

PRIMERJALNI PREGLED MANJŠIH RIMSKIH NASELIJ

MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS – COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW

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Izveček

V zaključnem poglavju knjige *Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru* smo naselja primerjali po enotnih kriterijih ter opredelili štiri glavne skupine, ki verjetno predstavljajo najpomembnejše tipe manjših rimskih naselij na obravnavanem prostoru. To so: naselja podobna mestom, obcestne postaje, naselja odmaknjena od glavnih poti in višinska naselja, omejena na območje Notranjske. Vsa so nastala v 1. oziroma 2. st. in živela do prve polovice 5. st. Naselja iz prvih dveh skupin ležijo ob glavnih prometnih povezavah. V njih najdemo kakovostno arhitekturo, stavbe javnega značaja in epigrafske spomenike, med prebivalstvom izstopajo priseljenci iz Italije in elita, tudi staroselskega porekla. Za naselja iz drugih dveh skupin so, poleg oddaljenosti od glavnih prometnih povezav, značilne skromnejše stavbe in verjetna prevlada avtohtonega prebivalstva.

Ključne besede: Italija (10. regija), Norik, Zgornja Panonija, Slovenija, rimska doba, poselitev, manjša naselja

Abstract

The conclusion of the book takes a comprehensive and comparative look at the minor Roman settlements in Slovenia using uniform criteria. The comparison reveals four main groups that likely represent the most significant types of minor Roman settlements in the area: minor urban settlements, roadside stations, remote settlements and hilltop settlements, the last limited to the region of Notranjska. Most were established in the 1st or 2nd centuries and abandoned in the first half of the 5th century. The settlements of the first two groups were located along the main roads and boasted buildings of quality construction, public buildings and epigraphic monuments revealing a population that included immigrants from Italy and members of the local elite, some of whom were indigenous in origin. The settlements of the third and fourth groups were removed from important roads, their buildings more modest in character and their populations presumably largely autochthonous.

Keywords: Italy (Regio X), Noricum, Upper Pannonia, Slovenia, Roman period, minor settlement

Knjiga *Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru* je posvečena tistim strnjenim naseljem, ki niso imela avtonomnega statusa. Ležala so na širšem prostoru jugovzhodnih Alp, ki je bil razdeljen med 10. regijo Italije ter provinci Norik in Zgornjo Panonijo (*sl. 1*).

V antičnih pisnih virih, med katerimi so najpomembnejši Tabula Peutingeriana, Itinerarium Antonini in Itinerarium Burdigalense, so podatki o malih naseljih tega območja izjemno redki. Še vedno aktualen pregled na podlagi pisnih virov je skupaj z vprašanji lociranja podal Jaroslav Šašel.¹ Poznejši arheološki pregledi podeželske poselitve pa niso zajeli najnovejših, a neobjavljenih podatkov arheoloških zaščitnih raziskav.²

V knjigi je predstavljenih dvajset naselij s kakovostnejšimi arheološkimi podatki oziroma naselij, v katerih so potekale moderne arheološke raziskave. Poglavja zgoščeno podajajo problematiko posameznih naselij, v zaključku pa želimo s primerjavo med njimi povzeti glavne ugotovitve in pogledati, kako je napredovalo naše vedenje o poselitvi prostora.

V nadaljevanju so povzeta dejstva o posameznih naseljih. Natančne reference je treba poiskati v ustreznem poglavju; tu je navedena zgolj tista literatura, ki dopolnjuje ali drugače osvetljuje posamezne predstavitve.

IZHODIŠČA

Za razumevanje manjših naselij in sistema poselitve, ki so ga soblikovala, se lahko opremo predvsem na arheološke podatke, ki pa so zaradi neenakomerne stopnje raziskanosti zelo različne kakovosti. Na podlagi dejstev, ki so bila na voljo pri večini naselij, smo določili osnovne kriterije za primerjavo:

- status naselja na podlagi pisnih virov,
- lega v prostoru,
- odnos do prometnih poti,
- kontinuiteta/diskontinuiteta iz prazgodovine,
- izvor in status prebivalcev,
- velikost,
- urbanistične značilnosti in arhitektura,
- gospodarske dejavnosti,
- razvoj skozi čas.

Velikost naselij smo ocenili po znanem obsegu naselbinskih ostankov, pri čemer gre zgolj za boljši ali slabši približek (*razpr. 1*).

Urbanistične značilnosti in arhitekturo naselij smo ugotavljali na podlagi gradbenih ostankov, gradbenih napisov in arhitekturnega okrasa. Pomembna se zdi prisotnost ali odsotnost monumentalnih stavb in zgradb

The book entitled 'Minor Roman settlements in Slovenia' deals with the settlements without an autonomous status located in the wider area of the south-eastern Alps, in the Roman provinces of Noricum and Upper Pannonia (*Fig. 1*).

These settlements are only rarely mentioned in ancient records, notably the Tabula Peutingeriana, Itinerarium Antonini and Itinerarium Burdigalense. Jaroslav Šašel provided an overview of these sources in terms of what can be gleaned of the settlements and their location, a work that remains relevant to this day.¹ Settlements other than urban centres were later discussed in several other overviews, but these do not include the latest as yet unpublished results of rescue archaeological investigations.²

This book presents twenty settlements that have yielded considerable archaeological evidence through modern archaeological research. They are discussed individually in several chapters, while the conclusion offers a comprehensive and comparative view of the whole and assesses the current knowledge of the settlement pattern in the area during the Roman period.

The references in the overview only serve to additionally or more broadly illuminate the sites. The references pertinent to individual settlements are given in respective contributions.

BASIC PREMISES

Our knowledge of the minor settlements and the settlement system they helped create is mainly based on available archaeological data rather than written texts. Having said that, archaeological evidence varies from settlement to settlement due to the differences in the degree of investigation. The data available for the great majority of settlements have led us to formulate the basic comparative criteria:

- status of a settlement as related in written texts,
- location,
- relationship towards the lines of communication,
- continuity/discontinuity from prehistory,
- origin and status of inhabitants,
- size,
- characteristics of urban design and architecture,
- economic activities,
- development through time.

Size was estimated on the basis of the known extent of habitation remains (*Tab. 1*).

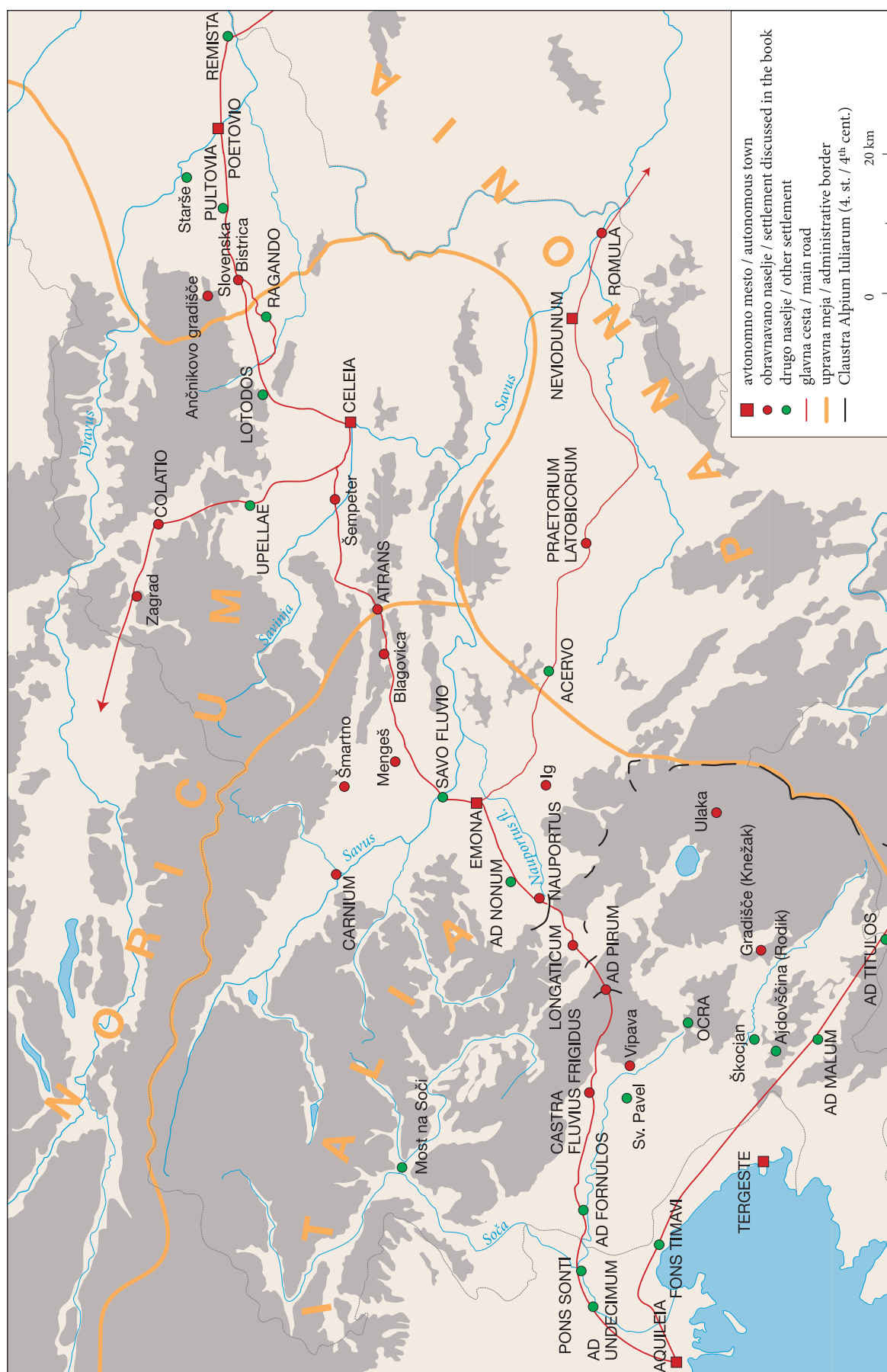
The characteristics of urban design and architecture have been assessed using the known building remains, building inscriptions and decorated architectural mem-

¹ Šašel 1975.

