site where a church of St Ursula once stood. Details of this find from the area believed to have been the site of the Roman settlement, however, are not known (arkas ID 081405.30; <http://arkas.zrc-sazu.si/>). The topographic diary of Davorin Vuga merely relates the oral tradition of a cemetery on this location, but not its date; individual finds may also suggest the existence of a settlement.

<sup>19</sup> Blažon 1980.

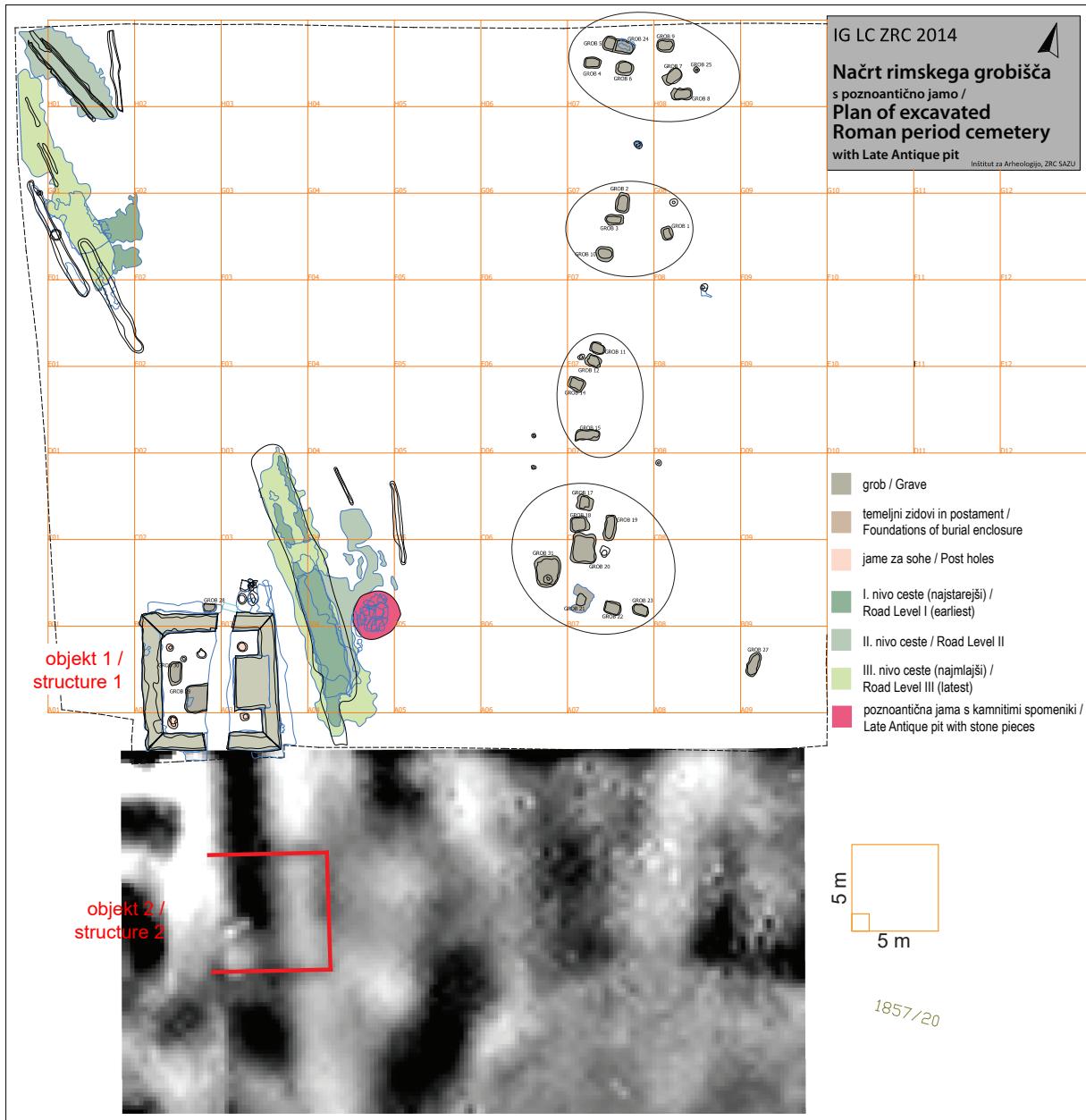
<sup>20</sup> Vuga 1982, 208; Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 7, Fn. 22.

<sup>21</sup> Vuga 1980a, 131 f; Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 6 f.

