

NAUPORTUS – VRHNIKA

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Izvleček

Nauportus je ležal ob tovorni poti med Italijo in srednjim Podonavjem ter ob izvirih Ljubljance, kjer se je začela plovna pot proti vzhodu. Prvotno naselbino keltskih Tavriskov nadzorujejo Rimljani od konca 2. ali začetka 1. st. pr. Kr. Najpozneje sredi 1. st. pr. Kr. ima Navport status vikusa na akvilejskem ozemlju, *magistri vici* so osvobodenci akvilejskih trgovskih družin. Na desnem bregu Ljubljance, na Dolgih njivah, je v avgustejskem obdobju stal utrjen skladiščni kompleks s pristaniščem, preko katerega sta potekala tranzitni promet in oskrba legij v srednjem Podonavju. Po avgustejskem obdobju je bil kompleks na Dolgih njivah opuščen, hkrati je Navport izgubil vodilno vlogo širšega območja. Nadalje se je razvijalo naselbinsko jedro na Bregu, na drugi strani reke in ob cesti proti Emoni. Strateški pomen prostora pride do izraza ponovno v poznorimski dobi, ko sta bila morda že konec 3. st. postavljena trdnjava na Gradišču in opazovalni stolp na Turnovšču. V 4. st. je bil zgrajen obrambni zid po hribovju zahodno od Navporta, ki je predstavljal del obrambnega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. Naselbina na Bregu je bila opuščena verjetno hkrati z večino nižinskih naselij v prvi polovici 5. st.

Ključne besede: Italija (10. regija), Vrhnika, *Nauportus*, rimska doba, naselbina, *vicus*, utrdba, obcestna postaja, skladišča, pristanišče, poznorimska utrdba

Abstract

Nauportus (modern Vrhnika) was located on the route between Italy and the Middle Danube area, near the springs of the Ljubljana river, where the waterway towards the east started. The original settlement of the Celtic tribe of the Taurisci was controlled by the Romans from the end of the 2nd century or the beginning of the 1st century BC onwards. In the mid-1st century BC at the latest, Nauportus had the status of *vicus* in the territory of Aquileia. The *magistri vici* were freedmen of Aquileian merchant families. In the Augustan period, a fortified storehouse complex with a port for transit traffic and the supply of the legions in the Middle Danube area stood at Dolge njive on the right bank of the Ljubljana. The Dolge njive complex was abandoned after the Augustan period, which was also the time when Nauportus lost its principal role in the wider area. The settlement at Breg on the other side of the river and along the road towards Emona kept developing. The strategic significance of the area again becomes apparent in the Late Roman period, when the fort at Gradišče and the tower at Turnovšče were built, perhaps as early as the end of the 3rd century. In the 4th century, a defence wall was built on the hills west of Nauportus as part of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* defence system. The settlement at Breg was probably abandoned at the same time as most of the lowland settlements, i.e. in the first half of the 5th century.

Keywords: Italy (Regio X), Vrhnika, *Nauportus*, Roman period, settlement, *vicus*, fortification, late Roman fort, road station, storehouses, port

GEOGRAFSKA LEGA

Iz opisov antičnih avtorjev izhaja, da je Navport ležal ob glavni prometni povezavi med Akvilejo in Emono, na vznožju prehodov čez Alpe in ob plovni reki. Ti podatki jasno umeščajo naselje na zahodni rob Ljubljanskega barja in ob izvire Ljubljanice, to je na območje današnje Vrhnike.¹ Pravilnost lociranja potrjuje razsežno območje rimskih ostankov v ravnici na obeh bregovih reke.

Po Ljubljanici, ki je plovna skoraj od izvirov, se odpira rečna pot proti vzhodu. Proti zahodu pa se vzpne hriboviti svet, preko katerega vodi najugodnejša pot iz srednjega Podonavja in severnega Balkana proti severni Italiji. Vsakokratni naselbini na tem območju je torej dajala osnovni pečat tranzitna pot vzhod–zahod.²

ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Prva arheološka izkopavanja so bila na Vrhniki v letu 1884. Sledilo jim je več manjših raziskav in dve večji: Walterja Schmida v letih 1934 in 1936 in Ive Mikl Curk 1969–1970.³ V novejšem obdobju so potekala zaščitna izkopavanja leta 1992 na Gradišču 5,⁴ 2005 na Jelovškovi ulici 10–11,⁵ 2007 na priključku za avtocesto,⁶ 2013–2014 na Stari cesti,⁷ 2016 pri Stari pošti,⁸ 2017 v Delavskem naselju⁹ in 2018 na Gradišču.¹⁰ Območje Dolgih njiv je bilo proučeno z geofizikalnimi raziskavami v letih 2002–2003.¹¹

PISNI VIRI

Pisne vire, ki omenjajo naselje Navport in reko z istim imenom, je podrobno analizirala Marjeta Šašel Kos.¹²

Strabon 7, 5, 2:

Navport, ki je naselje Tavriskov (v rokopisih ohranjen zapis v akuzativu – *Ναῦποντον*; verjetno opis situacije v 2. st. pr. Kr.).

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

According to descriptions by Roman period authors, Nauportus was situated on the main route between Aquileia and Emona, on a navigable river and at the foot of Alpine passes. On the basis of these data, the settlement can be located without doubt at the western edge of the Ljubljansko barje basin and near the springs of the Ljubljanica river, i.e. the area of the present-day town of Vrhnika.¹ The correctness of the location is further confirmed by an extensive area of Roman remains in the plain on both riverbanks.

Navigable almost to its sources, the Ljubljanica is the beginning of the waterway to the east, while the most advantageous route from the Middle Danube area and the northern Balkans towards north Italy leads over the mountainous terrain to the west. In any period, the settlement in this location was thus characterized by the east–west transit route.²

RESEARCH HISTORY

The first archaeological excavations in Vrhnika took place in 1884. They were followed by several minor and two major investigations: the excavations led by Walter Schmid in the years 1934 and 1936, and by Iva Mikl Curk in 1969–1970.³ In the more recent period, rescue excavations took place in 1992 at Gradišče 5,⁴ in 2005 at Jelovškova ulica 10–11,⁵ in 2007 at the highway exit-road,⁶ in 2013–2014 at Stara cesta,⁷ in 2016 at Stara pošta,⁸ in 2017 at Delavsko naselje,⁹ and in 2018 at Gradišče.¹⁰ The area of Dolge njive was geophysically surveyed in 2002–2003.¹¹

WRITTEN SOURCES

The written sources that mention the settlement Nauportus and the river of the same name were studied in detail by Marjeta Šašel Kos.¹²

¹ V starejši literaturi v rabi tudi nemško ime Oberlaibach.

² Horvat 1990, 137–140, 240–243.

³ Pregled raziskav do leta 1985: Horvat 1990, 37–38, 162–163.

⁴ Bavec, Horvat 1996.

⁵ Horvat, Peterle Udovič 2006; Horvat, Mušič 2007 (najprej poimenovano Kočevarjev vrt).

⁶ Horvat et al. 2016.

⁷ Janežič, Mulh, Černe 2017; Mulh, Černe 2018.

⁸ Vojaković et al. 2019.

⁹ Žerjal, Bekljanov Zidanšek 2018.

¹⁰ Podatki Tina Žerjal.

¹¹ Mušič, Horvat 2007.

¹² Šašel Kos 1990, 17–21, 143–148.

¹ The German name Oberlaibach appears in older literature.

² Horvat 1990, 137–140, 240–243.

³ An overview of research up to 1985: Horvat 1990, 37–38, 162–163.

⁴ Bavec, Horvat 1996.

⁵ Horvat, Peterle Udovič 2006; Horvat, Mušič 2007; the site was earlier called Kočevarjev vrt.

⁶ Horvat et al. 2016.

⁷ Janežič, Mulh, Černe 2017; Mulh, Černe 2018.

⁸ Vojaković et al. 2019.

⁹ Žerjal, Bekljanov Zidanšek 2018.

¹⁰ Information by Tina Žerjal.

¹¹ Mušič, Horvat 2007.

¹² Šašel Kos 1990, 17–21, 143–148.

Strabon 4, 6, 10:

naselje Navport (v rokopisih ohranjen zapis v akuzativu – *Pámporton*; verjetno opis situacije v prvi polovici 1. st. pr. Kr.).

Velej Paterkul 2, 110, 4:

naselje Navport (čas panonsko-delmatskega upora 6–9 po Kr.).

Tacit, *Annales* 1, 20, 1:

vikus Navport, ki je bil kot municipij (čas vojaškega upora leta 14 po Kr.).

Tabula Peutingeriana IV, 1:

cestna postaja Navport med Longatikom in Emono.

Plinij Starejši, *Naturalis Historia* 3, 128:

reka Navport, povezana z legendo o Argonavtih. Navport se je imenovala reka Ljubljanka, ki je torej nosila enako ime kot naselje ob njej.¹³

PREGLEDNE OBJAVE

Splošni pregledi:

Horvat 1996; 2009; 2012a; Horvat, Mušič 2007; Gaspari 2017, 127–144.

Arheološka topografija in drobne najdbe:

Horvat 1990.

Epigrafski viri:

EDR128824, 128825, 156071, 156077, 156080, 156082, 156084, 156085.

Komentarji: Šašel Kos 1990, 21–30, 148–156. Dopolnitve: Šašel Kos 1997, 117–122; Šašel Kos 1998; Grassl 2017.

Novci:

Kos 1977, 150–153; *FMRSI* I, 375–378, št. 206/1–3; *FMRSI* III, 246–256, št. 108–110; *FMRSI* IV, 247–250, št. 111–115; *FMRSI* V, 309, št. 83; *FMRSI* VI, 163–164, št. 108–109; Horvat 1990, 86–96, 194–204.

PRAZGODOVINA

Na razglednem hribu Tičnica, približno kilometer zahodno od Ljubljane, leži velika, z okopi obdana naselbina (*sl. 1*), ki je živela od mlajše bronaste do začetka starejše železne dobe.¹⁴ Predmeti iz konca srednje in začetka mlajše bronaste dobe so bili odkriti v strugi Ljubije pri Verdu (Bd C2 do Ha A1)¹⁵ in v Ljubljani na Vrhniku.¹⁶ Na severnem območju današnje Vrhniške je bil

Strabo 7, 5, 2:

Nauportus, which is a settlement of the Taurisci (the name in the manuscripts is in the accusative case – *Naúponton*; probably a description of the situation in the 2nd century BC).

Strabo 4, 6, 10:

the settlement of Nauportus (the name in the manuscripts is in the accusative case – *Pámporton*; probably a description of the situation in the first half of the 1st century BC).

Velleius Paterculus 2, 110, 4:

the settlement of Nauportus (the time of the Panonian and Dalmatian uprising, AD 6–9).

Tacitus, *Annales* 1, 20, 1:

the vicus of Nauportus, which was like a municipium (the time of the military revolt of AD 14).

Tabula Peutingeriana IV, 1:

the road station of Nauportus between Longaticum and Emona.