² Npr. Sagadin 1995; Guštin et al. 1996; Horvat 1999; Maggi, Žbona Trkman 2007; Bavec 2009; Horvat, Sagadin 2017; Bugar, Guštin 2018; Horvat 2019.

¹ Šašel 1975.

² E.g. Sagadin 1995; Guštin et al. 1996; Horvat 1999; Maggi, Žbona Trkman 2007; Bavec 2009; Horvat, Sagadin 2017; Bugar, Guštin 2018; Horvat 2019.



Sl. 1: Rimska naselja na območju današnje Slovenije.
Fig. 1: Roman settlements on the territory of present-day Slovenia.

Naselbina / Settlement	Površina / Surface		Opomba / Note
	Hektar / Hectare	Obdobje / Dating	
Praetorium Latobicorum	16		
Mengeš	15		
Most na Soči	12		
Fluvio Frigido / Castra	8	1.–3. st./cent.	2,7 ha – poznorimska utrdba / Late Roman fort
Nauportus	7,5	1.–3. st./cent.	9,5 ha – poznoavgustejska naselbina / Late Augustan settlement (Breg 7,5 ha, Dolge njive 2 ha) 2,3 ha – poznorimska utrdba / Late Roman fort
Colatio	6,5		1,5 ha – poznorimske delavnice / Late Roman workshop area
Slovenska Bistrica	6		
Ulaka	5		
Vipava	5		
Romula	4		
Ajdovščina nad Rodikom	3,9		
Carnium	3–6	1. st. / cent.	
Longaticum	2,8		
Blagovica	2,3		
Atrans	2,2		
Gradišče pri Knežaku	2,07		0,6 ha – dodatek na zahodu / west extension
Ančnikovo gradišče	0,6		
Ad Pirum	0,4		

Razpr. 1: Ocenjene površine manjših rimskih naselij.
Table 1: Estimated surface of the minor Roman settlements.

z javnimi funkcijami. O kakovostni bivalni arhitekturi lahko sklepamo na podlagi podatkov o freskah, mozaikih, hipokavstih in kanalizaciji.

Na podlagi kriterijev, med katerimi so se pokazali kot najpomembnejši lega in gradbeni ostanki, smo naselja primerjali in razdelili v štiri skupine. Za prve tri, naselja podobna mestom, obcestne postaje in naselja oddaljena od prometnih poti, je značilna lega v nižini. Četrto skupino predstavljajo višinska naselja na območju Notranjske. Dveh kratkotrajnih naselij z začetka in konca rimske dobe (Karnij, Ančnikovo gradišče) ni bilo mogoče povezati z nobeno izmed zgornjih skupin.

PREMIK POSELITVE V NIŽINE

Na večini obravnavanega ozemlja, z izjemo Notranjske in Krasa, so bile po rimski zasedbi v avgustejskem obdobju opuščene utrjene višinske naselbine avtohtonega prebivalstva. V nižinah in blizu prometnih poti so nastala nova naselja.³

V nobeni izmed nižinskih naselbin, predstavljenih v knjigi, ni bilo opaziti neposredne kontinuitete iz

bers, most importantly the presence or absence of monumental buildings and buildings of a public character. The quality and comfort of living can be assessed from the data on wall paintings, mosaic floors, hypocausts and sewage system.

Of the criteria, location and building remains have proven to be the most significant. The set of criteria has revealed four groups of settlements. Those of the first three groups – minor urban settlements, roadside stations and remote settlements – all lie in the lowland. Those of the fourth group lie on hilltops in the Notranjska region. Two short-lived settlements from the beginning and the end of the Roman period, Carnium and Ančnikovo gradišče, could be associated with none of the four groups.

SHIFT OF SETTLEMENT TO THE LOWLAND

Following the Roman conquest in the Augustan period, the hillforts of the local population were abandoned across Slovenia with the exception of Notranjska and the

³ Npr. Horvat 1999, 219, 248–249; Horvat 2009, 372–373.

predrimskega obdobja. Tudi sporadične prazgodovinske najdbe iz rimskih plasti je ne dokazujejo (npr. Pretorij Latobikov, Romula).

Pri novonastalih naselbinah gre včasih za razmero-ma majhne premike v prostoru. V Mengšu in Šmartnem sta rimski naselbini nastali na vznožju vzpetin, ki sta bili verjetno poseljeni še v poznolatskem obdobju. Med Velikimi bukvami, ki so živele v latenskem obdobju, in Dolenjim Logatcem, z rimsko naselbino Longatik, je okoli 2 km. Predrimski Navport, ki ga nakazuje Strabonov opis (7, 5, 2), ne leži na območju rimske naselbine, čeprav morda ni bil daleč.

Izjema je samo naselje na Mostu na Soči, ki ga na kratko obravnavamo v nadaljevanju. Leži v dolini, a na dobro zavarovani točki. V njem se poselitev nadaljuje brez prekinitve iz predrimskega obdobja.

MESTOM PODOBNA NASELJA

Naselja Fluvio Frigido / Kastr, Navport, Kolaciona in Pretorij Latobikov ležijo na ključnih geografskih ali prometnih točkah, v ravninah in ob glavnih cestah (*sl. 1*). Pri Fluvio Frigido / Kastr se začne cesta vzpenjati čez Julijske Alpe, Navport je umeščen na drugi strani prehoda čez Alpe in na začetek plovne poti po Ljubljani. Fluvio Frigido / Kastr, Pretorij Latobikov in Kolaciona so verjetno predstavljali tudi osrednja naselja manjših geografskih območij (zgornje Vipavske doline, Mirnske doline in Mislinjske doline).

Ležijo razmeroma daleč od avtonomnih mest oziroma naselij podobnega značaja (*sl. 1*). Naselje Fluvio Frigido / Kastr je oddaljeno okoli 34 km od naselja Pons Sonti in 40 km od Navporta. Razdalja od Kolacione do Celeje je 43 km, do Juene pa 37 km. Od Pretorija Latobikov do Emone je 50 km, do Nevioduna pa 45 km. Izjema je Navport, ki je le 19 km oddaljen od Emone, vendar je spadal v okvir akvilejskega agra.⁴

Vsa štiri naselja so omenjena v Tabuli Peutingeriani in v itinerarijih, izmed njih Kastr kot *mutatio* (It. Burd. 560, 2). Navport je imel status vikusa (Tacit, Ann. 1, 20, 1), v Pretoriju Latobikov je bila beneficiarska postaja.

Ocenjena velikost Pretorija Latobikov je 16 ha (ali manj). Fluvio Frigido / Kastr, Navport in Kolaciona merijo med 6,5 in 8 ha (*razpr. 1*).

Vse naselbine so nastale na novo, brez predrimske tradicije. Navport je konec 2. ali na začetku 1. st. pr. Kr. prva rimska postojanka na prostoru osrednje Slovenije. Naselje Fluvio Frigido je verjetno nastalo že konec 1. st. pr. Kr. Najstarejša gradnja v Pretoriju Latobikov sega na začetek 1. st. Prva faza Kolacione je datirana v 1. st.

Navport, Kolaciona in Pretorij Latobikov so propadli, tako kot ostala naselja ob glavnih poteh in v nižini, v prvi polovici 5. st. Izjema je zgolj Kastr, ki leži najbolj na zahodu in se obdrži vsaj do druge polovice 5. st.

⁴ Razdalje so ocenjene na podlagi sodobnih kart.

Kastr. New settlements sprang up in the lowland and close to the lines of communication.³

Practically none of the discussed settlements in the lowland revealed evidence of a direct continuity from the pre-Roman period. There are sporadic prehistoric artefacts, but they were recovered from Roman-period layers (for example in Praetorium Latobicorum, Romula).

In some cases, new settlements grew up in close proximity to old, prehistoric ones. At Mengeš and Šmartno, for example, a Roman settlement was established at the foot of a hill presumably still settled in the Late La Tène period. Only some 2 km separates the La Tène settlement at Velike bukve and Roman Longaticum at Dolenji Logatec. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-Roman Nauportus, mentioned by Strabo (7, 5, 2), did not lie in the area of the later Roman settlement, though possibly not very far away.

The only minor exception is the settlement at Most na Soči, briefly discussed below. It does lie in a valley, but on a naturally protected promontory. Human habitation here continues into the Roman period without interruption.

MINOR URBAN SETTLEMENTS

The settlements Fluvio Frigido / Castra, Nauportus, Colatio and Praetorium Latobicorum are located on key spots in terms of geography and the communications network, in the lowland and along major routes (*Fig. 1*). Fluvio Frigido / Castra stands where the main Roman road begins its ascent across the Julian Alps, Nauportus is sited on the other side of this Alpine stretch and at the beginning of the navigable route along the Ljubljana. Fluvio Frigido / Castra, Praetorium Latobicorum and Colatio probably also represented the central settlements of smaller geographic units (upper valley of the River Vipava, valleys of the Mirna and the Mislinja, respectively).

