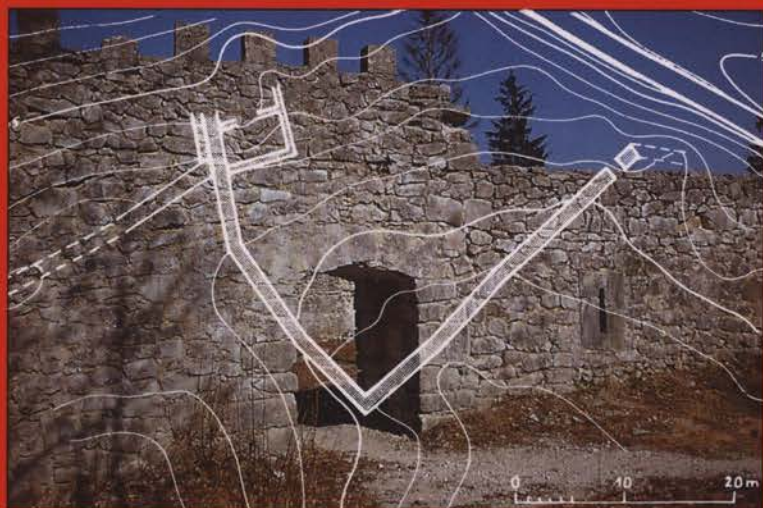




# Po poteh rimskih vojakov v Sloveniji



# In the Footsteps of Roman Soldiers in Slovenia



Po poteh  
rimskih  
vojakov  
v Sloveniji

In the Footsteps  
of Roman  
Soldiers  
in Slovenia

*Tekst / Text*

Iva **M**ikl Curk (I.M.C.)  
Slavko **C**iglenečki (S.C.)  
Davorin **V**uga (D.V.)

*Prevod / Translation*

Phil F. J. Mason

*Izdal / Published by*

Ministrstvo za kulturo  
Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo naravne in kulturne  
dediščine

*Zanj / Its representative*

Jelka **P**irkovič

*Urednica / Editor*

Jerneja **B**atič

*Fotografije so iz / Photographs taken in the*

Narodni muzej, Pokrajinski muzej Celje,  
Pokrajinski muzej Ptuj, Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo  
naravne in kulturne dediščine,  
Zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine Novo mesto,  
Inštitut za arheologijo pri SAZU.

*Foto / Photo*

Jerneja **B**atič, Viktor Berk, Slavko Ciglenečki, Jože Gorjup,  
Bine **K**ovačič, Borut Križ, Tomaž Lauko,

*Oblikovanje / Design*

Ranko **N**ovak, Studio Znak

*Tehnični urednik / Technical editor*

Matjaž **J**amnik

*Tisk / Printed by*

DELO – Tiskarna, Ljubljana  
Ljubljana, 1993

Kazalo  
Index

Po poteh  
rimskih  
vojakov  
v Sloveniji

In the Footsteps  
of Roman  
Soldiers  
in Slovenia

CIP – Kataložni zapis o publikaciji  
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana  
904(497.12)

MIKL-Curk, Iva

Po poteh rimskih vojakov v Sloveniji / tekst Iva Mikl Curk,  
Slavko Ciglenečki, Davorin Vuga ; prevod Phil F. J. Mason ;  
fotografije so iz Narodni muzej ... [et al.] ; foto J. Batič ...  
[et al.]. - Ljubljana : Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo  
naravne in kulturne dediščine Slovenije, 1993

Besedilo v slov. in angl. prevod

ISBN 961-6037-03-X

1. Ciglenečki, Slavko 2. Vuga, Davorin. - I. Curk, Iva Mikl - glej  
Mikl-Curk, Iva

35642624

# Kazalo

## Index

- 7 Uvod
- 8 Rimska vojska in spomeniki njenega delovanja na slovenskem
- 12 Poznoantične vojaške utrdbe v Sloveniji
- 13 The Roman Army and Monuments to its Activities in Slovenia /  
*Summary*
- 16 Late Roman Military Fortifications in Slovenia  
Katalog / Catalogue
- 18/19 Zemljevid Slovenije / Map of Slovenia
- 20 Čentur
- 21 Vrtovin
- 22 Ajdovščina
- 24 Bojišče na reki Frigidus
- 26 Hrušica – AD PIRUM
- 28 Šmihel pod Nanosom
- 30 Logatec – LONGATICUM
- 33 Vrhnika – NAUPORTUS
- 35 Naklo pri Kranju
- 36 Kranj
- 37 Ljubljana – EMONA
- 40 Gradišče
- 41 Zalog
- 42 Limberk nad Veliko Račno
- 43 Korinjski hrib nad Velikim Korinjem
- 44 Ivančna Gorica
- 45 Trojane – AD ATRANS
- 46 Valična vas
- 47 Trebnje – PRAETORIUM LATOBICORUM
- 48 Novo mesto
- 49 Ločica v Savinjski dolini
- 51 Celje – CELEIA
- 52 Bela cerkev
- 53 Zidani gaber nad Mihovim
- 54 Rifnik
- 55 Dunaj
- 56 Veliki Podlog  
Drnovo – NEVIODUNUM
- 58 Sv. Lovrenc nad Krškim  
Velike Malence
- 60 Brežice  
Črešnjevce
- 61 Maribor
- 62 Ptuj – POETOVIO
- 66 Seznam kratic v literaturi / Index of abbreviations



# Uvod

**N**aša knjižica je nastala kot darilo strokovnjakom, ki naj bi ob enem od mednarodnih kongresov preučevalcev rimskih meja in vojaške zgodovine obiskali tudi kraje z rimskimi vojaškimi starinami in sledove kraških zapor na Slovenskem. Zapore, ta mogočni arheološki spomenik, so bile temeljito razsikane šele po 1. kongresu preučevalcev rimske vojaške zgodovine, ki je bil v naših krajih (1. 1959 na poti med Celjem in Beogradom). Zbuja zanimanje mednarodne strokovne javnosti in večkrat smo slišali željo, naj bi bilo mogoče, ko bo kongres v bližini, spomenike tudi videti.

Prav gotovo ni smiselno pripravljati vodnika v obliki knjižnice le za strokovnjake, ki potrebujejo predvsem opozorilo na ustrezno literaturo. Zato smo se odločili pripraviti knjižico, s pomočjo katere bo mogel po sledovih rimske vojske po Sloveniji tudi drug ljubitelj in poznavalec zgodovine.

Pri oblikovanju besedila nam je bilo pomembno merilo možni obseg knjižice. Pripovedi je malo, nanizana so zgoščena dejstva. Govorimo o krajih, kjer si lahko ogledamo poglobitve spomenike, s pomočjo katerih so pisali rimsko vojaško zgodovino pri nas. V besedilu je tudi nekaj skromnih notic, ki opozarjajo na posredne vire za rimsko vojaško zgodovino teh krajev.

Kljub temu smo prepričani, da bo vsakega, ki se bo z malo raziskovalske vneme odločil za našete obiske in izlete (v pomoč zlasti napotki *Za ogled*) čakalo v opisanih krajih svojevrstno doživetje.

*I.M.C.*



# Rimska vojska in spomeniki njenega delovanja na Slovenskem

Rimska vojska je bila gotovo zelo značilen, morda z več gledišč odločilen pojav v človeški zgodovini. Rodila se je iz državljanske milice, ki je varovala samostojnost teritorija ob Tiberi in njegovih institucij. V 5., 4. in 3. stoletju pred Kr. je, pripravljena na bližnje osvajalne pohode, omogočila Rimu gospodarske potencialne italjskih ozemelj. Organizacijsko se je v 3. in 2. stol. pred Kr. v krizi punskih vojn razvila v višjo obliko in tako postala usposobljena za podrejanje prekomorskih pokrajin. Pod Marijem okoli leta 100 pred Kr. je ta armada državljanov dobila stalno organizacijsko obliko in tako postala sila, ki se ji na tedanji stopnji tehničnega razvoja trajno in učinkovito ni mogla za daljši čas zoperstavljati nobena sila v Sredozemlju in srednji Evropi. Na taki armadi torej je slonelo oblikovanje in širjenje rimskega cesarstva. Posredno in neposredno je tako tudi vojska v prvih stoletjih po Kr. posredovala dosežke sredozemskih civilizacij do roba velikanske države. Armada je potem odločilno posegala v politično dogajanje ves čas cesarstva in s tem, zlasti ko se je sama etnično vse bolj spremenila, privedla v poznem 3. stoletju državo že na rob zloma. Dioklecijan je v svojih reformah l. 295 velike armadne enote razdrobil, stalno naseljenim ostrogom je zaupal varstvo meja in posameznih pokrajin, izurjene mobilne enote pa uporabljal, kjer je bilo to potrebno. Ta poseg je pomagal potem državi na zahodu preživeti še 200 let in na vzhodu sooblikovati zanimivo organizacijsko obliko bizantinske armade, ki je bila pomembna postavka še globoko v srednji vek.

Strokovni leksikoni nam predstavljajo organizacijo iz klasičnega obdobja kot izjemen dosežek državniškega genija. Število mož je bilo glede na vojaško tehnologijo in lastnosti rekrutov ter potencialnih sovražnikov uravnoteženo po številu in skupinah enot: legijo je tvorilo 60 centurij (stotnij, dokaj časa tudi dejansko po 100 mož), te so bile združene v 30 manipulov ter 10 kohort, pravih operativnih enot. Sistem rekrutacije, napredovanja, kaznovanja in poveljevanja je tekel kot ura.

Upodobitve, arheološke najdbe in študijske rekonstrukcije nam kažejo moštvo in častnike tako opremljene, enote tako označene, da razumemo, zakaj je bila armada v odprtem boju v resnici nepremagljiva. Dovolj lahke in gibljive čelade so varovale glavo in zatilje, elastične proge jekla v oklepu trup, orožje – kopje v desnici in nožnica z mečem ter ščit na levi – za boj preskušeno nameščeno in funkcionalno po velikosti. Vojaki so na pohodih nosili osebno opremo na tovrni rogovi tako razporejeno, da je bilo moč priti do bistvenih delov takoj. Gradnja pohodnih in bivalnih taborov je bila obvezna, strogo določena, sistem straž in oglednikov premišljen.

Vojaki sami so se brez dvoma zavedali pomena svojega stanu. Užitek ob zavesti, da ljudje iz lagodnega kmečkega in nedosegljivo udobnega meščanskega sveta vztrepetajo ob topotu podkovanih vojaških čevljev v koraku (ta je tvoril še dolžinsko mero), ni bil le posebnost davne dobe, ko so poznali tudi brezpravne sužnje. Tak užitek so in bodo vselej poznali ljudje z orožjem. Toda čas od trenutka, ko je posameznik prisegel v upanju na stalno plačo, bogat plen in varno starost, se je skozi leta službe lahko tudi mučno vlekel. Po Tacitovih besedah so ob pripravi na upor treh legij leta 14 po Kr. nekje v naših krajih v letnem taboru legionarji takole

razmišljali o svojem stanu: . . . »Saj služijo po 30 in 40 let na vojnih pohodih kot starci in največ še s telesom, pohabljenim od ran. Niti odpuščenim še ni konec vojaške službe, ampak morajo kot dosluženi vojaki ostati pod zastavo in prenašati iste napore, le da pod drugim imenom. In če je kdo toliko hudega preživel, ga vlečejo še vedno v oddaljene dežele, kjer dobi pod imenom polja močvirje ali neobdelane gorske kraje. In zares, vojaška služba je že sama po sebi težka in brezplodna: za 10 asov na dan se ceni vrednost telesa in življenja. S tem se mora odkupiti obleka, orožje, šotori, s tem krutost centurionov in oprostitev od nalog. Toda pri Herkulu – bičanje in rane, trde zime, naporna poletja, strašne vojne in jalovi mir trajajo večno.« (Tacit Ann. 17 – prevod Kajetan Gantar)

Vse védenje o rimski dobi in arheološka zapuščina te dobe na Slovenskem je prepreženo z dokazi o armadi. Ohranjeni pisni podatki omenjajo, da je bilo leta 177 pred Kr. osvojeno kraljestvo Histrov v Istri, da se je leta 159 ali 156 pred Kr. bila prva panonska vojna, da so bili 129 pred Kr. pod Gajem Sempronijem Tuditanom premagani Japodi (na dinarskem območju) in so se ob tem bili boji tudi s Tavriski (večina današnje osrednje Slovenije) ter Histri. Leta 119 pred Kr. je bila druga panonska vojna pod Cotto in Metelom, leta 115 pred Kr. pa je konzul Mark Emilij Skaver slavil triumf nad Karni (z vzhodnoalpskega področja). Gotovo se je našega ozemlja dotaknil tudi boj s Kimbri in Tevtoni (leta 113 pred Kr.). Obseg dejansko osvojenega ozemlja nam je za tisti čas neznan in civilni upravi samoupravnih mestnih teritorijev z italskega obrobja podrejeno ozemlje omejeno na skupek posesti ob Tržaškem zalivu in ob glavnih prometnih smereh v notranjost Krasa. Šele v Avgustovem času tik pred začetkom n. št. je Istra južno od Formija (verjetno Rižana) postala strnjeno – enako kot ozemlje proti Nanosu – upravni del Italije.

V celinskem delu je bila težnja po osvojitvi, skrita pod ekonomske stike, prisotna že v 60. letih pred Kr. zanesljivo na Vrhniki v postojanki oglejskih trgovskih hiš. Tako so se verjetno prodor do Siscije (Siska l. 35 pred Kr.) in osvojitveni načrti za srednje Podonavje naših krajev le posredno dotaknili. Pač pa moramo šteti za glavno fazo vojaške osvojitve naših krajev operacije ob zatiranju dalmatinsko panonskega upora l. 6–9. po Kr. Šlo je za zatiranje edinega organiziranega upora domačih plemen v prvi fazi izgradnje cesarstva. Oddelki VIII. Auguste in XV. Apolinaris so morali na širšem ozemlju prehodov od morja do življenjsko pomembnih vzhodnoalpskih rudišč na formalno še svobodnem noriškem ozemlju (na našem ozemlju jugovzhodna meja tega ozemlja, tedaj nekako severno od Save in zahodno od vzhodnega roba Pohorja in Bohorja) varovati rimske interese. Zimovališče prve omenjene legije je moralo biti že v letih upora ali takoj za tem v Ptuj – Poetovio ob dravskem brodu. Druga legija je imela verjetno nekaj let glavno področje delovanja v okolici sedanje Ljubljane. Kot smo že omenili, so bili oddelki teh dveh legij in z njimi še oddelki IX. Hispanske na delu (verjetno) na Ljubljanskem barju »zaradi cest, mostov in drugih potrebščin« (Tacit Ann. 20), ko jih je leta 14 dosegla vest o Avgustovi smrti in tudi, da novi cesar Tiberij ne hiti preveč s posebno nagrado ob prevzemu oblasti. To je gnalo legije v upor, katerega žrtev je postalo tudi trgovsko oporišče Nauportus na Vrhniki in ki je ogrozil mirovno misijo cesarskega princa ter se končal šele zaradi strahu ob luninem mrku.

Kmalu je bilo ljubljansko območje tako mirno in varno in XV. Apolinaris tako potrebna ob Donavi, da je Emona (Ljubljana) najpozneje istega leta dobila kolonijo, 30 ali 40 družin rimskih državljanov Italikov, in s tem civilno upravo. Čisto vojaško je ostalo območje Ptuja.

Leta 69 so tam v zimskem taboru, zdaj ostrogu XIII. Gemine, sestankovali poveljniki, udeleženi v bojih med pretendenti za prestol po Neronovi smrti, in se odločili v podporo Flaviju Vespazianu, prej poveljniku vzhodnih armad, napasti Italijo. Tisto posredovanje armade je bilo pozitivno, končalo je prelivanje krvi in

zagotovilo imperiju skoraj 30-letno obdobje političnega in gospodarskega napredka pod flavijsko dinastijo.

Okrog leta 100 je tudi v Poetovionu prenehal obstojati vojaški tabor in je tudi to ozemlje prišlo pod civilno upravo. Seveda pa s tem stiki dežele z armado niso prenehali. Analiza napisov po imperiju kaže, da so rekruti iz naših krajev služili v najrazličnejših delih imperija v različnih vojaških enotah. Seveda ne vemo, kaj je može, ki so jih dvajsetletne poslali daleč od doma, čez leta še vezalo z domačimi kraji, vendar nam pogled v duševnost, ki ga odstirajo pisma na ploščicah iz britanske Vindolande, kaže, da so se vsaj nekateri vendarle vse življenje čutili zavezane svojemu poreklu.

Pozneje je bila armada prisotna v naših krajih v večjem številu gotovo v časih markomanskih vojn med leti 166 in 178. Po teh vojnah so ostale operativne enote v večjem ali manjšem obsegu stalni prebivalci naših krajev, morda še prav posebej v širši obrambni coni med Reko in Ziljsko dolino »praetenturae« ali »claustra alpium iuliarum« in na postojankah vzdolž glavnih cest. V zvezi z boji za prestol in boji s tujimi plemeni, ki so v 3. stoletju pogosto vdirala na ozemlje cesarstva, se omenjajo tudi dogodki v naših krajih. Nadalje so 2. in 3. stoletju poleg armade delovali tudi beneficiariji, pomožna struktura, ki je skrbela zlasti za transporte, sicer pa z veterani v marsičem sooblikovala podobo naselij in politično življenje v deželi.

Na naših tleh se je tudi v poznem času bilo nekaj znanih in daljnosežnih bitk. Verjetno je taka najbolj »ad frigido« – pri hladni vodi – pri Ajdovščini, 5. in 6. septembra 394. leta. Vojaška in ideološka zmaga Teodozija v tem boju je dokončno utrdila povezavo cesarstva s krščansko cerkvijo. V 2. polovici 5. stoletja so morale biti tudi v naših krajih enote vojakov deželne brambe tisti stržen (dasi skoraj gotovo ne edino gibalo), ki so vodile umike »Romanov« na jug od kraških zapor, v predele, ki so kmalu po razpadu zahodnorimskega cesarstva prišli pod oblast vzhodnorimskega cesarja in občasno v operativni prostor njegove armade.

Ta skupek zgodovinskih podatkov omogoča določene sklepe. Armada je s svojim značajem v dolgi dobi rimskega cesarstva prispevala, da se je prebivalstvo države etnično močno mešalo in da so se na ta način hitro razelektrila eksplozivna ozračja na zasedenih ozemljih. Legija in poznejše operativne enote so bile za vsa ozemlja, kamor so bile nameščene, tudi določen ekonomski izziv, saj je morala enote oskrbovati najprej neposredna okolica. Legija je potrebovala samo žitnega zrnja okrog 900.000 kg za zimo! Armada je širila tudi civilizacijske dobrine, latinščino, mere, pisavo, denar, rabo marmorja, zidavo iz opeke vse tja do posodja, vina ali kozmetike in gladiatorskih iger.

O teh platih vpliva armade nam priča arheološko gradivo. Najbolj zgovorni arheološki dokumenti so napisi z upodobitvami odličij in opreme in podatki o vojaki. Njih vrsta se pri nas začne že v letih ob okupaciji. Razmeroma skromna je bera arheoloških najdb orožja. V najstarejšem času se je namreč pri nekaterih vrstah orožja (zlasti čeladah) težko odločiti, ali gre za rimsko vojaško orožje, za opremo pomožnih enot ali za izdelke domačih predrimskih kovačev, ki so obvladali tedaj tudi tehnično najbolj zahtevne oblike in ki so del izdelkov lahko namenili tudi vojščakom svojega plemena. Nekatera dejstva nam kažejo, da določenih znakov v najdiščih iz zgodnjega 1. stoletja ni. Blizu velikih železnodobnih najdišč v zgodnjem rimskih grobovih ni nobenega orožja, v drugih se pa ta navada tedaj šele prav razmahne. To bi utegnili opozarjati, da med bogatimi kovinarji v Posočju rimski politični vpliv ni mogel takoj prodreti ali pa da so si na Krasu in v Gorjancih rimski strategji s tem, da niso skušali preveč vplivati na navade domačinov, od teh kupovali mir (ali vsaj nevtralnost), tedaj ko so disciplinirali sosednja ozemlja in naselja. Iz poznejših stoletij je med arheološkim gradivom več zlasti vojaške opreme, raznih spon, tudi nekaj fragmentov paradnega zaščitnega orožja (čelada, oklep), pa tudi pasnega okovja, ki je v poznem času postalo v marsičem nosilec podatkov o vojaški stopnji nosilca.