Pliny the Elder, *Naturalis Historia* 3, 128:

the river of Nauportus, associated with the legend of the Argonauts. Nauportus was the name of the present-day Ljubljanka river, which therefore shared its name with the settlement on it.¹³

OVERVIEW PUBLICATIONS

General overviews:

Horvat 1996; 2009; 2012a; Horvat, Mušič 2007; Gaspari 2017, 127–144.

Archaeological topography and small finds:

Horvat 1990.

Epigraphic sources:

EDR128824, 128825, 156071, 156077, 156080, 156082, 156084, 156085.

Commentaries: Šašel Kos 1990, 21–30, 148–156. Supplements: Šašel Kos 1997, 117–122; Šašel Kos 1998; Grassl 2017.

Coins:

Kos 1977, 150–153; *FMRSI* I, 375–378, no. 206/1–3; *FMRSI* III, 246–256, no. 108–110; *FMRSI* IV, 247–250, no. 111–115; *FMRSI* V, 309, no. 83; *FMRSI* VI, 163–164, no. 108–109; Horvat 1990, 86–96, 194–204.

PREHISTORY

Situated on the Tičnica hill, which offers a good view of the surroundings, and approximately 1 km west of the Ljubljanka, lies a large settlement, surrounded by ramparts (*Fig. 1*), dated from the Late Bronze Age to the beginning of the Early Iron Age.¹⁴ Artefacts from the

¹³ Šašel Kos 1990, 19–20, 145–147; Šašel Kos 2017.

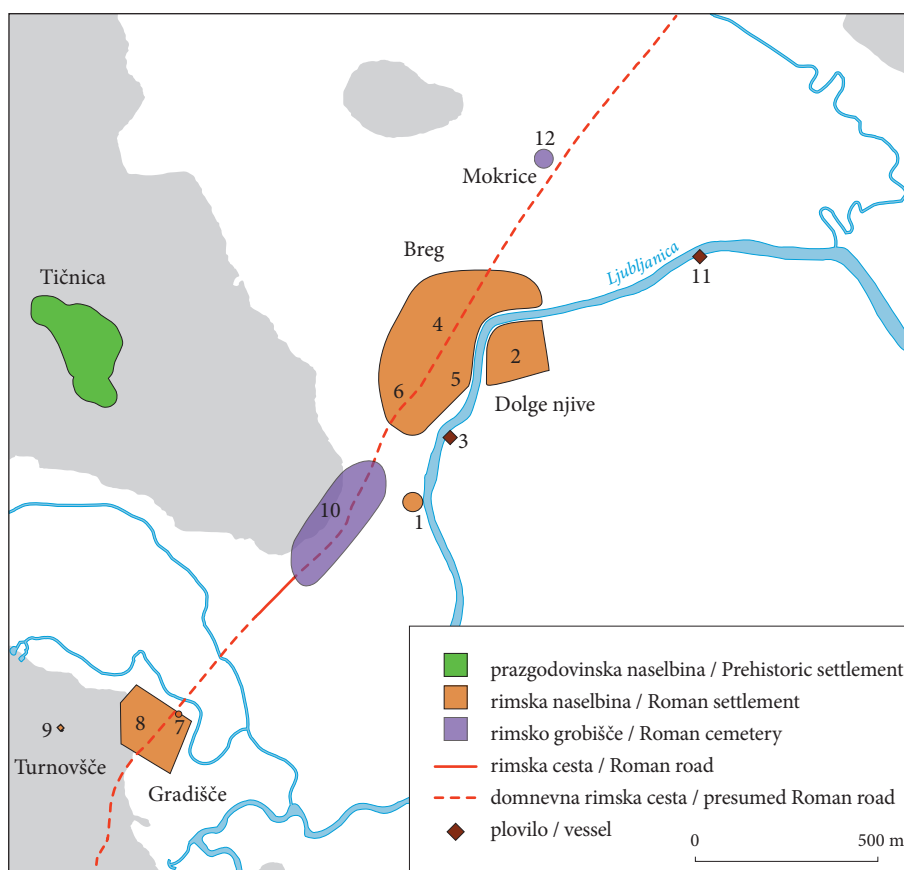
¹⁴ Gaspari, Masaryk 2009; Gaspari, Mlekuž 2013; Gaspari, Vinazza 2018.

¹⁵ Gaspari 2006.

¹⁶ Gaspari, Erič 2008, 410–411; Gaspari, Masaryk 2009, 196–197.

¹³ Šašel Kos 1990, 19–20, 145–147; Šašel Kos 2017.

¹⁴ Gaspari, Masaryk 2009; Gaspari, Mlekuž 2013; Gaspari, Vinazza 2018.



Sl. 1: Vrhnika.

Fig. 1: Vrhnika.

1 Stara pošta; 2 Dolge njive; 3 Ljubljanica: deblak in ladja / logboat and ship; 4 Breg, Jelovškova ulica 10–11; 5 Breg, priključek na avtocesto / highway exit; 6 Breg, Delavsko naselje; 7 Gradišče 5; 8 Gradišče; 9 Turnovšče; 10 Stara cesta; 11 Ljubljanica: ladja / ship; 12 Mokrice

najden grob ali zaklad z mečem, sekuro, iglo in keramičnim loncem, ki sodi v srednjo bronasto dobo (Bd C).¹⁷

Raziskave na desnem bregu Ljubljanice (Dolge njive) so razkrile sledove stalnih dejavnosti, kot so sekanje dreves in obdelava lesa, ki so potekale v obdobju med 4./3. st. in 1. st. pr. Kr. Niso pa ti ostanki znak naselbine v neposredni bližini (sl. 1: 2).¹⁸

end of the Middle and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age were discovered in the riverbeds of the Ljubija near Verd (BA C2 to Ha A1)¹⁵ and the Ljubljanica in Vrhnika.¹⁶ In the northern part of the present-day Vrhnika, a grave or a hoard from the Middle Bronze Age (BA C) was discovered, containing a sword, an axe, a pin, and a ceramic pot.¹⁷

Investigations on the right bank of the Ljubljanica (site Dolge njive; Fig. 1: 2) revealed traces of permanent activities such as cutting trees and woodworking from the period between the 4th/3rd and the 1st century BC. These remains, however, are not an indicator of a settlement in the immediate vicinity.¹⁸

¹⁵ Gaspari 2006.

¹⁶ Gaspari, Erič 2008, 410–411; Gaspari, Masaryk 2009, 196–197.

¹⁷ Horvat 1990, 67–68, 180; Turk 2007, 215–216, 226–227.

¹⁸ Horvat et al. 2016, 221–223, 252–255.

¹⁷ Horvat 1990, 67–68, 180; Turk 2007, 215–216, 226–227.

¹⁸ Horvat et al. 2016, 221–223, 252–255.

ARHEOLOŠKI SLEDOVI RIMSKE DOBE

POZNOREPUBLIKANSKO OZ. POZNOLATENSKO OBDOBJE

Na levem bregu Ljubljane, pri Stari pošti (*sl. 1: 1*), so bili odkriti kosi obdelanega lesa (tram in pokončno zabit kol), ki so verjetno sled prvega urejanja rečnega brega v 2. st. pr. Kr. Višje je ležala naselbinska plast, v katero je bil vkopan lesen zabojnik (domnevno zbiralnik za vodo). Pozneje je bilo območje prekrito s tlakom iz drobnega kamenja. Glavnino najdb iz obeh zgornjih plasti predstavlja keramika, uvožena iz Italije, dobro datirana v konec 2. st. oziroma v prvo tretjino 1. st. pr. Kr. (fina namizna keramika, navadna in kuhinjska keramika, oljenke, amfore). Latenske keramike je izredno malo, le nekaj koščkov grafitnih loncev.¹⁹ Kaže, da je pri Stari pošti ležalo najstarejše naselje prišlekov iz Italije, na katerega se verjetno tudi nanaša omemba pri Strabonu.²⁰

Posamične kovinske najdbe (fibule, poznolatenški meč) in latenska keramika nakazujejo, da je morda sočasno z naselbino pri Stari pošti obstajalo tudi že prvo poselitveno jedro na desnem bregu Ljubljane, v rečnem okljuku na Dolgih njivah (*sl. 1: 2*).²¹

Na južnem delu Dolgih njiv je bila ob Ljubljani odkrita hodna površina s sledmi človekove dejavnosti, ki so jo predstavljali zavrženi ostanki obdelave lesa. Dejavnost je bila datirana v čas med koncem 2. st. in sredino 1. st. pr. Kr.²²

V strugi Ljubljane (*sl. 1: 3*) med Staro pošto in Dolgimi njivami je bil odkrit deblak iz konca 2. st. pr. Kr. Dolg je bil okoli 14,4 m in je bil verjetno namenjen za prevoz tovora. Poleg deblaka so ležali ostanki šivane ladje, datirane v 2. st. pr. Kr.²³ V reki so bili odkriti tudi posamezni latenskodobni predmeti.²⁴

Pelodna analiza kaže na postopen umik gozda v širši okolici Vrhnike v 2. in 1. st. pr. Kr.²⁵

DOLGE NJIVE V AVGUSTEJSKEM OBDOBJU

Naselbino na Dolgih njivah (*sl. 1: 2*) so raziskovali večkrat,²⁶ večja in pomembnejša izkopavanja pa sta izvedla Walter Šmid v letih 1934 in 1936²⁷ ter Iva Mikl

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

LATE REPUBLICAN OR LATE LA TÈNE PERIOD

On the left bank of the Ljubljanica, near Stara pošta (*Fig. 1: 1*), fragments of worked wood (a beam and a vertical post) were discovered; probably a trace of the earliest riverbank engineering in the 2nd century BC. Above this there was a settlement layer, into which a wooden container (supposedly a water tank) was dug. The area was later covered with a pavement of small stones. The majority of the finds from the top two layers are Italian-imported pottery, which can be reliably dated to the end of the 2nd / first third of the 1st century BC (fine tableware, coarse pottery and kitchenware, oil lamps, amphorae). La Tène pottery is very scarce and includes just a few fragments of graphite pots.¹⁹ It seems that the earliest settlement of the newcomers from Italy was at Stara pošta, and this is probably the settlement referred to by Strabo.²⁰

Contemporary to the Stara pošta settlement, stray metal finds (fibulae, Late La Tène sword) and La Tène pottery indicate the possible existence of another settlement area on the right bank of the Ljubljanica, in the river meander at Dolge njive (*Fig. 1: 2*).²¹

In the southern part of Dolge njive, near the Ljubljana, a walking surface with traces of human activities – woodworking waste – was discovered. The activity dates to the time between the end of the 2nd century and the middle of the 1st century BC.²²

A logboat from the end of the 2nd century BC was discovered in the riverbed of the Ljubljanica between Stara pošta and Dolge njive (*Fig. 1: 3*). Approximately 14.4 m long, it was probably intended for freight transport. Remains of a sewn boat, dated to the 2nd century BC, were discovered next to the logboat.²³ In addition to that, stray finds from the La Tène period were discovered in the river.²⁴

Pollen analysis indicates a gradual removal of the forest in the wider surroundings of Vrhnika in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC.²⁵

DOLGE NJIVE IN THE AUGUSTAN PERIOD

While several investigations²⁶ were conducted at the Dolge njive settlement (*Fig. 1: 2*), the largest and most significant excavations were performed by Walter Šmid

¹⁹ Vojaković et al. 2019.