They lie relatively far from autonomous towns and from other settlements of a similar character (*Fig. 1*). Fluvio Frigido / Castra lies some 34 km from the settlement of Pons Sonti and 40 km from Nauportus. Colatio is sited 43 km from Celeia and 37 km from Iuenna. Praetorium Latobicorum is located at a distance of 50 km from Emona and 45 from Neviodunum. Nauportus is an exception in this sense, located merely 19 km from Emona, but in a different *ager* – that of Aquileia.⁴

All four settlements appear in the Tabula Peutingeriana, Itinerarium Antonini and Itinerarium Burdigalense, Castra as a *mutatio* (It. Burd. 560, 2). Nauportus had the status of a vicus (Tacitus, Ann. 1, 20, 1), Praetorium Latobicorum hosted a *statio beneficiarii*.

Praetorium Latobicorum covered an estimated 16 ha (or less). Fluvio Frigido / Castra, Nauportus and Colatio were smaller, covering between 6.5 and 8 ha (*Tab. 1*).

³ E.g. Horvat 1999, 219, 248–249; Horvat 2009, 372–373.

⁴ The distances are estimated using modern maps.

V teh naseljih so razmeroma pogoste najdbe epigrafskih spomenikov, ki pričajo o navzočnosti družbene elite, priseljencev iz Italije in avtohtonega romaniziranega prebivalstva. Odkriti so bili ostanki monumentalnih stavb z arhitekturnim okrasom, stavb z javnimi funkcijami ter bivališč višjega bivalnega standarda (hipokavst, mozaična tla in slikan omet). Pojavljajo se sledovi različnih obrtniških dejavnosti. Drobnost gradivo kaže močan dotok dobrin in kakovostnih izdelkov iz Italije in drugih delov Sredozemlja.

Gre torej za naselja na podeželju, ki so bila pomembne prometne postojanke, hkrati pa verjetno tudi lokalna gospodarska in upravna središča. Zanje velja izraz, ki ga je uporabil Tacit pri omembi vikusa v Navportu: *municipii instar* – kot municipij (Tacit, Ann. 1, 20, 1).

Fluvio Frigido / Castra

V naselju so na koncu 1. st. pr. Kr. in v 1. st. po Kr. živeli tako priseljenci iz Italije kot tudi romanizirani staroselci. Okrašeni arhitekturni členi in del napisa, ki verjetno omenja sevira, pripadajo monumentalni stavbi iz 1. ali začetka 2. st. Iz druge polovice 2. st. je znan upravnik ali nadzornik javnih posesti (*saltuarius*). Nagrobnik aktivnega vojaka sodi v 2.–3. st.

Odkrite so bile sledi železarstva, verjetno kovaštva. Nagrobnik z upodobitvijo zakrivljenega noža za obrezovanje vej (prva polovica 1. st.) nakazuje obstoj vinogradov v okolici.

V sedemdesetih ali osemdesetih letih 3. st. je bila zgrajena utrdba z obzidjem in stolpi, po kateri je naselje dobilo novo ime Kastrum. V utrdbi, ki jo je prečila cesta, so stale velike zgradbe: osrednja stavba s portikom, skladišča in terme. Arhitektura in drobne najdbe vojaškega značaja kažejo, da je Kastrum predstavljala eno glavnih vojaških postojank v obrambnem sistemu *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* na prehodu čez Julijske Alpe.

Nauportus

V Navportu je že od konca 2. ali začetka 1. st. pr. Kr. prevladovala skupnost priseljencev iz Italije, ki so jo kot *magistri vici* vodili osvobodjenci velikih trgovskih družin. V avgustejskem obdobju je bila tu vsaj občasno prisotna vojska. Avtohtone prebivalce slutimo samo v kultu Ekorne, ki so ga prevzeli priseljenci.

Najpoznejše v zgodnjavgustejskem obdobju je bilo na Ljubljani zgrajeno pristanišče, na Dolgih njivah pa je stal kompleks, utrjen z obzidjem s stolpi in obrambnim jarkom. Okoli osrednjega trga s stebriščem so bili zgrajeni nizi skladišč in tabern, v sredi je bilo verjetno svetišče. Morda se na te zgradbe nanašata napisa iz sredine 1. st. pr. Kr., ki omenjata svetišče, posvečeno Ekorni, in portik. Skladiščni prostori so bili postavljeni tudi na drugi strani Ljubljane, na Bregu, kjer so datirani od avgustejskega obdobja do najmanj 2. st.

All these settlements were established anew, none exhibited pre-Roman habitation traces. In the late 2nd or early 1st century BC, Nauportus was the first Roman post in central Slovenia. Fluvio Frigido was probably established in the late 1st century BC, the earliest building of Praetorium Latobiorum dates to the early 1st century AD, while the first phase of Colatio is broadly attributable to the 1st century AD.

Similarly as other lowland settlements along the main roads, Nauportus, Colatio and Praetorium Latobiorum were abandoned in the first half of the 5th century. Castra is an exception here, lying farthest to the west and inhabited at least into the second half of the 5th century.

These settlements revealed relatively numerous epigraphic monuments that tell of the social elite, immigrants from Italy and autochthonous Romanised population. They left behind pieces of monumental buildings with architectural decoration, buildings of public functions and houses with a higher standard of living (hypocaust, mosaic floors, wall paintings), but also traces of various crafts that were practised there. The small finds show a sizeable import of goods and quality products from Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean.

They are settlements in the countryside that functioned as important posts along major roads, but probably also as local economic and administrative centres. They can be ascribed the term that Tacitus used when mentioning the *vici* in Nauportus: *municipii instar* – like a municipium (Tacitus, Ann. 1, 20, 1).

Fluvio Frigido / Castra

Towards the end of the 1st century BC and in the 1st century AD, this settlement was inhabited by both immigrants from Italy and Romanised local population. Pieces of decorated architectural members indicate the presence of a monumental building from the 1st or early 2nd centuries and include a fragment of an inscription presumably mentioning a *sevir*. A tombstone, dating to the second half of the 2nd century, was erected for a *saltuarius*, curator of public woodlands. Another tombstone was set up for an active soldier, sometime in the 2nd–3rd century.

Excavation revealed traces of ironworking, probably smithing. A tombstone with a depiction of a billhook (first half of the 1st century) suggests that winegrowing was practised in the area.

In the 270s or 280s, a fort was constructed here and enclosed within a fortification wall with towers. The fort gave the settlement its name – Castra. It hosted a thoroughfare and large buildings: porticated central building, storehouses and baths. The architecture and small finds of a military character reveal Castra as one of the main posts in the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system protecting the passages across the Julian Alps.

Odkrite so bile sledi izdelovanja bronastih predmetov ter tekstilne obrti. Svinčene ploščice pričajo o trgovini s sadikami vinske trte, z začinjenimi ribjimi omakami ter o pošiljkah volne in tunik.

Razcvet Navporta v avgustejskem obdobju je bil verjetno povezan s trgovino in oskrbo vojaških enot v osrednjem Podonavju in na severnem Balkanu. Njegov pomen usahne v prvi polovici 1. st., verjetno hkrati z upadom prometa po Ljubljani in spremembo vojaških oskrbovalnih poti. Takrat je vodilno vlogo v regiji prevzela kolonija Emona.

Na nekoliko dvignjenem prostoru (Gradišče) je bila verjetno konec 3. st. postavljena trdnjava in v njeni bližini opazovalni stolp.

Colatio

Na enem izmed nagrobnih napisov iz Kolacione je omenjen duumvir municipija Celeje, na družbeno elito kaže tudi grobnica z reliefom kurulskega stola in podobo liktorja. Imena oseb so tako latinska kot tudi keltska.

Odkrito je bilo svetišče iz 2. in 3. st., s stebriščem, okrašenimi arhitekturnimi členi in votivnimi spomeniki. Na južnem robu naselja leži območje obrtniških delavnic, katerih dejavnost je ostala podrobneje neopredeljena (3.–4. st.).

Stavbe so bile preproste, z enim ali dvema prostorama, kamnitimi temelji in leseno nadgradnjo. Srečamo tudi enoprostorno stavbo, ki jo s treh strani obdaja hodnik. Gre za poseben tip, značilen za jugovzhodnonoriški podeželska naselja.⁵

Ob naselju so bile najdene monumentalne zidane grobnice z bogatim kamnitim okrasjem in razkošnimi pridatki.

Praetorium Latobiorum

V Pretoriju Latobikov se močan delež keltskega prebivalstva kaže v krajevnem imenu in v osebnih imenih. Iz druge polovice 2. in prve polovice 3. st. so znani beneficijariji. Gradbeni napis priča o templju posvečenem Jupitru Dolihenskemu (v letih 196–197).

Ob tlakovani cesti skozi naselje so bile nanizane stavbe. Najdena je bila livarska delavnica iz druge polovice 1. in 2. st. V 4. in na začetek 5. st. sodijo dolge ozke hiše, namenjene bivanju in obrtniškim dejavnostim. V njih so bile ugotovljene predvsem sledi tekstilne obrti. Gre za tako imenovane dolge hiše, ki so značilne predvsem za vikuse severno od Alp, v tem prostoru pa so izjema.⁶

Pogojno bi lahko med naselja, ki so podobna mestom, uvrstili tudi zelo slabo poznane naselbine, katerih pomen nakazujejo kamniti spomeniki v Šempetru v Savinjski dolini, Zagradu (obe predstavljeni v knjigi) in Staršah.

⁵ Groh, Sedlmayer 2006, 113–115.

⁶ Npr. Czysz 2013, 316–342.

Nauportus

The settlement of Nauportus was dominated already from the late 2nd or early 1st century BC by a community of immigrants from Italy, led as *magistri vici* by the freedmen of affluent merchant families. In the Augustan period, the army was present here at least occasionally. As for the indigenous population, their existence can only be perceived in the cult of Aecorna that the immigrants adopted.