Ostanki predmetov vsakdanje rabe iz trajnih gradiv, zlasti lončenina iz italških in porenskih manufaktur, ki ob zunanjih mejah imperija jasno dokumentira premike vojaških enot, so v tem smislu v naših krajih manj uporabni, saj so bili naši kraji istočasno ali celo prej kot za armado odprti tudi trgovskim stikom. Zavedati se moramo, da je severnoitalški vojak v prvih letih cesarstva prišel v naše kraje v civilizacijsko okolje, ki se od okolja njegovega porekla takorekoč ni razlikovalo. Vendar pa tudi natančen študij delavnic in količin uvožene lončenine kaže, kje smemo v njej videti sledi armade. Dejstva v zvezi s porenskim gradivom, ki je v 2. stoletju preplavilo zlasti vzhodni del Slovenije, na primer opozarjajo na to, da je tako živahno trgovino lahko izzvala le armada.

Največ o armadi povedo seveda ohranjeni sledovi utrd. Še vedno verjamemo, da so sledove taborov iz zgodnjega časa iz vsega 1. stoletja poznejše zidave na istem kraju dodobra uničile in da je najvažnejšega od njih, ptujskega, raznesla velika povodenj v sredini 3. stoletja, ko je Drava spremenila tok. Vsekakor so v Ločici v Savinjski dolini na robu rečne terase na severnem savinjskem bregu še ohranjeni temeljni zidovi in skromna arheološka plast vojaškega tabora, ki je deloval kratek čas v fazi markomanskih vojn. Znano je poleg tega tkivo obrambe od 3. stoletja dalje, krepitev mestnih obzidij, nekaj manjših utrd, ki s svojimi približno ravnimi stranicami kažejo poreklo v vojaški tehniki srednjega cesarskega časa, zlasti pa sistem mejnega zidovja, stolpov in trdnjav v okviru zapornega sistema claustra alpium iuliarum s središčem v Ajdovščini – Castra, in veliko število utrjenih postojank na višinah. Zlasti vse sledove utrd želimo danes obiskati.

Z Villonom bo zdaj marsikdo rekel »mais ou sont les neiges d'antan – le kje je lanski sneg« in se vprašal, kaj nam danes vse to časovno odmaknjeno dogajanje. Denar, pisava, koledar ali nekatere organizacijske oblike so tako preniknile v vse pore po svetu, da se zdi bolj ali manj nepomembno, kdaj in kdo jih je začel širiti po Evropi. Toda v naših krajih je poleg tega še vrsta elementov, ki jih je izoblikovala rimska doba ob pomoči ali zgolj zaradi armade. Tu mislim na speljavo cestnih tras, v marsičem še danes osnovi cestne mreže, izbiro prostora za naselja in utrdbe, začetek izkoriščanja pohorskih kamnolomov ali izjemno regulacijo Ljubljani na Ljubljanskem barju. Te osnove so še danes vgrajene v okolju, v katerem živimo. Poleg tega so tvarni dokumenti, s pomočjo katerih spoznavamo zgodovino rimske vojske na naših tleh, arheološka dediščina, predmet zanimanja strokovnjakov in ljubiteljev, izziv za strokovno in kulturno delo. Tu se davni zgodovinski fenomen dotika tudi nas; preneha biti lanski sneg.

*I.M.C.*

#### Literatura:

Poleg tiste, ki je navedena pri posameznih spomenikih moramo navesti še

*J. ŠAŠEL*, Opera selecta Situla 30, Ljubljana 1992, III Military History 360–493

*M. ŠAŠEL KOS* Zgodovinska podoba prostora med Akvilejo, Jadranom in Sirmijem pri Kasiju Dionu in Herodijanu, Ljubljana 1986

*B. SARIA*, Doneski k rimski vojaški zgodovini, Glasnik muzejskega društva Slovenije 20, 1939, 124 ss

# Poznoantične vojaške utrdbe v Sloveniji

Pri raziskovanju poznoantičnega obdobja danes s težavo ločimo postojanke, ki si jih je izbralo civilno prebivalstvo za začasno ali tudi stalno bivališče, od tistih, ki so jih uporabljale vojaške enote. Razlog je predvsem v pomanjkanju kriterijev za zanesljivo določitev. Vojaške postojanke so namreč zaradi defenzivne politike v poznoantičnem času in vse pogostejših barbarskih vpadov premaknili na naravno dobro zavarovane hribe, zaradi česar se je tudi oblika utrdb povsem prilagodila danim možnostim in ni več kazala pravih tlorisov kot v času ofenzivne politike rimske države v prejšnjem obdobju. A tudi med poznoantičnimi utrdbami so velike razlike. Če so jih v 4. st. postavljali še na nižje hribe, povsem v bližini važnih prometnic (Vrhnika, Zalog, Naklo, Velike Malence, Ptuj) pa so jih v 5. in 6. st. gradili le še na izredno strmih in visokih hribih, največkrat v večji oddaljenosti od prometnic. Drugi razlog je razporeditev vojaških oddelkov, ki od 4. st. dalje niso bili nameščeni le vzdolž meje, ampak tudi v globino ozemlja, največkrat ob važnih prometnicah in drugih strateških mestih. Posadke so tvorili pripadniki različnih barbarskih ljudstev, ki so bili z Rimljani povezani pogodbeno in so se na utrdbe preselili skupaj s svojimi družinami. Po padcu rimske države so postojanke prešle v roke posameznih germanskih narodov in za krajši čas tudi Bizantincev. Zato je poznoantične vojaške postojanke mogoče razlikovati od civilnih naselbin predvsem z ozirom na bližino pomembnih komunikacij, celovito zasnovu utrdb, posebnosti pri gradnji in najdbe, ki omogočajo označiti pripadnost posameznim barbarskim narodom.

Tako bi smeli z večjo gotovostjo imenovati v Sloveniji vsaj nekaj postojank, ki zadoščajo navedenim kriterijem. V prvi vrsti sodijo sem utrdbe ob cesti, ki je iz Sirmija čez Siscijo vodila v Emono in od tod dalje v Akvilejo. Ob njej so razvrščene Velike Malence, Zidani gaber, Korinjski hrib in Limberk. Posebej za 6. st. opozarjajo na njihovo vojaško funkcijo tlorisi povsem enotno zasnovanih zgodnjekrščanskih cerkva, ki jih v sorodni obliki in dimenzijah najdemo v večini justinijanskih kastelov. To opredelitev podčrtujejo najdbe posameznih predmetov barbarskih ljudstev, ki so te ceste uporabljali in nato tudi varovali. Ob cesti, ki je iz Emone vodila proti severozahodu, je najpomembnejša vojaška utrdba nedvomno Kranj, nekdanji Carnium, z obsežnim grobiščem iz časa preseljevanja narodov. V njem so bili najdeni številni grobovi z orožjem, ki pričajo o vojaški posadki v utrdbi. Pred nedavnim je bilo ugotovljeno tudi obzidje utrdbe na skalnem pomolu nekaj deset metrov nad sotočjem Save in Kokre. Vojaško vlogo bi smeli pripisati tudi utrdbama Svete gore nad Bistrico ob Sotli z lego na razglednem hribu ob sotelski cesti in Sveti gori v Zasavju, od koder je bilo mogoče imenitno kontrolirati promet ob in po Savi. Obe poleg strateške lege označujejo tudi posamezne germanske najdbe.

S.C.

Literatura:

P. PETRU, Zaton antike v Sloveniji, Razstavni katalog, Ljubljana 1976

P. PETRU, Zgodovinski časopis 36, Ljubljana 1982, 295–310

S. CIGLENEČKI, Höhenbefestigungen aus der Zeit von 3. bis 6. Jahrhundert in Ostalpenraum, Dela 1. razreda SAZU, 31, Ljubljana 1987

S. CIGLENEČKI, Die Völker Südosteuropas in 6. bis 8. Jahrhundert, Südostropa-Jahrbuch 17, München, Berlin 1987, 265–286

# The Roman Army and Monuments to its Activities in Slovenia

## *Summary*

**T**he Roman army was without doubt a very specific phenomenon in human history. At first its role in Roman history is examined and attention is drawn specially to the reorganisations of Marius in circa 100 BC and of Diocletian in 295 AD. The classical organisational form of the legion is further presented; each had sixty centuries, thirty maniples and ten cohorts, and typical military equipment. The soldiers without doubt knew the meaning of their lot. However long service also brought with it plenty of disappointment. It is possible to cite the words that Tacitus wrote of the grievances of the legionaries during the mutiny of 14 AD: serving 30, 40 years; when that time is served, he receives "in place of fields, marsh or uncultivated mountain lands. In truth military service is itself harsh and unfruitful; at ten asses a day the worth of body and soul is priced. With this he must buy his own clothing, weapons and tents, with this he must buy off the cruelties of the centurions and exemption from duty. But by Hercules-floggings and wounds, harsh winters, full summers, terrible war and dull peace last in perpetuity."

All knowledge of the Roman period in Slovenia is interlaced with evidence of the army. The surviving literary sources bear witness to the first conquest of territory in Istria in 177 BC. The extent of territory actually conquered in this early period is of course unknown and it was only in the Augustan period, just before the beginning of the first millennium AD, that the border of Istria and the Karst towards Nanos with part of the Vipava valley became an administrative part of Italy (*X pars*). The plans for the conquest of the hinterland were disguised under economic contacts, apparent from the sixties of the 1st century BC (the existence of a trading post of Aquileian merchants at Vrhnika can be reliably established). The main phase of military conquest must be counted in the operations concerned with the suppression of Dalmatian-Pannonian Revolt of 6-9 AD. Units of the VIII Augusta and the XV Apollinaris had to protect Roman interests in the region with access to the sea and to the important East Alpine mining areas, that lay formally within the territory of the still independent kingdom of Noricum, whose southeastern border crossed the territory of modern Slovenia in all probability along the river Sava and the eastern edges of Bohor and Pohorje. The winter quarters of the first of these two legions had to have been already in Ptuj (Poetovio) in the years of the revolt, the second had probably been working together with at least some units for some years in the region of modern Ljubljana. Sections of these two legions and of still a third, the IX Hispana, were probably somewhere in Slovenia on account of "roads, bridges and other necessities" (Tacitus, *Ann.* 20) and it was here that they mutinied and burnt Nauportus (Vrhnika). In the same year the Ljubljana region was so peaceful that Emona (Ljubljana) received a colony of the families of thirty or forty Italic citizens, and with this a civilian administration. The Ptuj region remained purely military.

In 69 AD, the commanders, participating in the war between the pretenders to the throne after the death of Nero, met in the winter camp there, at that time of the XIII Gemina, and decided to attack Italy in support of Vespasian. The intervention of the army at this time was positive, stopping the blood letting and securing an almost

thirty year period of political and economic stability for the empire under the Flavian dynasty.

In about 100 AD the military encampment at Ptuj was also shut down and the territory passed under civilian administration. Naturally contact between the country and the army did not end. Analysis of the inscriptions throughout the empire indicates that recruits from the area of modern Slovenia served in many countries.

Later on, the army was present in the region in greater numbers during the Marcomanic Wars (166–178 AD). From this point onwards, operational units remained as permanent residents in the region, perhaps already particularly in the wider defense zone between Rijeka and the Gail valley, the praetenturae or Claustra Alpium Iuliarum, and along the main roads. Thus the area of Slovenia is frequently mentioned in connection with conflicts over the throne and in fighting with foreign tribes, who had invaded the territory of the empire. Apart from the army, the *beneficarii*, a support structure, which was concerned largely with transport, also functioned in the 2nd and 3rd Centuries, and together with the veterans in many ways jointly formed the image of the settlements and political life of the country. There were also a number of famous battles in the region in the later period. Probably the foremost of these was "ad frigido", near Ajdovščina, on the 5th and 6th of September 394 AD. In the second half of the 5th Century units of soldiers had to be stationed in the country to defend one of the lines of retreat of the "Romans" from the south of the karst barrier into the region, which after the fall of the Western Roman Empire came under the control of the Eastern Roman Empire, and which from time to time fell within the operational area of their armies.

This summary of the historical facts makes possible a number of definite conclusions. The army with its distinctive character succeeded through the long period of the Roman Empire in greatly mixing the ethnic composition of the state and in this way quickly diffused the explosive situation in the occupied territories. The Legions and later the Field Armies were a definite economic impulse for the entire territory in which they were stationed, as the immediate area had to supply the units, and a legion required 900,000 kg of grain alone for the winter. The army also diffused the material goods of civilization, Latin, weights and measures, writing, money, the use of marble, building and bricks, even ceramics, wine or cosmetics and gladiatorial games.

The archaeological evidence bears witness to the level of influence of the army. The most eloquent archaeological documents are inscriptions with representations of figures, equipment and information about the soldiers. In Slovenia this type is already found in the first years of the occupation. Archaeological finds of weaponry are somewhat rarer. Thus in the earliest period it is particularly difficult to distinguish whether certain categories of weapons, especially helmets, were the weapons of Roman soldiers, the equipment of auxilliary units, or the products of native pre-Roman smiths, who also in this period achieved the most demanding technical forms and could have supplied the warriors of their own tribes with some of these types. Certain facts indicate to us that they are not a specific indicator in some sites in the early 1st Century. There are no weapons in Early Roman graves near to large Iron Age sites, whilst in others however this custom appears for the first time in this period. The observation might be made that either Roman political influence could not immediately break into the rich smithies of the Soča region, or that Roman strategy towards the Karst and Gorjanci was not to try to influence the customs of the natives too much, and so to buy peace or at least neutrality, at the time when they were the occupying adjacent regions and settlements. In later centuries there is much more military equipment amongst the archaeological material, various buckles, also some fragments of protective parade equipment (helmets, armour), as

well as belt mounts, which in the later period indicated the military rank of the bearer.

The remains of everyday artefacts from the general material, particularly Italian and Rhenish pottery, which on the outer borders of the empire clearly documents the movements of military units, are of less use in this respect in Slovenia, as it was open to trade contacts at the same time as, or even before the army arrived. It should be noted that the North Italian soldier of the first years of the Empire was, in coming into this region, coming into civilised surroundings, which would not greatly differ from his area of origin. However detailed study of the workshops and the amount of imported pottery also shows where it is possible to see the traces of the army. Facts concerned with the Rhenish material, which in the 2nd Century in particular flooded the eastern part of Slovenia, are, that such an energetic commerce could only be associated with the army.

Naturally the surviving remains of fortifications tell us most about the army. It is still believed that the remains of the camps from the earlier period of the 1st Century AD were destroyed by later buildings on the same locations, and that the most important of them, at Ptuj, was washed away in the great floods of the mid 3rd Century, when the Drava changed its course. Even so the foundations of walls and a thin occupation layer of a military encampment still survive on the edge of the terrace on the northern bank of the river Savinja at Ločica, which was occupied for a short period during the Marcomanic Wars. A web of fortifications is known from the 3rd Century onwards the strengthening of town walls, some smaller forts, which with their almost straight sides show their origin in the military technology of the middle imperial period, especially the system of frontier walls, towers and fortresses within the framework of the defensive system of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, with its centre at Ajdovščina (Castrum), and a large number of defended outposts on the heights. It is the remains of fortifications that are most attractive for us to visit today.

Many would say, as Villon did, "mais ou sont les neiges d'antan – only where there are the snows of yesteryear" and ask what all the past happenings are to us today. Money, writing, the calendar or certain other organisational forms have so permeated the world, that it is more or less unimportant when and who began their diffusion in Europe. However there are, as well as these, a whole series of other elements in Slovenia, which were carried out in the Roman period with the aid of, or, because of the army. Here one has in mind the laying-out of road courses, which remain the basis of the road network in many cases up to the present day, the selection of town and fortress sites, the start of the exploitation of the Pohorje quarries or the first regulation of the river Ljubljanica in the Ljubljana barje (marshes). These foundations are still today built into the surroundings in which we live. There are, as well as these, the material documents, with the aid of which it is possible to gain an insight into the history of the Roman army in our area, of the archaeological heritage, the object of fascination for the specialist and the enthusiast alike, the impulse and cultural work. Here the already ancient historical phenomenon also touches us, it ceases to be the snow of yesteryear.

*I.M.C.*



# Late Roman Military Fortifications in Slovenia

In the study of the Late Roman period today it is difficult to distinguish the outposts, which were used by the civilian population for temporary or permanent residence, from those, which were used by military units. The reason is above all in the absence of criteria for indisputable identification. Military outposts were, chiefly on account of the defensive politics in the Late Roman period and the ever-increasing barbarian attacks, located away on hills with good natural defenses; because of this the layout of the fortifications was dictated above all by the situation on the ground and they no longer exhibited a standardised ground plan as was the case in the period of the offensive politics of the Roman state in the proceeding period. However there are also great differences between the Late Roman fortifications. If they were already erected in the 4th Century on lower hills in the vicinity of important routeways (Vrhnika, Zalog, Naklo, Velike Malence, Ptuj), then in the 5th and 6th Centuries they were only built on extremely steep and high hills, frequently far from routeways. The other reason lies in the disposition of the military units, which from the 4th Century onwards were not only stationed along the frontier, but also deep in the hinterland, usually on important routeways and other strategic points. The troops were composed of the members of various barbarian peoples, who were bound to the Romans by treaty, and who settled in the fortresses with their families. After the fall of the Roman state, the fortresses came into the possession of individual Germanic nations and also, for a short time, the Byzantines. Thus Late Roman military outposts may be distinguished from civilian settlements largely on the grounds of proximity to important communications, the complete layout of the fortresses, the particularity of the building techniques and finds, which allow the definition of the identity of individual barbarian nations.

Thus it should be possible to identify with greater certainty at least some outposts in Slovenia, which fulfill the above criteria. In the first category there are the few fortresses on the road, which led from Sirmium or Siscia to Emona and on to Aquileia. Velike Malence, Zidani Gaber, Korinjski hrib and Limberk are located along it. Attention is drawn to their military function especially in the 6th Century by the ground plans of the largely holistically conceived Early Christian churches, which, with their related shape and dimensions, are found in the majority of Justinian castella. This hypothesis is underlined by isolated finds, which belong to the barbarian peoples, who used these roads and also guarded them. The most important military fortification on the road, which led northwest from Emona, is without doubt Kranj, ancient Carnium, with extensive cemeteries from the Migration Period.

Numerous graves were found in them, which contained weapons, and bear witness to the military personnel from the fortress. The defensive wall of the fortress on the rocky peninsula, some tens of metres above the confluence of the Kokra and the Sava, was found some time ago. A military role may also be assigned to the two fortresses of Svete gore above Bistrica on the Sotla, located on a prominent hill on the Sotla road, and Sveta gora in Zasavje, from which it was eminently possible to control traffic on and about the river Sava. Both are marked not only by their strategic positions, but also by specifically Germanic finds.