²⁰ Strabo 4, 6, 10.

²¹ Horvat et al. 2016, 223, 254.

²² Horvat et al. 2016, 222–223, 253–255 (faza 1D).

²³ Gaspari 2017.

²⁴ Gaspari, Masaryk 2009, 196–198.

²⁵ Andrič 2016, 269, 274–275.

²⁶ Horvat 1990, 49–57, 97–132, 171–173, 205–235.

²⁷ Schmid 1943, 9–13; Horvat 1990, 50–51, 97–109, 172, 207–211.

¹⁹ Vojaković et al. 2019.

²⁰ Strabo 4, 6, 10.

²¹ Horvat et al. 2016, 223, 254.

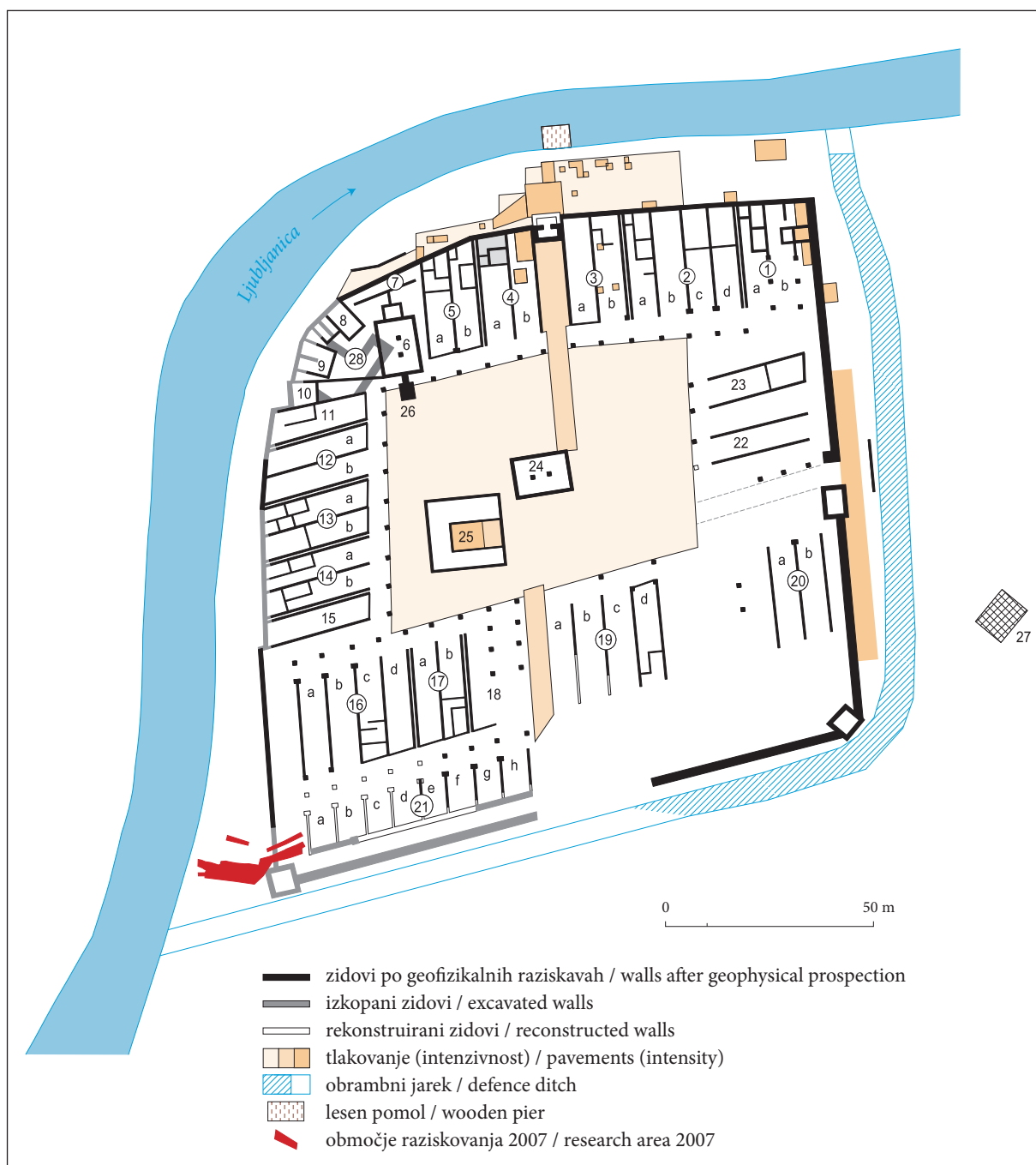
²² Horvat et al. 2016, 222–223, 253–255 (Phase 1D).

²³ Gaspari 2017.

²⁴ Gaspari, Masaryk 2009, 196–198.

²⁵ Andrič 2016, 269, 274–275.

²⁶ Horvat 1990, 49–57, 97–132, 171–173, 205–235.



Sl. 2: Vrhnika. Naselbina na Dolgih njivah. Avgustejsko obdobje.

Fig. 2: Vrhnika. The Dolge njive settlement. Augustan period.

Curk 1969.²⁸ Z geofizikalnim pregledom je bil pridobljen tloris celotne naselbine (sl. 2).²⁹

Drobno arheološko gradivo z vseh območij naselbine (skladišča, obzidje, tlak pristanišča) kaže, da je naselbina na Dolgih njivah živela od zgodnjega do poznoavgustejskega obdobja, potem pa je bila opuščena.

in 1934 and 1936²⁷ and by Iva Mikl Curk in 1969.²⁸ A geophysical survey provided a plan of the entire settlement (Fig. 2).²⁹

Small archaeological finds from all parts of the settlement (storehouses, walls, the pavement of the port)

²⁷ Schmid 1943, 9–13; Horvat 1990, 50–51, 97–109, 172, 207–211.

²⁸ Mikl Curk 1974; Horvat 1990, 97–99, 205.

²⁹ Mušič, Horvat 2007; Horvat 2008.

²⁸ Mikl Curk 1974; Horvat 1990, 97–99, 205.

²⁹ Mušič, Horvat 2007; Horvat 2008.

na.³⁰ Obstaja možnost, da ležijo na območju okljuka še starejše faze naselbine (glej zgoraj).

Naselje je imelo obliko nepravilnega pravokotnika (130 × 144 m). Z dveh strani ga je oblivala Ljubljana, na vzhodni in verjetno tudi na južni strani pa obrambni jarek, napolnjen z vodo (širok okoli 7 m in globok 3,5 m). Na južni strani je bilo obzidje široko 2 m, na vzhodni 3 m. Fronti sta bili grajeni iz kamnov lomljencev, vmesni prostor je bil zapolnjen z ilovico in drobnejšimi kamni, povezovali so ju prečni zidci in vodoravna lesena bruna. Prostor med obzidjem in obrambnim jarkom je bil deloma tlakovan. Vz dolž reke je bilo obzidje široko približno 1 m in nanj so bile prizidane stavbe. Štirje kvadratni stolpi v obzidju so ščitili vogale in dva vhoda v naselbino. Severni vhod je pokrival stolp, skozi katerega je potekala močno tlakovana pot. Vzhodni vhod sta ščitila na eni strani kvadratni stolp, na drugi pa okrepljen del obzidja.

Sredi naselja je ležal trg, tlakovan s kamni in obdan s stebriščem. Zajemal je skoraj tretjino površine naselbine (okoli 5.500 m²).

Okoli trga so stala skladišča (*sl.* 2: 1–5,11–20,22–23). Sestavljali so jih dolgi in ozki prostori (dolžina od 20 do 26 m, širina 6 m), ki so bili grajeni posamič, v paru ali v nizu štirih. Med skladišči so bili ozki prehodi, široki do 0,5 m (*ambitus*). Posebnost Nauporta so široko odprti vhodi skladišč, ki so drugače značilni predvsem za taberne (trgovine). Nekateri prostori imajo široko odprte vhode z dveh strani (*sl.* 2: 20,22), nekateri so bili pozneje predeljeni. Ob južnem obzidju je bila odkrita stavba z vrsto manjših prostorov, ki po obliki predstavlja prave taberne (*sl.* 2: 21). Skupna površina skladiščnih in trgovskih prostorov je bila okoli 6.400 m².³¹

Po ostankih prežganega glinastega ometa je Schmid sklepal, da so bile nekatere stene lesene in ometane z ilovico. Kritina je bila opečna. Pod enim izmed temeljev na severni strani so bili odkriti leseni piloti.³²

Sredi trga sta stali dve stavbi. Ena (*sl.* 2: 25) je imela pravokotno ploščad, zidano v dveh nivojih, obdajal jo je plitvo temeljen obodni zid. Stavbo razlagamo kot sveetišče, z dvignjenim podijem in stopniščem na vzhodu. Funkcija druge stavbe sredi trga ni jasna (*sl.* 2: 24).³³

Namembnosti manjših stavb v severozahodnem vogalu naselbine ne moremo razbrati zgolj iz tlorisov. Geofizikalne raziskave nakazujejo možnost več gradbenih faz. Na območju stavbe 8 (*sl.* 2: 8) je bil najden barvan omet in arhitekturni okras iz kamna: akroterij, oblikovan kot preplet akantovih listov in cvetov, ter tanke plošče, okrašene z dvojnim S, ki so bile verjetno

indicate that the Dolge njive settlement existed from the Early to the Late Augustan periods, after which it was abandoned.³⁰ It is possible, however, that even earlier settlement phases are present in the area of the river meander (see above).

The settlement was in the form of an irregular rectangle (130 x 144 m). It was surrounded by the Ljubljana on two sides, while on the east and probably also on the south there was a water-filled moat (ca. 7 m wide and 3.5 m deep). The walls were 2 m wide on the south and 3 m on the east. The space between the faces of the walls was filled with clay and small stones, while the faces themselves were made of roughly worked stones and bound together with narrow transverse walls and horizontal wooden beams. The area between the wall and the moat was partly paved. The wall along the river was approximately 1 m wide with buildings leaning on it. Four square towers in the wall guarded the corners and two entrances to the settlement. A paved path led through the tower above the northern entrance. The eastern entrance was guarded by a square tower on one side and a fortified part of the wall on the other.

In the centre of the settlement lay a square, paved with stones and enclosed with a colonnade. It extended over almost a third of the settlement surface (about 5,500 m²).

The square was surrounded by storehouses (*Fig.* 2: 1–5,11–20,22–23). These buildings had long and narrow rooms (20–26 m in length, 6 m in width) and could be constructed as individual rooms, in a pair, or in a row of four. The storehouses were separated by narrow (up to 0.5 m wide) passages (*ambitus*). A special feature of the Nauportus storehouses are wide entrances, which are otherwise more typical of tabernae (shops). While some rooms had wide-open entrances on both sides (*Fig.* 2: 20,22), others were later divided into several rooms. A building with a series of small rooms with the form of the real tabernae was discovered near the south wall (*Fig.* 2: 21). The total surface of both storage and commercial premises was about 6,400 m².³¹

Remains of burnt clay wall plaster led Schmid to the conclusion that some walls were made of wood and covered with clay plaster. The roof was covered with tiles. Wooden pilots were discovered under a foundation on the north side.³²

Two buildings stood in the middle of the square, one of them (*Fig.* 2: 25) with a rectangular platform in two levels, surrounded by a wall with shallow foundations. The building is interpreted as a sanctuary with a raised podium and a staircase on the east side. The function of

³⁰ Horvat 1990; Mušič, Horvat 2007, 254–261, 278–279; Horvat et al. 2016, 223–225, 255–257.