The lot at Marof reported by Vuga was later subdivided and some of the smaller lots were intended to house the research centre of ZRC SAZU and the Zagorica residential complex.

<sup>22</sup> Vičič 1987, 257.

<sup>23</sup> Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013.



Sl. 2: Marof na Ig, načrt grobišča. Interpretacija: L. Grahek.  
Fig. 2: Marof in Ig, plan of the cemetery. Interpretation: L. Grahek.

poznamo s širšega območja Marofa tudi antične najdbe, ki so bile nenadzorovano izkopane pri gradnji blokovskega naselja Zagorica,<sup>22</sup> ter najdbe odkrite pri arheološkem nadzoru gradnje plinovodnega omrežja na območju tovarne KIG (sl. 1).<sup>23</sup>

### Grobišče Marof na Igu

Ledinsko ime Marof se nanaša na ravnico na vzhodni strani kraškega osamelca Zidana Gorica, severno od nekdanjih, s kamnitim zidom zamenjenih grajskih vrtov. Gre za območje Iškega vršaja, ki ga je na južnem robu Ljubljanskega barja nasula približno 30 km dolga Iška. Ta je prvotno tekla proti severu, mimo Iške Loke, konec 18. stoletja pa je bil tok Iške iz Iške vasi preusmerjen proti Strahomerju. Vršaj, ki ga predstavljajo pleistocenski nanosi pruda in obilica drobirja, nastala s preperevanjem in periglacialnimi procesi, leži nekoliko nad uravnanim površjem Ljubljanskega barja, zato je to območje varno pred poplavami in za razliko od močvirnatega Ljubljanskega barja že od nekdaj poseljeno.<sup>24</sup>

Obstoj rimskega grobišča na Marofu na Igu je bil potrjen s predhodnimi arheološkimi raziskavami ob načrtovani izgradnji Raziskovalnega centra ZRC SAZU na Igu. Pri sondiranjih pod vodstvom Primoža Pavlina (Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU) so bili spomladti 2014 odkriti trije žgani grobovi.<sup>25</sup> Z raziskavami, ki so sledile, je bilo nato ugotovljeno, da je grobišče najverjetneje obsegalo dobrošen del ledine Marof in je bržkone segalo vse do vicinalne poti Ig-Staje, ob vznožju Grajskega hriba (Pungrt) (sl. 1).<sup>26</sup>

Z arheološkimi izkopavanji in geoelektričnim kartiranjem je bil leta 2014 raziskan severni del grobišča na Marofu, ki ga delimo na vzhodni in zahodni del (sl. 2). Na vzhodnem delu je bilo izkopanih 25 žganih grobov, za katere so značilne preproste, v geološko osnovno vkopane grobne jame brez izrazitih grobnih konstrukcij. Pri posameznih grobovih je bilo ugotovljeno le, da so bile stene jame, navadno pravokotne oblike, obložene z večjimi prodronki (prim. gr. 8; sl. 3:A). Grobovi se združujejo v štiri manjše skupine, ki kažejo na nekakšno parcelizacijo grobiščnega območja, domnevno po družinah. V vsaki od skupin je bil izkovan vsaj en bolje ohranjen in sodeč po številu grobnih pridatkov bogat grob, kot na primer grob 8 (sl. 1). Med bogatejše sodi tudi grob 21, ki edini zagotovo ni vseboval žarnega pokopa, saj je imel v manjši kup zbrano žganino z golj položeno na dno grobne jame (sl. 3:B).

<sup>22</sup> Vičič 1987, 257.

<sup>23</sup> Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013.

<sup>24</sup> Komac 2010.

<sup>25</sup> Pavlin, Leghissa 2014.

<sup>26</sup> Grahek 2014a; Grahek 2014b, 55 ss.

barje and is not susceptible to flooding; as opposed to the marshy Ljubljansko barje, it has therefore always been inhabited.<sup>24</sup>

The previously supposed existence of a Roman-period cemetery at Marof in Ig was confirmed by the investigations conducted by the Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU in advance of the construction of its facilities at Ig. The trial trenching led by Primož Pavlin, Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, was performed in the spring of 2014 and revealed the first three cremation burials.<sup>25</sup> The investigations that followed showed that the cemetery probably extended across a large part of Marof, all the way to the local road from Ig to Staje along the foot of Pungrt (Fig. 1).<sup>26</sup>