# Katalog Catalogue

## Legenda Key

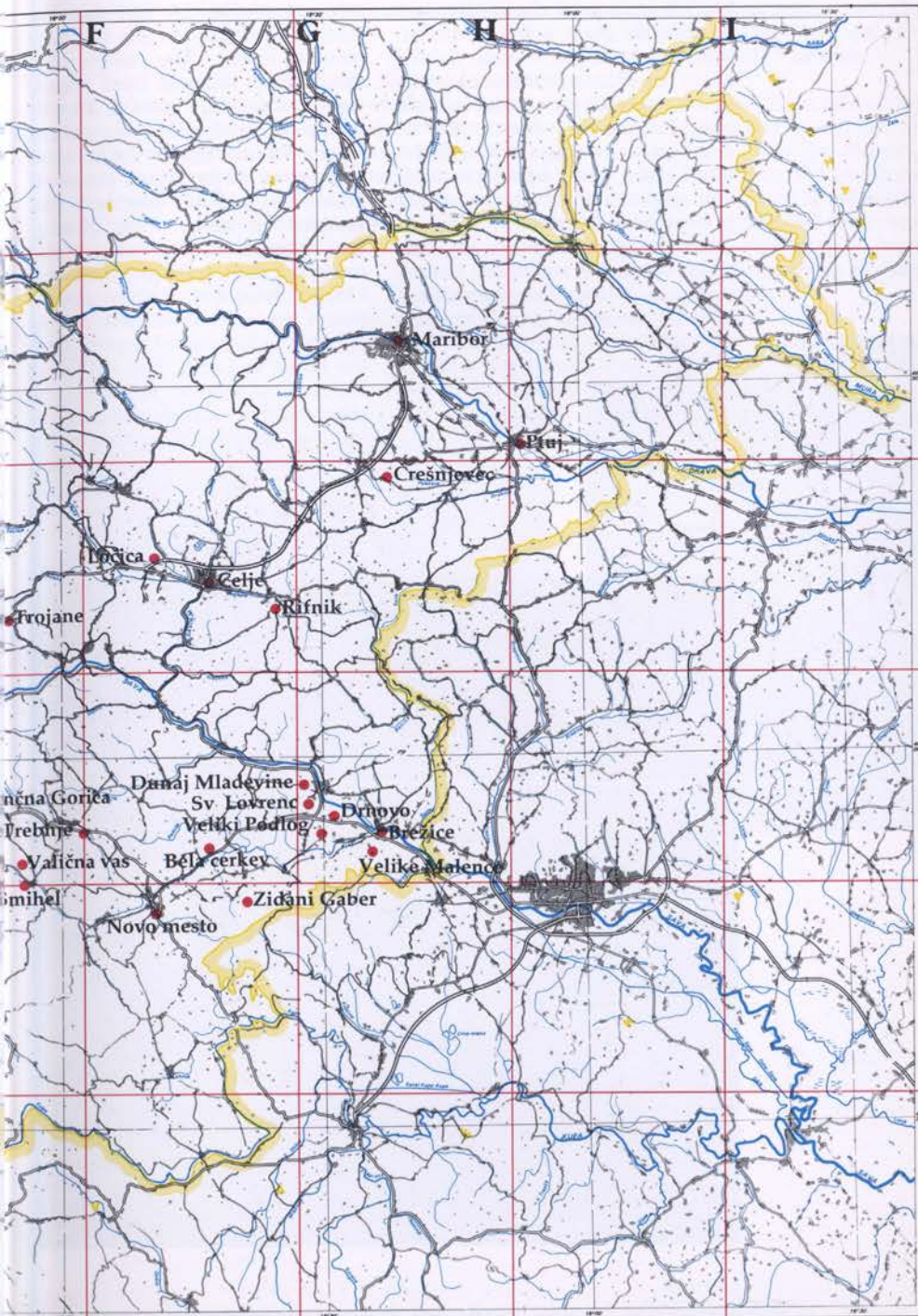
### Čentur

- 116 km** oddaljenost od Ljubljane  
Distance from Ljubljana
- 194 A3** Atlas Slovenije, MK Ljubljana 1992
- B6** Zemljevid Slovenije, str. 18, 19  
Map of Slovenia, p. p. 18, 19

# Zemljevid Slovenije

## Map of Slovenia





116 km  
194 A3  
B6

Na platoju pod Malim in Velikim Čenturjem na začetku vzpetin jugovzhodno od Kopra so med leti 1935 in 1962 našli več zakladnih najdb rimskih novcev. L. 1962 so teren sondirali in ugotovili sledove rimskih stavb.

Ohranjeni del novčnih zakladnih najdb kaže na osnovi skrbne analize A. Jeločnika, da moramo domnevati čas zakopa v zgodnjem poletju leta 310 in da je bil denar namenjen za izplačilo plače vojaški posadki. Posadka, ki naj bi to plačo dobila, naj bi bile Maksencijeve enote, te so se na vzhodni meji Italije utrdile pred Licinijevim vdorom. Ker je denar ostal zakopan, sklepa A. Jeločnik dalje, da je Licinij Maksencijeve enote v resnici z meje pregnal in onesposobil obrambne položaje. Od teh je bil eden gotovo pri Čenturju, saj je bil to dober nadzor nad potmi v Istro. Licinijeva zmaga sicer po nekaterih drugih zanesljivih podatkih ni bila trajna, a Maksencij je imel kljub temu tedaj že probleme zunaj Istre, da do v Čenturju zakopane blagajne ni več mogel.

*I.M.C.*

Between 1935 and 1962, several hoards of Roman coins were found on the plateau below Mali and Veliki Čentur, at the beginning of the heights, southwest of Koper. Trial excavation in 1962 discovered the traces of Roman buildings.

The surviving part of the coin hoards shows, on the basis of the detailed analysis of A. Jeločnik, that deposition took place in the early summer of 310AD, and that the money was intended for the payment of troops. The troops, who should have received these wages, were probably the units of Maxentius, who had fortified the eastern frontier of Italy against the invasion of Licinius. As the money remained buried, A. Jeločnik surmised that Licinius, in truth, drove Maxentius' units from the frontier and destroyed their defensive positions. One of these was, without doubt, near Čentur, as from here it was possible to keep good control over the routes in Istria. The victory of Licinius of course, from several other reliable sources, was not lasting, but in spite of this, Maxentius, who already had other problems at that time outside Istria, could no longer reach the treasury buried at Čentur.



Literatura:

A. JELOČNIK, Čenturska zakladna najdba, Situla 12, Ljubljana 1973.

# Vrtovin

93 km  
141 B3  
C4

Mogočni skalni plato z majhno cerkvijo Sv. Pavla leži v Vipavski dolini, na južnih pobočjih Čavna. Že po naravi imenitno zavarovan je v poznoantičnem času predstavljal idealno mesto za utrjeno naselbino, ki pa je kontrolirala tudi promet po dolini in važni cesti Emona-Aquileja. Izkopavanja so odkrila gosto pozidan naselbinski del in bolje branjen pribežniški del, kjer so navpične strmine na robu zavarovane z 1 m debelim obzidjem.

*Za ogled:* Razen čudovitega razgleda z utrdbe in ostankov obzidja na vrhu je posebej zanimiv vodni zbiralnik na južni strani naselbine, ki je imenitno očuvan in predstavlja s svojim 11 m visokim zidovjem najvišje ohranjeno rimsko stavbo v Sloveniji.

S.C.

The massive rocky plateau with the small church of Sv. Pavel is located in the Vipava valley, on the southern slopes of Čaven. As it is already excellently defended naturally, it represented an ideal place for a defended settlement in the Late Roman period, which controlled communications in the valley and the important Emona-Aquileia road. Excavations revealed a densely built-up settlement area and a better defended refuge area, where the vertical slopes were defended on the edge by a wall, 1 m wide.

*What to see:* Apart from fine views from the fortress and the remains of the defensive wall on the summit, the water cistern on the southern side of the settlement is especially interesting. It is very well preserved and represents, with its 11 m high walls, the tallest, surviving Roman building in Slovenia.



Pogled na utrdbo in ohranjeni vodni stolp pri Sv. Pavlu nad Vrtovinom

View of the fortress and surviving water tower at Sv. Pavel above Vrtovin



Literature:

N. OSMUK, VS 24, 1982, 31 ss

D. SVOLJŠAK, AV 36, 1985, 195 ss

# Ajdovščina

FLUVIO FRIGIDO oziroma MUTATIO CASTRA

83 km  
142 A3  
C4

Južno od sotočja Lokavščka in Hublja je bil sezidan velik poznoantični kastel, poligonalne oblike in z več okroglimi stolpi. Obzidje, imenovano Boštajna, so rabili za obrambo tudi v srednjem veku in v času turških vpadov, zato so ga pogosto prezidovali. Mnogostranična trdnjava obsega 608 metrov, obsega pa zemljišče 186x152 metrov. Varovalo ga je 13 stolpov, po Schönlebnu celo 16. Najbolje ohranjeni je stolp s cinami v severnovzhodnem obzidju, v srednjem veku pozidan do višine 22 metrov; antični del, ohranjen do višine 7 metrov, ima premer še v tej legi 8,80 metrov in 3,05 metra debele stene, zato znaša notranji premer stolpa le 2,7 metra. Zid kastela meri v temeljih 3,84 metra v debelino, nakar se navadno dvakrat stopničasto stanjša. Zidan je plastovito, kar je še najlepše vidno pri stolpih, sredica kaže na nekaterih mestih tehniko zidave v obliki ribje kosti. Po W. Schmidu je vodil od zahoda v kastel 1,54 metra široki glavni vhod, to stranico pa je še posebej varoval 3,10 metra širok in pol metra globok jarek. Notranjost kastela je slabo raziskana, vendar izsledki dosedanjih kopov kažejo talni načrt pravokotno se sekajoče cestne mreže, pod katero so izpeljani odtočni kanali. Na vzhodni strani glavnega ajdovskega trga so našli sledove kasnejših struktur, ki segajo v barbarski čas 6. do 7. stoletja. Antični literarni viri omenjajo na prostoru Ajdovščine najprej cestno postajo oziroma naselbino, po postavitvi kastela pa se je kraja prišlo novo ime Castra, pač po vojaškem taboru. Ime Frigidus, zapisano v starejši obliki krajevnega imena, se po nekaterih strokovnih mnenjih nanaša na Hubelj, vendar je možna tudi bližnja in mnogo večja, pa prav tako mrzla Vipava – »mrzla reka«. V zvezi s spopadom 394 je kastel Castra odigral po vsej verjetnosti periferno vlogo, verjetno v zvezi z nastanitvijo prateža. Zemljišče na bregovih Hublja za evgenijance ni bilo primerno za defenzivno strategijo, ki jo je sicer nasploh uporabil Arbogast. Bitka iz leta 663 med langobardskim uzurpatorjem Lupom in kaganovo vojsko je po literarnih virih tudi potekala ob reki Fluvius, vendar se navedba prav tako najverjetneje nanaša na Vipavo, morda na kraj sam.

*Za ogled:* Poznorimska Castra so bila obnovljena kar dvakrat. Prvi poseg je v 60. letih izpeljal P. Petru,

A large Late Roman castellum of polygonal plan with many circular towers was built at the confluence of the Lokavšček and the Hubelj. The defensive wall, called Boštajna, was also used for defense in the Middle Ages and in the period of the Turkish invasions, after which it was built over. The multi-sided fortress covered 608 m, and included land 186x156 m. It was defended by 13 towers, according to Schönleben as many as 16. The best preserved is the crenellated tower on the northeastern wall, which was built to a height of 22 m in the Middle Ages; the Roman part, preserved to a height of 7 m, has a diameter of 8.80 m at this point and walls 3.0 m thick, so that the interior of the tower had a diameter of only 2.70 m. The wall of the castellum is 3.84 m wide at the foundations, above which there are usually two step-like stages. It is built in layers, which can be seen near the towers, the centre exhibits an herring-bone building technique in certain places. W. Schmid stated that a 1.54 m wide main entrance led into the castellum from the west, and this side was additionally defended by a ditch, 3.10 m wide and 0.50 m deep. The interior of the castellum is poorly researched, but a survey of excavation up to the present reveals a road network intersecting at right-angles, with drainage channels laid out below it. Traces of later structures were found on the eastern side of the main square in Ajdovščina, which belong to the barbarian period of the 6th to the 7th Centuries. The Roman literary sources mention the area of Ajdovščina, firstly as a road station or settlement, after the establishment of the castellum the area received the new name of Castra, in fact after the military outpost. The name of Frigidus, written in the older form of the place name, is, according to some experts, connected with the Hubelj, but it is a closer and much greater possibility that it is really the cold Vipava – "the cold river". The castellum of Castra in all probability played a peripheral role in the conflict of 394AD, probably in connection with a support role. The land on the banks of the Hubelj was not suitable for the defensive tactics of the Eugenians, which of course Arbogast used above all. The battle between the Lombard usurper Lupo and the kagan's army in 633AD also took place, according

in sicer v vzhodnem in južnem obzidju. Drugo obnovo je izpeljala N. Osmuk v začetku 90. let, in sicer v severnem, vzhodnem in zahodnem obzidju, spomeniško predstavljeni so bili tudi ostanki term s kaldarijem pri sedanjí mestni tržnici.

D.V.

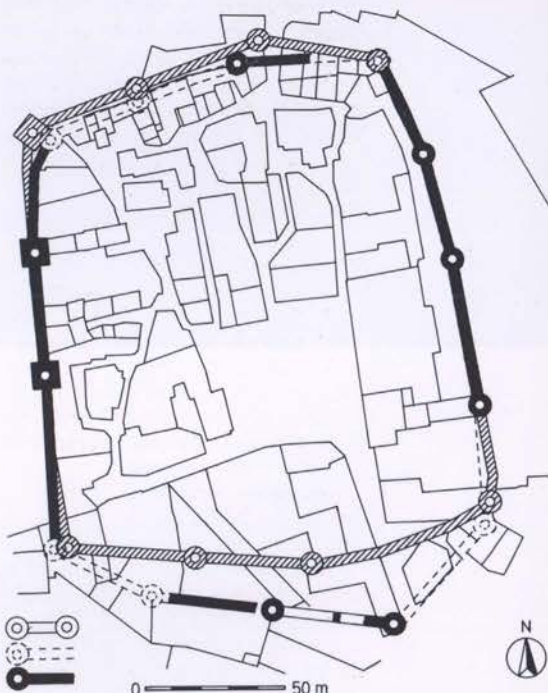
to the literary sources, on the river Flavius, but this was in all probability once again connected with the Vipava, perhaps with the place itself.

*What to see:* Late Roman Castra has been restored twice. The first restoration was carried out in the 1960's by P. Petru on the eastern and western sections of the defensive walls. The second restoration was undertaken by N. Osmuk at the beginning of the 1990's on the northern, eastern and western sections of the defensive walls; the remains of the Roman baths (termae) with the caldarium near the modern town market have also been presented as an historic monument.



Obzidje v sodobnem tkivu mesta Ajdovščina (Crtkano so označeni v prejšnjih fazah raziskovanja domnevani deli, s polno črto pa ugotovljeno stanje)

The defensive wall in the modern fabric of the town of Ajdovščina (suspected sections in the previous phases of research are marked with a broken line, whilst definite sections are marked with a solid line)



Literatura:

P. PETRU, VS X, 1966, 131-144

N. OSMUK, VS 33, 1991, 115-127

*Claustra Alpium Iuliarum I.*, Fontes. Katalogi in monografije 5. Ljubljana 1971 97-99. Tab. XX, 2



# Bojišče na reki Frigidus

5./6. september 394

77 km  
161 B1  
C4

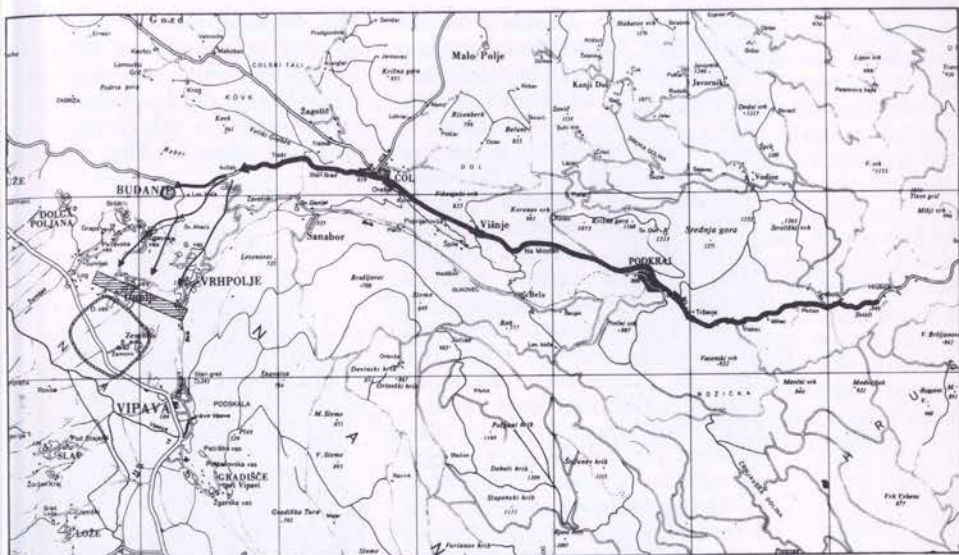
Prostor velike bitke med Teodozijem in Evgenijem ni bil nikdar natančno določen z arheološkim raziskovanjem, vendar dosedanje zgodovinske in vojaške študije antičnih literarnih virov ugotavljajo, da gre za defenzivno taktiko in specifično vojaško doktrino, prvič v takšni obliki poosebljeno v feldmaršalu Arbogastu: zvabiti močnejšega nasprotnika v zasedo, tako da se ga blokira na izhodu doline v ravnino, onstran gorskega prelaza, hrbet pa zapre s skrivnimi oddelki. Ker je takšen potek spopada jasno viden iz literarnih opisov antičnih avtorjev, ostane edina možnost za kraj dvodnevne bitke ozka jezičasta ravan na tleh sedanje vasi Vrhpolje pri Vipavi; zlasti tu je 5. septembra potekal boj med Arbogastovimi Franki in Sasi ter vizigotsko predhodnico teodozijancev, ki ji je poveljeval Alarih. Hrbtna zapora Arbitiona je morala biti na Hrušici – ad Pirum, verjetno v stranski dolini, ki se odpira proti jugozahodu. Praetorium evgenijancev je verjetno zajemal Zemono; po opisih sodeč so izhod iz smeri Cola v ravnino zapirale tudi lesene palisade branilcev. Bitka je dobila ime po bližnji reki Frigidus, Vipavi, čeprav je v delu stroke zasidrano prepričanje, da gre pod tem imenom razumeti Hubelj. Iskati bojišče na samih tleh Ajdovščine – fluvio Frigido oziroma mutatio Castra s stališča vojaških ved ni logično.

D.V.

The site of the great battle between Theodosius and Eugenius has never been precisely located by archaeological research. However it has been deduced from previous historical and military studies of the ancient sources that defensive tactics and a specific military doctrine were involved, first utilised in this form by the fieldmarshal Arbogast: to lure a stronger opponent into ambush, then to block his exit from the valley in the flat ground on the other side of a mountain pass, and finally to close his rear with hidden units. As such a course of action is clearly seen in the literary sources of the ancient authors, there remains one possibility for the site of the two-day battle, the tongue-shaped flat around the modern village of Vrhpolje near Vipava; here, specifically the battle took place on the 5th September between the Franks and Saxons of Arbogast and the Visigothic vanguard of Theodosius, which was led by Alaric. The rear blockade of Arbitio must have been at Hrušica (ad Pirum), probably in the side valley, which opens to the southwest. The Praetorium of the Eugenians probably included Zemono; from the associated description the wooden palisades of the defenders also closed the exit from the direction of Col in the lowland. The battle gained its name from its proximity to the river Frigidus (Vipava), although some of the experts remain convinced that the region of the Hubelj must be understood under this name. It is not logical on military grounds to seek the battlefield at Ajdovščina (fluvio Frigido or mutatio Castra).