By the Early Augustan period at the latest, a harbour was constructed on the River Ljubljanica and a complex at Dolge njive enclosed within a fortification wall with towers and a defensive trench. Its central porticated square was surrounded by a series of storehouses and *tabernae*, a sanctuary probably stood in its centre. It may be these buildings that are referred to in two inscriptions from the mid-1st century BC, mentioning a sanctuary dedicated to Aecorna and a porticus. Storehouses also stood on the opposite bank of the Ljubljanica, at Breg; these date from the Augustan period to at least the 2nd century.

The settlement yielded traces of bronzework and textile production. Lead tags tell of trading with grapevine plants and fish sauces, and of shipments of wool and tunics.

The prosperity of Nauportus in the Augustan period is probably related to trading and to supplying the Roman army engaged in the central Danube Basin and the northern Balkans. Its importance begins to wane during the first half of the 1st century AD, probably together with the decrease in the traffic along the Ljubljanica and the shift of the army supply lines. The colony of Emona took over the leading role in the area.

Probably towards the end of the 3rd century, a fort was constructed on the slightly elevated ground at Gradišče, in its vicinity also a watch tower.

Colatio

One of the funerary inscriptions found at this settlement mentions a *duumvir* of the municipium of Celeia. Additional evidence of the social elite present at the settlement is the fragment of a funerary monument depicting a *sella curulis* flanked by a *lictor*. The names in the funerary inscriptions are both Latin and Celtic.

The settlement included a sanctuary dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with a porticus, decorated architectural members and votive monuments. A workshop area from the 3rd–4th century was excavated at the southern edge of the settlement, but it is not certain what kind of production took place there.

Houses were simple, with one or two rooms, stone foundations and a wooden superstructure. There is also a single-room house with a corridor on three sides; this is a type of housing typical of the countryside settlements in south-eastern Noricum.⁵

Monumental stone-built, lavishly decorated and furnished tombs stood outside the settlement.

⁵ Groh, Sedlmayer 2006, 113–115.

Ležijo razmeroma blizu večjih središč, Šempeter približno 14 km od Celeje, Zagrad 15 km od Kolacione oziroma 22 km od Juene, Starše 11 km od Petovione.

Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, kamor je nezanesljivo locirana postaja Ad Medias, leži sredi Savinjske doline in v bližini prehoda čez Savinjo. Nagrobniki z imeni in upodobitvami kažejo na družine, priseljene iz Italije, in na staroselsko keltsko prebivalstvo. Posamezniki so imeli pomembnejše funkcije v upravi mesta Celeje (duumvir, dekurion, edil). Oltar iz let 217–218 priča o obnovi svetišča Jupitra Dolihenskega.

Zagrad je umeščen v najširši del Mežiške doline. Tu so bili najdeni arhitekturni členi, ki kažejo obstoj večje stavbe, in ostanki grobnic z reliefnim okrasom, ki pričajo o višjem družbenem sloju pokojnikov.

Starše ob Dravi s številnimi odlomki nagrobnih napisov z latinskimi imeni in deli grobnic nakazujejo lego pomembnejšega naselja v bližini.⁷

OBCESTNE POSTAJE

Ob magistralnih cestah so ležala še številna druga naselja (*sl. 1*). Nekatera izmed njih so omenjena v itinerarijih oziroma na Tabuli Peutingeriani.⁸ V knjigi so predstavljena naselja v Vipavi, na Hrušici (Ad Pirum), v Dolenjem Logatcu (*Longaticum*), Blagovici (morda *Ad Publicanos*), na Trojanah (Atrans), v Slovenski Bistrici in Ribnici (Romula). Vsa so po pisnih virih občestne postaje, Longatik in Atrans pa sta posebej izpričana kot *mansio* (It. Ant. 129, 1 in 3; It. Burd. 560, 5 in 9). Carinski postaji sta bili v Romuli in Blagovici (*Ad Publicanos*), na Ad Pirumu beneficiarska postaja, na Atransu pa tako carinska kot tudi beneficiarska postaja.

Naselja te skupine so razmeroma majhna. Slovenska Bistrica, Vipava in Romula imajo površino 4–6 ha, Longatik, Blagovica in Atrans 2–3 ha, Ad Pirum pa samo 0,4 ha (*razpr. 1*).

Nastala so v rimskem času na novo – Romula morda že konec 1. st. pr. Kr., Vipava, Longatik in Blagovica na začetku 1. st., Atrans v 1. st., Ad Pirum in Slovenska Bistrica v 2. st. Vsa so bila opuščena v prvi polovici 5. st.

Naselje Atrans, ki je ležalo na prelazu blizu meje med Italijo in Norikom, izstopa po kakovosti stavbnih ostankov in bogatem epigrafskem gradivu. Na napisih srečamo beneficiarja in več nižjih carinskih uradnikov, ki so bili suženjskega stanu. V naselbini razmeroma majhnega obsega, ki jo omejuje ozek naravni prostor, je bilo odkritih dvanajst objektov. Kljub temu da kronologija in tlorisi niso natančno poznani, pa značilnosti, kot so lega tik ob cesti, velike dimenzije in podolgovate oblike nekaterih stavb, kakovostni bivalni prostori z ogrevanjem in slikanim ometom ter terme, nakazujejo,

Praetorium Latobitorum

The name of the settlement and the personal names related on its stone monuments show that it had a high share of Celtic inhabitants. *Beneficarii* were present here in the second half of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd century. There is also a building inscription that relates the construction of a temple dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus (in 196–197).

Buildings of the settlement lined the main thoroughfare. They included a foundry from the second half of the 1st and the 2nd century. Dating to the 4th and early 5th centuries are long narrow houses that served both as living quarters and workshops; the latter mainly intended for textile production. They are strip-houses (*Streifenhaus* in German) that are typical of the *vici* north of the Alps and exceptional here.⁶

Three other settlements have yielded some evidence to suggest they may also be included in this category, but the evidence only consists of stone monuments. These settlements are Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, Zagrad (both presented in the book) and Starše.

They all lie relatively close to larger urban centres: Šempeter at a distance of roughly 14 km from Celeia, Zagrad 15 km from Colatio and 22 km from Iuenna, Starše 11 km from Poetovio.

Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, which may be the site of the Ad Medias post, is located in the centre of the valley of the River Savinja, in the vicinity of the river crossing. The funerary monuments unearthed here reveal a population of immigrant families from Italy and of an indigenous Celtic population. Their members held important administrative functions in nearby Celeia (*duumvir*, *decurio*, *aedile*). An altar from 217–218 also tells of a renovation of a temple dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus.

Zagrad lies in the widest part of the Mežica Valley. The architectural members from the area belong to a large building, while the remains of relief-decorated tombs suggest that the deceased belonged to the upper echelons of society.

Starše in the Drava Valley yielded numerous fragments of funerary monuments bearing Latin names that indicate the existence of a larger settlement in the vicinity.⁷

ROADSIDE STATIONS

Numerous settlements lined the main Roman roads across Slovenia (*Fig. 1*). Some of them are mentioned in the Roman road map and itineraries.⁸ Those presented in this book are at Vipava, Hrušica (Ad Pirum), Dolenji Logatec (*Longaticum*), Blagovica (possibly *Ad Publicanos*), Trojanah (Atrans), Slovenska Bistrica and Ribnica

⁷ Pahič 1977, 56–57; Pahič 1996, 136–138.

⁸ Šašel 1975.

⁶ E.g. Czysz 2013, 316–342.

⁷ Pahič 1977, 56–57; Pahič 1996, 136–138.

⁸ Šašel 1975.

da lahko v stavbah vidimo ostanke poštne, carinske in beneficiarske postaje.⁹

Na Atransu je bil najden tudi cesarski gradbeni napis iz leta 168, ki priča o obnovi ali novogradnji pomembnejše javne zgradbe. Cela vrsta votivnih oltarjev, posvečenih rimskim in orientalnim božanstvom, govori o obstoju vsaj enega svetišča. Odkriti so bili še odlomki kipov iz kamna in bronu ter okrašeni kamniti arhitekturni členi. Ostanke delov bronastega konja kažejo, da je na območju prelaza stal cesarski kip na konju. Najdeni sta bili tudi dve lončarski peči.

V ostalih naseljih te skupine se monumentalne stavbe ali takšne z višjim bivalnim standardom pojavijo le izjemoma. Epigrafski spomeniki in sledi družbene elite so redki.

V Slovenski Bistrici je bilo v neposredni bližini ceste odkritih več velikih stavb (dimenzije od 20 do 35 m). V 2. in 3. st. sodijo dva velika lesena objekta in zidana stavba s kvadratnim notranjim dvoriščem, okoli katerega so bili razporejeni manjši prostori. Stavbe z notranjim dvoriščem se pogosto pojavljajo v obcestnih postajah, kjer so interpretirane kot gostišča s prenočišči.¹⁰ Iz 4. st. je stavba A s podolgovatim notranjim dvoriščem in manjšimi prostori ob straneh. V njeni bližini je bila odkrita kovaška delavnica. Zelo podobne velikosti in zasnove kot stavba A je tudi prva zidana faza stavbe E (3.–4. st.). Za stavbo D v obliki dvorane z dvema vrstama stebrov, prav tako datirano v 3.–4. st., domnevajo funkcijo skladišča. Kombinacijo podobnih stavb, takšnih s podolgovatim notranjim dvoriščem in skladišč, lahko vidimo na najdišču Biedermannsdorf blizu Vindobone, kjer naj bi bile del obcestne postaje iz 4. st.¹¹

Vse stavbe, odkrite v Slovenski Bistrici, lahko torej povežemo s prometom, domnevajo pa tudi povezavo s kamnolomi marmorja na Pohorju in s kamnoseštvo. Kljub veliki raziskani površini ni bilo stavb, ki bi kazale na višjo raven bivanja. Epigrafskih spomenikov je malo. Razdalja okoli 500 m med poznorimskimi stavbo A na eni strani ter stavbama D in E na drugi strani kaže, da gre za dela naselbine z različnimi osnovnimi funkcijami ali s še ne dovolj pojasnjenimi kronološkimi razlikami.