Archaeological excavations and geoelectrical mapping in 2014 investigated the northern part of the cemetery at Marof (Fig. 2). The excavation area was divided into the eastern and the western part. The eastern part revealed 25 cremation burials. Most had simple rectangular grave pits dug into sterile soil, while some revealed large stones that lined the walls (e.g. Gr. 8; Fig. 3: A). These graves formed four groups, which indicates a division of the burial ground, presumably plots assigned to individual families. Each of the groups included at least one well preserved and, judging from the number of grave goods, rich burial, such as Grave 8 (Fig. 1). Another rich burial was Grave 21, which is the only one where the absence of an urn could be confirmed; the ashes were simply heaped on the bottom of the pit (Fig. 3: B). Grave goods consisted of ceramic vessels, but also different glass and metal objects. The metal grave goods include sets consisting of an iron knife and an iron plate with a sharp edge and two rivet holes on the opposite edge, found in three graves. The burials can be dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD on the basis of parallels from the cemeteries of Emona.<sup>27</sup> This date is confirmed by the coins of Vespasian<sup>28</sup> (69–79) from Grave 21 (Fig. 3: B) and of Antoninus Pius, Hadrian's adoptive son (138–161), from Grave 7, as well as by the glass urn<sup>29</sup> that contained an Emona type fibula<sup>30</sup> from Grave 2 and a deformed Almgren 69 fibula found in the topsoil.<sup>31</sup> Most likely contemporaneous with the graves in the eastern part are Structure 1 and at least the early layers of the road in the western part of the excavated area.

The Roman road along which the Marof cemetery developed was either a local one or led only to the cemetery. Excavations revealed three levels of the road. These represent minor repairs, levelling or deposition of new material. The road was constructed on sterile soil and remained in use through long periods. Beside the road,

<sup>24</sup> Komac 2010.

<sup>25</sup> Pavlin, Leghissa 2014.

<sup>26</sup> Grahek 2014a; Grahek 2014b, 55 ff.

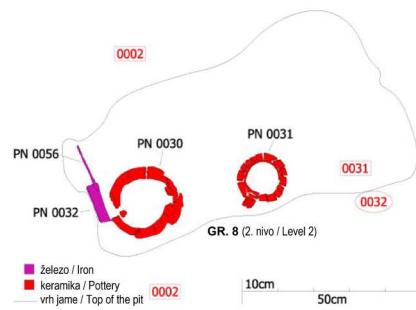
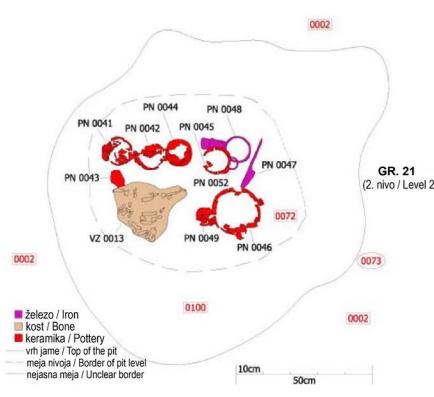
<sup>27</sup> Plesničar Gec 1972, Plesničar Gec 1977.

<sup>28</sup> The correct identification of the coins was confirmed by Peter Kos and Andrej Šemrov from the numismatic cabinet at the *Narodni muzej Slovenije*.

<sup>29</sup> Formally a jar, of Type 7.2.4 after Lazar (2003, 164 ff, Fig. 48).

<sup>30</sup> It is a fibula of Type Emona, Variant 2 after Pavlin (2007, 71 ff, Fig. 6), with an open-mouthed animal head on the bow with a moulded knob, a stylised duck below it and an openwork foot terminating in an anthropomorphic mask.

<sup>31</sup> Jobst 1975, 33 ff; Gugl 2008, 34 ff.

**A****B**

Sl. 3: Marof na Ig, grob 8 (a) in grob 21 (b). Foto: M. Lukić, L. Grahek (najdbe); interpretacija: M. Omahen.  
Fig. 3: Marof in Ig, Grave 8 (a) and Grave 21 (b). Photo: M. Lukić, L. Grahek (finds); interpretation: M. Omahen.