³¹ Mušič, Horvat 2007.

³² Horvat 1990, 101–108, 207–211.

³³ Mušič, Horvat 2007, 249–250, 264, 278, 281.

³⁰ Horvat 1990; Mušič, Horvat 2007, 254–261, 278–279; Horvat et al. 2016, 223–225, 255–257.

³¹ Mušič, Horvat 2007.

³² Horvat 1990, 101–108, 207–211.

okras strešnega roba.³⁴ Schmid je stavbo interpretiral kot svetišče lokalne boginje Ekorne.³⁵

Med naključnimi najdbami z Dolgih njiv, ki niso podrobneje locirane, so še kapitel z napisom, različni odlomki kamnitega arhitektonskega okrasa, kosi poslikane malte ter črni in beli mozaični kamenčki.³⁶

Pristanišče je ležalo vzdolž naselbine, na desnem bregu Ljubljane. Obrežni pas je bil prekrit z velikimi kamni lomljenci, čez pa je bila nasuta debela plast peska. Prvotni tlak je bil še dvakrat popravljen. Gre za pristajalno obalo, dolgo vsaj 270 m.³⁷ Breg je bil dodatno utrjen s posameznimi lesenimi koli. K pristanišču sodi verjetno tudi lesena konstrukcija, ki je stala v reki pred severnim vhomom v naselbino. Pravokotno območje, veliko 6 × 4,5 m, je bilo gosto pilotirano in je predstavljalo verjetno temelj masivnega objekta, morda lesenega pomola.³⁸

Zaklad enega velikega in 23 malih keltskih srebrnikov je bil verjetno odkrit v prehodu med stavbama 4 in 5.³⁹ Iz skladiščnega prostora (4a) domnevno izvira zaklad svinčenih želodov, približno 600 kosov.⁴⁰ Na Dolgih njivah so bile najdene vse zvrsti uvožene rimske keramike, od fine namizne do kuhinjske. Pojavlja se tudi groba lokalna lončenina. Nekaj je latenske fine keramike, za katero ni jasno, ali sodi v avgustejsko obdobje ali pa je pokazatelj starejše faze na Dolgih njivah.⁴¹

Rimske najdbe iz reke ob Dolgih njivah so številne in med njimi posebej izstopajo orožje in večje število kovinskih posod.⁴²

Na dveh napisnih kamnih, katerih prvotna lega ni znana in sta datirana v prvo polovico ali sredino 1. st. pr. Kr., sta omenjena svetišče boginje Ekorne in portik (sl. 7).⁴³ Glede na močno naselitveno jedro na Dolgih njivah, ki je vključevalo portik in verjetno vsaj eno svetišče, bi lahko iskali te objekte prav tu.

the other building in the middle of the square is unclear (Fig. 2: 24).³³

The purpose of the small buildings in the northwest corner of the settlement cannot be discerned on the basis of their plans alone. Geophysical surveys indicate the possibility of several phases of construction. In the area of Building 8 (Fig. 2: 8), painted plaster was discovered, as well as architectural ornaments made of stone: an acroterion with intertwined acanthus leaves and flowers, and thin slabs decorated with a double S, which probably served as roof ornaments.³⁴ Schmid interpreted the building as the sanctuary of the local deity Aecorna.³⁵

The stray finds from Dolge njive that are not precisely located include a capital with an inscription, various stone fragments of architectural ornaments, pieces of painted mortar, and black and white mosaic tiles.³⁶

The port was located on the right bank of the Ljubljana along the length of the settlement. The riparian strip was paved with large, roughly worked flagstones, covered with a thick layer of sand. The original pavement was repaired twice. This was the landing shore and it was at least 270 m long.³⁷ The bank was reinforced with separate wooden posts. A wooden construction in the river in front of the northern entrance to the settlement probably belonged to the port as well. The rectangular area measured 6 x 4.5 m, it stood on densely placed pilots, and was probably the foundation of a massive building, perhaps a wooden pier.³⁸

A hoard consisting of one large and 23 small Celtic silver coins was probably discovered in the passage between Buildings 4 and 5.³⁹ A hoard of ca. 600 lead sling shots supposedly came from Storing room 4a.⁴⁰ All types of imported Roman pottery, from fine tableware to kitchenware, were discovered at Dolge njive. Local kitchenware also occurs. There is some La Tène fine pottery, but it is unclear whether it belongs to the Augustan period or whether it is an indicator of an earlier phase at Dolge njive.⁴¹

Especially prominent among the numerous Roman finds from the river at Dolge njive are weapons and a considerable number of metal vessels.⁴²

³⁴ Horvat 1990, 102–105, 112–113, 208, 215–216, t. 6: 1–3,5 (stavba V).

³⁵ Schmid 1943, 11–12.

³⁶ Horvat 1990, 22, 50, 101, 149, 172, 207.

³⁷ Horvat et al. 2016, 223–225, 255–257.

³⁸ Logar 1986; Horvat 1990, 100–101; Horvat 2012a, 290; Horvat et al. 2016, 224–225, 256.

³⁹ Horvat 1990, 89–90, 106, 197–198, 209.

⁴⁰ Horvat 1990, 106, 209.

⁴¹ Horvat 1990, 115–132, 218–234; Mušič, Horvat 2007, 257–261, 278–279.

⁴² Horvat 1990, 58–61, 133–135, 173–175, 236–239. Za nekatere kose orožja in orodja (Horvat 1990, t. 27–29) je bilo pozneje ugotovljeno, da izvirajo iz Ljubljane pri Bevkah: Istenič 2003; Bras Kernel 2006.

⁴³ EDR128824, 156071; Šašel Kos 1990, 22–23, 25–27, 149, 152–155; Šašel Kos 1998.

³³ Mušič, Horvat 2007, 249–250, 264, 278, 281.

³⁴ Horvat 1990, 102–105, 112–113, 208, 215–216, Pl. 6: 1–3, 5 (Building V).

³⁵ Schmid 1943, 11–12.

³⁶ Horvat 1990, 22, 50, 101, 149, 172, 207.

³⁷ Horvat et al. 2016, 223–225, 255–257.

³⁸ Logar 1986; Horvat 1990, 100–101; Horvat 2012a, 290; Horvat et al. 2016, 224–225, 256.

³⁹ Horvat 1990, 89–90, 106, 197–198, 209.

⁴⁰ Horvat 1990, 106, 209.

⁴¹ Horvat 1990, 115–132, 218–234; Mušič, Horvat 2007, 257–261, 278–279.

⁴² Horvat 1990, 58–61, 133–135, 173–175, 236–239. It has been established for several weapons and tools (Horvat 1990, t. 27–29) that they originate from the Ljubljana near Bevk: Istenič 2003; Bras Kernel 2006.x

LEVI BREG LJUBLJANICE MED 1. IN 4. ST. PO KR.:
BREG IN GRADIŠČE

Cesta Akvileja–Emona naj bi bila po pisnem viru zgrajena v poznoavgustejskem obdobju.⁴⁴ Trasa je bila na območju Navporta ugotovljena na več mestih. Potekala je po levem bregu Ljubljanič.⁴⁵

Ob cesti se je konec 1. st. pr. Kr. razvilo naselbinsko jedro na Bregu, ki je obstajalo do pozne rimske dobe. Sledovi poselitve pokrivajo prostor ob Ljubljanič, ki meri okoli 600 m v dolžino od jugozahoda do severovzhoda, v širino pa okoli 200 m (sl. 1).⁴⁶ Podrobnejše raziskave so potekale na treh območjih: Jelovškova ulica 10–11 (sl. 1: 4), priključek na avtocesto (sl. 1: 5) in Delavsko naselje (sl. 1: 6).⁴⁷

Na območju *Jelovškove ulice 10–11* (prej Ljubljanska cesta 9, Kočevarjev vrt; sl. 1: 4), verjetno tik ob rimski cesti, so bile v srednje- ali poznoavgustejskem obdobju postavljene lesene stavbe, grajene s pokončnimi stojkami (sl. 3). Med njimi so ležali jarki z lesenimi palisadami, napolnjeni z vodo. Istočasno so delovali trije vodnjaki, ki so bili zgrajeni s pomočjo lesenih sodov (dendrokronološke datacije sodov po letu 3 in 10 po Kr.).⁴⁸ V obdobje prve naselbine sodi svinčena ploščica z omembo Arija iz Navporta (sl. 8). Polizdelek bronaste fibule in odrezki bronaste pločevine so sledi kovinarske proizvodnje. Po sredini 1. st. so bile lesene stavbe podrte in jarki zasuti.

V drugi polovici 1. st. po Kr. sta bili na poravnem prostoru zgrajeni dve stavbi s kamnitimi temelji (širina 14 m oziroma 15 m, dolžina pa več kot 30 m), brez predelnih sten (sl. 4). Morda sta imeli skladiščno funkcijo. V 2. st. sta bili stavbi verjetno porušeni in na istem prostoru je bila postavljena velika stavba s kamnitimi temelji (33 × več kot 41 m) in kamnitim notranjim tlakom. Vrste stebrov so nosile streho.⁴⁹

Na območju *Delavskega naselja* so odkrili podobne ostanke kot na Jelovškovi ulici 10–11: stavbe, grajene s kamnitimi temelji ali lesenimi sohami, tlake in odvodne jarke. Ugotovljene so bile tri glavne naselbinske faze, datirane od začetka 1. do 4. st. po Kr.⁵⁰

Na območju *priključka na avtocesto* (sl. 1: 5) je bila odkrita dolga ozka stavba, datirana po drobnih najdbah v avgustejsko obdobje. Morda gre za podoben skladiščni prostor, kot so stali na nasprotnem bregu, na Dolgih njivah.⁵¹ Izkopavanja 2007 so tik ob Ljubljanič odkrila rob naselbine z lesenimi objekti in odvodnimi jarki ter urediv obrežja z leseno palisado in več peščenimi nasutji.

Two inscription stones from the first half or the middle of the 1st century BC, whose original positions are unknown, mention the sanctuary of Aecorna and a portico (Fig. 7).⁴³ Considering the fact that there was an important settlement area at Dolge njive, which included a portico and probably at least one sanctuary, this could be the location of the two buildings.