Romula je bila postavljena na ožini ob cesti in Savi, tik preden se svet odpre v Panonsko ravnino. Na napisih so dokumentirani rimski državljani in carinski uradnik suženjskega stanu. Hišaste žare z grobišča pričajo o staroselskem elementu. Odkrit je bil del velike stavbe (4) iz druge polovice 2. st., z verjetno podolgovatim notranjim dvoriščem, ki je imelo ob daljših stranicah nanizane prostore. Zgradba se po obliki in dimenzijah ujema s stavbo A iz Slovenske Bistrice. Morda gre tudi tu za tip arhitekture, značilen za obcestne postaje. V Romuli so

(Romula). According to ancient texts, all are roadside stations, while Longaticum and Atrans are expressly mentioned as a *mansio* (It. Ant. 129, 1 and 3; It. Burd. 560, 5 and 9). Romula and Blagovica (Ad Publicanos) were also customs posts, Ad Pirum had a *statio beneficiarii*, Atrans had both a customs post and a *statio beneficiarii*.

The settlements of this group were relatively small. Slovenska Bistrica, Vipava and Romula covered an area of 4–6 ha, Longaticum, Blagovica and Atrans 2–3 ha, Ad Pirum only 0.4 ha (Tab. 1).

They were established anew in the Roman period – Romula possibly already towards the end of the 1st century BC, Vipava, Longaticum and Blagovica in the early 1st century AD, Atrans sometime in the 1st century, Ad Pirum and Slovenska Bistrica in the 2nd century. All were abandoned in the first half of the 5th century.

Atrans, located on a pass near the border between Italy and Noricum, stands out in the quality of its building remains and rich epigraphic evidence. Inscriptions reveal the presence of a *beneficiarius* and several slaves serving as lower customs officers. The settlement was of a small size, limited by a narrow natural passage. It revealed twelve buildings. Their dating and ground plans are poorly known, but features such as location directly at the road, large size and elongated plans of some, comfortable living quarters with central heating, painted walls and baths indicate that they may represent the remains of a postal, customs and *beneficiarii* station.⁹

An imperial building inscription dated to 168 relates the construction or renovation of an important public building. A series of votive altars dedicated to Roman and Oriental deities suggests the existence of at least one sanctuary. There are also fragments of sculptures made of stone and bronze, as well as fragments of stone architectural members, while pieces of a bronze horse reveal that an equestrian statue of an emperor stood in the area of the pass. Also found in the settlement were two pottery kilns.

In the other settlements of this group, monumental buildings or those of a higher standard of living occur only rarely. Also rare are epigraphic monuments and traces of the social elite.

In Slovenska Bistrica, several large buildings (20 to 35 m long) were excavated next to the Roman road. Two large wooden buildings and one of stone, with small rooms arranged around a square inner courtyard, date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Buildings with an inner courtyard are frequently found in roadside stations, where they are interpreted as inns that also provided accommodation.¹⁰ Building A dates to the 4th century and had a long inner courtyard with small rooms on either side. In its vicinity was a smithery. Similar in size and design is Building E in its first masonry phase (3rd–4th century). Building D, also from the 3rd–4th century, had

⁹ Npr. Bender 1975; Grabherr, Kainrath 2010; Czysz 2013, 306–307; Basso, Zanini 2016.

¹⁰ Npr. Czysz 2013, 307–308; Groh 2013, 174–178.

¹¹ Talaa, Herrmann 2003; Talaa, Herrmann 2008; Groh 2013, 175–181.

⁹ E.g. Bender 1975; Grabherr, Kainrath 2010; Czysz 2013, 306–307; Basso, Zanini 2016.

¹⁰ E.g. Czysz 2013, 307–308; Groh 2013, 174–178.

izkopali še del stavbe (2) domnevno kvadratne oblike, ki je bila obdana s hodnikom in za katero domnevajo, da morda predstavlja svetišče obhodnega tipa. Najdena je bila tudi kovaška delavnica iz 1.–2. st.

Tudi v Blagovici, kjer naj bi ležala carinska in poštna postaja *Ad Publicanos*, so vzdolž ceste stale velike stavbe. V prvi polovici 1. st. sta bili zgrajeni dve ozki in dolgi leseni stavbi, ki ju opredeljujejo kot gospodarski poslopji (hleva ali skladišči). V drugi polovici 1. st. je bila postavljena velika lesena stavba s številnimi manjšimi prostori, obdana s portikom. V 2. in v prvi polovici 3. st. so za zidavo uporabili kamen ter postavili več manjših enoprostornih in dve veliki stavbi. Za prvo, predeljeno v velike prostore, med katerimi je imel eden dvignjena tla, lahko s precejšnjo gotovostjo rečemo, da je predstavljala skladišče. Druga je interpretirana kot ograda ali hlev. V tej fazi je bilo naselje zamejeno z zidom. V četrti fazi, ki sodi v drugo polovico 3. in v 4. st., je na območju starejših stavb deloval manjši železarski obrat. Po oblikah stavb lahko torej tudi v Blagovici prepoznamo ostanke obcestne postaje.

V Longatiku sta bili poleg glavne ceste, ki je vodila skozi naselje, odkriti še dve stranski tlakovani cesti. Stavbe, ki so bile le delno raziskane, so imele najprej leseno, nato zidano fazo.

Čeprav poznamo le približen obseg naselja iz Vipave in eno samo stavbo v njem, pa lega na točki, kjer se je začela cesta vzpenjati na prelaz Okra, kaže na njegovo pomembno vlogo v prometu.

Po legi na visokem prelazu in z majhnim obsegom izstopa *Ad Pirum*. Najstarejše stavbe, ki sodijo v 2. st., lahko povežemo z obcestno postajo. Posvetilo Jupitru, ki ga je postavil beneficiar verjetno v 3. st., kaže na obstoj beneficiarske postaje. Sredi druge polovice 3. st.¹² ali konec 3. oziroma v prvem desetletju 4. st.¹³ je bila na Hrušici postavljena ena izmed utrdb obrambnega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. Stavbe v notranjosti so preslabo ohranjene, da bi lahko sklepali o njihovi namembnosti. Po koncu 4. st. je bila trdnjava opuščena in redke mlajše najdbe kažejo, da je tudi promet čez prelaz močno upadel.

Naselja te skupine lahko torej opredelimo kot obcestne postaje. So razmeroma majhna. V njih srečamo velike objekte, postavljene neposredno ob cesti, med njimi stavbe z velikimi notranjimi dvorišči, ki so obdana z manjšimi prostori, ter različne oblike skladišč oziroma velikih, podrobno nedoločljivih gospodarskih poslopij. Pogoste so tudi kovaške delavnice. Samo naselje *Ad Pirum* je bilo v pozni rimski dobi utrjeno in je dobilo vojaško posadko.

the interior divided by two rows of columns or posts and presumably functioned as a storehouse. A similar combination of buildings, those with a long inner courtyard and storehouses, is known from Biedermannsdorf, a site near Vindobona, which have been interpreted as part of a roadside station from the 4th century.¹¹

All buildings excavated in Slovenska Bistrica can be linked to traffic. The settlement was also connected with the marble quarries in the Pohorje Hills and with stonemasonry. In spite of the sizeable scale of excavations, the site revealed no buildings that would exhibit higher living standards. The site also yielded very few inscriptions. A distance of some 500 m between Late Roman Building A, on one side, and Buildings D and E, on the other, show that we are dealing with two parts of the settlement with either different basic functions or as yet unclear chronological differences.

Romula was located in the narrow space between the Roman road and the River Sava, just before the terrain opens onto the Pannonian Plain. The inscriptions from the site reveal the presence of Roman citizens and a slave serving as a customs officer. On the other hand, the house urns from the local cemetery represent an indigenous element. Excavations unearthed part of a large building (4) from the second half of the 2nd century, probably with a long courtyard with rooms opening to either side. In layout and size, it corresponds with Building A from Slovenska Bistrica. Here as well, it may represent architecture typical of roadside stations. A part of another building (2) excavated at Romula suggests a square plan surrounded by a porticus, which may have been an ambulatory sanctuary. The settlement also had a smithery from the 1st–2nd century.

Blagovica, the presumed site of the *Ad Publicanos* postal and customs station, also revealed large buildings lining the road. Two narrow and long wooden buildings were constructed in the first half of the 1st century AD, interpreted as either stables or storehouses. In the second half of the 1st century, a large wooden building with numerous small rooms and surrounded by a porticus was constructed. Masonry buildings were constructed in the 2nd and first half of the 3rd century, consisting of several single-room and two large buildings. One of the large buildings partitioned into sizeable rooms, one with a raised floor, was almost certainly a storehouse. The second large house is interpreted as an enclosure or a stable. In this phase, the settlement was enclosed with a boundary wall. In Phase 4, dated to the second half of the 3rd and the 4th century, a small ironworks operated in the area of earlier buildings. The form of the buildings suggests that the remains at Blagovica can also be identified as those of a roadside station.

Investigations of Longaticum unearthed the main road through the settlement, as well as two minor gravel

¹² Pröttel 1996, 134–136.

¹³ Kos 2012, 286–287, 297, 299: novec, kovan 312–313, predstavlja *terminus ante quem*; Kos 2014, 127; Kos 2015, 33–35.

¹¹ Talaa, Herrmann 2003; Talaa, Herrmann 2008; Groh 2013, 175–181.