#### Literatura:

- O. SEECK in G. VEITH, *Klio*. Beiträge zur alten Geschichte, 13 Band, Leipzig 1913. 451–467  
D. VUGA, *Vodnik* 134, Ljubljana 1984, 3 ss



Lega verjetnega  
bojišča

The probable  
battle ground

# Hrušica – AD PIRUM

34 km  
162 B1  
C4

Cesto Aquileia – Emona je na 867 metrih nmv. varoval kastel, kasneje vkomponiran v tretjo in zadnjo črto zapornih zidov na Hrušiškem prelazu – summas Alpes. Trdnjava, ki stoji na prostoru cestne postaje, se deli v spodnji in zgornji del; skozi spodnjega po dolžini poteka itinerarska cesta, na vzhodni strani so se ohranili podboji zunanjih vrat, v bližini ruševin cerkvice sv. Jederti. Zgornja trdnjava se širi proti severu in obsega kopo skalnatega hriba – vanjo se pride skozi vrata na južnovzhodni strani ob notranji strani zapornega obzidja, ki oblikuje vzhodno stranico obeh kastelov. Izkopavanja 1979 so morda odkrila pravokotno molilnico, o kateri poročajo literarni viri s konca 4. stoletja. Gornja trdnjava je trapezasta, meri 140 x 70 do 80 metrov, notranji zid proti jugu je okrepljen z dvema polkrožnima stolpoma. Zunanje obzidje kastela varuje na severni strani pravokotni stolp, za njim je majhen, 1 meter širok prehod; od stolpa se je proti severu nadaljeval 2 kilometra dolg zid, ki naj bi zapiral dolino Vodic. Spodnja trdnjava je bila na južnozahodnem oglu utrjena s peterokotnim stolpom. Iz južnovozhodnega ogla se je proti jugu in zahodu nadaljevalo dvoje zidov; zahodni krak je dolg 60 metrov in

Lega obzidja in njegovi ostanki na Hrušici

The location of the wall and its remains at Hrušica



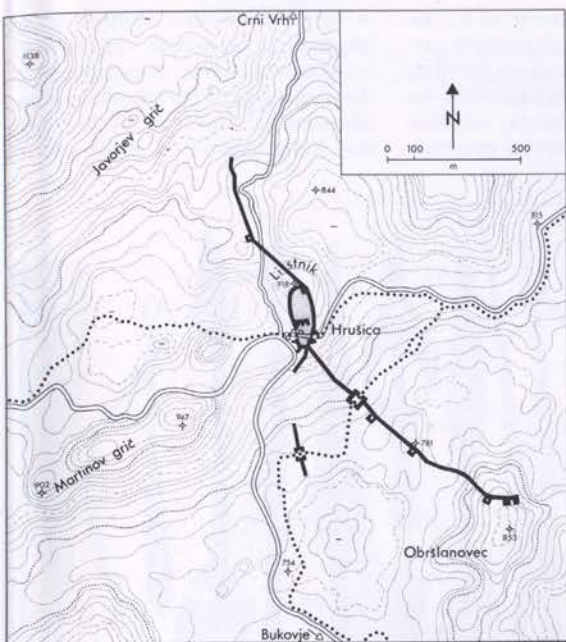
The Aquileia-Emona road was guarded at a height of 867 m by a castellum, which was later incorporated in the third and final line of barrier walls on the Hrušica pass (summas Alpes). The fortress



which stands on the site of the road station, is divided into an upper and lower part; the itinerary road runs across the length of the lower part; the gate posts of the outer gates are still preserved on the eastern side, close to the ruins of the church of sv. Jedrt. The upper fortress extends to the north and incorporates the summit of a rocky ridge – the entrance to it is through a gate on the southeastern side on the inner side of the blocking wall, which forms the eastern perimeter of both castella. The excavations in 1979 probably uncovered a square oratory, which is reported in the literary sources from the end of the 4th Century. The upper fortress is trapezoidal in plan, with dimensions of 140 x 70 to 80 m. The inner wall is reinforced to the south by two semicircular towers. The outer wall of the castellum is defended by a square tower on the northern side, in front of which is a small entrance (1 m wide); to the north of the tower ran a 2 km long wall, which must have closed off the Vodic valley. The lower fortress was defended on the southwestern corner by a pentagonal tower. Two walls ran south and west from the southeastern corner; the western wall runs for 60 m and then ends, and the southern wall runs down across the valley, which it defended with two towers, to the height of Bršljanovec on the opposite side, where another tower would have stood. Eugenius erected a statue to Juppiter on the Hrušica pass in Au-

se nato prekine, južni pa se je spuščal čez dolino, ki jo je varoval z dvema stolpoma, do vzpetine na nasprotni strani, Bršljanovec, kjer naj bi bil še en stolp. Na Hrušiškem prelazu je dal avgusta 394 Evgenij

gust 394 AD, to defend Italy against the Theodosians. The outpost or station of ad Pirum dates back to the Augustan period, in which time the literary sources report of the building of the road towards Emona across the Julian Alps. The fortress itself is Constantinian and dates to the 4th Century; it played a crucial role in the conflict between Constantius II and Magnentius (351AD) and between Theodosius and Magnus Maximus (388AD). It is also mentioned during the conflict between Eugenius and Theodosius (394AD). It was also used still later. In the mid 6th Century, Narses fought the Franks in this area, and later still the eastern frontier of the Italian kingdom of the Lombards was probably, from the 7th to the 8th centuries, located on the watershed between Carniola (Kranjska) and Gorizia (Goriška), that is, at Hrušica.



postaviti Jupitrove kipe, da bi branili Italijo pred teodozijanci. Postojanka oziroma postaja ad Pirum sega že v avgustejski čas, v istem obdobju literarni viri sporočajo gradnjo ceste proti Emoni čez Julijske Alpe. Trdnjava sama je iz 4. stoletja, že konstantinianska; odločilno vlogo je odigrala v spopadih med Konstancijem II. in Magmom Magnencijem (351) ter Teodozijem in Maximom (388). Omenja se tudi ob Evgenijevem spopadu s Teodozijem (394), popravljena je bila še tudi kasneje. V sredini 6. stoletja se je na tem prostoru Narzes bojeval s Franki, kasnejša vzhodna meja langobardskega italskega kraljestva se je verjetno v 7. do 8. stoletju ustalila na razvodju med Kranjsko in Goriško, to je na Hrušici.

D.V.



Deli oklepa in paradnega oklepa ter poznorimska pasna spona, najdena na Hrušici

Parts of armour and parade armour and a Late Roman belt buckle, found at Hrušica

Literatura:

T. ULBERT's sodelavci, *Ad Pirum – Hrušica*, *Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte*, 31, 1981

J. ŠAŠEL, *Vodniki 159*, Ljubljana 1988

# Šmihel pod Nanosom

60 km  
162 B2  
C5

Veliko prazgodovinsko gradišče na pomembnem križišču prastarih poti. Dokumentirali so ga ob začetkih prazgodovinskih in arheoloških raziskovanj na Slovenskem, raziskovali pa ob koncu 90-tih let prejšnje-

A large prehistoric hillfort at an important crossroads of ancient routeways. It was documented at the beginning of prehistoric and archaeological research in Slovenia and it was excavated at the end of



Najdba orožja  
(po Müllnerju)  
Weapon finds  
(after Müllner)

ga stoletja (A. Müllner) in ob prvi svetovni vojni (V. Šmid). Müllner je izkopal tudi več rimskega orožja. Na to gradišče so v raznih fazah raziskovanja vezali pripoved rimskega zgodovinarja Kasija Diona o Avgustovi osvojitvi Metulluma, ime Odra in plemensko ime Japodi. Vsekakor so temeljite raziskave pokazale, da so Japodi živeli bolj vzhodno in železnodobnih prebivalcev Notranjske z njimi ni mogoče vezati, pa tudi to, da je Metullum treba iskati na poti Avgustove-

the 1890's (A. Müllner) and during the First World War (W. Schmid). Müllner also excavated many Roman weapons. The comments of the Roman historian, Cassius Dio, on the conquest of Metullum by Augustus, the name of Odra and the tribal name of the Japodes were linked to this hillfort during different phases of research. However, detailed research has shown that the Japodes lived further to the east and that the Iron Age inhabitants of Notranjska cannot be connected

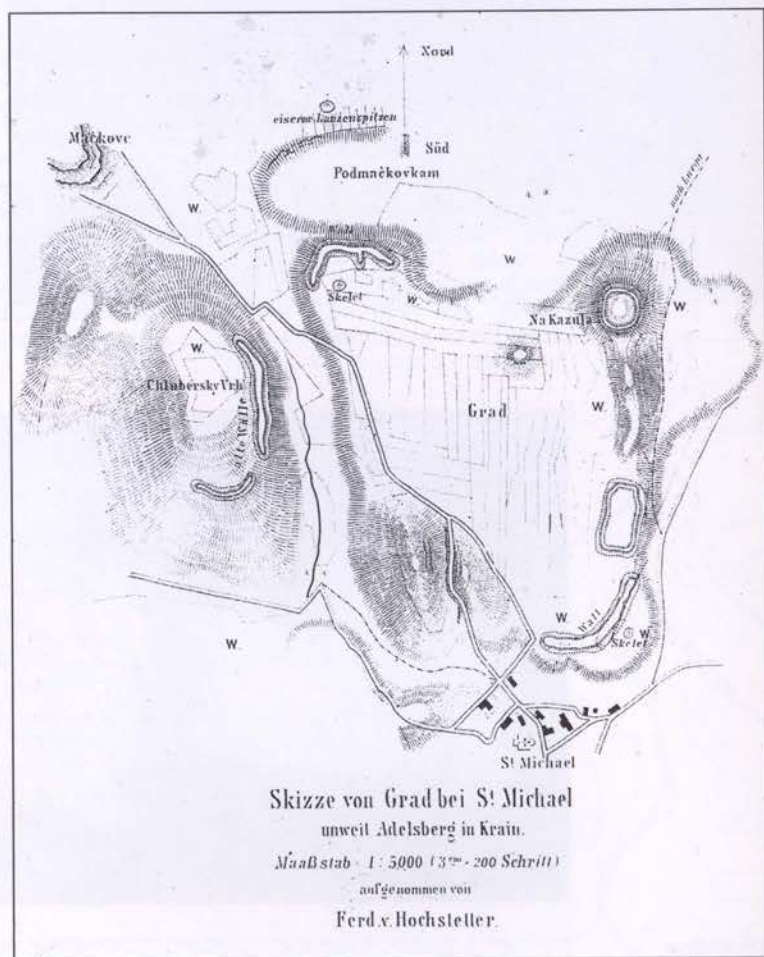


ga pohoda skozi zaledje Zadra in Liko. Ocra bi pa moglo biti ime, ki je bilo v rabi za širše zemljepisno območje Nanosa in z njim vezanih prelazov. Še danes pa velja za zanesljivo ugotovitev, da je najdeno rimsko orožje dokaz rimskega napada in osvojitve.

*Za ogled:* Izjemna lega. Ohranjeni deli prazgodovinskih obrambnih nasipov.

I.M.C.

with them, and that Metullum should be sought on the route of Augustus' campaign across the hinterland of Zadar and the Lika. However, Ocra might also have been a name, which was applied to the wider geographical region of Nanso and the passes connected with it. Even so, the conclusion that the Roman weapons found here are evidence of the Roman invasion and conquest is still valid.



Hochstetterjev načrt gradišča v Šmihelu

The Hochstetter plan of the hillfort at Šmihel

*What to see:* the exceptional position. The surviving sections of the prehistoric rampart.

Literatura:

ANSI 1975, 150

A. MÜLLNER Argo I, 1892, 44 ss

A. DEGRASSI, Il confine NO dell'Italia Romana, 1954, 90 n. 38

B. SARIA RE 17/2 1937, 1775 s. v. Ocra

J. ŠAŠEL, Kronika 22, 1974, 9 ss

S. GABROVEC, Praistorija jugoslovenskih zemalja V, Sarajevo 1987, 164

M. URLEB, AV 41, 1990, 89 ss

# Logatec – LONGATICUM

Kalce – Na Lanišču

28 km  
144 A3  
C4  
22 km  
144 B3  
C4

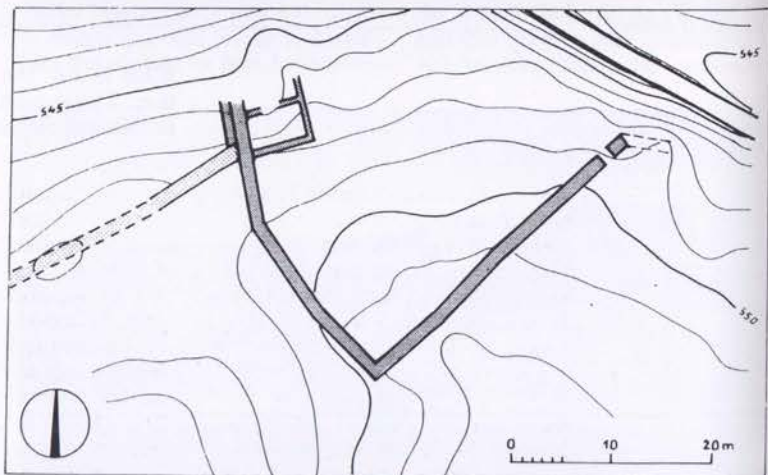
Skozi kraj je vodila itinerarska cesta Aquileia – Emona. Starejše najdbe novcev, bronastega kipca Merkurja in napisnih kamnov v Gorenjem Logatcu so poleg literarnih virov opozarjale na prisotnost obcestne postaje. Manjše izkopavanje M. Freliha na zemljišču ob državni cesti je domneve potrdilo in dalo tudi prve sledove kamnitih arhitektur. Visoko nad Kalcami je bil v letih 1961–63 dokončno izkopen in pozidan poznorimski kastel v sestavi druge črte zapornega obzidja; vkomponirali so ga sekundarno v že zgrajeno zidovje, verjetno zaradi varovanja ceste, in sicer v merah  $19,60 \times 19,70$  metrov, z zidovi, debelimi 1,55 do 1,70 metrov. Na vrhu tako dobljene široke berme so bili postavljeni ozki prsobrani s cinami.

The Aquileia-Emona itinerary road led across the region. The older finds of coins, the bronze statuette of Mercury and the inscribed stones from Gorenji Logatec, as well as the literary sources, draw attention to the presence of a road station. The small-scale excavation of M. Frelih on the land around the state road has confirmed the reports and given the first evidence of stone architecture. A Late Roman castellum in the second line over Kalce of the blocking walls was totally excavated in 1961–1963 and built-over; it was built into the already-existing barrier, probably to guard the road, with walls, 1.55 to 1.70 m thick, measuring  $19.60 \times 19.70$  m. A narrow breast work with crenellations was erected on the top of the wide berm.



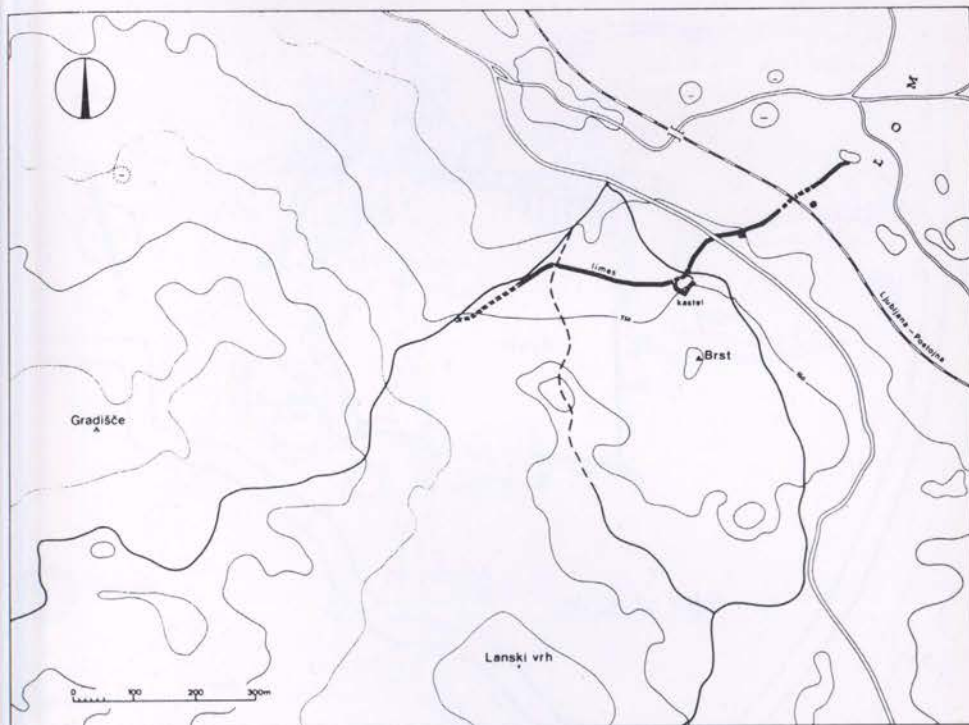
Obnovljeni kastel na Lanišču nad Kalcami pri Logatcu

Cover – The restored Castellum at Lanišče above Kalce near Logatec



Lega utrdbе in pogled na obnovljeno obzidje na Lanišču nad Kalcami

The location of the fortification and view of the restored defensive wall at Lanišče above Kalce



V sestavi *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* je bil tudi večji poznoantični kastel v bližini vasi *Martinj Hrib* pri Logatcu, na hribu Gradišče, 632 metrov nm. v., pentagonalne oblike in prilagojen značilni kraški obliki zemljišča. Vzhodna in del severne strani sta bili uničeni pri gradnji ceste, vhod pa je ohranjen v 35 metrov dolgem južnem obzidju, debelem 1,30 do 1,40 metrov. Odkrit je bil prizidek 6,30 × 5 metrov v severozahodnem oglu. Sledovi oglja in tubulov opozarjajo, da je bila verjetna stražarnica ogrevana. Prav tam se na kastel navezuje zahodni krak druge črte zapornega

The larger Late Roman castellum in the vicinity of the village of *Martinj hrib* near Logatec, on the ridge of Gradišče (632 m asl.), was also part of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. It had a pentagonal plan and was adapted to the typical karst nature of the countryside. The eastern and part of the northern sides were destroyed by the construction of the road, but the entrance survives in the 35 m long southern wall, which is 1.30 to 1.40 m thick. An additional building, 6.30 × 5 m, was found, built on to the northwestern corner. The remains of charcoal and tubulus tiles give rise to the



zidovja, ki sicer zapira itinerarsko cesto pri Logatcu.

*Za ogled:* Pri obnovi burgsa, ki jo je izpeljal P. Petru, je šlo za enega prvih poizkusov popolne rekonstrukcije nekega arheološkega spomenika, saj je bil na voljo popoln talni načrt trdnjave, pri izkopavanju so prišli na dan celo kamniti nastreški cin, kar je vse omogočilo zelo verno obnovo prvotnega videza.

D.V.

suggestion that the guardroom was heated. Precisely at this point, the castellum is connected to the western arm of the second line of blocking walls, which, of course, closed the itinerary road near Logatec.

*What to see:* The restoration of the burgus, undertaken by P. Petru, was one of the first experiments in the total reconstruction of an archaeological monument. The full ground plan of the fortress was available and excavation had even brought to light the stone roof coping, all of which permitted a very faithful reconstruction of its original appearance.