Poleg ostankov grobnega keramičnega posodja so bili grobnih jamah najdeni tudi različni stekleni in kovinski pridatki. Med slednjimi velja izpostaviti komplet železnega noža ter železne ploščice s priostrenim robom in dvema luknjicama za pritrditev na drugi strani, ki je bil najden v kar treh grobovih. Na podlagi primerjav z emonskimi grobišči<sup>27</sup> lahko odkrite grobove datiramo v 1. in 2. stol. n. št. Takšno datacijo, poleg novca<sup>28</sup> Vespažijana (69–79 n. št.) iz groba 21 (sl. 3:B) in Hadrijanovega posvojenca Antonina Pija (138–161 n. št.) iz groba 7, potrjuje tudi steklena žara<sup>29</sup> iz groba 2 in v njej najdena fibula tipa Emona<sup>30</sup> ter v plasti ruše z ornico najdena deformirana fibula tipa Almgren 69.<sup>31</sup> Vzhodnemu delu bržkone sočasni so objekt 1 in vsaj starejši nivoji ceste, ob kateri je bilo zasnovano grobišče na Marofu, ki so bili odkriti na zahodnem delu raziskovanega območja.

at the south-western edge of the excavation area, we unearthed foundations of unbound stones (Structure 1) measuring roughly 1.1m in thickness and up to 1.25m in depth. These were most probably the foundations of a burial enclosure that measured 7.65 by 7.75m. Each of its interior corners revealed a round hole, the function of which is not clear. Their fills were sampled, but pending the results we can only tentatively suggest that the holes represent post holes of a wooden construction or possibly even the remains of plant decoration. One side of the foundations, facing the road, was widened towards the interior in the length of 3.0m to measure 2.5m in thickness. This widening suggests that a stone monument, such as a funerary aedicula or altar, was placed on top of it. The interior of the burial enclosure revealed two graves, both heavily and possibly intentionally damaged. Another grave, also damaged, was found outside the enclosure at its northern side (Fig. 2).

Archaeological investigations included geophysical measurements conducted to the south of the excavation area, i.e. to the south of Structure 1. The measurements revealed the existence of at least one other burial enclosure in the immediate vicinity (Fig. 2).<sup>32</sup> A similarly built structure was also documented in advance of the gas pipeline construction on lot no. 1857/1,<sup>33</sup> while a sort of a stone

27 Plesničar Gec 1972, Plesničar Gec 1977.

28 Pravilno prepoznavanje novčnih najdb sta potrdila P. Kos in A. Šemrov iz Numizmatičnega kabineta Narodnega muzeja Slovenije.

29 Gre za lonec tipa 7.2.4 po Lazar (2003, 164 ss, sl. 48).

30 Gre za fibulo z grizočo živalsko glavico na loku z razčlenjenim gumbom in pod njim stilizirano račko, na zaključku predre noge pa je antropomorfnna maska. Fibula se tako uvršča med fibule emonskega tipa, varianta 2 po Pavlinu (2007, 71 ss, sl. 6).

31 Jobst 1975, 33 ss; Gugl 2008, 34 ss.

32 Plesničar 2014.

33 Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 14 ff, Fig. 22–25, App. 2.

Tu so bili izkopani trije nivoji grobiščne ceste. Gre za manjša popravila, izravnave in nasutja v geološko osnovo vtisnjene in z dolgotrajno uporabo izoblikovane poti. Ob njej so bili v skrajno jugozahodnem delu izkognega polja odkriti drenažni temelji bržkone ograje grobne parcele, dokumentirane kot objekt 1. V vsakem izmed notranjih vogalov temeljev grobne parcele so bile odkrite jame, v tlorisu bolj ali manj okroglo oblike. Njihova namembnost ni razjasnjena in bržkone tudi po opravljenih vseh analizah



SL 4: Marof na Ig, ostanki ceste z grobno parcelo in jamo s kamnitimi spomeniki. Foto: M. Lukic.

Fig. 4: Marof in Ig, remains of the road, the burial plot and the pit with stone monuments. Photo: M. Lukic.

zbranih vzorcev sedimentov ne bo moč z gotovostjo ugotoviti, ali je bilo to mesto sprva označeno s kakšno konstrukcijo postavljeno v stojkasti tehniki, ali pa so grobno parcelo morebiti krasili okrasni grmi. Nedvomno je bil sočasno z izgradnjo drenažnih temeljev na notranji strani parcele postavljen tudi večji *postament*, ki bi lahko nosil edikulo. Grobova, izkopana v notranjosti grobnice, sta bila močno poškodovana, morebiti celo namensko uničena. Poškodovan je bil tudi grob, ki je bil vkopan zunaj grobnice ob njenem severnem zidu (sl. 2).