Antični pisni viri naštevajo tudi različna obcestna naselja, ki še niso bila natančno locirana (prim. *sl. 1*).¹⁴ Ob cestah je bilo odkritih veliko arheoloških najdišč iz rimske dobe, vendar je ob neizrazitih naselbinskih najdbah težko ugotoviti, za kakšno vrsto poselitve gre. Sodimo torej, da poznamo le manjši del strnjenih naselij ali postaj, ki so ležala ob glavnih cestah.

NASELJA, ODMAKNJENA OD GLAVNIH POTI

V ravnini in odmaknjena od glavnih prometnih poti ležijo rimska naselja v Mengšu, na Igu in morda tudi v Šmartnem pri Cerkljah (*sl. 1*). V njih ni monumentalnih stavb in tudi ne stavb, v katerih bi lahko prepoznali javne funkcije. Stavbe višje kakovosti so redke, prav tako epigrafski spomeniki z omembami oseb, ki so sodile v družbeno elito.

V prazgodovinski naselbini na Gobavici nad Mengšem, ki je verjetno živela do prihoda Rimljanov, je bila v avgustejskem obdobju nastanjena manjša vojaška posadka. Hkrati se je v Mengšu na vznožju hriba razvilo novo naselje. Glede na domnevan obseg 15 ha je bilo dokaj veliko. Notranja ureditev in oblika posameznih stavb, ki so bile zidane in lesene, ni poznana. Odkriti so bili močni sledovi železarstva.

Tudi na utrjeni prazgodovinski naselbini na Straži pri Šmartnem je bila v drugi polovici 1. st. pr. Kr. in na začetku 1. st. po Kr. verjetno nastanjena manjša vojaška enota. Novo rimsko naselje, ki je nastalo ob vznožju hriba, je skoraj popolnoma nepoznano. Na njegovem obrobju je bil odkrit poznorimski železarski in kovaški obrat. Večji pomen naselja se kaže v domnevnih ostan-kih cerkve z mozaičnim tlakom iz konca 4. st.

Velikost in ureditev rimskega naselja na Igu nista znani. Njegova posebnost so številni nagrobni spomeniki. Osebna imena kažejo, da je na Igu prevladovalo lokalno prebivalstvo brez rimskega državljanstva. Polnopravnih rimskih državljanov je bilo malo – po enkrat sta izpričana emonski duumvir in sevir. Na območju Iga so delovale kamnoseške delavnice, o obstoju kovinarske delavnice govori upodobitev različnih izdelkov na enem izmed nagrobnikov.

Verjetno lahko v to skupino uvrstimo tudi rimsko naselbino na Mostu na Soči, postavljeno v nižini, na dobro zavarovani točki na stiku dveh dolin. V nasprotju z drugimi rimskimi naselbinami v dolinah je ležala na mestu naselbine iz starejše in mlajše železne dobe. Na prostoru, velikem okoli 12 ha, so odkrili posamezne, razpršeno postavljene preproste stavbe. Kamniti zidovi so bili vezani z malto, ometani, kritina je bila opečnata. V nekaterih stavbah so bili ostanki hipokavsta. Naselbina je živela do 4. st.¹⁵ V bližini je bilo odkrito grobišče iz

roads. The buildings of the settlement were only partially investigated, revealing a wooden phase in the beginning followed by masonry constructions.

The settlement in Vipava is poorly known. The available evidence allows a rough estimation of its extent; one house has also been investigated. Its location, however, on the spot where the road across the Ocra Pass began its ascent, suggests it played an important part in the traffic along this road.

Standing out in its high altitude on the Hrušica Pass and in small size is Ad Pirum. Its earliest buildings, from the 2nd century, can be associated with a roadside station. A dedication to Jupiter set up by a *beneficiarius* probably in the 3rd century indicates the existence of a *statio beneficiarii*. Either in the middle of the second half of the 3rd,¹² the end of the 3rd or in the first decade of the 4th century,¹³ a fort was constructed here that functioned as part of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system. The buildings in its interior have survived to an insufficient degree to shed light on their function. After the end of the 4th century, the fort was abandoned and rare small finds show that traffic across the pass almost ceased.

The settlements of this group have been interpreted as roadside stations. They are relatively small and consist of large buildings lining a main road. These buildings include those with large inner courtyards surrounded by small rooms, different storehouses and other, precisely undeterminable outhouses, frequently also smitheries. Only Ad Pirum was fortified in the Late Roman period and hosted an army garrison.

Ancient authors mention a number of other roadside stations, but they have either not yet been discovered or cannot be positively identified as such (*cf. Fig. 1*).¹⁴ Archaeological excavations have unearthed many sites that are associated with roads, but their habitation remains are not sufficiently diagnostic in terms of the type of settlement. It is safe to conclude that we thus far only know of a small portion of all the settlements or stations that lined the Roman roads.

REMOTE SETTLEMENTS

Located in the lowland, but away from the main roads are the Roman settlements at Mengeš, Ig and possibly also Šmartno near Cerklje (*Fig. 1*). They revealed neither monumental buildings nor those that we may assume to have had a public function. Buildings of a higher standard of living are rare, as are inscriptions mentioning individuals of the social elite.

¹² Pröttel 1996, 134–136.

¹³ Kos 2012, 286–287, 297, 299; the coin minted in 312–313 serves as *terminus ante quem*; Kos 2014, 127; Kos 2015, 33–35.

¹⁴ Šašel 1975.

¹⁴ Šašel 1975.

¹⁵ Maggi, Žbona Trkman 2007, 68–70; Mlinar et al. 2012.



Sl. 2: Sv. Pavel nad Planino. Poznorimska naselbina. Lidarski posnetek.

Fig. 2: Sv. Pavel above Planina. Late Roman settlement. LiDAR-derived digital elevation model.

(Po /After: Ciglencečki 2016, sl. 2)

v 1. st. pr. Kr. in 1. st. po Kr., z žganimi in skeletnimi pokopi.¹⁶ Tu najdena nagrobnika iz sredine ali druge polovice 1. st. pr. Kr., eden omenja vojaka 15. legije, pričata o zgodnjem priseljevanju iz Italije.¹⁷ Na nasprotnem bregu reke Idrijce sta ležala še eno grobišče in daritveno mesto, ki sta se neprekinjeno nadaljevala iz latenske v zgodnjo rimsko dobo.¹⁸ Vse kaže, da je na Mostu na Soči stalo naselje s prevlado avtohtonega prebivalstva.

Podobnih naselbin avtohtonega prebivalstva, ki so bile oddaljene od glavnih prometnih poti, je bilo verjetno še več, le da arheološko še niso prepoznane.

NOTRANJSKA VIŠINSKA NASELJA

Nekatera prazgodovinska višinska naselja z območja jugozahodne Slovenije (del Notranjske, morda tudi Kras) so živela neprekinjeno še v rimsko obdobje. Med njimi so najboljše poznana Ulaka, Gradišče pri Knežaku (obe predstavljeni v knjigi) in Ajdovščina pri Rodiku. Podobna, a slabše raziskana višinska naselja s kontinuiteto navajata v tej knjigi Andrej Gaspari in Boštjan Laharnar (s soavtoricama): Kerin nad Pivko,

The prehistoric settlement on the hill of Gobavica above Mengeš, which presumably existed until the arrival of the Romans, received a small army garrison in the Augustan period. At the same time, a new settlement sprang up at the foot of the hill, at Mengeš. Given its presumed extent of 15 ha, this settlement was quite large. The buildings were both masonry and wooden, but their interior layout and form is unknown. Excavations also revealed considerable traces of ironworking.

The fortified prehistoric settlement on the hill of Straža near Šmartno also presumably hosted a small army unit in the second half of the 1st century BC and the early 1st century AD. The new, Roman settlement grew at the foot of the hill, but almost nothing is known of it. A Late Roman ironworking and smithing workshop was found at its outskirts. The settlement must have been significant, however, as suggested by the presumed remains of a church with a mosaic floor from the 4th century.

The Roman settlement at Ig is of an unknown size and layout. It stands apart in the great number of tombstones. Personal names indicate a predominantly autochthonous population without Roman citizenship. Very few individuals had full Roman citizenships – one is known to have been a *duumvir* and another a *sevir* of Emona. Stonemasonry was practised in the area of Ig, the decoration on one of the tombstones also suggests the existence of a metalworking workshop.

The Roman settlement at Most na Soči probably also falls into this group. It was set up in the lowland, on a naturally protected spot at the junction of two river valleys. As opposed to other Roman lowland settlements, it stood on the very spot of the earlier settlement from the Early and Late Iron Ages. The inhabited area of roughly 12 ha has revealed dispersed simple buildings with mortar-bound and plastered stone walls, and brick tiles as roofing, some with underfloor heating. The settlement lived to the 4th century.¹⁵ A cemetery from the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD was found in the vicinity, with both cremations and inhumations.¹⁶ Two tombstones are known from here, dating to the middle or second half of the 1st century BC and indicating early immigration from Italy; one mentions a soldier of the Fifteenth Legion.¹⁷ Another Roman cemetery, as well as an offering place was found on the opposite bank of the River Idrijca, which continued without interruption from the La Tène to the Roman period.¹⁸ Evidence suggests that the settlement at Most na Soči was predominantly autochthonous in population.

Apart from these, there must have been numerous other settlements of the autochthonous population across

¹⁶ Svoljšak, Žbona-Trkman 1985.

¹⁷ Šašel 1985; Svoljšak, Žbona-Trkman 1986, 390–391.

¹⁸ Mlinar 2005; Gaspari, Mlinar 2005, 169–170, 181; Gaspari 2007, 151–152; Laharnar, Mlinar 2015.

¹⁵ Maggi, Žbona-Trkman 2007, 68–70; Mlinar et al. 2012.

¹⁶ Svoljšak, Žbona-Trkman 1985.

¹⁷ Šašel 1985; Svoljšak, Žbona-Trkman 1986, 390–391.