Literatura:

Š. ŠAŠEL in sod: *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum I*, Fontes, Katalogi in monografije 5, Ljubljana 1971, 90–93, Sl. 10, 14. Tab. XIII

P. PETRU, VS IX, 1965, 3–11

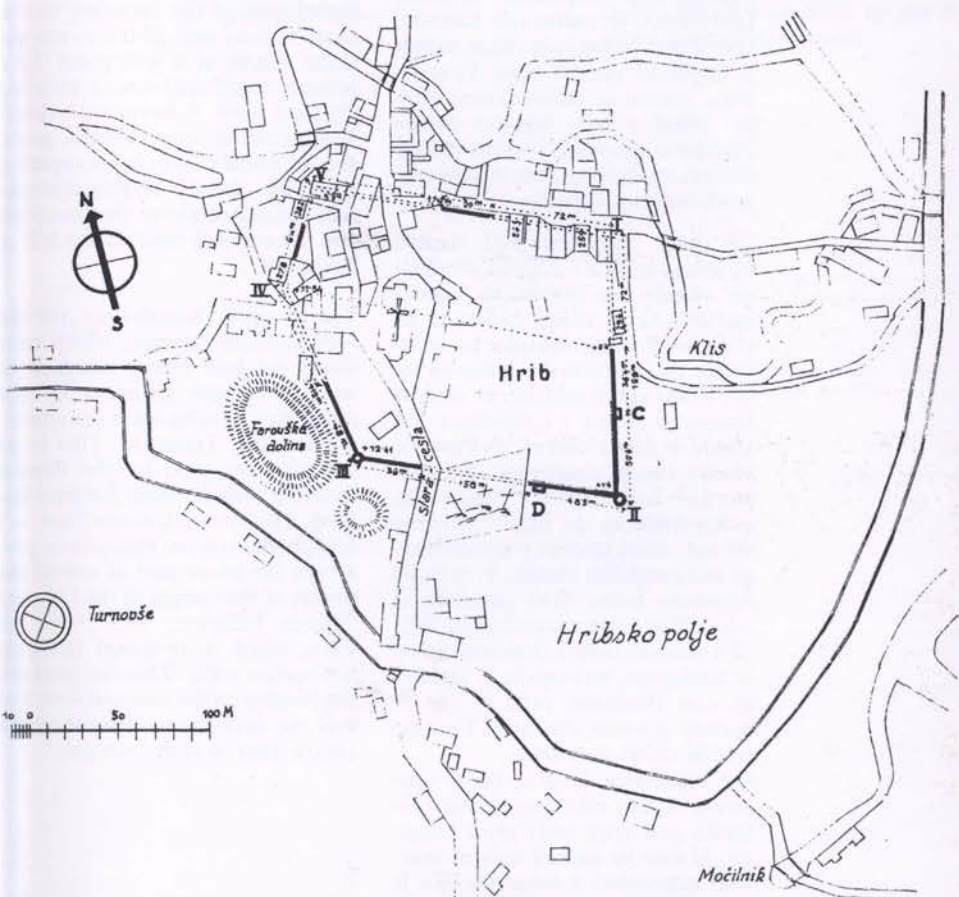
# Vrhnik a – NAUPORTUS

12 km  
145 A1 / A2  
D4

NULLUS ENIM EX DANUVIO  
AMNIS IN MARE  
HADRIATICUM  
EFFUNDITUR, DECEPTOS  
CREDO, QUONIAM ARGO  
NAVIS FLUMINE IN MARE  
HADRIATICUM DESCENDIT  
NON PROCUL TERGESTE,  
NEC IAM CONSTAT QUO  
FLUMINE, UMERIS  
TRAVECTAM ALPES  
DILIGENTIORES TRADUNT,  
SUBISSE AUTEM HISTRO,  
DEIN SAVO, DEIN  
NAUPTORTO, CUI NOMEN EX  
EA CAUSA EST INTER  
EMONAM ALPESQUE  
EXORIENTI (PLINIUS,  
NATURALIS HISTORIA 3,128)

“NULLUS...” (PLINY,  
NATURALIS HISTORIA 3, 128).

»No river flows from the Danube into the Adriatic sea. I believe that the report of the writers is mistaken, that the ship Argo descended by river into the Adriatic, not far from Tergeste, and it is further not known by which river (it descended). More wary writers suggest that they carried it over the Alps on their shoulders, and thus it came on to the Danube, then by the Sava and further to Nauportus, which rises between Emona and the Alps, and from this received its name.



Lega utrdbe pri farni cerkvi na Vrhniki (po Šmidu)

The site of the fortress near the parish church at Vrhnika (after Schmid)

Nobena reka se ne izliva iz Donave v Jadransko morje. Mislim, da je pisce prevaralo poročilo, da se je ladja Argo po reki spustila v Jadransko morje nedaleč od Tergesta, ne ve pa se več, po kateri reki. Prizadevnejši pisci pravijo, da so jo prenesli na ramah čez Alpe, tja pa je prišla po Donavi, nato po Savi in po Nauportu, ki izvira med Emono in Alpami in je po tem dobil svoje ime.

Prevedla Marjeta Šašel Kos.

“INTEREA...” (TACITUS,  
THE ANNALS 1, 20, 1).

“Meanwhile the detachments had already been sent, before the mutiny began, to Nauportus, to build roads and bridges and to carry out other works. When they heard about the unrest in the main encampment, they destroyed the standards, plundered the nearby villages and Nauportus itself, which was a municipium, and

INTEREA MANIPULI ANTE  
COEPTAM SEDITIONEM  
NAUPORTUM MISSI OB  
ITINERA ET PONTES ET  
ALIOS USUS, POSTQUAM  
TURBATUM IN CASTRIS  
ACCEPERE, VEXILLA  
CONVELLUNT DIREPTISQUE  
PROXIMIS VICIS IPSOQUE  
NAUPORTO, QUOD  
MUNICIPII INSTAR ERAT,  
RETINENTIS CENTURIONES  
INRISU ET CONTUMELIIS...  
(TACITUS, ANNALES 1,20, 1)

Medtem so bili oddelki še pred začetkom upora poslani v Navport, da bi gradili ceste in mostove in opravili razna druga dela. Ko pa so zvedeli za nemire v glavnem taboru, so raztrgali prapore, izropali bližnje vasi in sam Navport, ki je bil kot municipij, stotnike pa, ki so jih mirili, so zasmehovali in sramotili...

*Prevedel Kajetan Gantar.*

Ključna točka za promet: ob izvuru Ljubljani se začno (ali končajo) vodne poti po barju in začne najlažji kopenski prehod proti Postojnskim vratom in Jadranskemu morju. Daleč v času segajoči dokazi človekove prisotnosti, zlasti izraziti sledovi iz rimskega časa in zadnjega predrimskega obdobja.

*Za ogled:* Zgodnjerski sledovi utrjenega tržišča z dolgimi skladišči ob obzidju in osrednjim trgom, ugotovljeni in delno raziskani na obeh bregovih Ljubljani pri priključku na avtocesto (ob Janezovi vasi), a niso vidni, tako kot ne sledovi vmesnega mostu v Ljubljani. Pri vhodu v farno cerkev sv. Pavla je vzdani rimski nagrobnik. Na prostoru ob farni cerkvi, v višjem delu pokopališča in do vrtače zahodno od tod, šibki sledovi poznorimskega poligonalnega kastela, ki je čuval kopensko cesto. Nad kastelom in regionalno cesto ugotovljen na ledini Turnovše stolp z debelimi zidovi iz lomljenca, verjetno še iz rimskega časa (kulturna plast je bila že malone povsem uničena). Ta stolp je zdaj delno nadzidan.

Od regionalne ceste se blizu Turnovša odcepi tako imenovana Dolinska pot, stara cesta proti Logatcu, ki teče po najbolj ugodni trasi, zato vzporedno z avtocesto. To je tudi trasa rimske itinerarske ceste za državne premike. Ob tej cesti je više od Štampetovega mostu – železniškega viadukta – konserviran spodnji del enega od stolpov iz sistema CLAUSTRA ALPIUM IULIARUM, torej stolpov, ki so bili stražnice v zapornem zidovju. To je tu teklo med vrhovi na vzhodu in zahodu in tvorilo prvi obrambni venec osrednjega dela celotnega sistema.

*I.M.C.*

mocked and degraded the centuries, who had offended them..."

A key point for communications: the water crossing starts (or ends) here, and the easiest land route towards the Postojna Gate and the Adriatic sea begins here. The presence of man here can be traced far back in time, particularly the strong traces of Roman times and the final pre-Roman period.

*What to see:* The remains of an Early Roman emporium (defended market) with long warehouses about the walls and a central square were located and partly excavated on both banks of the Ljubljanica, near to the exit from the motorway at Janezova vas, but cannot be seen today, as is also the case with the connecting bridge in the Ljubljana. A Roman tombstone is built into the entrance of the parish church of Sv. Pavel. In the area around the parish church, from the higher part of the cemetery to the swallow hole west of there, are the slight traces of a polygonal Late Roman castellum, which guarded the land road. A tower with thick walls, built of river cobbles, probably of Roman date (the occupation layer was already largely destroyed), is situated above the castellum and the regional road on the hill of Turnovše.

The so-called Dolinska pot, the old road towards Logatec, which runs along the best route, which it is why it is now followed by the motorway, divides from the regional road near Turnovše. This route was also occupied by the Roman itinerary road for state communications. On this road, above Štampe's bridge (the railway viaduct), is preserved the lower part of one of the towers of the system of the Claustra Alpium Iuliarum; these were towers, which were guard posts on the barrier walls. This ran between the heights on the east and west and was the first line of defense of the central part of entire system.

Literatura:

J. HORVAT, Nauportus-Vrhnika, Dela 33, IZA 16, 1990

M. SLABE, VS 22, 1979, 123-144

D. VUGA, VS 24, 1982, 47-50

# Naklo pri Kranju

Na Štuclju nad Pivko

33 km  
83 B3  
D4

Izkopavanje je razkrilo na kraju, ki je bil naseljen in verjetno tudi utrjen z nasipom že v starejši železni dobi, na 20 m visokem skalnem robu nad križiščem tovornih poti sled približno  $10 \times 10$  m velikega, skoraj kvadratnega stolpa z do 2 m debelimi stenami. Med ostanki ruševin je bilo tudi sekundarno uporabljeno kamenje iz rimskodobnega grobišča, v kulturni plasti pa poznorimsko in mogoče zgodnj srednjeveško gradivo, tudi napadalno orožje (puščične osti).

*Za ogled:* Izredna topografska lega. Sledovi so bili po izkopavanju leta 1968 urejeni, a leta 1970 močno poškodovani z nezakonitim odvozom kamenja.

*I.M.C.*

Excavation revealed an almost square tower, with dimensions of  $10 \times 10$  m and walls up to 2 m thick, on the site of a probably defended settlement, dating to the Early Iron Age, on the rocky escarpment, 20 m above the crossroads of the above mentioned drove roads. Stones from a Roman cemetery were reused and found in the ruins; Late Roman and possible Early Mediaeval material was found in the occupation layers, including offensive weapons (arrowheads).

*What to see:* the excellent topographical position. The remains were restored for presentation after the excavations in 1968, but were badly damaged in 1972 by the illegal quarrying of stone.

#### Literatura:

A. VALIČ, AV, 19, 1968, 485-508

ISTI, VS 12, 1969, str. 100 ss

ISTI, VS 15, 1972, 170

P. FISTER, VS 12, 1969, 239

# Kranj

26 km  
105 A1  
D3

Prometno pomembna naselbina z začetki vsaj v železni dobi, je bila utrjena z obzidjem v zgodnjem in ponovno v poznem rimskem obdobju. Naselbina je začetek pomembnih gorskih poti, ki so bile strateško zanimive najbrž že v fazah rimskega osvajanja Vzhodnih Alp, še bolj pomembne pa v poznem času. Kljub temu pa slovi Kranj predvsem po svojih civilnih najdbah, stavbnih sledovih poznorimskodobnega in zgodnesrednjeveškega cerkvenega središča in po gradivu iz velikih grobišč (pozno 4. do 11. stoletje).

*Za ogled:* Izjemna lega. Na vrtu mestnega gradu razkrita mestno obzidje v vseh fazah. O starih dobah nasploh zbirke Gorenjskega muzeja in podzemski predstavitev stavbnih ostalih ob farni cerkvi sv. Kancijana.

*I.M.C.*

An important settlement for communications, with a beginning at least in the Iron Age. It was fortified with a defensive wall in the Early Roman period and again in the Late Roman period. The settlement is located at the beginning of important mountain routeways, which were probably already of strategic interest in the phases of the Roman conquest of the Eastern Alps, and even more important in the later period. However, in spite of this, Kranj is renowned above all for its civilian finds, the structural remains of the Late Roman and Early Medieval ecclesiastical centre and for its large cemeteries (late 4th to 11th Centuries).

*What to see:* The exceptional position. The town wall in all of its phases uncovered in the gardens of the town castle. For older periods in general, see the collection of the Gorenjska museum and the underground presentation of the structural remains around the parish church of Sv. Kancijen



#### Literatura:

- A. VALIČ, Kranjski zbornik 1980, 110 ss  
M. SAGADIN, VS 33, 1991, 221

Ob obzidju:

»... PIA HAEMONA... QUID  
EGO REFERAM PRO  
MOENIBUS SUIS FESTUM  
LIBERAE NOBILITATIS  
OCCURSUM, CONSPICUOS  
VESTE NIVEA SENATORES,  
REVERENDOS MUNICIPALI  
FLAMINES, INSIGNES  
APICIBUS SACERDOTES?  
QUID PORTAS VIRENTIBUS  
SERTIS CORONATAS? QUID  
AULAEIS UNDANTES  
PLATEAS ACCENSISQUE  
FUNALIBUS AUCTUM DIEM?  
QUID EFFUSAM IN  
PUBLICUM TURBAM  
DOMORUM? GRATULANTES  
ANUS, SENE PUEROS TIBI  
LONGAM SERVITUTEM  
VOVENTES, MATRES  
LAETAS, VIRGINES SECURAS?  
NONDUM OMNE  
CONFECERAS BELLUM, IAM  
AGEBAS TRIUMPHUM...«



LATINI PACATI DREPANII  
PANEGYRICUS THEODOSIO  
AUGUSTO DICTUS  
(ed. galletier, paneg. lat III 1955)

Concerning town wall:

PIA HAEMONA .....  
TRIUMPHUM...«

“And a torchlit reception before the walls themselves, which was prepared for you by the free nobility, the town representatives in splendid white robes, the college of the Flamines in flashing municipal purple and the high priesthood in dignified light tiaras! How can one find words for adequate description? And of the town gate bedecked with green wreaths! And of the streets, rich with the coverings of carpets! In truth, you had not yet concluded the war, yet already you came in triumph...«

A characteristic core of settlement between the Ljubljana barje (marshes) and the river Sava, which is encircled by a girdle of hills. It has a very long settlement history. The permanent camp of the XV. Apollinaris has not yet been conclusively defined archaeologically, although it probably already existed in the period of the conquest of the main routes to Siscia. A colony of citizens already existed in 15AD and shortly after that the construction of the first town wall and of a planned rectangular town with a correct street network on the dry, level area in the immediate vicinity of the river crossing, landings and the earlier, pre-Roman settlement (on the summit of the castle hill and the slopes around it). The inscriptions mention veterans, early recruits to the Praetorian Guard. A detailed analysis of the sources indicates that the town and its territory belonged administratively to a specific defensive zone, connected with Italy. That the strategic role of the town was still further strengthened in the periods of crisis, is also reflected in the archaeological evidence. The remains of the reconstructed wall are connected with the later period (the 3rd Century and later). The greater part of the course of this monument is known. The written sources bear witness to the military movements, in which Emona played a specific role. The fact is frequently mentioned that the townspeople themselves burnt the town and fled in 235AD, so that the military usurper, Maximinus Thrax, could not use it as a base. The description by Pacatus of the entrance of Theodosius 388AD

»In svečani sprejem pred samim obzidjem, ki ti ga je pripravilo svobodno plemstvo, in občinski zastop v sijaju bele odeve in kolegij flaminov v blesku municipalnega škrlata in višje svečeništvo v dostojanstvu svetlih tiar! Kje najti besedo za ustrezen opis? In mestna vrata s kitami zelenja ovenčana! . . . In ulice bogato s preprogami pregrnjene! Resnično, nisi še vojne končal, že si obhajal triumf . . .«  
*Prevedel Anton Sovre, Lanx satura 1928*

gives a vivid picture of the liberation from the dangers of war. The town administration and its planned defenses must have collapsed shortly after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, according to the archaeological and literary sources; later activity took place over a wider area.

*What to see:* the remains of the southern part of the town wall at Mirje, where the substance in still



Podrobnosti z rimskega zidu na Mirju v Ljubljani

Details of the Roman wall at Mirje in Ljubljana

Značilen naselbinski stržen med Ljubljanskim barjem in Savo, ki ga nadzira venec gričevja. Zelo dolgo naselitveno izročilo. Stalni tabor XV. Apollinaris arheološko ni definitivno dokazan, dasi je utrdba že v fazi osvajanja glavnih smeri proti Sisciji verjetna. L. 15. že dokazana kolonija državljanov in hkrati izgradnja prvega obzidja načrtno zgrajenega pravokotnega mesta s pravilno ulično mrežo na suhem, ravnem prostoru v neposredni bližini rečnega prehoda, pristana in starejše, tudi predrimske naselbine (na vznožju grajskega griča in na tem griču). Napisi omenjajo veterane, zgodnjo rekrutacijo pretorijancev. Skrbna analiza virov opozarja na dejstvo, da je mesto z območjem upravno kmalu sodilo k posebnemu, obrambnemu pasu, povezanemu z Italijo. Zato

original; the wall facade is a later addition, as is the furniture of the gates, which remained in use up to the end, all being added during the presentation work by the architect J. Plečnik in the 20th Century. Attention must be drawn to the rectangular towers on the walls, and the traces of a circular corner tower, and the later gates, built at the end of certain streets.

A part of the main gate in northern line of the town wall can be seen on Slovenska cesta near the Ursuline convent, and parts of the wall can be seen in the fabric of the convent itself. Part of the western town wall and one of the towers can be seen near the Ivan Cankar Cultural

se strateška vloga mesta okrepi s kriznimi časi, to kaže tudi arheološka podoba. V zvezi s poznim časom (3. stoletje in pozneje) so sledovi obnavljanja obzidja. Spoznaven je večji pretok dobrin. Pisni viri pričajo o več vojnih premikih, kjer igra Emona določeno vlogo. Večkrat omenjeno dejstvo, da so leta 235 meščani sami požgali mesto in ga zapustili, tako da se vojska uzurpatorja Mařimina Tračana ni mogla vgnezditi v njem. Pacatov opis Teodozijevega prihoda leta 388 plastično ponuja utrinek olajšanja po vojni nevarnosti. Mestne ustanove z načrtno obrambo so morale, po arheoloških in pisnih virih sodeč, propasti hkrati z zahodnorimsko državo, poznejše dogajanje se je razdelilo na širše območje.

*Za ogled:* Sledovi južnega obzidja na Mirju, kjer je masa še izvirna; fasadno zidovje je bilo dodano, prav tako kot oprema vrat, ki so ostala v funkciji do konca, v ureditvenih delih v 20-tih letih (arhitekt Jože Plečnik). V zidavi opazni pravokotni stolpi in sled okroglega vogalnega stolpa, pa tudi pozneje zazidana vrata na koncu nekaterih ulic. Pod Slovensko ulico tik Uršulinskega samostana viden del glavnih vrat v severnem pasu obzidja in v sklopu stavb ob samostanu posamezni kosi tega dela obzidja. Pri kulturnem domu Ivana Cankarja del zahodnega obzidja in enega od stolpov. Te ureditve datirajo v 60. in 70. leta (arhitekturni team E. Ravnikarja, Tone Bitenc). Pod parkovnimi površinami ob Vegovi ulici so zakriti sledovi vzhodnega traku obzidja, prav tako pod obodnim obzidjem preddverja in letnega gledališča v Križankah ob Emonski ulici (ureditev J. Plečnik 30. in 50. leta).

Narodni muzej hrani v lapidariju napise iz Emona, Trebnjega – Praetorija Latobiorum, Neviodunuma in območij. Ostalo arheološko gradivo v Mestnem in Narodnem muzeju.

Za razumevanje strateškega pomena ljubljanskih vrat je poučen razgled z Gradu.

*I.M.C.*

#### Literatura:

J. ŠAŠEL, RE XI, 1986, 574 s. v. Emona

L. PLESNIČAR GEC; Zgodovina Ljubljane Kronika, Ljubljana 1985 9 ss

B. SARIJA, AIJ str. 67 ss

IL JUG 303, 305, 306

L. PLESNIČAR GEC, AV 25, 1974, 387

L. ŠAŠEL, AV 28, 1977, 334–345

ISTI, Röm. Geschichte, Altertumskunde u. Epigraphie, Festschrift A. Betz Wien 1985, 547–555

ISTI, Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III, Stuttgart 1986, 782–786;

V. A. MAXFIELD, AV 37, 1986, 279 ss

M. SLABE, VS 23, 1981, 105 ss

Centre (Cankarjev dom). The presentation by the team of E. Ravnikar and T. Bitenc dates to the Sixties and Seventies. The remains of the eastern line of the defenses are hidden beneath the park on Vegova ulica, as it is beneath the perimeter wall of the courtyard and summer theatre of Križanke on Emonska ulica (presentation by J. Plečnik in the Thirties and Fifties).