Z geofizikalnimi meritvami, ki smo jih opravili južno od območja izkopavanj, je bil v neposredni bližini potren obstoj vsaj še ene zelo podobne grobne parcele (sl. 2).<sup>32</sup> Morebiti lahko z novo odkritimi ostalinami povezujemo tudi podobno grajen zid, ki je bil dokumentiran ob gradnji plinovoda na parc. št. 1857/1, k.o. Ig<sup>33</sup> in pa nekakšno kamnito tlakovanje, ki je bilo dokumentirano po nedovoljenem gradbenem posegu na parc. št. 1857/2, k.o. Ig.<sup>34</sup> Prav z arheološko raziskavo uničenja na območju ureditve dodatnega parkirišča za blokovsko naselje Zagorica,<sup>35</sup> je bilo namreč potrjeno, da grobišče na Marofu bržkone sega

'paving' was recorded after an unauthorised construction on lot no. 1857/2.<sup>34</sup> The archaeological investigation prompted by the damage that occurred during the construction of additional parking space for the Zagorica residential complex<sup>35</sup> indicated that the cemetery at Marof extended to the local road between Ig and Staje at the foot of Pungrt (Fig. 1).

The graves on the western part of the excavated cemetery were badly damaged. It is possible, however, that the remains of their stone superstructure were found on the other side of the road, in a large pit excavated along the eastern edge of the road (Fig. 4). The pit revealed fragments of worked blocks of stone. Some of these may represent blocks of a burial enclosure,<sup>36</sup> while others are positively identified as two plinths for stele. The fill of the pit also yielded numerous animal bones and pottery fragments, even sherds of glass and metal objects, as well as bits of calcined bone; they can probably be interpreted as the remains of damaged graves. The finds of crucial importance for the dating of the pit are the relatively well preserved fragments of coarseware recovered from the upper and the lower parts of the pit. They are sherds of jars with combed decoration, some also bearing a wavy line, with close parallels in the 4<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup>-century jars of Type 1 from Tonovcov grad.<sup>37</sup> These ceramic finds<sup>38</sup> suggest that the pit with stone monuments could not have been made prior to Late Antiquity.

The fragments of stone monuments were obviously intentionally discarded, i.e. thrown into the pit. Moreover, the stele must have been broken before ending up in the pit, i.e. could not have broken upon impact, as its fragments were found face down and with completely different orientations (Fig. 4).

### Stele from the Late Antique pit<sup>39</sup>

The stele is of the aedicula type (Fig. 5).<sup>40</sup> It was (intentionally?) broken, but almost all of its pieces survive. What is missing is a small fragment of the central part of the left column shaft with a part of the inscription, as well as small fragment of the right column shaft; the stele is also chipped in several places. It shows a pediment with spandrels and below it the inscription field flanked by columns; it was inserted into a plinth via a tenon. The pediment is moulded and bears a male head in relief, with his hair combed back and damage to the nose and the mouth. In each of the spandrels is a downwards swimming dolphin. The sunken inscription field is flanked by a pair of columns with stylised Corinthian capitals and bases on plinths.

<sup>32</sup> Grahek 2014a.

<sup>33</sup> Vičič 1987, 257.

<sup>34</sup> Comparable burial enclosures from Slovenia were found e.g. in Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, where we may also find parallels for some of the stones from the pit. Cfr. Klemenc et al. 1972; Kolšek 1976.

<sup>35</sup> Modrijan 2011, 184–186, Fig. 4.2: 1b.

<sup>36</sup> This date was proposed soon after discovery by Zvezda Modrijan, Inštitut za arheologijo, ZRC SAZU.

<sup>37</sup> For greater detail and discussion see Ragolič 2016.

<sup>38</sup> Lupa 24391.186 x 76 x 26.5cm, height of letters 3.8–5.4cm.

<sup>32</sup> Plesničar 2014.

<sup>33</sup> Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013, 14 ss, sl. 22–25, pril. 2.

<sup>34</sup> Grahek 2014a.

<sup>35</sup> Vičič 1987, 257.

vse do vicinalne ceste Ig-Staje ob vznožju hriba Pungrta. Samo grobišče se je najverjetnejše širilo ob neki do sedaj nepoznani lokalni, lahko zgolj grobiščni cesti (sl.1).