THE LEFT BANK OF THE LJUBLJANICA
BETWEEN THE 1ST AND 4TH CENTURIES AD:
BREG AND GRADIŠČE

According to a written source, the Aquileia–Emona road was built in the Late Augustan period.⁴⁴ Its course has been identified in several locations in the area of Nauportus. It ran along the left bank of the Ljubljanič.⁴⁵

Near the road, a settlement developed at Breg at the end of the 1st century BC and it existed until the Late Roman period. Traces of occupation cover an approximately 600 m long and 200 m wide area along the Ljubljanič, oriented southwest–northeast (Fig. 1).⁴⁶ More detailed investigations were carried out in three locations: Jelovškova ulica 10–11 (Fig. 1: 4), the highway exit-road (Fig. 1: 5), and Delavsko naselje (Fig. 1: 6).⁴⁷

In the area of *Jelovškova ulica 10–11* (earlier: Ljubljanska cesta 9, Kočevarjev vrt; Fig. 1: 4), wooden buildings with vertical posts were constructed in the Middle or Late Augustan period (Fig. 3), probably in the immediate vicinity of the Roman road. Between them, there were water-filled ditches with wooden palisades. Three wells made with wooden barrels were in use in the same time (dendrochronological terminus post quem dates: AD 3 and AD 10).⁴⁸ A lead tablet mentioning an Arius from Nauportus belongs to the first period of the settlement (Fig. 8). There are traces of metalworking: a semi-finished bronze fibula and scraps of sheet bronze. After the middle of the 1st century AD, the wooden buildings were torn down and the ditches filled.

In the second half of the 1st century AD, two buildings with stone foundations (14 or 15 m in width, more than 30 m in length) and without partitions were constructed in the levelled area (Fig. 4). They might have functioned as storehouses. In the 2nd century, the buildings were probably demolished and a large construction with stone foundations (33 × more than 41 m) and an

⁴⁴ Festus, Breviarium, 7; Šašel 1975, 80.

⁴⁵ Horvat 1990, 40–45, 165–168, sl. 3.

⁴⁶ Horvat 1990, 61–65, 175–179, pril. 2.

⁴⁷ Žerjal, Bekljanov Zidanšek 2018; Bekljanov Zidanšek, Žerjal 2018.

⁴⁸ Čufar et al. 2019.

⁴⁹ Horvat, Mušič 2007, 167–172; Horvat 2012b.

⁵⁰ Bekljanov Zidanšek, Žerjal 2018.

⁵¹ Mikl Curk 1974, 376–378; Horvat 1990, 64–65, 178–179.

⁴³ EDR128824, 156071; Šašel Kos 1990, 22–23, 25–27, 149, 152–155; Šašel Kos 1998.

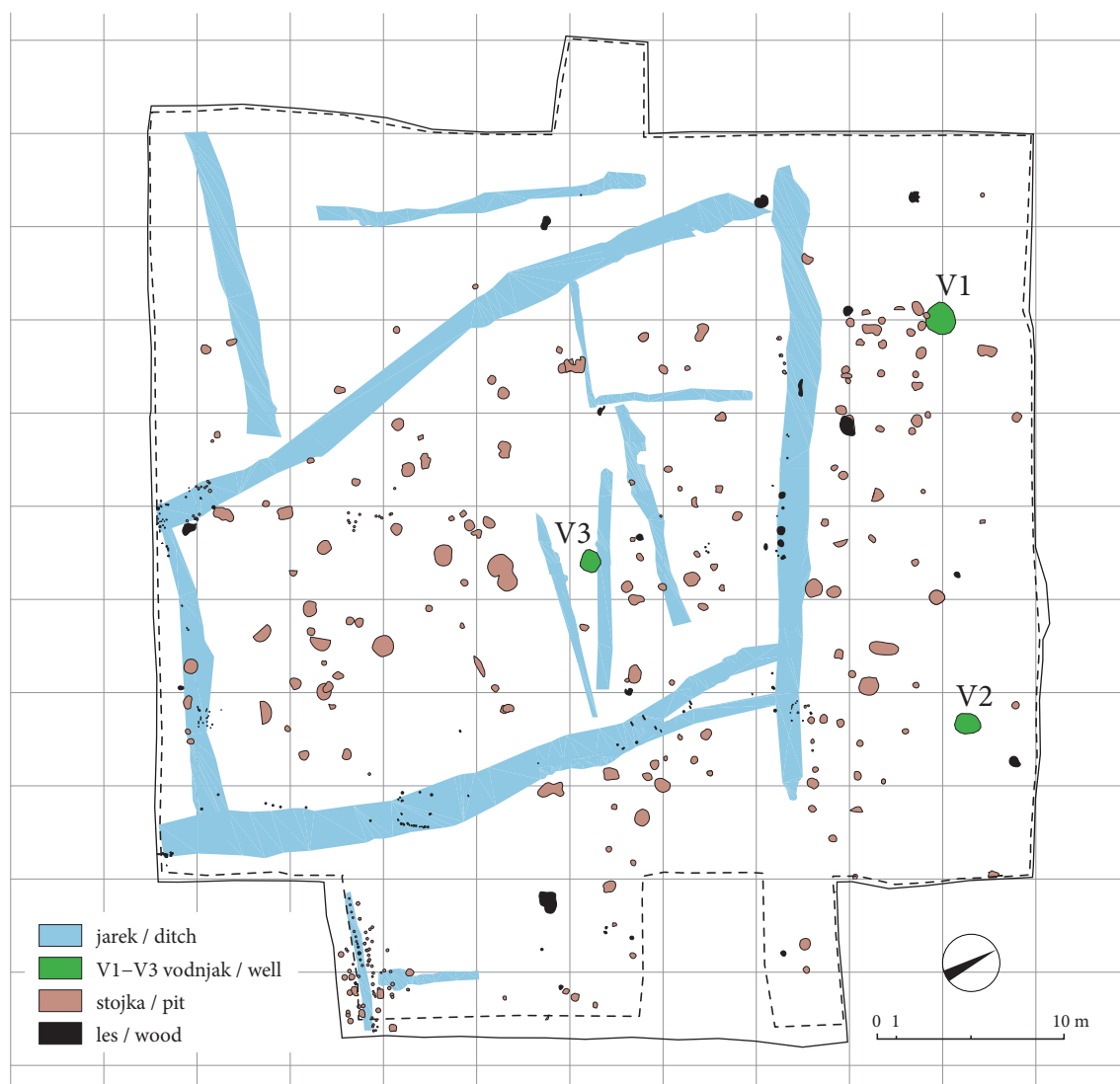
⁴⁴ Festus, Breviarium, 7; Šašel 1975, 80.

⁴⁵ Horvat 1990, 40–45, 165–168, Fig. 3.

⁴⁶ Horvat 1990, 61–65, 175–179, App. 2.

⁴⁷ Žerjal, Bekljanov Zidanšek 2018; Bekljanov Zidanšek, Žerjal 2018.

⁴⁸ Čufar et al. 2019.



Sl. 3: Vrhnika, Jelovškova ulica 10–11. Lesene stavbe, odvodni jarki in vodnjaki iz prve polovice 1. st. po Kr. M. = 1:400.

Fig. 3: Vrhnika, Jelovškova ulica 10–11 Wooden buildings, drainage ditches, and wells, first half of the 1st century AD. Scale = 1:400.

Najstarejša poselitvena faza sodi v poznoavgustejsko dobo. V drugi polovici 1. st. so v bližini porušili stavbo, iz katere izvirajo ostanki maltnih tlakov in barvanega stenskega ometa. Od 2. st. dalje na raziskanem območju ni bilo več arheoloških sledov.⁵²

Na severnem območju naselbine na Bregu so morale stati bolj kakovostne stavbe, saj so bili naključno najdeni mozaični kamenčki in barvan omet.⁵³

V 1. in 2. st. je na Gradišču (sl. 1: 8; 6) ležalo ločeno naselbinsko jedro (okoli 1200 m oddaljeno od naselbine na Bregu). Prva zidana stavba, tlakovanje in izravnavne na

interior stone pavement was built in the same location. The roof was supported by rows of pillars.⁴⁹

Settlement remains similar to those in Jelovškova ulica 10–11 were discovered in the site of *Delavsko naselje*: buildings constructed with wooden posts or stone foundations, pavements and drainage ditches. Three main settlement phases are dated between the beginning of the 1st and the 4th century AD.⁵⁰

In the area of the *highway exit-road* (Fig. 1: 5), a long narrow building was discovered. It is dated to the Augustan period on the basis of small finds. The building might have been a storehouse, not unlike the ones at Dolge njive on the opposite riverbank.⁵¹ In 2007, excavations right

⁵² Horvat, Peterle Udovič, Žerjal 2007; Žerjal, Peterle Udovič 2008.

⁵³ Horvat 1990, 61–63, 175–178: na območju ni bilo modernih raziskav.

⁴⁹ Horvat, Mušič 2007, 167–172; Horvat 2012b.

⁵⁰ Bekljanov Zidanšek, Žerjal 2018.

⁵¹ Mikl Curk 1974, 376–378; Horvat 1990, 64–65, 178–179.



Sl. 4: Vrhnik. Vrhnik, Jelovškova ulica 10–11. Stavbe s kamnitimi temelji, 1.–4. st. po Kr. M. = 1:400.

Fig. 4: Vrhnik. Jelovškova ul. 10–11 Stone foundations, 1st–4th cent. Scale = 1:400.



Sl. 5: Vrhnik. Vrhnik, Gradišče 5. Arhitrav.

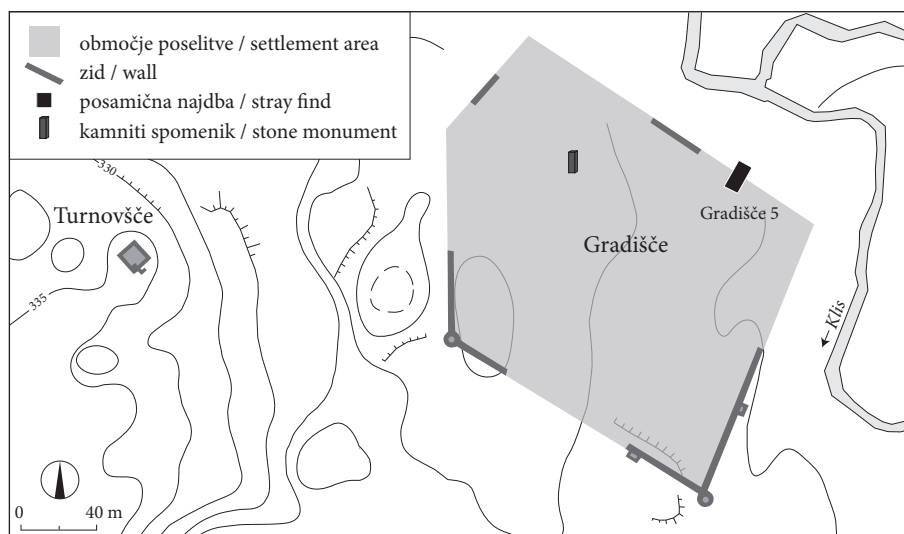
Fig. 5: Vrhnik. Gradišče 5. Architrave.

along the Ljubljanica unearthed the edge of a settlement with wooden buildings and drainage ditches. A wooden palisade and several layers of sand served as a reinforcement of the riverbank. The earliest settlement phase can be attributed to the Late Augustan period. A nearby building, from which the remains of mortar pavements and wall painted plaster originate, was demolished in the second half of the 1st century. There are no archaeological traces in the investigated area from the 2nd century onwards.⁵²

In the northern part of the settlement at Breg, the buildings must have been better built, judging by the stray finds of mosaic tiles and painted plaster.⁵³

⁵² Horvat, Peterle Udovič, Žerjal 2007; Žerjal, Peterle Udovič 2008.