Inscriptions from Emona, Trebnje (Praetorium Latobiorum), Neviodunum and the surrounding areas are kept in the lapidarium of the National Museum. The rest of the archaeological material is kept in the collections of the Town and the National Museums.

A view of the castle is helpful in understanding the strategic importance of the Ljubljana Gates.



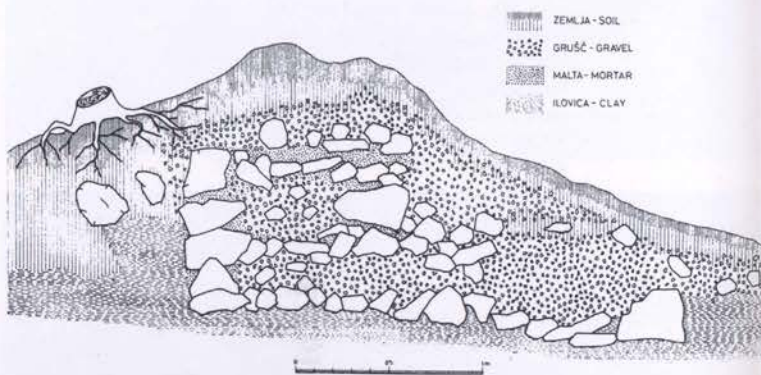
# Gradišče

35 km  
166 B1  
D4

Poznorimsko zaporno zidovje imenovano Zid, ki v dolžini 1548 m zapira hribe med Sv. Primožem in Dednikom zahodno od Rašice. Zid je debel 1,1 m in se na zemljišču vidi kot do 10 m debel in 4 m visok nasip, ki ga spremlja manjši jarek. Zid je bil okrepljen s sedmimi stolpi od katerih je posamezne izkopal W. Schmid leta 1917. Veliki so bili približno  $4 \times 5$  m. Ciglencečki domneva, da je zid v 5. in 6. st. varoval pomembno itinerarsko cesto, po kateri so se v času preseljevanja narodov selili Vzhodni Goti in Langobardi v Italijo.

S.C.

A Late Roman blocking wall called Zid (wall), which for a length of 1548 m closes the gap in the hills between Sv. Primož and Dednik, west of Rašica. The wall is 1.1 m wide and can be seen on the ground as a bank, up to 10 m wide and 4 m high, which is fronted by a small ditch. The wall was strengthened by seven towers, some of which were excavated by W. Schmid in 1917. Their dimensions were approximately  $4 \times 5$  m. Ciglencečki suggests that the wall guarded the important itinerary road in the 5th and 6th Centuries, along which the Ostrogoths and the Lombards migrated into Italy during the Migration Period.



Lega in podrobnosti z obzidja na Gradišču pri Robu

Location and details of the defensive wall at Gradišče near Rob

Literatura:

P. PETRU, Gradišče, v *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, Katalogi in monografije 5, 1971, 67 s  
S. CIGLENEČKI, AV 36, 1985, 255 ss

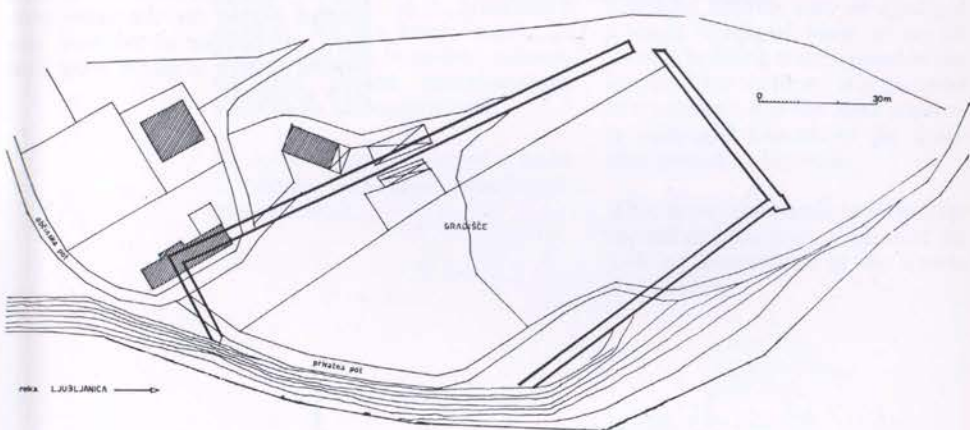
# Zalog

9 km  
128 A2  
D4

Na pomolu nad starim sotočjem Save in Ljubljanice (zdaj spoznavnim z rečno teraso) je bil med obema rekama ugotovljen obod podolgasto trapezoidnega kastela s stolpi vsaj na vogalih. V notranjosti ugotovljena sled lesene arhitekture (stojka za kol) in plasti iz 4. stoletja. Ob zidu na zunanji strani najdenih nekaj žganih grobov iz prve pol. 1. stoletja opozarja na to, da je bila točka branjena verjetno že v zgodnji antiki.

*I.M.C.*

An elongated trapezoidal castellum with a tower at each corner was located on the peninsula between the old confluence of the rivers Sava and Ljubljanica, which is visible today on the river terrace. Traces of wooden structures (post-holes) and layers from the 4th Century have been found in the interior. Several cremation graves, dating to the first half of the 1st Century, were found by the exterior of the wall, and indicate that the site was probably already defended in the Early Roman period.



Literatura:

*I. MIKL CURK, AV 37, 1986, 227-236*

# Limberk nad Veliko Račno

29 km  
148 A3  
E4

V bližini Grosuplja leži postojanka, ki je v mnogočem sorodna Korinjskemu hribu. Sistematičnih izkopavanj na njej še ni bilo, površinski ogledi in sonde pa dajejo slutiti kastel podobnih dimenzij. V sredini starega prazgodovinskega gradišča se v reliefu nakazujejo linije zgodnjekršćanske cerkve, ki ima identičen tloris kot cerkev na Korinjskem hribu. Lega ob isti cesti je nedvomno v poznoantičnem času pogojevala izgradnjo obeh utrdb z istim namenom: zavarovati najpomembnejšo vzhodno vpadnico v Italijo po globini.

S.C.

An outpost, which is extremely similar to Korinjski hrib, is situated close to Grosuplje. It has not yet been systematically excavated, but surface survey and test excavations allow one to surmise of the existence of a castellum of similar dimensions. The foundations of an Early Christian church, which has an identical ground plan to the church on Korinjski hrib, can be seen in relief in the centre of the older, prehistoric hillfort. The location on the same road can without doubt be argued for the construction of both fortresses in the Late Roman period for the same purpose: the defense of the most important eastern invasion route into Italy in depth.

# Korinjski hrib nad Velikim Korinjem

45 km  
168 A1  
E4

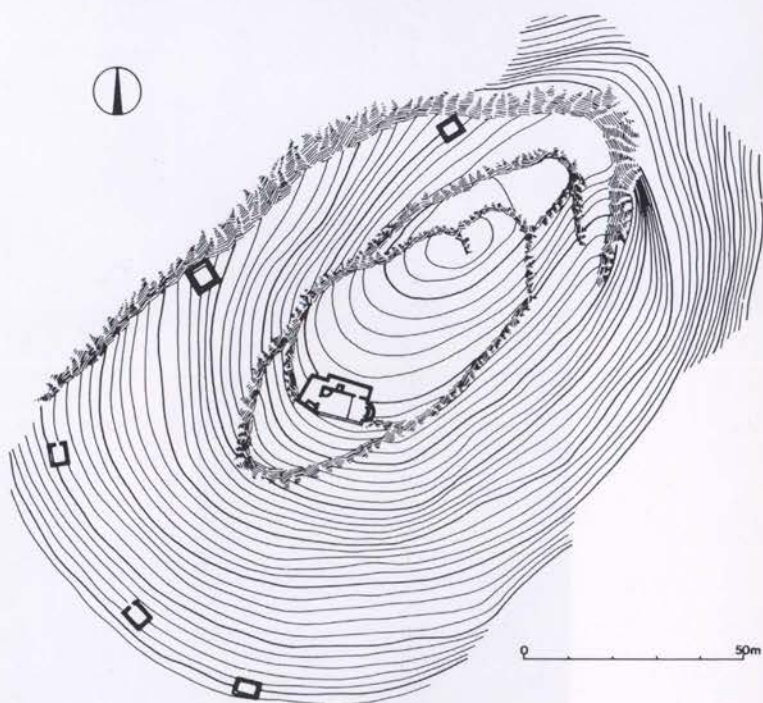
Na daleč vidnem, 728 m visokem Korinjskem hribu nad izvirov reke Krke, so bili ugotovljeni sledovi arheološke postojanke, ki je bila naseljena vse od zgodnje bronaste dobe dalje. Posebej pomembne so ostaline iz poznoantičnega časa, ki so že v celoti raziskane. Tako vemo, da je v 6. st. obdajalo utrdbo pet močnih pravokotnih stolpov, pri katerih so bili v spodnjem delu odkriti različni bivalni prostori z obrtniški delavnicami in dva zbiralnika za vodo, zgornji del pa je bil namenjen obrambi. Sredi utrdbe je bila preprosta zgodnjekrščanska cerkev z apsido in v prizidanem prostoru majhen krstni bazen. Je najbolj značilna in najbolj celovito raziskana utrdba justinijanskega obdobja na slovenskih tleh.

*Za ogled:* imeniten razgled s hriba in v tlorisu vidni zasuti temelji stolpov in cerkve.

S.C.

The remains of an archaeological site, which was continuously inhabited from the Early Bronze Age onwards, was discovered on the prominent hill of Korinjski hrib (728 m asl). The remains from the Late Roman period, which have already been excavated, are especially important. Thus it is known that the fortress was surrounded in the 6th Century by five strong square towers, within which, living areas with craft workshops as well as two cisterns were found in the lower sections, the upper parts being defensive in function. A simple Early Christian church with an apse and a small baptismal basin in an adjoining building were located in the centre of the fortress. It is the most characteristic and the most completely excavated fortress of the Justinian period in Slovenia.

*What to see:* the excellent view from the hill and the ground plans of the in-filled foundations of the towers and church.



Literatura:

S. CIGLENEČKI, AV 36, 1985, 255 ss

# Ivančna Gorica

33 km  
149 A2  
E4

Na križišču lokalnih cest (odcep v Stično) stoji mogoče še na prvotnem mestu milnik, leta 1583 spremenjen v znamenje z napisom stiškega opata Lavrencija Rainerja (AIJ 594).

Okolica je pomembna, saj je bila v železni dobi bogato poseljena. Velika je verjetnost, da je bilo življenje na osrednjem gradišču (na Cvingerju) v zgodnjem Avgustovem času (mogoče že 30. leta pred Kr.) ob rimski okupaciji nasilno prekinjeno. (Prim. S. GABROVEC v *Praistorija Jugoslavije V* Sarajevo 1987.) V okolišju so se z itinerarsko cesto na vzhod križale pomembne poti.

I.M.C.

A milestone stands, possibly in its original position, at the crossroads of the local roads (the Stična turn-off), whose function was transformed in 1583 by an inscription of the Stična abbot, Lavrencij Rainer (AIJ 594).

The region is important, as it was richly settled in the Iron Age. There is a high possibility that the settlement in the central hillfort (na Cvingerju) was forcefully ended in the early Augustan period (probably as early as 30BC) with the Roman occupation (see Gabrovec, S. in *Praistorija Jugoslavije, Sarajevo*). Important roads intersect with the itinerary road from the east in the region.



Literatura:

A. v. *PREMERSTEIN, S. RUTAR, Römische Strassen u. Befestigungen in Krain, Wien 1899*

# Trojane – AD ATRANS

40 km  
110 A2  
E3

*Za ogled:* Topografsko izredna lega. Rimska cesta je tekla po celotnem grebenu (zdaj drugače) s spustom proti Savinjski dolini šele po grapi onstran Šent Gotarda in pod Ojstrico. Na južnem pobočju v sedanjem naselju so ugotovili sledove naselbine v terasah, na samem prevoju pa pri kopanjih videli sled ceste, monumetalne arhitekture in celo odlomek nadnaravno velike konjeniške sohe.

*I.M.C.*

*What to see:* a topographically outstanding location. The Roman road ran along the whole length of the ridge (now different), sloping down to the Savinja valley only at the gorge on the other side of Šent Gotard, below Ojstrica. Traces of a settlement on terraces, have been found on the southern slope of the modern settlement, the remains of the road were seen in excavations on the gradient itself, as well as the remains of monumental architecture and a larger-than-life-size equestrian statue.



Pogled na  
trojansko sedlo  
od zahoda

View of the  
Trojane saddle  
from the west

#### Literatura:

ILJug 1940-60, 382; BOLTA, ŠAŠEL, ANSI 267

M. CVIKL-ZUPANČIČ, VS 11, 1967, 130

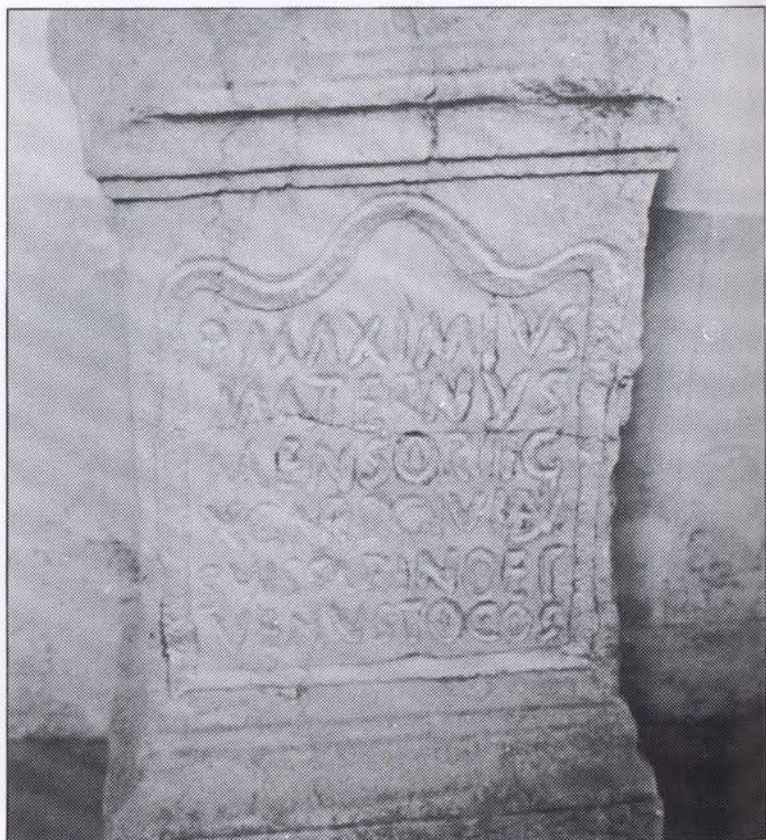
## Valična vas

47 km  
169 A1  
E4

Na starem naselbinskem območju je v cerkvi sv. Martina vzdian posvetilni oltar, ki ga je postavil oficir (mensor) 10. Dvojne legije (X. Gemina) v letu, ko sta bila konzula Sabin in Venust (l. 240).

A dedicatory altar, erected by an officer (mensor) of the X. double legion (X. Gemina) in the year when Sabinus and Venustus were consuls (240 AD), is built into the wall of the church of Sv. Martin in the old part of the village.

*I.M.C.*



Literatura:

*AIJ* 229

## Šmihel pri Žužemberku

48 km  
169 A1  
E4

V zidu pokopališča je vzdian nagrobnik, ki ga je dal postaviti vojak 10. legije (legionis X.) svojim staršem.

A tombstone, which was erected by a soldier of the X. legion to his parents, is built into the wall of the cemetery.

*I.M.C.*

Literatura:

*AIJ* 228

# Trebnje – PRAETORIUM LATOBICORUM

43 km  
151 A3  
E4

Beneficiarska postaja iz 2. in 3. stol. ob itinerarski cesti Emona–Siscia. Raziskan del nekropole.

*Za ogled:* Naselje (s postajo vred) je ležalo zanesljivo tudi na prostoru sedanje župne cerkve, grobišče pa zahodno od tod. Tudi pri motelu, na drugem bregu Temenice, so bile stavbe, mogoče kmetijski obrat. Lego krona prazgodovinsko gradišče v pobočjih južno nad dolino (prim. B. KRIŽ v *Arheološka najdišča Dolenjske*, Novo mesto 1989). Napis iz Trebnjega danes sicer v Narodnem muzeju v Ljubljani (gl. tam). V farni cerkvi vzi-  
dano reliefno polje nagrobnika s portreti, v župnišču del napisa s svetišča Jupitra Dolihenskega, božanstva iz Dolihe v Mali Aziji iz 3. stoletja (J. ŠAŠEL, *Kronika* 30, 1982, 191–193). Pred gradom kip leva z večjega rimskega nagrobnika.

I.M.C.

A beneficiarius station from the 2nd and 3rd Centuries on the Emona–Siscia itinerary road. Excavated part of the cemetery.

*What to see:* the settlement (together with the station) was definitely located on the site now occupied by the modern parish church and the cemetery was also west of there. There were also buildings near the motel on the other side of the river Temenica, which were possibly part of an agricultural complex. The complex is crowned by a prehistoric hillfort on the hillside to the south, above the valley (B. KRIŽ in *Arheološka najdišča Dolenjske*, Novo mesto 1989). The finds from Trebnje are now kept in the national museum in Ljubljana (see below). A relief field from a tombstone with a portrait is built into the church wall. Part of an inscription from the temple of Jupiter Dolichenus, a deity from Doliche in Asia Minor from the 3rd Century, is built into the rectory wall (J. ŠAŠEL, *Kronika*...). The statue of a lion from a large Roman tombstone stands near the castle.

Pri cerkvi v Trebnjem domnevamo središče z upravnimi stavbami

It is suspected that the centre and the administrative buildings were located near the church in Trebnje



#### Literatura:

J. HOFFILLER, B. SARIA, *Antike Inschriften aus Jugoslawien I*, 1938, str. 104

J. ŠAŠEL ANSI, 1975, 231 s

A. v. PREMERSTEIN, S. RUTAR, *Röm Strassen u. Befestigungen* str. 25

T. KNEZ, *Razprave 1. razr. SAZU* 6, 1969, 120 ss

A *AIJ* 104

M. SLABE, *Antična nekropola na Pristavi pri Trebnjem*, *Vestnik 12*, Ljubljana 1993



# Novo mesto

66 km  
171 A2  
F5

Topografsko izredna lokacija, pomembno naseljitveno jedro.

*Za ogled:* Dolenjski muzej hrani v lapidariju nagrobnik s Senčurskega hriba pri Tržišču, ki ga je dal postaviti vojak 10. legije svojemu sinu pretorijancu (*ILJUG* 1940–60 332). V zbirki je na ogled gradivo z grobišča na Pristavi pri Trebnjem, ki kaže materialno kulturo beneficiarske postaje. Poleg bogatih prazgodovinskih najdb v muzeju tudi gradivo iz poznolatskih in zgodnjericimskih nekropol Novo mesto-Beletov vrt in Verdun. Značaj pridatkov iz teh grobišč opozarja na – še ne do kraja razloženo – posebno, miroljubno spontano ali načrtno in nasilno prodiranje italjskih vplivov v svet staroselcev v 1. stoletju po Kr.

*I.M.C.*

Topographically an excellent location and an important settlement centre.

*What to see:* The Dolenjska museum has, in its lapidarium, a tombstone from the Senčurski hrib above Tržišče, which was erected by a of the X. legion to his son, a praetorian (*ILJUG* 1940–60 332). On display in the museum collection are the finds from the cemetery of Pristava near Trebnje, which represents the material culture of a beneficiarius station. The museum also contains the material from the late La Tène and Early Roman cemeteries of Novo mesto-Beletov vrt and Verdun near Stopiče, as well as rich prehistoric finds. The characteristics of the grave goods from these cemeteries draws attention to the particularly peaceful and spontaneous, or planned and forced penetration of Italic influences into the world of the natives in the 1st Century, which has not yet been adequately explained.