¹⁸ Mlinar 2005; Gaspari, Mlinar 2005, 169–170, 181; Gaspari 2007, 151–152; Laharnar, Mlinar 2015.

Šilentabor, Gradišče na Čepni, Gradišče nad Trnovim v Ilirski Bistrici, Gradišče nad Gornjo Košano in Sv. Pavel nad Planino (*sl.* 2). Površine bolj znanih naselij merijo 5 ha (Ulaka), 3,9 ha (Ajdovščina nad Rodikom) in 2,07 ha (Gradišče nad Knežakom) (*razpr.* 1).

O pomenu Ulake kot središča avtohtonega prebivalstva poleg velikosti, osrednje geografske lege in kontinuitete poselitve pričajo tudi rimski tabori v bližini in sledi spopada iz sredine ali druge polovice 1. st. pr. Kr. Imena oseb z rimskih nagrobnikov iz širše sosesčine kažejo na avtohtono, a zgodaj romanizirano prebivalstvo. V rimskodobni naselbini se nizi stavb koncentrično širijo okoli osrednjega nepozidanega prostora. Zgradbe višjega bivalnega standarda niso bile dokumentirane. Hiše, ki so bile vkopane v tla, s kamnitimi temelji in leseno nadgradnjo, imajo korenine v regionalnem železnodobnem stavbarstvu. Ostanke več kovaških delavnic, žindre in orodja kažejo, da je bila naselbina specializirana na železarsko proizvodnjo. Odkriti so bili še sledovi predelave brona, domnevajo pa tudi lončarsko delavnico. Rimskodobna Ulaka je doživela prvi vzpon konec 2. in na začetku 3. st. in drugi vzpon v sredini in drugi polovici 4. st. Novčne najdbe kažejo obstoj vsaj do začetka 5. st.

Tudi Gradišče nad Knežakom je živelo neprekinjeno iz poznega latena v rimsko dobo. V drugi polovici 3. in v 4. st. je bila naselbina gosto pozidana s podolgovatimi stavbami z več prostori, ki so bile razporejene v nizih. V bližini naselja je stal v pozni rimski dobi opazovalni stolp. Novčni obtok kaže na prekinitev poselitve še pred sredino 4. st.

Na koncu predrimske in na začetku rimske dobe je bilo na Ajdovščini nad Rodikom verjetno središče plemena Rundiktov. Življenje na gradišču se je neprekinjeno nadaljevalo vsaj do 2. ali 3. st.¹⁹ V poznem 4. in do sredine 5. st. je bila naselbina gosto pozidana s stavbami z več prostori (*sl.* 3). Terenski pregledi so pokazali močne sledi predelave železa, ki jih morda lahko povežemo z zadnjo fazo življenja.²⁰

Prostor, na katerem ležijo omenjene višinske naselbine, se večinoma ujema z vzhodnim delom ozemlja kolonije Tergeste. Severno od tod, vzdolž ceste iz Akvileje v Emono, je bilo življenje na višinskih naselbinah prekinjeno v avgustejskem obdobju ali najpozneje na začetku 1. st. Opustitev starih železnodobnih naselbin konec 1. st. pr. Kr. je vidna tudi na drugih delih območja današnje Slovenije. Razlika v poselitvi med Notranjsko in ostalimi predeli je verjetno odsev različnih odnosov rimske države do avtohtonih skupnosti.

Zadnji razcvet notranjskih višinskih naselbin v poznorimskem obdobju je bržkone povezan z lego v zaledju obrambnega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, ko so bile verjetno vključene v njegovo logistično podporo.

¹⁹ Istenič 1987; Istenič 1988; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 272–274; Vidrih Perko 1997; Slapšak 1997; Slapšak 2003, 247–248, 254; Štular, Lozić 2016, 163–164.

²⁰ Mušič 1999, 356–370, 399–401.

Slovenia, located away from the main roads, but they have as yet not been archaeologically detected.

HILLTOP SETTLEMENTS IN THE NOTRANJSKA REGION

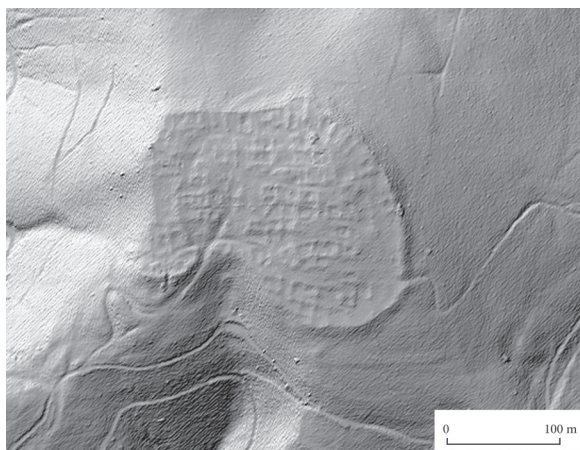
Some of the prehistoric hillforts in south-western Slovenia (part of Notranjska, possibly also the Kras) continued to be inhabited into the Roman period. The best known among them are Ulaka, Gradišče near Knežak (both presented in this book) and Ajdovščina near Rodik. Andrej Gaspari and Boštjan Laharnar (with co-authors) cite other, less well researched hillforts with continuity: Kerin above Pivka, Šilentabor, Gradišče on Čepna, Gradišče above Trnovo in Ilirska Bistrica, Gradišče above Gornja Košana and Sv. Pavel above Planina (*Fig.* 2). The better known hillforts cover a surface of 5 ha (Ulaka), 3.9 ha (Ajdovščina above Rodik) and 2.07 ha (Gradišče above Knežak) (*Tab.* 1).

The significance of Ulaka as a centre of the local population is visible in its size, central location and habitation continuity, but also Roman forts in proximity and traces of an armed conflict from the middle or second half of the 1st century BC. The names on the tombstones recovered in the wider area indicate an autochthonous population that was Romanised early on. The Roman-period settlement consists of concentric rows of buildings around the empty central space. None of the investigated buildings was found to offer a higher living standard. The houses had sunken floors, stone foundations and a wooden superstructure, as such rooted in the regional Iron Age building tradition. The remains of several smitheries, of slag and tools indicate that the inhabitants specialised in ironworking. Also recovered were traces of bronze processing, presumably even pottery making. Its first peak of prosperity came towards the end of the 2nd and in the early 3rd century, the second in the middle and second half of the 4th century; coin finds show that it was inhabited at least to the early 5th century.

The settlement on Gradišče above Knežak also lived without interruption from the Late La Tène to the Roman period. In the second half of the 3rd and the 4th century, it was densely built-up with rows of long houses with several rooms. A watchtower stood near the settlement in the Late Roman period. The monetary circulation shows that the site was abandoned before the mid-4th century.

At the end of prehistory and the beginning of the Roman period, the hill of Ajdovščina above Rodik was probably the centre of the Rundictes tribe. Life at this hillfort continued uninterruptedly at least to the 2nd or 3rd centuries.¹⁹ In the late 4th to the mid-5th century, the settlement was densely built-up with houses of several

¹⁹ Istenič 1987; Istenič 1988; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 272–274; Vidrih Perko 1997; Slapšak 1997; Slapšak 2003, 247–248, 254; Štular, Lozić 2016, 163–164.



Sl. 3: Ajdovščina pri Rodiku. Poznorimska naselbina. Lidarski posnetek.

Fig. 3: Ajdovščina near Rodik. Late Roman settlement. LiDAR-derived digital elevation model.

(Vir / Source: Atlas okolja: http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja/profile.aspx?id=Atlas_Okolja_AXL@Arso).

Carnium

V Kranju, na dobro zavarovanem pomolu nad sotočjem Save in Kokre, je stalo v srednje- in poznoavgustejskem obdobju naselje, veliko 3–6 ha, ki se je verjetno že imenovalo *Carnium*. Drobno gradivo kaže, da so tu živeli priseljenci iz Italije, sporadično je bila navzoča vojska. Posamezne latenske najdbe so bile najdene v istih slojih kot rimskodobne. Naselje je bilo obzidano s kamnitim obzidjem s stolpi. Stavbe v notranjosti, katerih tlorisi sicer niso ohranjeni, so bile večinoma lesene. Ostanki zidov in fresk kažejo tudi obstoj kakovostnejših stavb. Karnij je bil v avgustejskem obdobju ena prvih rimskih civilnih naselbin v vzhodnoalpskem svetu, ki so bile zavarovane z obzidjem in v katerih so prevladovali prišleki iz Italije. Po teh značilnostih je podoben Navportu, Gurini in Štalenski gori.²¹ Opustitev Karnija po koncu avgustejskega obdobja je verjetno povezana s spremenjenimi prometnimi tokovi ter družbenimi in gospodarskimi razmerami v regiji na začetku 1. st.

Karnij je znova oživel v 4. st., ko je spet postala zanimiva dobra obrambna lega in so se vzpostavile nove prometne poti. Postavljene so bile zidane stavbe z mozaiki in ogrevanjem. Ta faza poselitve se je brez prekinitve nadaljevala v srednji vek.

rooms (Fig. 3). Field surveys have revealed considerable traces of ironworking, possibly associated with the last phase of life at the site.²⁰

These hilltop settlements lie roughly in the east part of the territory belonging to the colony of Tergeste. To the north of here, along the road from Aquileia to Emona, life on such elevated settlements ceased in the Augustan period or the early 1st century AD at the latest. Old Iron Age hillforts were abandoned towards the end of the 1st century BC also in other parts of Slovenia. This difference in the settlement pattern between Notranjska and the rest of Slovenia may reflect a different relationship of the Roman state towards the local communities.

The last period of prosperity of the Notranjska hill-top settlements may be connected with their location in the hinterland of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* defence system, probably included in its logistic support.