⁵³ Horvat 1990, 61–63, 175–178: there have been no modern investigations in the area.



Sl. 6: Vrhnika. Trdnjava na Gradišču in stolp na Turnovšču. M. = 1 : 4.000.

Fig. 6: Vrhnika. The fort at Gradišče and the tower at Turnovšče. Scale 1:4,000.

(Dopolnjeno po / Supplemented after Horvat 1990, pril. / Map 5)

lokaciji Gradišče 5 (sl. 1: 7) sodijo v sredino oz. v drugo polovico 1. st. Sledi več gradbenih faz v drugi polovici 1. in v 2. st. V notranjosti raziskane stavbe sta ležali dve ognjišči, ki predstavljata ostanke podrobno nedoločene obrtniške dejavnosti. V ruševinah in nasutjih so bili najdeni deli barvanega stenskega ometa in mozaični kamenčki, ki kažejo na bližino bolj razkošnih stavb.⁵⁴

Na Gradišču 5 je bila v drugotni rabi najdena kamnita, z reliefi okrašena preklada (sl. 5). Po dimenzijah sodeč izvira iz pomembne zgradbe, morda svetišča.⁵⁵

POZNA RIMSKA DOBA

V pozni rimski dobi je še živela naselbina na Bregu (sl. 1: 4).⁵⁶ Posamične najdbe iz 4. st. izvirajo tudi z nasprotnega brega Ljubljaniče, z Dolgih njiv (sl. 1: 2), in so lahko znak ponovne rabe prostora.⁵⁷ Morda sodi na območje Dolgih njiv tudi novčni zaklad, zakopan po letu 270.⁵⁸

Na Gradišču je stala trdnjava petkotne oblike (sl. 1: 8). Obrambni zidovi so bili široki 2,3 m, z okroglimi stolpi v vogalih in pravokotnimi na stranicah (sl. 6).⁵⁹ Najdeni so bili arhitektonski členi iz lehnjaka in nekaj

In the 1st and 2nd centuries, a separate settlement area developed at Gradišče (Fig. 1: 8; 6), about 1200 m from the Breg settlement. The first masonry building, pavement, and levelled ground at the present-day location of Gradišče 5 (Fig. 1: 7) date to the middle or second half of the 1st century. Several construction phases followed in the second half of the 1st century and in the 2nd century. Two fireplaces, which represent the remains of an unidentified craft activity, were found in the interior of the investigated building. Fragments of painted wall plaster and mosaic tiles were discovered in the ruins and backfills, indicating the existence of more luxurious buildings in the vicinity.⁵⁴

A relief-decorated stone architrave (Fig. 5) was found in a secondary position at Gradišče 5. Judging by its dimensions, it originates from an important building, possibly a temple.⁵⁵

LATE ROMAN PERIOD

The settlement at Breg still existed in the Late Roman period (Fig. 1: 4).⁵⁶ Stray finds from the 4th century also come from Dolge njive on the opposite bank of the Ljubljaniča (Fig. 1: 2), and could be an indication of a renewed use of the area.⁵⁷ A hoard of coins, buried after the year 270, could also have come from the area of Dolge njive.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ Bavec, Horvat 1996. V letu 2018 so bili v bližini odkriti ostanke še ene stavbe iz 1. st.; podatek T. Žerjal.

⁵⁵ Bavec, Horvat 1996, 109–110.

⁵⁶ Horvat, Mušič 2007, 170.

⁵⁷ Novci: Horvat 1990, 87–96, 195–204; Mušič, Horvat 2007, 261, 279.

⁵⁸ Horvat 1990, 93–94, 201–202 (najdišče Verd).

⁵⁹ Horvat 1990, 74–77, 185–187. Natančen potek severo-vzhodnega obzidja je bil ugotovljen leta 2018; podatek T. Žerjal.

⁵⁴ Bavec, Horvat 1996. In 2018, remains of another building from the 1st century AD were discovered in the vicinity; information by Tina Žerjal.

⁵⁵ Bavec, Horvat 1996, 109–110.

⁵⁶ Horvat, Mušič 2007, 170.

⁵⁷ Coins: Horvat 1990, 87–96, 195–204; Mušič, Horvat 2007, 261, 279.

⁵⁸ Horvat 1990, 93–94, 201–202 (the Verd site).

novcev (republikanski srebrnik ter novci od Vespazijana do Teodozija).⁶⁰ Po obliki in legi sodeč je bila trdnjava morda zgrajena že konec 3. st.⁶¹

Na Turnovšču (*sl.* 1: 9; 6), kopastem pomolu okoli 30 m nad utrdbo na Gradišču in nad rimsko cesto, je bil postavljen kvadratni stolp (stranica 11,5 m) z debelim temeljem (1,6 m). Lehnjak je bil uporabljen za gradnjo okvirjev oken in vrat. Drobne najdbe sodijo v pozno rimsko dobo. Stolp je imel dober pregled nad okolico in je bil verjetno funkcionalno povezan s trdnjavo na Gradišču.⁶²

GROBIŠČA

Grobišče je ležalo vzdolž ceste južno od naselbine na Bregu. Naključno so bili odkriti posamezni žgani in skeletni grobovi.⁶³ Na pobočju Sv. Trojice nad rimsko cesto so v letih 2013–2014 izkopali 55 žganih in verjetno osem skeletnih grobov, ki so datirani od druge polovice 1. do 4. st. Več žganih grobov je imelo obliko skrinje, sestavljene iz kamnitih plošč ali opek, v dveh primerih je šlo za sežig na mestu pokopa – t. i. bustum (*sl.* 1: 10).⁶⁴

Verjetno je še eno grobišče ležalo ob cesti severno od naselbine na Bregu (*sl.* 1: 12).⁶⁵

Osamljeni grobovi v okolici Vrhnike morda kažejo na manjše zaselke oziroma na posamezne vile.⁶⁶

Z grobov v Navportu ali njegovi širši okolici verjetno izvirata tudi nagrobnika, vzdana v samostanu Bistra, ki sodita v drugo polovico 2. st. oz. v prvo polovico 3. st.⁶⁷

OKOLICA NAVPORTA

Gradbeni napis, vzdan v samostan v Bistri, omenja Neptunovo svetišče s portikom, ki ga je v 1. st. po Kr. dal postaviti priseljenec iz Akvileje, Lucij Servilij Sabin. Svetišče je domnevno stalo na izviri Bistre.⁶⁸

Pri Sinji gorici, okoli 460 m vzhodno od Dolgih njiv, je bila v strugi Ljubljaniče odkrita ladja iz začetka 1. st. po Kr. (*sl.* 1: 11).⁶⁹

A pentagonal fort stood at Gradišče (*Fig. 1: 8*). It had 2.3 m wide defence walls, round towers in the corners and rectangular ones on the sides (*Fig. 6*).⁵⁹ Architectural elements made of tufa and some coins (a republican silver coin and coins from Vespasian to Theodosius) were discovered there.⁶⁰ Judging by its shape and position, the fort could have been built as early as the end of the 3rd century.⁶¹

A square tower stood on the domed promontory of Turnovšče (*Fig. 1: 9; 6*), some 30 m above the fort at Gradišče and the Roman road. Its sides measured 11.5 m and it had a massive foundation (1.6 m). Window and door frames were made of tufa. Small finds belong to the Late Roman period. The tower commanded a good view of the surroundings and was probably functionally connected with the fort at Gradišče.⁶²

CEMETERIES

A cemetery was situated along the road south of the settlement at Breg. Individual cremation and inhumation graves were discovered by chance.⁶³ In the years 2013–2014, 55 cremation and probably eight inhumation graves, dating from the second half of the 1st century to the 4th century, were excavated on the slope of the Sv. Trojica hill above the Roman road. Several cremation graves were in the form of a cist, made of stone slabs or bricks. In two cases, cremation took place at the location of the burial – the so-called bustum (*Fig. 1: 10*).⁶⁴

Another cemetery was probably situated along the road north of the settlement at Breg (*Fig. 1: 12*).⁶⁵

Isolated graves in the surroundings of Vrhnika might indicate smaller settlements or individual villas.⁶⁶

Two tombstones from the second half of the 2nd century or first half of the 3rd century, which are built into the Bistra monastery, probably originate from the graves in Nauportus or its wider surroundings.⁶⁷

THE SURROUNDINGS OF NAUPORTUS

A construction inscription, built into the Bistra monastery, mentions a sanctuary with a portico, dedicated to Neptune and built in the 1st century AD by an

⁶⁰ Horvat 1990, 75–76, 92, 186, 200.

⁶¹ Pröttel 1996, 138–139.

⁶² Horvat 1990, 77–79, 187.

⁶³ Horvat 1990, 72–73, 183–184.

⁶⁴ Parc. št. 2215/2, k. o. Vrhnika; Janežič, Mulh, Černe 2017; Mulh, Černe 2018.

⁶⁵ Horvat 1990, 66–67, 179–180.

⁶⁶ Horvat 1990, 80–82, 188–189.

⁶⁷ EDR156080, 156082; Šašel Kos 1990, 23–24, 29 150, 155–156.

⁶⁸ EDR156077; Šašel 1960–1961, 188–189; Šašel Kos 1990, 23, 29, 150, 155–156; Horvat 1990, 82–83, 190–191.

⁶⁹ Erič et al. 2014.

⁵⁹ Horvat 1990, 74–77, 185–187. The exact course of the northeast wall was identified in 2018; information by Žerjal.

⁶⁰ Horvat 1990, 75–76, 92, 186, 200.

⁶¹ Pröttel 1996, 138–139.

⁶² Horvat 1990, 77–79, 187.

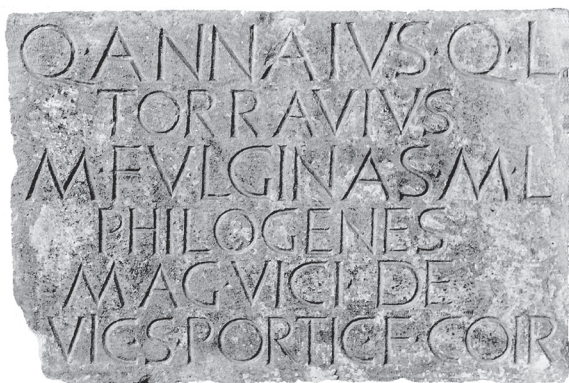
⁶³ Horvat 1990, 72–73, 183–184.

⁶⁴ Plot no. 2215/2, cadastral municipality Vrhnika; Janežič, Mulh, Černe 2017; Mulh, Černe 2018.

⁶⁵ Horvat 1990, 66–67, 179–180.

⁶⁶ Horvat 1990, 80–82, 188–189.

⁶⁷ EDR156080, 156082; Šašel Kos 1990, 23–24, 29 150, 155–156.



Sl. 7: Vrhnika. Posvetilni napis. EDR128824.

Fig. 7: Vrhnika. Dedication inscription. EDR128824.