## Literatura:

*T. KNEZ*, Novo mesto v antiki, Novo mesto 1974

*ISTI*, Novo mesto II, Carniolia archaeol., Novo mesto 1992

*D. BREŠČAK*, Arheološka najdišča Dolenjske, Arheo Novo mesto 1990, str. 32

*I. MIKL CURK* v Akten des 14 internat. Limeskongresses (ed. H. Vetters, M. Kandler) Wien 1990 (Rö.Li.Oe. 36)1, str. 133 s

# Ločica v Savinjski dolini

60 km  
89 B3  
F3

*Za ogled:* Topografsko zanimiva lega, zahodno od Šempetra (znamenite reliefne grobnice iz 1. do 3. stoletja) na isti rečni terasi, severnem bregu Savinje. Ugotovljeni ostanki temeljne posteljice obodnega zidovja tabora, tloris zidanih osrednjih stavb in vzhodnih vrat v obzidju. Od barak je ohranjena le skromna sled, morebitni odtisi posameznih temeljnih kolov. V skromni kulturni plasti predvsem zelo veliko opeke iz delavnic II. Italske legije. Objekti kažejo bolj ali manj enotno gradbeno fazo. Na ta način je starost celote določena v kratek čas zgodnjega obdobja markomanskih vojn in v čas, ko je II. Italica čistila ozemlje proti vzhodu in varovala prehod čez Savinjo pred morebitnim ponovnim vdorom.

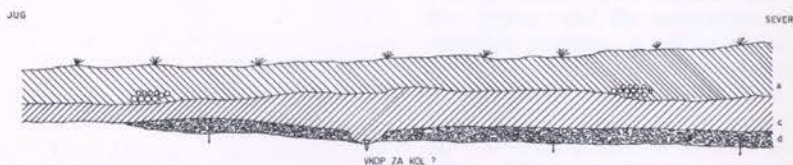
*I.M.C.*

*What to see:* a topographically interesting location, west of Šempeter (outstanding relief burial chambers from the 1st to the 3rd Centuries), on the same river terrace, on the northern bank of the river Savinja. The remains of the foundation of the perimeter wall of the encampment, the ground plan of the stone-built central structure and the eastern gate in the wall are known. Only scanty traces of the barrack blocks survive, the probable impressions of individual foundation posts. There was, above all, a great deal of tile from the workshops of the II. Italica legion in the thin occupation layer. The structures represent a more or less unitary building phase. In this way, the whole site can be dated to a short phase in the earlier period of the Marcomanic Wars, in the period when the II. Italica was "cleaning"



Lega tabora in prerez skozi arheološko plast v Ločici

The location of the camp and the section across the archaeological layer at Ločica





Fotografiji  
z izkopavanj  
v začetku tega  
stoletja  
v osrednjih  
stavbah tabora

Photography  
from the  
excavations at  
the beginning of  
the century from  
the central  
buildings of the  
camp

the territory to the east and guard-  
ing the crossing of the Savinja  
against a possible renewed inva-  
sion.

Literatura:

V. KOLŠEK, Celjski zbornik 3, 1958 Celje, 16–183

M. KANDLER, AV 30, 1979, 172–207

BOLTA v ANSI 285

73 km  
113 A1  
F4

Pomembna predromska vzhodnonoriška postojanka, ki so jo verjetno skupno z ostalimi noriškimi ozemlji l. 42 priključili državi in uredili po rimskem pravu (*municipium cladium*). V zgodnjem obdobju brez vojaške postojanke, verjetno pa kmalu beneficiarska postaja in operativna baza za vojaške operacije v marcomanskih vojskah v 2. stol. in raznih premikih od 2. pol. 3. stol. dalje.

*Za ogled:* V lapidariju Pokrajinskega muzeja skupina napisov z imeni vojakov in beneficiarijev, tako tudi oltar iz zgodnjega 3. stoletja z imenom Ulpija Valeriana, centurija 10. Gemine (Dvojne) ali nagrobnik Aurelija Justina, vojaka II. Italske, ki je padel v pohodu proti Dačanom (CIL III 5218, 11691 AIJ 45). Pomembni tudi častni napisi za Tita Varija Clemensa, prokuratorja v Raetiji, Mauretaniji Caesarensis, Lusitaniji, Ciliciji, prefekta raznih vojaških enot; skratka v Celeji rojenega moža, ki je predstavljal rimskega cesarja v upravi po raznih pokrajinah med Malo Azijo, Portugalsko in Marokom (CIL III 5211–5215). V lapidariju tudi torzo vojaške sohe, takoimenovani »noriški vojak«. Več miljnikov, ki so lahko tudi dokaz o strateških cestnih obnovah od 2. do 4. stoletja (ILJug 1195–1198, ILJug 1940–60 str. 137).

Pri mestnem gradu ob Ljubljanski cesti in hotelu Turška mačka vidni sledovi mogočnega mestnega obzidja.

*I.M.C.*

An important pre-Roman, Eastern Norican settlement, which was probably annexed along with the rest of Noricum by the Roman state in 42 AD and reorganised according to Roman law (*municipium*



*cladium*). It had no military outpost in the earlier period, but was probably a beneficiarius station and an operational base for military operations in the Marcomanic Wars in the 2nd Century and various campaigns from the second half of the 3rd Century onwards.

*What to see:* There is a group of inscriptions in the lapidarium of the regional museum in the names of soldiers and beneficiarii, as well as an altar from the early 3rd Century, in the name of Ulpius Valerianus, a centurion of the X. Gemina (double) legion, and the tombstone of Aurelius Justinus, a soldier of the II. Italica, who fell in the campaign against the Dacians (CIL III 5218, 11691 AIJ 45). Also of importance are the inscriptions in honour of Titus Valerius Clemens, a procurator in Raetia, Mauretania Caesarensis, Lusitania and Cilicia, and a prefect of various military units; in short a native of Celeia, who represented the roman emperor in the administration of various regions from Asia Minor to Portugal and Morocco (CIL III 5211–5215). There is also the torso

»Noriški vojak«  
iz Celja  
– rimska  
vojaška postava  
s pozneje  
predelano glavo

“Norican  
Soldier” from  
Celje – statue of  
a Roman soldier  
with a later  
head

of a military statue, the so-called "Noric Soldier", in the Lapidarium. Several milestones might also be an indication of the strategic road reconstruction from the 2nd to the 4th Centuries (ILJug 1195-1198, ILJug 1940-60 p. 137).

The remains of the massive town wall can be seen near the Mestni grad (town castle) on Ljubljanska cesta and in the Turška mačka (Turkish Cat) hotel.

Literatura:

L. BOLTA, V. KOLŠEK, Stalna arheološka razstava celjskega muzeja, Vodniki 22, Ljubljana 1982

V. KOLŠEK, Lapidarij celjskega muzeja, Vodniki 7, Ljubljana 1977

J. ŠAŠEL, RE sv. Celeia suppl. 12, 1970, 139-148

## Bela Cerkev

77 km  
172 A1  
F3

Ob sodobni cesti je pri sledovih rimske arhitekture v neposredni bližini itinerarske ceste nameščen tudi del miljnika, najdenega v Čatežu ob Savi in postavljenega ob enem od obnavljanj cest po vsem predelu (v zvezi z določenimi vojnimi operacijami od poznega 2. stol. dalje).

I.M.C.

Close to the remains of Roman architecture near the itinerary road, on the contemporary road, is the site of part of a milestone, found at Čatež on the Sava and re-erected here during one of the restorations of the roads in the whole region (connected with specific military operations from the late 2nd Century onwards).

Literatura:

P. PETRU, AV 11-12, (1961) 27-44

# Zidani gaber nad Mihovim

80 km  
172 B3  
F5

Poznoantična utrdba z nenavadno lego na ozkem, podolgovatem grebenu pod vrhom Gorjancev. Manjša arheološka izkopavanja so pokazala obstoj obzidij, ki prečno zapirata dohod v utrdbo, sledove večih zidanih stavb ter večjo zgodnjekrščansko cerkev, v kateri so bili že pred stoletjem deloma izkopani grobovi iz časa preseljevanja narodov. Najverjetneje je tej utrdbi pripadala tudi pokopališka cerkev nekaj sto metrov pod utrdbo. Postojanka sodi v vrsto utrdb, zgrajenih ali obnovljenih v 6. st., ki so čuvala pomembno cesto iz vzhoda proti Italiji.

A Late Roman fortress with an atypical location on a narrow elongated ridge, below the summit of Gorjanci. Small archaeological excavations indicated the existence of a defensive wall, which transversely blocked access to the fortress, the traces of several stone-built buildings and a larger Early Christian church, in which graves from the Migration Period were partly excavated in the last century. The cemetery church, some 100 m below, probably also belonged to the fortress. The outpost belongs to the type of fortress, founded or re-built in the 6th Century, which guarded the important road, which ran towards Italy from the east.



Delno izkopani  
apsidalni del  
zgodnjekrščanske  
cerkve v utrdbi  
na Zidanem  
gabru

The partially  
excavated  
apsidal section  
of the Early  
Christian church  
in the fortress  
on Zidani gaber

*Za ogled:* planinski ambient, deloma v zemlji vidni tlorisi stavb in cerkve.

S.C.

*What to see:* the mountain ambience; the foundations of the buildings and churches, partly visible in the ground.

Literatura:

S. CIGLENEČKI, Arheološka najdišča Dolenjske, Dossier, Novo Mesto 1990, 113 ss

# Rifnik

85 km  
114 A2  
F3

Eden od najbolj izrazitih in mogočnih primerov obrambe prebivalstva v poznem času. Prazgodovinsko gradišče je nosilo v rimski dobi vsaj svetišče lokalnega božanstva (Aequonius). Ob koncu 4. stoletja so na istem prostoru zgradili obsežno utrjeno naselbino, ki je opravljala več funkcij še v 6. stoletje.

*Za ogled:* Izredna topografska lega, odlično razgledišče. Vidne konservirane (dela vodi Pokrajinski muzej Celje) spodnje plasti zidovja dveh cerkva v paru, cisterne, več hiš in dvodelnega obodnega obzidja, skoraj gotovo okrepljenega z obrambnimi stolpi.

*I.M.C.*

One of the most developed and imposing examples of a defended settlement in the later period. The prehistoric hillfort was the site of a temple of a local deity, Aequonius, at least, in the Roman period. At the end of the 4th Century, a large defended settlement was built, which performed several functions up to the 6th Century.

*What to see:* an outstanding topographical position, and a fine view point. The visible, restored lower courses of the walls of two, paired churches, a cistern, several houses and the bipartite defensive perimeter wall, almost certainly reinforced by defensive towers (restoration work is led by the Regional Museum in Celje).



Delno utrjeno cerkveno zidovje in prekrita cisterna na Rifniku

The partially fortified church walls and the covered cistern on Rifnik

#### Literatura:

L. BOLTA, Rifnik pri Šentjurju, Katalogi in monografije 19, Lj. 1981

S. CIGLENEČKI, Pólis Norikón, Podsreda 1992, 43–52

# Dunaj

97 km  
154 B1  
G4

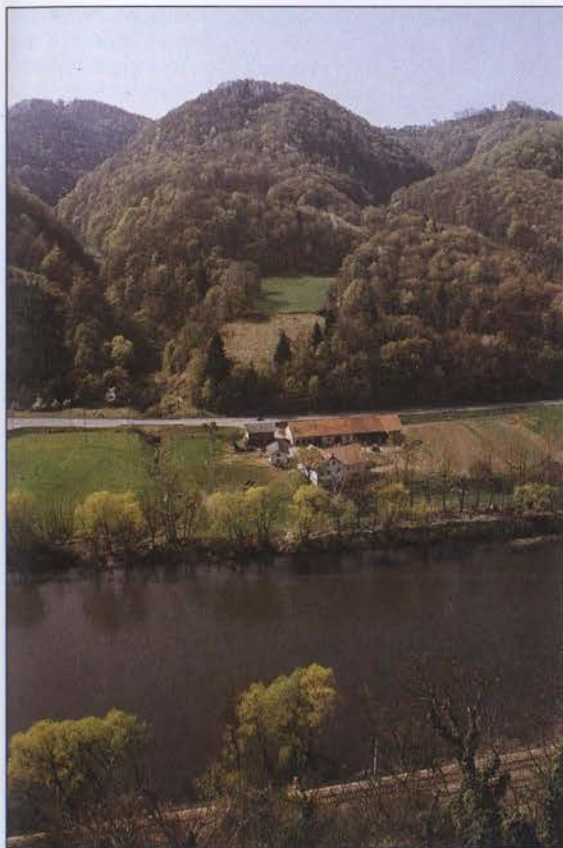
Utrdba Gradišče leži na strmem hribu na južni strani Save nasproti starodavnega brestaniškega gradu Rajhenburg, katerega predhodnik je. Na naravno odlično zavarovanem hribu je pulziralo življenje v več arheoloških obdobjih vse od neolitika dalje. Posebej pomembno vlogo je imel koncem 4. st. in v začetku 5. st., kar je mogoče presoditi po nekaj izjemno pomembnih in lepih najdbah rimske oficirske noše. Posadka na hribu je nedvomno nadzorovala važno cesto vzdolž Save, ki je izpričana s tremi miljniki v bližini hriba in tudi promet po reki. Sklepati bi smeli tudi na manjši odcep od te ceste v notranjost Kozjanskega.

S.C.

The fortress of Gradišče is located on a steep hill to the south of the river Sava, opposite the ancient castle of Rajhenburg in Brestanica, whose predecessor it was. Life pulsed on the hill with its excellent natural defenses during many archaeological periods from the neolithic onwards. It played an especially important role at the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th Centuries, as can be determined from some exceptionally important and fine finds of Roman official equipment. The garrison on the hill, without doubt, guarded the important road along the Sava, which is bourne out by three milestones in the vicinity of the hill, and also traffic on the river itself. It is also possible to conclude that there was also a small off-shoot of this road into the interior of Kozjansko.

Prednji del  
bronastega  
jermenskega  
zaključka, kjer  
sta upodobljena  
zakonca iz časa  
okoli l. 400

The obverse of  
a bronze strap  
terminal, with  
figures of  
a married couple  
from c. 400 AD



Ostanki utrdbe  
Dunaj ležijo na  
strmem hribu  
nad Savo

The remains of  
the fortress of  
Dunaj are  
located on  
a steep hill  
above the Sava

#### Literatura:

J. PEČNIK, Izvestja muzejskega društva za Kranjsko 4, 1894, 12

S. CIGLENEČKI, Pólis Norikón. Poznoantične višinske utrdbe med Celjem in Brežicami, Podsreda 1992, 25



# Veliki Podlog

96 km  
145 B3  
G4

Ob križišču cest Krško–Gorica stoji verjetno še na prvotnem mestu podnožje miljnika.

*I.M.C.*

The base of a milestone stands, probably in its original position, at the crossroads of the Krško–Gorica roads.

Literatura:

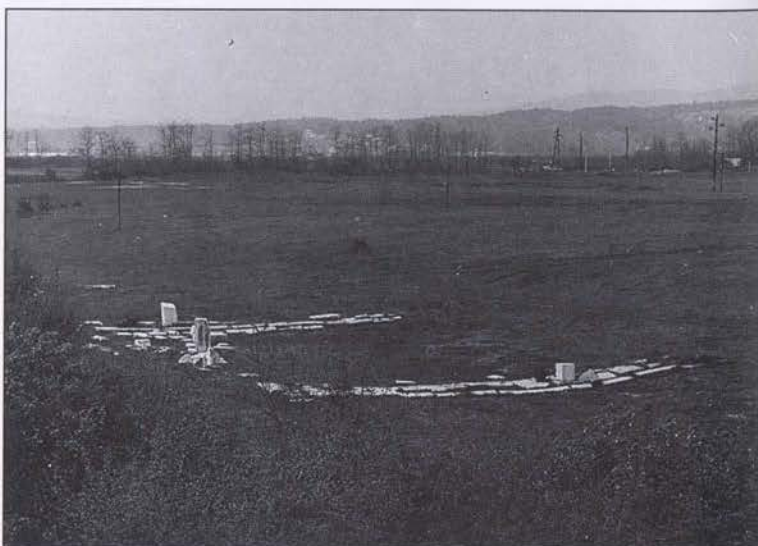
*J. ŠAŠEL*, v ANSI 255

## Drnovo – NEVIODUNUM

91 km  
154 B2  
G4

V mestu s polnim imenom Municipium Flavium Neviodunum je v 2. in 3. stoletju delovala beneficiarska postaja, ki je tudi opozarjala na velik pomen mesta pri prometu.

A beneficiarius station functioned in the 2nd and 3rd Centuries in the town, whose full name was Municipium Flavium Neviodunum, which draws attention to the fact that the town had great importance in the communications network.



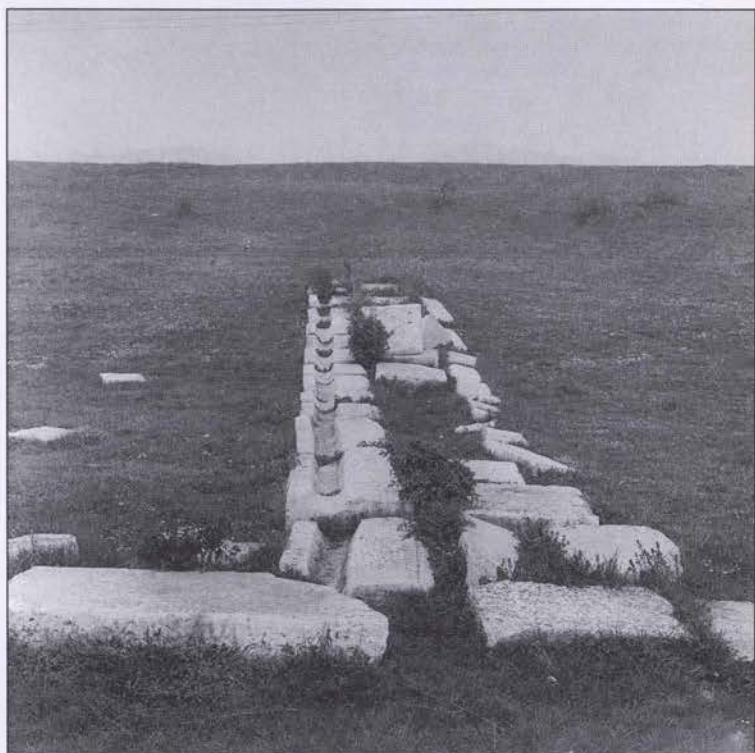
*Za ogled:* V sklopu arheološkega parka v naselju (obnova in preureditev parka je v teku) so na starem bregu Save kamniti bloki rimskega pristanišča; objekta, ki je imel gotovo tudi strateški pomen. Zanimiva lega sredi obsežnega rodovitnega in dolgo gosto naseljenega področja.

V smiselno povezavo celote sodi tudi Veliki Podlog, Velike Malence (gl. tam!) in celo Sv. Lovrenc nad Krškim.

*I.M.C.*

*What to see:* the stone blocks of the Roman harbour on the old bank of the Sava can be seen in the archaeological park in the village (reconstruction and renewal of the park is in progress); an object, which naturally had strategic importance. The interesting location in the middle of a very fertile and long, densely settled region.

The complex as a whole also includes Veliki Podlog, Velike Malence (see above) and even Sv. Lovrenc above Krško.



Deli pristanišča  
in tržišča  
v Drnovem po  
izkopavanju

Part of the  
harbour and  
market at  
Drnovo after  
excavation



Literatura:

P. in S. PETRU, Neviodunum, Katalogi in monografije 15, Ljubljana, 1977

# Sv. Lovrenc nad Krškim

115 km  
154 B2  
G4

Vzidan nagrobnik, ki ga je dala postaviti žena možu. Nagrobnik je pomemben, ker omenja, da so moža ubili barbari (po nekaterih razlagah Kvadi in Markomani v 2. stol.).