Čeprav so bili grobovi iz zahodnega dela grobišča na Marofu povsem uničeni, obstajajo indici, da lahko odkrito grobničo vsaj hipotetično povezujemo s kamnitimi spomeniki, ki so bili najdeni v veliki jami, izkopani ob vzhodnem robu grobiščne ceste (sl.4). Gre za dele večjega grobnega obeležja oziroma konstrukcije, ki jim lahko najdemo primerjave tudi med fragmenti grobnic iz Šempetra v Savinjski dolini.<sup>36</sup> Prvi pregled odkritih arhitektonskih kosov kaže, da ne gre za ostanke zgolj enega grobnega obeležja oziroma grobnice, pač pa sta bili v jami najdeni vsaj dve vsadni plošči za kamnito stelo. Poleg kamnov je bilo v zasutju jame izkopanih tudi veliko živalskih kosti in odlomkov keramike, pojavljajo se celo drobci stekla in kovinskih predmetov ter redko drobci kalciniranih kosti. Dobršen del teh najdb povezujemo z uničenimi grobovi, morebiti prav z grobovi iz objekta 1. Za samo datacijo jame so pomembni nekoliko bolje ohranjeni fragmenti grobega posodja. Gre za fragmente z glavnjenjem, lahko tudi z valovnico okrašenih loncev, ki omogočajo dobre primerjave z lunci tipa 1 s Tonovcovega gradu.<sup>37</sup> Keramične najdbe, ki so datirane v 4. in 5. stol n. št.,<sup>38</sup> jamo s kamnitimi spomeniki torej datirajo v poznoantično obdobje.

Izkopani kosi kamnitih grobnih konstrukcij so bili več kot očitno namensko odvrženi v to poznoantično jamo. To dokazuje najdba razlomljenega nagrobnika, katerega spodnji in vrhnji del sta bila z licem navzdol odvržena vsak v svoji smeri (sl. 4).

### Nagrobnik iz poznoantične jame<sup>39</sup>

Arhitektonska nagrobna stela (sl. 5)<sup>40</sup> v obliki edikule je bila (načrtno?) zlomljena na dva dela, prav tako je okrušen osrednji del levega in desnega stebrička z delom napisnega polja ob njem. V profiliranem zatrepu je upodobljena moška glava s pramenasto frizuro, ki ima poškodovan nos in usta. V zaklinkih sta izklesana navzdol plavajoča delfina. Napisno polje je poglobljeno, obdajata ga stebri s korintskimi kapiteli; akantovi listi so izdelani v dveh vrstah. Vsadnik za pritrditev v podlago je ohranjen.

Napis je vklesan nekoliko čez polovico napisnega polja, prazen prostor v spodnjem delu je bil morda namenjen naknadnim pokopom. Ohranjenost črk je dobra, napis je



Sl. 5: Nagrobn stela iz poznoantične jame na Marofu. Foto: M. Lukić.  
Fig. 5: Funerary stele from the Late Antique pit at Marof. Photo: M. Lukić.

<sup>36</sup> Klemenc et al. 1972; Kolšek 1976.

<sup>37</sup> Modrijan 2011, 184–186, tab. 4.2: 1b.

<sup>38</sup> Takšno datacijo je kmalu po odkritju najdb prva postavila Z. Modrijan, Inštitut za Arheologijo, ZRC SAZU.

<sup>39</sup> Za podrobnej opis in poglobljeno razpravo glej Ragolič 2016.

<sup>40</sup> Iupa 24391. V. 186, š. 76, db. 26, 5 cm, v. črk 3, 8–5, 4 cm.

(če odmislimo poškodbe v vr. 4 in 5 na levi in v vr. 6 in 7 na desni strani) skoraj v celoti berljiv.

*Petto Firm'ī'*  
*filius), an(norum) L ēt Cotiu=*  
*ni an(norum) XL. Bugia*  
*[ēt] Quar't'a*

5 *filias feceru(nt).*

*Rustius, Pet(t)=*  
*onis f(lilius), Θ (obitus) an(norum) [..]*  
*ēt f(rater) Firmus, Θ (obitus) an(norum) L.*

Vr. 1: *I-longa*.

Vr. 2 in 3: *Cotuni* zmotno v dativu namesto v nominativu.

Claudio Zaccaria vrstico dopolnjuje kot *c(oniugi) Otiu/ni*.

Vr. 4: *Quaria* namesto *Quarta*.

Vr. 5: arhaični nominativ *filias* namesto *filiae*.

Vr. 6: verjetno *Rusticus* namesto *Rustius*. En T v imenu

*Petto*.

Vr. 6–8: verjetno naknadna pokopa.

Vr. 8: pravilneje *f(rater)* in ne *f(lilius)* po Claudio Zaccariji.

*Prevod:* Peton, Firmov sin, star 50 let in Kotuni (!), stari 40 let. Hčerki Bugija in Kvarta sta postavili (nagrobnik).