Carnium

At Kranj, on a naturally well protected promontory overlooking the confluence of the Rivers Sava and Kokra, a settlement covering 3–6 ha stood in the Middle and Late Augustan periods that was probably called *Carnium* already at this early time. Small finds show that it was inhabited by immigrants from Italy with the occasional presence of the army. Individual La Tène artefacts were found in the same layers as those from the Roman period. The settlement had a stone fortification wall with towers. Most buildings in its interior, of unknown ground plans, were wooden, while remains of walls and wall paintings also reveal the presence of better constructed houses. In the Augustan period, Carnium was one of the first civilian Roman settlements in the eastern Alpine area with fortification walls and largely inhabited by Italian immigrants. In these characteristics, it resembles Nauportus, Gurina and Magdalensberg.²¹ Its abandonment after the end of the Augustan period is probably linked to the changes in the lines of communication, as well as the changes in the social and economic conditions in the region at the beginning of the 1st century AD.

Carnium again prospered in the 4th century, when its naturally protected location and new communications again gave an important advantage. At this time, masonry buildings with mosaic floors and underfloor heating were constructed. This habitation phase lasted without interruption into the Middle Ages.

²¹ Horvat 2010.

²⁰ Mušič 1999, 356–370, 399–401.

²¹ Horvat 2010.

Ančnikovo gradišče

Ančnikovo gradišče je majhna utrjena naselbina (0,6 ha) na zahodnem robu petovionskega ozemlja, ki je bila postavljena na novo v zadnji tretjini 4. st. in je propadla v požaru pred sredino 5. st. Obzidana je bila s kamnitim obzidjem, v notranjosti so bile večinoma lesene stavbe, deloma pa tudi lesene s kamnitimi temelji. Poleg civilnega prebivalstva je bila tu nastanjena tudi manjša vojaška posadka. Ključna za nastanek Ančnikovega gradišča je bila odmaknjena lega na južnih obronkih Pohorja, ki pa je še vedno omogočala nadzor nad dolino in magistralno cesto Celeja–Petoviona. Morda je določeno vlogo pri nastanku igrala tudi neposredna bližina ležišč marmorja v soteski Bistriškega vintgarja. Ančnikovo gradišče je eno najstarejših naselij, ki so jih v pozni rimski dobi postavljali na oddaljenih višinskih legah, ko je poselitve v nižinah postopno zamirala.

SKLEP

Na podlagi podatkov, predstavljenih v knjigi, lahko manjša rimska naselja razdelimo v štiri glavne skupine: pomembnejša naselja, ki so bila podobna mestom, obcestne postaje, naselja, odmaknjena od glavnih poti, in višinska naselja z območja Notranjske.

Vsa so živela od 1. oziroma 2. st. do splošne opustitve nižinske poselitve v prvi polovici 5. st. Naselja v prvih dveh skupinah, to je pomembnejša naselja in obcestne postaje, ležijo ob glavnih prometnih povezavah, v njih najdemo epigrafske spomenike, kakovostno arhitekturo in stavbe z javnimi funkcijami, med prebivalstvom izstopajo priseljenci iz Italije in elita avtohtonega porekla. Za naselja drugih dveh skupin, to je za nižinska naselja, odmaknjena od glavnih poti, in za notranjska višinska naselja, so poleg oddaljenosti od glavnih prometnih povezav značilni skromnejši stavbni ostanki in verjetna prevlada avtohtonega prebivalstva.

Zdi se, da te štiri skupine predstavljajo najpomembnejše tipe manjših rimskih naselij na obravnavanem prostoru. Zaradi majhnega števila analiziranih naselij ter neenakomerne oziroma slabe raziskanosti rimskega podeželja nam v pregledu verjetno ni uspelo zajeti vseh oblik strnjene poselitve.

Dveh kratkotrajnih naselij z začetka in konca rimske dobe (Karnij, Ančnikovo gradišče) ni bilo mogoče povezati z nobeno izmed zgornjih skupin.

V predavgustejskem in avgustejskem obdobju izstopata Navport in Karnij kot zgodnji, dobro utrjeni oporišči rimskih naseljencev. Navport je imel ključno vlogo na poti iz Italije proti srednjemu Podonavju in je predstavljal tako trgovsko oporišče kot tudi oskrbovalno postojanko za vojaške podvige v Panoniji in na severnem Balkanu. Vloga Karnija ni jasna. Morda je povezana z

Ančnikovo gradišče

This was a small, 0.6 ha large fortified settlement at the western edge of the territory of Poetovio that was established anew in the last third of the 4th century. It was abandoned after a devastating fire before the mid-5th century. It had a stone fortification wall. Its interior revealed mostly wooden houses, some with stone foundations. It was inhabited by civilians, but also hosted a small army garrison. The main reason for the construction of this settlement was its remote location on the southern fringes of the Pohorje Hills and a vantage point that allowed the control over the valley below and the main road from Celeia to Poetovio. It may also in part be connected with the marble deposits in the immediate vicinity, in the gorge of Bistriški vintgar. Ančnikovo gradišče is one of the earliest settlements established in remote and elevated locations in the Late Roman period, at a time when settlements in the lowland gradually began to wane.

CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

The evidence presented for individual sites in this book suggests four main groups of settlements: more prominent minor urban settlements, roadside stations, settlements removed from the main lines of communication and hilltop settlements in the region of Notranjska.

They were all inhabited from at least the 1st or 2nd century to the first half of the 5th century, when lowland settlements were generally abandoned. Those of the first two groups were located along the main roads and left behind epigraphic evidence, remains of well-built houses and buildings of a public character, while their inhabitants included immigrants from Italy and members of the local elite. The settlements of the other two groups, in remote locations and on the hilltops of Notranjska, also removed from the main communications, have revealed more modest building remains and other finds that suggest a predominantly autochthonous population.

The four groups appear to represent the most prominent types of minor Roman settlements in Slovenia. Having said that, the number of analysed settlements is small and the investigation of the Roman countryside uneven or poor, hence there are probably forms of habitations that have escaped our attention.

Two of the settlements of short duration from the beginning and the end of the Roman period, namely Carnium and Ančnikovo gradišče could be ascribed to none of the four groups.

Standing out in the pre-Augustan and Augustan periods are Nauportus and Carnium, solidly fortified posts of the Romans. The former played a major role on the route from Italy towards the central Danube Basin both as a trading post and a supply station for the Roman military effort in Pannonia and the northern Balkans. The

rimsko strategijo zasedbe prostora severno od Emone in s prometno smerjo od Foruma Iulii naravnost proti vzhodu. Po koncu avgustejskega obdobja, ko so se politične in gospodarske razmere bistveno spremenile, se je pomen Navporta močno zmanjšal, naselje v Karniju pa je celo ugasnilo.

Od konca 3. do začetka 5. st. je na območju prehodov čez obrobje Julijskih Alp deloval obrambni sistem *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, ki je ščitil Italijo pred vpadi z vzhoda. V njegovem okviru so stara naselja dobila nove vloge. Zgrajene so bile trdnjave Kastru, Ad Pirum in Navport. Za trdnjavo Kastru (stari Fluvio Frigido) domnevajo, da je predstavljala osrednjo postojanko obrambnega sistema. Utrdba v Navportu je zapirala glavno pot na vzhodni strani prehodov, tista na Ad Pirumu pa na najvišji točki.²² Hkrati se je življenje v notranjskih višinskih naseljih močno okrepilo, kar pomeni, da so verjetno pridobila veljavo kot zaledne postojanke obrambnega sistema.

V istem obdobju, od konca 3. st. dalje, so bile vojaške postojanke postavljene tudi zunaj ožjega območja *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. Proti koncu 4. st. je prišlo do večjih premikov prebivalstva na varnejše višinske točke, čeprav so naselja v ravnini še intenzivno živela. V prvi polovici 5. st. so bila naselja ob glavnih poteh opuščena. Vnovična poselitev Karnija na naravno dobro zavarovanem mestu sodi v to prelomno obdobje. Ančnikovo gradišče pa konec 4. in v prvi polovici 5. st. predstavlja eno prvih višinskih vojaških postojank in hkrati pribežališč civilnega prebivalstva.²³

strategic role of Carnium is unclear; it may be linked to the Roman conquest of the area north of Emona and to securing the communication that led eastwards from Forum Iulii. After the end of the Augustan period, when the political and economic situation changed substantially, the role of Nauportus decreased drastically, Carnium was even abandoned.

From the late 3rd to the early 5th century, the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* defence system was set up along the passages across the fringes of the Julian Alps with the aim of protecting Italy from incursions from the east. As part of this system, old settlements were given new roles. The forts of Castra, Ad Pirum and Nauportus were constructed. Castra (earlier Fluvio Frigido) is believed to have functioned as the central post of the defence system. The fort of Nauportus guarded the main route at the east end of the Julian passages; the fort of Ad Pirum guarded the same route at its highest point.²² At the same time, the hilltop settlements of Notranjska became more densely inhabited, indicating that they gained in importance as posts in the hinterland of the same defence system.

From the late 3rd century onwards, military posts were also set up outside the narrow zone of *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. Major shifts occurred towards the end of the 4th century, when people began moving to safer, higher locations, although the lowland settlements continued to live on. Finally, in the first half of the 5th century, the settlements along the main roads were abandoned. The renewed settlement of Carnium, located on a naturally well protected promontory, falls in this transitional time. On that note, Ančnikovo gradišče is one of the first hilltop military posts from the end of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century that also served as a refuge for the civilian population.²³

Translation: Andreja Maver

²² Ciglencečki 2015; 2016.

²³ Ciglencečki 2015, 403–414.

²² Ciglencečki 2015; 2016.

²³ Ciglencečki 2015, 403–414.

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