ETIMOLOGIJA IMENA

Po mnenju Luke Repanška je ime *Nauportus* lahko ali v celoti latinsko, v celoti predlatinsko substratno ali hibridno. V prvem členu imena je najverjetneje ohranjeno vulgarnolatinsko *nau-* "ladja", v drugem členu *portu-* pa je ohranjen pomen "prehod", "pristanišče" ali "skladišča".⁷⁰ Možno je, da so rimski naseljenci na osnovi napačne latinske etimologije domače predkeltsko ime prilagodili svojemu jeziku. Na to bi kazali različni zapisi imena pri Strabonu, kot *Naúponotos* in *Pámportos*.⁷¹

STATUS NASELJA

Strabon opisuje Navport kot postojanko na trgovski poti iz Akvileje proti vzhodu. Tu so blago preložili z vozov na ladje, ki so plule po rekah Ljubljanici in Savi proti Segestiki.⁷² Strateški pomen naselja na meji med Italijo in Ilirikom se pokaže v času panonsko-delmatskega upora (6–9 po Kr.), ko so uporniki načrtovali napad na Italijo čez Navport.⁷³

Strabon v 7. knjigi omenja, da je bil Navport v rokah Tavriskov, za kar je verjetno uporabil starejše vire, v katerih je bila opisana situacija v sredini 2. st. pr. Kr.⁷⁴ Na podlagi pomena imena je Jaroslav Šašel domneval, da je v Navportu obstajala tavriskijska mitninska postaja.⁷⁵

Iz drugega odlomka pri Strabonu izhaja, da so Navport v 1. st. pr. Kr. nadzorovali Rimljani.⁷⁶ Literarni

immigrant from Aquileia, Lucius Servilius Sabinus. The sanctuary was supposedly located at the springs of the Bistra steam.⁶⁸

Near Sinja gorica, some 460 m east of Dolge njive, a boat from the beginning of the 1st century AD was discovered in the riverbed of the Ljubljanica (Fig. 1: 11).⁶⁹

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME

According to Luka Repanšek, the name *Nauportus* could be a fully Latin name, a fully pre-Latin substrate name, or a hybrid of the two. The meaning preserved in the first segment of the name is most likely the vulgar Latin *nau-* "ship", while the meaning preserved in the second segment *portu-* is "passage", "port", or "storehouses".⁷⁰ It is possible that, on the basis of a wrong etymology, the Roman settlers adapted the autochthonous pre-Celtic name to their own language. This might be indicated by the two different writings of the name in Strabo: *Naúponotos* and *Pámportos*.⁷¹

SETTLEMENT STATUS

Strabo describes Nauportus as a post on the trade route from Aquileia to the east. This is where the goods were loaded from carts onto the boats navigating the rivers Ljubljanica and Sava towards Segestica.⁷² The strategic significance of the settlement on the border between Italy and Illyricum became important in the time of the Pannonian-Dalmatian uprising (AD 6–9), when the insurgents planned an attack upon Italy via Nauportus.⁷³

Strabo mentions in his seventh book that Nauportus was held by the Taurisci. His information probably came from earlier sources, where the situation in the 2nd century BC was described.⁷⁴ Based on the meaning of the name, Jaroslav Šašel speculated that there had been a Tauriscan toll station in Nauportus.⁷⁵

The second excerpt of Strabo's writing implies that Nauportus was controlled by the Romans in the 1st century BC.⁷⁶ The written source is supported by two inscription stones mentioning the heads of the village (*magistri vici*). On the basis of the archaic language and the form of the letters, the stones can be dated to the

⁷⁰ Repanšek 2016, 197–199; Šašel Kos 2017, 227–228. Tudi: Šašel Kos 1990, 20, 146–147.

⁷¹ Šašel Kos 2017, 228.

⁷² Strabon 4, 6, 10; 7, 5, 2.

⁷³ Velej Paterkul 2, 110, 4.

⁷⁴ Strabon 7, 5, 2; Šašel Kos 1990, 18–19, 144–145.

⁷⁵ Šašel 1966.

⁷⁶ Strabon 4, 6, 10; Šašel Kos 1990, 17–19, 143–145.

⁶⁸ EDR156077; Šašel 1960–1961, 188–189; Šašel Kos 1990, 23, 29, 150, 155–156; Horvat 1990, 82–83, 190–191.

⁶⁹ Erič et al. 2014.

⁷⁰ Repanšek 2016, 197–199; Šašel Kos 2017, 227–228. Also: Šašel Kos 1990, 20, 146–147.

⁷¹ Šašel Kos 2017, 228.

⁷² Strabon 4, 6, 10; 7, 5, 2.

⁷³ Velleius Paterculus 2, 110, 4.

⁷⁴ Strabon 7, 5, 2; Šašel Kos 1990, 18–19, 144–145.

⁷⁵ Šašel 1966.

⁷⁶ Strabon 4, 6, 10; Šašel Kos 1990, 17–19, 143–145.

vir potrjujeta dva napisna kamna, na katerih so omenjeni vaški načelniki (*magistri vici*). Kamna sta po arhaičnem jeziku in obliki črk datirana v prvo polovico ali sredino 1. st. pr. Kr. (sl. 7).⁷⁷ Tacit piše, da je bil Navport vikus, podoben municipiju, kar govori o njegovem velikem pomenu v letu 14.⁷⁸

Mejnik med akvilejskim in emonskim mestnim ozemljem, ki je bil odkrit pri Bevkah, priča, da je v zgodnji rimski dobi Navport ležal na akvilejskem ozemlju in je meja prečila Ljubljansko barje nekaj več kot 5 km vzhodno od naselja.⁷⁹ Verjetno je tudi cesta, ki je povezovala Akvilejo z Navportom, v celoti potekala po akvilejskem ozemlju.⁸⁰ Tabula Peutingeriana omenja v Navportu cestno postajo.⁸¹

PREBIVALCI

Na štirih napisnih kamnih, ki so datirani v pozno-republikanski ali zgodnjeavgustejski čas, se pojavljajo imena pripadnikov akvilejskih oziroma italjskih trgovskih družin (sl. 7). V pretežni meri gre za osvobodence, ki imajo vlogo vaških načelnikov (*magistri vici*).⁸² Italiki so omenjeni tudi na štirih svinčenih ploščicah iz prve polovice 1. st. (sl. 8).⁸³

Na prevlado italjskega prebivalstva v predavgustejskem in avgustejskem času kaže tudi sestava drobnih najdb, med katerimi popolnoma prevladuje iz Italije uvožena keramika, vključno z grobim kuhinjskim posodjem.⁸⁴

Tacit omenja v letu 14 v Navportu prisotnost vojske,⁸⁵ ki jo tudi nakazujejo vojaške najdbe iz naselbine in iz Ljublanice⁸⁶ ter napisi na svinčenih ploščicah.⁸⁷

Avtohtono prebivalstvo je arheološko slabo oprijemljivo.⁸⁸ Najbolje ga predstavlja čaščenje boginje Ekorne, katere ime kaže na predrimsko in predkeltsko lokalno božanstvo. Kult so prevzeli italjski naseljenci že v 1. st. pr. Kr. in je bil vezan na Navport in na Emona.⁸⁹

first half or to the middle of the 1st century BC (Fig. 7).⁷⁷ Tacitus writes that Nauportus was a vicus that resembled a municipium, which indicates its great significance in the year AD 14.⁷⁸

A boundary stone between the city territories of Aquileia and Emona, discovered near the nearby village of Bevke, shows that in the Early Roman period Nauportus lay in the Aquileian territory. The boundary crossed Ljubljansko barje slightly more than 5 km east of the settlement.⁷⁹ Similarly, the road between Aquileia and Nauportus probably ran entirely over the Aquileian territory.⁸⁰ A road station in Nauportus is mentioned in the Tabula Peutingeriana.⁸¹

INHABITANTS

Names of members of Aquileian or Italian merchant families appear on four inscription stones, dated to the Late Republican or Early Augustan time (Fig. 7). These people were mostly freedmen and they had the role of *magistri vici*.⁸² Italian inhabitants are also mentioned in four lead tablets from the first half of the 1st century AD (Fig. 8).⁸³

The predominance of the Italian population in the Pre-Augustan time is indicated also by the structure of small finds, among which Italian-imported pottery, including coarse kitchenware, prevails.⁸⁴

Tacitus mentions a military presence in Nauportus in the year AD 14.⁸⁵ His claim is supported by military finds from the settlement and from the Ljublanica,⁸⁶ as well as by inscriptions on lead tablets.⁸⁷

The autochthonous population is archaeologically poorly documented.⁸⁸ It is best expressed in the worship of the goddess Aecorna, whose name indicates a pre-Roman and pre-Celtic local deity. The cult was adopted by the settlers from Italy in Nauportus and Emona as early as the 1st century BC.⁸⁹

⁷⁷ Šašel Kos 1990, 22–28, 148–155; Šašel Kos 1997, 117–120; Šašel Kos 1998, 101–104.

⁷⁸ Tacit, Ann. 1, 20, 1; Šašel Kos 1990, 21, 148.

⁷⁹ Šašel Kos 2002a; 2002b; 2014; o meji tudi Horvat, Sagadin 2017, 203–204.

⁸⁰ Šašel Kos 2002b, 256.

⁸¹ Tab. Peut. IV, 1.

⁸² EDR128824, 128825, 156071, 156084; Šašel Kos 1990, 21–30, 148–156; Šašel Kos 1997, 117–122; Šašel Kos 1998, 101–106.

⁸³ Grassl 2017.

⁸⁴ Horvat 1990, 115–132, 218–235; Vojaković et al. 2019.

⁸⁵ Tacit, Ann. 1, 20, 1.

⁸⁶ Horvat 1990, 114, 217; Istenič 2009a.

⁸⁷ Grassl 2017.

⁸⁸ Horvat 1990, 123–131, 226–234.

⁸⁹ Šašel Kos 1992; 1999; Šašel Kos 2000b, 39–40.

⁷⁷ Šašel Kos 1990, 22–28, 148–155; Šašel Kos 1997, 117–120; Šašel Kos 1998, 101–104.

⁷⁸ Tacitus, Ann. 1, 20, 1; Šašel Kos 1990, 21, 148.

⁷⁹ Šašel Kos 2002a; 2002b; 2014; for the boundary see also Horvat, Sagadin 2017, 203–204.

⁸⁰ Šašel Kos 2002b, 256.

⁸¹ Tab. Peut. IV, 1.

⁸² EDR128824, 128825, 156071, 156084; Šašel Kos 1990, 21–30, 148–156; Šašel Kos 1997, 117–122; Šašel Kos 1998, 101–106.

⁸³ Grassl 2017.

⁸⁴ Horvat 1990, 115–132, 218–235; Vojaković et al. 2019.

⁸⁵ Tacitus, Ann. 1, 20, 1.

⁸⁶ Horvat 1990, 114, 217; Istenič 2009a.

⁸⁷ Grassl 2017.

⁸⁸ Horvat 1990, 123–131, 226–234.

⁸⁹ Šašel Kos 1992; 1999; Šašel Kos 2000b, 39–40.



Sl. 8: Vrhnika, Jelovškova ulica 10–11. Svinčena ploščica z imenom *Arius Nauportanus*.