Rustij (Rustik?), Petonov sin, umrl star... in brat Firmus, umrl star 50 let.

Na nagrobniku so torej izpričana na eni strani tipična latinska imena (kognomni), kot sta *Firmus* in *Quarta* ter na drugi strani imena avtohtonega prebivalstva lga: *Petto*, *Bugia* in morda tudi *Cotiu*. Skupaj z venetskimi, histrijskimi in liburnijskimi imeni sodijo domača imena po R. Katičiću v severnojadranski imenski krog.<sup>41</sup> W. Meid je emonski prostor opredelil kot »pannonisch-dalmatisches, nach Italien hin gerichteter Namengebiet«.<sup>42</sup> Da bi območje antične Emone pripisali panonskemu lingvističnemu krougu, D. Stifter odločno nasprotuje. Namesto tega za skupino imen, ki se pojavlja na lgi, predlaga poimenovanje kot paravenetska, venetoidna ali emonska skupina imen.<sup>43</sup> L. Repanšek imena z ižanskega uvrsti v skupino poimenovano ižanska imena, saj v njej ni mogoče opaziti vdora imen iz drugih, sosednjih onomastičnih tradicij (panonske in galske).<sup>44</sup>

Do zmešnjave in napačne opredelitve dela ižanskih imen h keltskim (galskim) je prišlo predvsem zaradi napačnega pristopa starejših raziskovalcev, ki so pripisovali imena

The inscription covers just over half of the inscription field, with the empty space below possibly left for inscriptions to be added later. Individual letters are well preserved and the inscription is fairly easily readable (with the exception of the damaged parts in Lines 4 and 5 on the left and Lines 6 and 7 on the right).

*Petto Firm'ī'*  
*filius), an(norum) L ēt Cotiu=*  
*ni an(norum) XL. Bugia*  
*[ēt] Quar't'a*  
5 *filias feceru(nt).*

*Rustius, Pet(t)=*  
*onis f(lilius), Θ (obitus) an(norum) [..]*  
*ēt f(rater) Firmus, Θ (obitus) an(norum) L.*

L. 1: I added by the stonecutter above M.

L. 2 and 3: *Cotuni* erroneously in dative instead of the nominative.

Claudio Zaccaria reads the line as *c(oniugi) Otiu/ni*.

L. 4: *Quaria* instead of *Quarta*.

L. 5: archaic nominative *filias* instead of *filiae*.

L. 6: probably *Rusticus* instead of *Rustius*. Single T in Petto.

L. 6–8: Probably a subsequent burial.

L. 8: *F(rater)* and not *f(lilius)* correctly suggested by Claudio Zaccaria.

*Translation:* Petto, son of Firmus, 50 years old and to Cotiu (!), 40 years old. Their daughters Bugia and Quarta erected (the tombstone). Rustius (Rusticus?), son of Petto, died aged ... and brother Firmus, died aged 50 years.

The inscription relates typical Roman names (cognomina), *Firmus* and *Quarta*, alongside those of the autochthonous inhabitants of the Ig region: *Petto*, *Bugia* and possibly *Cotiu*. According to Radoslav Katičić, the local names from Ig belong to the northern Adriatic onomastic group together with Venetic, Histrian and Liburnian names.<sup>41</sup> Wolfgang Meid marks the area of Emona as 'pannonisch-dalmatisches, nach Italien hin gerichteter Namengebiet'.<sup>42</sup> An opposing opinion has been ventured by David Stifter, who does not support the idea of attributing the Emona area to the Pannonian onomastic group and proposes the group of names from Ig be called para-Venetic, Venetoid or Emonian onomastic group.<sup>43</sup> Luka Repanšek treats the names from the Ig area as a separate group (called *ižanska imena*), because they do not show influences from other, neighbouring onomastic traditions (Pannonian and Gaulish).<sup>44</sup>

The confusion and false interpretation of part of the names from Ig as of Celtic (Gaulish) origin was caused by an erroneous approach

41 Katičić, 1966, 165.

42 Meid 2005, 172.

43 Stifter 2012, 541.

44 Repanšek 2016.

41 Katičić 1966, 165.

42 Meid 2005, 172.

43 Stifter 2012, 541.

44 Repanšek 2016.

jezikovnim skupinam na podlagi kartiranja posameznih imen in njihovega kopičenja na določenem (keltskem) prostoru. Poleg tega se je treba zavedati, da imena prehajajo iz ene onomastične tradicije v drugo in jezik imena ni nujno tudi jezik nosilca imena. Edini zanesljivi primer galskega osebnega imena na Ižanskem bi bil *Adnamatus*, ki so ga pod vplivom panonskega jezika prilagodili v *Adnomatus*, drugače pa na Ižanskem (zaenkrat) še ni mogoče razpozнатi galske, torej keltske plasti imen.