*I.M.C.*

Literatura:

*AI7 250*

A tombstone, built into a later structure, was erected by a woman in memory of her husband. The tombstone is important as it mentions that barbarians killed her husband (according to some explanations these were the Quadi and Marcomani in the 2nd Century).

## Velike Malence

104 km  
155 B3  
G4

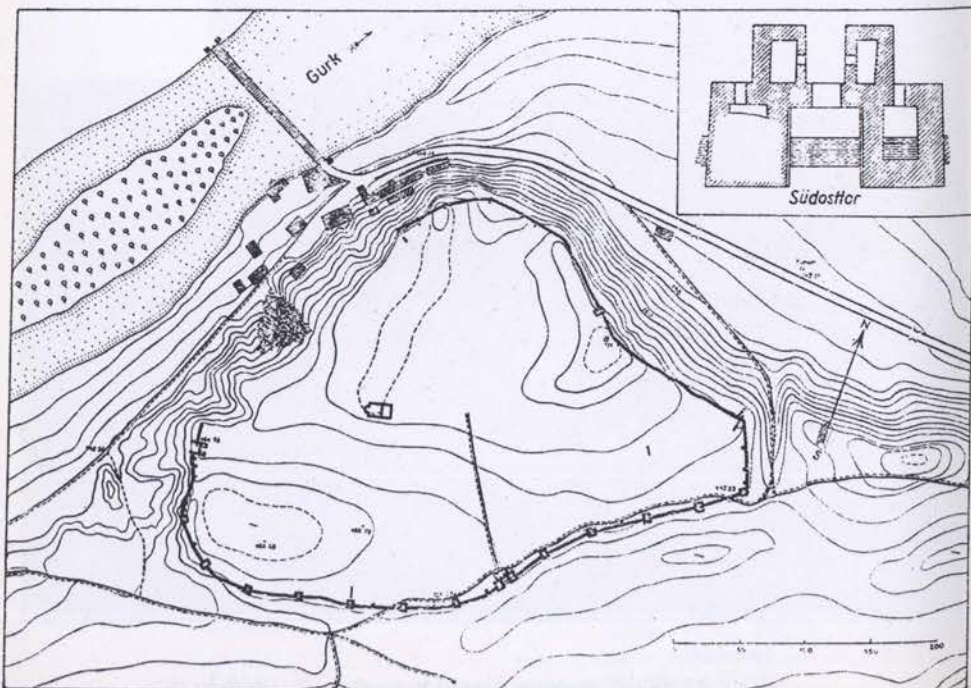
Hrib Gradišče je nepravilen četrkotni prostor, ki v višini 30 metrov obvladuje Krko zahodno od izliva v Savo. Dokazana je železnodobna poselitev kraja. Izkopavanja B. Saria so poleg prazgodovinskih utrd obkriila tudi poznorimski pentagonalni kastel s povprečno 2 metra debelim obzidjem, v katerega so bile vzidane številne rimske spolije. V trdnjavo so najprej vodila le zahodna vrata, južna so bila prizidana v drugi gradbeni stopnji. Obzidje je bilo odkopano v celoti, notranjost pa le sondirana: pri tem so našli cerkev (21 × 10 metrov).

Nastanek trdnjave v Velikih Malencah s kasnejšimi poznorimskimi

The hill of Gradišče is an irregular square area, which at a height of 30 m controls the Krka, west of its confluence with the Sava. The area was settled in the Iron Age. The excavations of B. Saria, as well as the prehistoric fortress, uncovered a Late Roman pentagonal castellum with a wall, on average 2 m thick, into which large numbers of Roman spolia had been built. At first the fortress could only be entered through the western gate, the southern entrance being constructed in the second building phase. The walls were excavated in their entirety, but the interior was only trial-trenched: here a church (21 × 10 m) was found.

Plan of the fortress at Velikih Malencah (po Sarii)

Plan of the fortress at Velike Malence (after Saria)



zaporami na vzhodnih mejah Italije nima zveze, zgodovinsko logično ga je povezovati s konstaninianskim časom in dvema podobnima sočasnim kasteloma na Vrhniki – Na Hribu in Golem – Sv. Marjeta nad Igom. Vse tri so postavili v varstvo pomembnih vhodnih cest proti Italiji; malenška trdnjava je branila magistralno cesto od Siscie proti Emoni, oziroma rečni promet po Krki. V sredini 6. stoletja so Velike Malence eden izmed utrjenih trgov ob panonski meji, ki jih je Justinian prepustil federatom Langobardom.

D. V.

The remains of the fortress at Velike Malence have no connection with the Late Roman barriers on the eastern frontier of Italy, historically and logically it is connected with the Constantinian period and the two similar, contemporary castella at Vrhnika – Na Hribu and Golo – Sv. Marjeta above Ig. All three were established for the protection of the important eastern roads towards Italy; the Malence fortress protected the magistrale from Siscia to Emona, or the river road traffic on the Krka. In the mid 6th Century, Velike Malence was one of the fortified markets on the Pannonian frontier, which Justinian ceded to the Lombard federates.



Pogled na najdišče

View of the site

Literatura:

B. SARIA, *Südost – Forschungen*, Band XV, München 1956, 41 ss

# Brežice

95 km  
155 B3  
G4

*Za ogled:* V posavskem muzeju je nagrobnik beneficiarija 10. legije iz Čateža ob Savi.

*I.M.C.*

Literatura:

*ILJUG* (1960–70) 1115  
*P. PETRU*, AV 11–12 1961, str. 33

*What to see:* there is a tombstone of a beneficiarius of the X. legion from Čatež on the Sava in the Posavski museum.

# Črešnjevec

109 km  
67 B3 / 93 B1  
G3

*Za ogled:* V zgodnjерomanski cerkvi je vzdanih več delno ali v celoti oblikovanih rimskih napisov, fragmentov oltarjev in nagrobnikov. Cerkev je tudi sicer v celoti zgrajena iz kvadrov enakega belega marmorja iz vzhodnopohorskih kamnolomov. Ob cerkvi so postavljeni še drugi napisi, ki so bili najdeni v neposredni bližini cerkve, večinoma vzdani v stari zid okoli pokopališča. Na napisih so omenjeni tudi vojaki ali pripadniki pomožnih enot iz Britanije.

*I.M.C.*

*What to see:* there are many fragmentary of complete Roman inscriptions, altar and tombstone fragments built into the walls of the early Romanesque church. The church is built entirely of identical blocks of white marble from the eastern Pohorje quarries. Other inscriptions, which were found in the immediate vicinity of the church, mainly built into the old wall around the cemetery, have also been erected around the church. Soldiers or members of auxiliary units from Britain are also mentioned in the inscriptions.



Vojaški napis in del lapidarija v Črešnjevcu

Military inscription and part of the lapidarium at Črešnjevec

Literatura:

*M. ABRAMIĆ*, Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje 28, 1933, 13ss

# Maribor

127 km

42 A2

G2

*Za ogled:* Izredna topografska lega prehoda čez reko v starem mestnem jedru, s tem da so ulice, ki vodijo do tega prehoda, speljane po trasi rimske ceste. V lapidariju Pokrajinskega muzeja del velikega marmornega nagrobnika z reliefi – figurami s konji in posvetilom oficirja druge ale (enote jezdecev), ki so jo prvotno rekrutirali v sedanji Španiji (II. ala Asturum). Spomenik je iz Slovenskih Konjic.

*I.M.C.*

*What to see:* an excellent topographical position on the river crossing to the old town centre, with the fact that the streets, which lead to this crossing follow the line of the Roman road. In the lapidarium of the regional museum, there is part of a large marble tombstone with reliefs—equestrian figures and the dedication of an officer of the Second Ala (calvary unit), who first recruited them in an area of modern Spain (ala Austurum). The monument comes from Slovenske Konjice.

Literatura:

*AIJ* 44

*S. PAHIC*, Maribor skozi stoletja, I Maribor 1991 39-72

*J. CURK* ibid, 511-564

127 km  
69 B2  
H2

POETOVIONEM IN HIBERNA  
TERTIAE DECUMAE  
LEGIONIS CONVENERANT.  
ILLIC AGITAVERE  
PLACERETNE OBSTRU  
PANNONICAE ALPES, DONEC  
A TERGO VIREB UNIVERSAE  
CONSURGENT, AN IRE  
COMMINUS ET CERTARE  
PRO ITALIA CONSTANTIVS  
FORET (TACITVS, HISTORIAE  
III 1)

Zbrali so se tam v Poetovionu  
v zimski garniziji 13. legije. Tam  
analizirali ali bi bilo bolje  
zabarikadirati Panonske Alpe  
– Julijske Alpe s Krasom in predgorji – dokler ne bi organizirali  
v zaledju vseh razpoložljivih sil, ali  
pa bi bilo bolj smotrno iti na nož in  
se boriti za Italijo.

(Prevedel Jaro Šašel)

EN TIBI ALTERAM PUGNAM  
ALTERAMQUE VICTORIAM  
(PACATI PANEG)

in glej, slavil si tudi drugo zmago  
po drugi bitki

Od časa panonsko-dalmatinskega  
upora (6.–9. po Kr) do približno  
leta 100 (verjetno 103 ali 106) vojaški  
tabor ob prehodu, tudi mostu  
čez Dravo. Posadka v taboru do  
štiridesetih let VIII. Augusta,  
potem XIII. Gemina. Za časa mar-  
komanskih vojn v 2. stoletju  
operativna baza, pozneje so v mestu  
vedno vsaj manjši vojaški oddelki.  
Pri izkopavanjih so ugotovili na  
obeh značilnih vzpetinah, na Gradu  
in Panorami, sledove trdnjav (na  
Gradu izrazit stolp iz 4. stol.) in  
obzidij iz poznorimskega časa, sled  
obzidja mogoče tudi ob vnožju  
Gradu. Vse to priča o strateškem  
pomenu prehoda čez Dravo in  
naselbine v poznorimskem času.  
Zadnja neposredna pisna omemba  
kraja, tako kot prva povezana  
s strateško operacijo, to je Pacatova  
pripoved (tudi Ambrosii Epistulae  
40, 23) o drugi Teodozijevi bitki  
leta 388 pred prihodom na italjske  
meje.

*Za ogled:* Izredna zemljepisna lega.  
Prostor tabora domnevno na ob-  
močju Toplic, pozneje uničen ob  
spreminjanju dravskega toka.

V lapidariju Pokrajinskega muzeja  
več zgodnjih vojaških nagrobnikov  
in drugih napisov z omembami voj-  
aških funkcij. Posebej omembe vre-

“POETOVIONEM... FORET”  
(TACITVS, THE HISTORIES  
III, 1).

They gathered there in the winter  
garrison of 13th Legion in  
Poetovio. There they discussed  
whether it would be better to block  
(roads across) the Pannonian Alps  
(the Julian Alps with the Karst and  
foothills) until they could organise  
all the available forces in the hinter-  
land, or whether it would not be  
better to take the plunge and fight  
for Italy.

“EN TIBI... VICTORIAM”  
(PACATUS, PANAEGRICS)

“And behold, you also celebrated  
the second victory after the second  
battle.”

A military encampment on the  
crossing and bridge over the river  
Drava from the time of the Panno-  
nian-Dalmatian Revolt (6–9AD) to  
circa 100AD (probably 103 or  
106AD). The VIII Augusta was  
stationed here until the forties AD,  
after that the XIII Gemina. It was  
an operational base in the time of  
the Marcomanic Wars in the 2nd  
Century, later there were at least  
small military detachments  
stationed in the town. Excavations  
on both of the dominant heights of  
the castle and Panorama have re-  
vealed the remains of a fortress and  
walls of the Late Roman period,  
there may also be traces of a wall  
about the Castle Hill. This all bears  
witness to the strategic importance  
of the Drava crossing and the settle-  
ment in the Late Roman period.  
The last direct literary reference to  
the area is linked with strategic ope-  
rations, as is the first, this is  
Pacatus' tale (and in Ambrosii Epis-  
tulae 40, 23) about the second battle  
of Theodosius before the crossing  
of the Italian frontier in 388AD.

*What to see:* an exceptional geo-  
graphical position. It is suspected  
that the encampment was probably  
located in the Toplice area and that  
it was later destroyed when the  
Drava changed its course.

The lapidarium of the regional  
museum contains several early  
military tombstones and other in-  
scriptions, which mention military  
matters. The tombstone of M. Pet-  
ronius Clasicus (CIL III 4060 and  
10869, AIJ 260) is particularly  
noteworthy. The full equipment of

a centurion and his decorations are illustrated on it. It was found at Videm near Ptuj and dates to the middle of the 1st Century. An inscription, in which the primus hastatus (first spearman) of the same



Okrasna nožnica bodala in nagrobnik rimskega centuriona iz 1. stoletja

Decorated dagger scabbard and the tombstone of a Roman centurion from the 1st Century

den je nagrobnik oficirja VIII. legije M. Petronija Klasika (CIL III 4060 in 10869, AIJ 260). Na njem je upodobljena celotna oprema centurijona in več odlikovanj. Nagrobnik so našli v Vidmu pri Ptujju in je iz srede 1. stol. Poleg je bil najden tudi izlizan napis, kjer je omenjen prvi suličar (primus hastatus) iste legije – AIJ 262.

Zanimiv je tudi sarkofag (najden pri Veliki Nedelji) družine Fannija Florentina, vojaka XIII. Gemine, ki je bil mogoče od svoje enote, nameščene ob Donavi, poslan na ozemlje Ptujja z določeno nalogo.

Med napisi 2. mitreja (v muzeju) je tudi nekaj posvetil vojakov (npr. miles leg. II. Italicae AIJ 301). V muzejski zbirki drobnega gradiva je nekaj elementov, ki jih je mogoče povezati z opremo armade. Od tega je posebnost zlasti reliefno okrašena nožnica za bodalo, posrebrena, iz tenke bronaste pločvine.

V 3. mitreju na Bregu je več napisov vojaških funkcionarjev, zlasti reliefno bogato okrašeni oltarji (AIJ 314, 315, 316), ki so bili posvečeni za dobro celotne pisarne V. Makedonske in XIII. Gemine (canaliculari, actarii, codicarii, lib-



legion is mentioned (AIJ 260), was also found. Also of interest is the sarcophagus (found near Velika Nedelja), which belonged to the family of Fannius Florentinus, a soldier of the XIII Gemina, who was probably posted to Ptuj on special duty from his unit, which was stationed on the Danube.



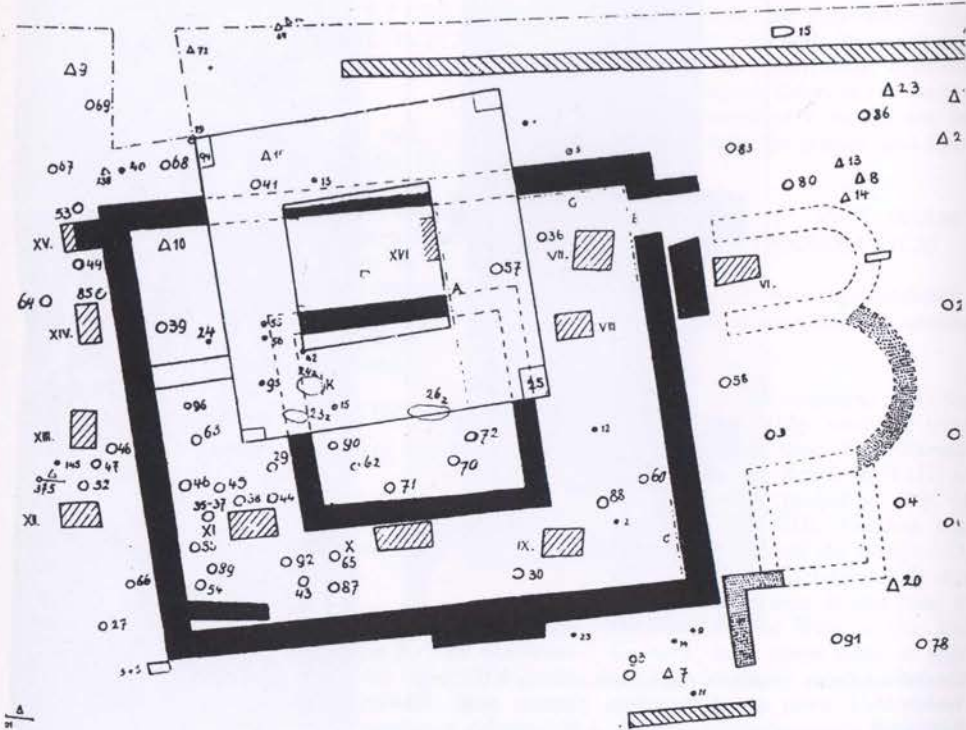
rarii, tesserarii, custodes armorum, officiales).

Pri Mestnem stolpu sta pomembna zlasti dva nagrobnika iz 1. stoletja, od katerih so na enem reliefno upodobljena spet vsa ploščata odlikovanja in na drugem upodobitev vojaka na konju. Vojak je bil Gaj Rufij iz Mediolana (zdaj Milana), ki je služil v konjeniškem oddelku XIII. Gemine (CIL III 4061).

*I.M.C.*

There are also some dedications by soldiers amongst the inscriptions from the second Mithraeum (in the museum) e.g. miles leg. II. Italicae (AIJ 301). Some objects in the museum collection can also be connected with the equipment of the army. The relief-decorated dagger scabbard of thin bronze-sheet is outstanding amongst them.

There are several inscriptions of military functionaries in the third Mithraeum at Breg, particularly the



rich, relief-decorated altars (AIJ 314, 315, 316), which were dedicated by the entire commissariat of the V Macedonian and the XIII Gemina legions (canalicularii, actarii, codicarii, librarii, tesserarii, custodes armorum, officiales).

The two tombstones from the 1st Century near the Mestni stolp (town tower) are particularly important; on one of them all the plate decorations are carved in relief, whilst on the other there is a soldier on a horse. The soldier was Gaius Rufius from Mediolanum (Milan), who served in the cavalry detachment of the XIII Gemina (CIL III 4061).

Tloris  
poznorimske  
utrdbne na  
Ptujem gradu  
(po Klemencu)

Plan of the Late  
Roman fortress  
at Ptuj Castle  
(after Klemenc)

Literatura:

ILJug 337, 338, 339, 344, 345

B. ŽEVREMOV, Vodnik po lapidariju I, Ptuj, 1988

J. EMERŠIČ, Bibliografija Ptuj, Ptuj, 1985

I. MIKL CURK, Situla 20/21 Gabrovčev zbornik, Ljubljana 1980, 431 ss

ISTA, Roman Frontier Studies 1989 (ed. V. Maxfield, M. Dobson) Exeter 1991, 248 ss

ISTA, Ptuj starih dob, Vodnik 176, Ljubljana 1991

J. ŠAŠEL, Kronika 8, 1980, 157-161



# Seznam kratic v literaturi

## Index of abbreviation

- AIJ J. Hoffiller, B. Saria,  
Antike Inschriften aus Jugoslawien I, Internationaler  
Akademieverband, Zagreb 1938.
- ANSI Arheološka najdišča Slovenije, Ljubljana 1975.
- AV Arheološki vestnik – Acta archaeologica, Inštitut za arheologijo,  
ZRC pri SAZU, Ljubljana.
- ILJug A. et J. Šašel, Inscriptiones latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos  
MCMXL et MCMLX repertae et editae sunt, Situla 5, Ljubljana  
1963 (Nr. 1–451).  
A. et J. Šašel, Inscriptiones latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos  
MCMLX et MCMLXX repertae et editae sunt. Situla 19,  
Ljubljana 1978 (Nr. 452–1222).
- Vodniki Vodniki po naravnih in kulturnih spomenikih Slovenije, Zavod  
Republike Slovenije za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine,  
Ljubljana – Maribor.
- VS Varstvo spomenikov, Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo  
naravne in kulturne dediščine, Ljubljana.