Fig. 8: Vrhnika. Jelovškova ul. 10–11. Lead tablet with the name *Arius Nauportanus*.

GOSPODARSTVO

Na podlagi pisnih virov in materialnih ostankov lahko domnevamo, da sta bili v 1. st. pr. Kr. in v avgustejski dobi najpomembnejši dejavnosti v Navportu trgovina ter prevoznništvo po kopnem in reki.

Svinčene napisne ploščice (sl. 8) dodatno osvetlijo razgibano gospodarsko življenje v prvi polovici 1. st. po Kr. Ena priča o trgovanju s sadikami vinske trte. Na drugih dveh je omenjen uvoz začinjene ribje omake za vojaško posadko ter dobava majhnih tunik, morda za potrebe vojske. Četrta ploščica govori o pošiljki volne za potrebe tekstilne obrti, ki je morda delovala v samem Navportu.⁹⁰ Na območju Brega (Jelovškova ul. 10–11) so bili odkriti sledovi predelave brona.

RAZVOJ NAVPORTA

V pozni prazgodovini in na začetku rimske dobe je bil Navport trgovska postojanka na tranzitni poti Akvileja–Segestika. V pristanišču na Ljubljani so preložili na ladje tovore za pot proti vzhodu, tiste, usmerjene na zahod, pa na vozove.⁹¹

Naselje Tavriskov iz 2. st. pr. Kr., ki ga omenja Strabon, še ni bilo ugotovljeno. Konec 2. ali na začetku 1. st. pr. Kr. je bila na levem bregu Ljubljane, pri Stari pošti, postavljena prva rimska naselbina (sl. 1: 1). Zelo verjetno je ob njej ležalo pristanišče. Sočasna plovila, odkrita v reki, pričajo o živahnem prometu (sl. 1: 3).

Navport je imel od prve polovice ali sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. dalje status vikusa na akvilejskem mestnem ozemlju. Vodilno vlogo so imele trgovske družine iz Akvileje, saj so bili njihovi osvobodenci *magistri vici*. Postavljena sta bila svetišče Ekorne in portik, ki pa še nista locirana. Močno navezanost na Italijo kaže tudi drobna materialna kultura, npr. keramika iz naselbine pri Stari pošti, in najstarejši napisni kamni, izklesani iz nabrežinskega apnenca.⁹² Staroselci so bili potisnjeni v ozadje.

⁹⁰ Grassl 2017.

⁹¹ Promet po Ljubljani: Istenič 2009b; Gaspari 2017, 127–155. O pomenu Navporta tudi: Šašel Kos 2000a, 294–297; Šašel Kos 2005, 480–482.

⁹² Šašel Kos 1997, 117, 120; Šašel Kos 1998, 101, 105.

ECONOMY

On the basis of written sources and material remains it can be surmised that the two main economic activities in Nauportus in the 1st century BC and the Augustan period were trade and freighting on land and on the river.

Lead inscription tablets (Fig. 8) give us a further insight into the varied economic life in the first half of the 1st century AD. One of them testifies to the trade with vine seedlings. Two mention the import of a spicy fish sauce for the garrison and the supply of small tunics, perhaps for the needs of the army. The fourth tablet mentions a shipment of wool for textile manufacture, which was perhaps located in Nauportus itself.⁹⁰ Traces of bronze working were discovered in the Breg area (Jelovškova ulica 10–11).

DEVELOPMENT OF NAUPORTUS

In the late Prehistoric period and at the beginning of the Roman Age, Nauportus was a trade station on the Aquileia–Segestica transit route. In the port on the Ljubljana, cargo was loaded onto boats travelling east and onto carts travelling west.⁹¹

The 2nd century BC settlement of the Taurisci mentioned by Strabo has not been identified so far. At the end of the 2nd / beginning of the 1st century BC, the first Roman settlement was built on the left bank of the Ljubljana, at Stara pošta (Fig. 1: 1). It is very likely that the port was situated next to it. Judging by the contemporary vessels discovered in the river, the traffic was busy (Fig. 1: 3).

From the first half or the middle of the 1st century BC on, Nauportus had the status of vicus in the Aquileian city territory. Merchant families from Aquileia played the leading role, as their freedmen were the *magistri vici*. The sanctuary of Aecorna and a portico were built, both not yet located. A strong connection with Italy is further indicated by small material culture, e.g. the pottery from the settlement at Stara pošta, and the earliest inscription

⁹⁰ Grassl 2017.

⁹¹ For the traffic on the Ljubljana: Istenič 2009b; Gaspari 2017, 127–155. For the significance of Nauportus also: Šašel Kos 2000a, 294–297; Šašel Kos 2005, 480–482.

V četrtem ali tretjem desetletju pr. Kr. je bila na Dolgih njivah v okljuku Ljubljanice zgrajena utrjena naselbina, katere jedro je predstavljal trg, obdan z velikimi skladišči (sl. 1: 2; 2). Ob njej je ležalo pristanišče. Zasnova naselbine in posameznih stavb se veže na vzorce iz poznorepublikanske severne Italije in na arhitekturo pristanišč na širšem prostoru imperija. Šlo je za utrjeno prekladalno postajo in pristanišče, prek katerih sta potekala tranzitni promet in trgovina. Velikost skladišč kaže na izjemno količino tovorov. Postojanka je morala igrati pomembno vlogo v oskrbi legij na prostoru srednjega Podonavja in severnega Balkana. Oskrba je bila verjetno v rokah akvilejskih trgovcev.⁹³ Prisotnost vojske in vojaške prevoze posredno dokazujejo najdbe orožja iz naselbine, še bolj pa iz reke Ljubljanice.⁹⁴

Naselbina na Dolgih njivah je bila opuščena po avgustejskem obdobju, ko se je zaradi konsolidacije rimske oblasti v srednjem Podonavju zmanjšala količina tovorov, hkrati pa je novozgrajena cesta prevzela del blaga, ki je prej potovalo po reki.⁹⁵ Od 1. st. po Kr. dalje je Navport izgubil na pomenu in je kolonija Emona prevzela vodilno prometno in upravno vlogo širšega območja.⁹⁶

V srednjem ali poznoavgustejskem obdobju se je začela razvijati tudi naselbina na nasprotnem bregu Ljubljanice, na Bregu, ki je imelo prometno ugodnejši položaj, hkrati ob reki in tik ob novi cesti Akvileja–Emona. Območje je bilo pozidano s skromnejšimi stavbami, kot starejši naselbinski predel na Dolgih njivah. Na začetku je prevladovala lesena gradnja (Jelovškova ul. 10–11). Ob priključku na avtocesto (avgustejska doba; sl. 1: 5) in na Jelovškovi ul. 10–11 (druga polovica 1. in 2. st.; sl. 1: 4) so bile zgrajene velike stavbe s kamnitimi temelji, ki so morda tudi imele funkcijo skladišč. V okolici Navporta so nastala manjša naselbinska jedra.

Naselbina na Bregu je bila verjetno zapuščena takrat kot večina nižinskih naselij v jugovzhodnoalpskem prostoru, v prvi polovici 5. st.⁹⁷ Morda je bila že konec 3. st. postavljena trdnjava na Gradišču (sl. 1: 8). Bližnji opazovani stolp na Turnovšču je datiran v poznorimsko dobo (sl. 1: 9). Obe utrdbi sta ščitili glavno pot proti Italiji. V 4. st. je bil zgrajen po hribovju zahodno od Navporta Ajdovski zid, to je 10 km dolg obrambni zid z opazovanimi stolpi, ki je zapiral poti proti zahodu in je bil del obrambnega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*.⁹⁸ V času njegovega delovanja je morala biti trdnjava na Gradišču že opuščena.

Najpoznejše sredi 5. st. je promet po stari tranzitni poti čez Navport zamrl.

stones made of the Aurisina limestone.⁹² The autochthonous population was pushed into the background.

In the fourth or third decade BC, a fortified settlement was built in the meander of the Ljubljanica at Dolge njive. Its centre was a square, surrounded by large storehouses (Fig. 1: 2; 2). Next to the settlement there was a port. The layout of the settlement and of individual buildings is related to models from the Late Republican north Italy and to the architecture of Roman ports. The site of Dolge njive was a fortified loading station and port for transit traffic and trade. The size of the storehouses indicates large amounts of cargo. The post must have played an important role in the supply of the legions in the Middle Danube area and the northern Balkans. The supply was most likely in the hands of Aquileian merchants.⁹³ Army presence and military transports are indirectly confirmed by the weapons discovered within the settlement and even more so in the Ljubljanica.⁹⁴

The Dolge njive settlement was abandoned after the Augustan period, when, due to the consolidation of the Roman rule in the Middle Danube area, the amount of cargo decreased. At the same time, some of the traffic was transferred from the river to the newly constructed road.⁹⁵ In the 1st century AD, Nauportus lost its significance and the colony of Emona assumed the leading role in traffic and administration in the wider area.⁹⁶

The Middle and Late Augustan periods also saw the beginning of the development of the settlement at Breg on the opposite bank of the Ljubljanica. Traffic-wise, the new settlement had a better position, since it was situated both near the river and on the new Aquileia–Emona road. The buildings were more modest than those in the earlier settlement at Dolge njive and wooden constructions predominated at first (Jelovškova ulica 10–11). In the area of the highway exit-road (Augustan period; Fig. 1: 5) and at Jelovškova ulica 10–11 (second half of the 1st century and the 2nd century; Fig. 1: 4), large buildings with stone foundations were constructed, possibly also functioning as storehouses. Small settlement areas emerged in the surroundings of Nauportus.

The settlement at Breg was probably abandoned at the same time as most of the lowland settlements in the southeast Alpine area, i.e. in the first half of the 5th century.⁹⁷ The fort at Gradišče was built perhaps as early as the end of the 3rd century (Fig. 1: 8). The nearby tower at Turnovšče is dated to the Late Roman period (Fig. 1: 9). The fort and the tower guarded the main route towards Italy. In the 4th century, a 10 km long defence wall with towers ("Ajdovski zid") was built in the hills west of Nauportus. It blocked the way to the west and was part of the

⁹³ Mušič, Horvat 2007, 267, 283.

⁹⁴ Istenič 2009a; 2009b; 2009c; 2012.

⁹⁵ Mušič, Horvat 2007, 267, 283.

⁹⁶ Šašel Kos 2012.

⁹⁷ Ciglencečki 2012.

⁹⁸ Šašel, Petru 1971, 77–81; Kusetič et al. 2014, 72–77.

⁹² Šašel Kos 1997, 117, 120; Šašel Kos 1998, 101, 105.

⁹³ Mušič, Horvat 2007, 267, 283.

⁹⁴ Istenič 2009a; 2009b; 2009c; 2012.

⁹⁵ Mušič, Horvat 2007, 267, 283.

⁹⁶ Šašel Kos 2012.

⁹⁷ Ciglencečki 2012.

Claustra Alpium Iuliarum defence system.⁹⁸ In that time, the Gradišče fort must have already been abandoned.

In the mid-5th century at the latest, traffic on the old transit route through Nauportus died out.

Translation: Meta Osredkar

⁹⁸ Šašel, Petru 1971, 77–81; Kusetič et al. 2014, 72–77.

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