Nagrobo stelo lahko po oblikovnih primerjavah, ki jih je za območje Ig zbrala E. Ložič, uvrstimo med arhitekturne stele tipa edikule (A/III).<sup>45</sup> Težje je reči, v kateri delavnici je bil spomenik izklesan. Jasno je, da so bile delavnice v Strahomerju, na Igju in v Iški vasi sočasne, in so delovale med 2. in 3. stol.<sup>46</sup> Glede na to, da so na nagrobniku vklesana tako avtohtonata, kot latinska imena, je romanizacija v času izdelave nagrobne stele že dosegla ižansko območje. Nenazadnje je latinsko ime nosil ded Firmus, Petonov oče. Nagrobo stelo zatorej umeščamo na konec 1., začetek 2. stol., kar bi potrjevale tudi najdbe iz ižanskih grobov (novec Vespazijana in Antonina Pija, steklena žara, fibula tipa Almgren 69 in fibula tipa Emona).

### Zaključek

Z raziskavami ob načrtovani pozidavi severnega dela Marofa na Igju je bilo odkrito prvo rimske grobišče na Igju. Poleg večinoma že uničenih žganih grobov v preprostih grobnih jamah brez kamnitih obeležij, so bili odkriti tudi ostanki do zdaj nepoznane poti na zahodni strani Zidane Gorice. Ob njej so bili izkopani ostanki temeljev ograje večje grobne parcele s postamentom. Na tem je bržkone bilo postavljeno kamnito grobno obeležje ali edikula. Najverjetnejše lahko z odkrito parclo povežemo tudi novi nagrobnik, ki je bil v poznoantičnem obdobju namensko zavrnjen v neposredni bližini v izkopano jamo. Morebiti pa lahko z odkritim grobiščem povezujemo tudi že dobro poznano najdbo pepelnice, ki je bila po sekundarni uporabi kot napajalnik za grajsko divjad najdena zavrnena v vrtači na Zidani Gorici.<sup>47</sup>

of earlier colleagues, who attributed names to individual onomastic groups by mapping individual names and observing their concentrations in particular (Celtic) areas. We should also be aware of the fact that names can be transferred from one onomastic tradition to the other and the language of the name may not be the same as the language of the bearer. The only reliable example of a Gaulish personal name at Ig would be *Adnamatus*, though it was adapted to *Adnomatus* under the influence of the Pannonian language. Apart from that, the Ig area has not (yet) revealed a Celtic onomastic stratum.

The stelae from the Ig area were discussed in detail by Edisa Ložič, who also proposed a typology and manufacture in different workshops. The aedicula type stele from Marof belongs to her Type A/III,<sup>45</sup> but it is slightly more difficult to determine the workshop. The three workshops, at Strahomer, Ig and Iška vas were contemporaneous and mainly active in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries.<sup>46</sup> The Marof stele relates both autochthonous and Latin names, which suggests that Romanisation had been well under way in the Ig area by the time the stele was made, particularly in view of the fact that Petto's father, Firmus, already bore a Latin name. This leads us to date the stele to the late 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, which is corroborated by the small finds from the damaged graves in the vicinity (coins of Vespasian and Antoninus Pius, glass urn, Almgren 69 fibula, Emona type fibula).

### Conclusion

The 2014 investigations in the northern part of Marof in Ig unearthed the first *in situ* traces of the Roman cemetery at Ig. These consist of badly damaged cremations in simple grave pits and the foundations of a large burial plot that was widened on one side to hold a composite funerary monument, such as an aedicula or an altar. Running among these remains was a previously unknown road on the west side of Zidana gorica. Also found was a stele, which was broken and thrown into a pit from Late Antiquity excavated to the east of the said road. In addition, the well-known ash chest may also be tied to this cemetery, found in secondary use as a water trough for the castle wildlife and eventually thrown into a sinkhole at Zidana Gorica.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Ložič 2009, 212, fig. 4 na str. 210.

<sup>46</sup> Ložič 2009, 215.

<sup>47</sup> Blažon 1980.

<sup>45</sup> Ložič 2009, 212, Fig. 4 on p. 210.

<sup>46</sup> Ložič 2009, 215.

<sup>47</sup> Blažon 1980.

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