Roman Provincial Archaeology in Slovenia Following the Year 1965: Settlement and Small Finds

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Abstract

The development of Roman provincial archaeology in Slovenia through the last thirty-five years is reviewed: the most significant achievements, orientations and the principal problems. New discoveries concerning towns and rural settlement shall be presented, as well as new research concerning such turning points as romanization and the decline of the Roman empire. Small finds are also discussed in short. An essential bibliography is provided as well.

Izvleček

Predstavljen je razvoj rimske provincialne arheologije v Sloveniji v zadnjih petintridesetih letih: najpomembnejši dosežki, usmeritve in glavni problemi. V prikazu je poudarek na novih dogajanjih na področju poselitvene slike, na rezultatih proučevanja kriznih obdobij, kot sta romanizacija in zaton antike, na kratko so obravnavane raziskave drobne materialne kulture. K posameznim temam je podana najpomembnejša bibliografija.
1985; Šavel 1991). The important improvement was carried out by rescue excavations along the eastern edge of Pohorje, revealing numerous well preserved ground plans of villae rusticae (Strmčnik Gulic 1990a).

The course of roads in the Styria region were investigated by systematic probe excavations, while at the same time the settlements and cemeteries along the roads were also researched.

The distribution of tumuli necropolises in the territories of the towns of Poetovio, Solva and Savaria also represents a significant topographic undertaking (Pahič 1972).

Research and reconstructions of funerary tombs at Šempeter, the highest quality monuments of artistic and spiritual culture, are very important achievements (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972).

The significant sites have been researched thanks to recent rescue excavations: a tile workshop at Vransko dating to the time of the Marcommanic wars and sanctuaries at Hrastnik, Kobarid and Godič.

Roman towns present one of the greatest open-ended problems in Roman provincial archaeology in Slovenia, as investigations have always been dictated by modern construction and the momentary political circumstances. Extensive rescue excavations have been under way in Emona, Celeia and Poetovio during the last four decades, with systematic excavations only at Neviodunum. All these extensive projects remain largely unpublished. Only select smaller excavations, preliminary reports and short syntheses, which due to the lack of basic publications cannot be verified and fail to be of sufficient profundity in themselves, are currently published. With the exception of Emona, plans of towns also failed to be kept up-to-date. Consequently, knowledge of the topography of Roman towns lags far behind that of extensive investigated areas. Precise chronologies of the emergence of towns, their evolution, phases of development as well as their decline, are also problematic. Publications of small finds, which could serve well in the establishment of precise chronologies and for comparisons between individual sites, are also lacking.

REVIEWS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES

In addition to Peter Petru (1964-1965; 1977b), Jaro Šašel also contributed a short review of the settlement history and urbanization during the Roman period (Šašel in: ANSl 63-68) as well as numerous individual analyses, derived from historic and epigraphic sources, supplementing to the general image of the Roman era (Šašel 1992). Central and eastern Slovenia were included in monographs of the provinces Pannonia and Noricum (Mócsy 1974; Alföldy 1974).

The Roman economy in the Slovene region was reviewed several times (Mikl-Curk 1968d; Verzar-Bass 1986; also: Šašel 1990; Mócsy 1990). The current state of investigations of villae rusticae was presented by Marija Lubsina-Tušek (1981). A general survey of the material culture was contributed by Iva Mikl-Curk (e.g. 1968a; 1997c).

Popular reviews have also been published in the past few years (Curk 1976; P. Petru 1979 [critique Bratož 1981]; Curk 1999; articles in Enciclopedija Slovenije: e.g. Rimsko doba, Rimsko umetnost, Rimsko verstvo, Ptuj; J. Horvat and M. Šašel Kos in: Zakladi).

The fundamental publication, Arheološka najdišča Slovenije (Ljubljana 1975), cites the basic topographic information and a bibliography for each individual site up to the year 1965. The data included has not been verified in the field, nor is the topography of Roman towns thoroughly documented.

The periodical Varstvo spomenikov (in continuation Var. spom.) provides up-to-date reports on excavations. As the information is abridged, it shall be omitted from citation, barring exceptions, in this review. Up-to-date short reports were also published up to the year 1990 (for the year 1988) in Arheološki pregled. Catalogues of coins also provide important information clarifying settlement patterns (FMRSI I, II, III).

Locations mentioned in Roman sources are published in the map Tabula imperii romani, Trieste (Roma 1961), while Jaro Šašel prepared a synoptic encyclopedia of localities (Šašel in: ANSI 88-96; some important locations: S. Petru 1968; Šašel 1974a; 1977; Pahič 1969b; 1983a).

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Fig. 1: Sites mentioned in the text.

Sl. 1: Najdišča omenjena v besedilu.
A bibliography of small material culture (with the exception of pottery), divided into groups, is published in the *Instrumentum* (Montagnac) periodical, issued biannually since 1995. A bibliography of pottery is presented annually by the *Rei cretariae Romanae fautores* association.

**THE ROMAN ADVANCE IN THE 2ND AND 1ST CENTURIES BC**

Early contact between the southeastern Alpine region and the Roman world is one of the most intensively researched topics (review: Vidrih Perko 1996). On the basis of historic sources, it can be inferred that the range of Roman influence gradually expanded during the time between the founding of Aquileia (183/181 BC) and the end of the reign of Augustus (14 AD) (e.g. Šašel 1976; numismatic sources: Kos 1986, 25-31, 53-56). Archaeological sources from the 2nd and 1st centuries BC are sparse, yet they faithfully reflect Roman intervention.

The earliest Roman influence could be traced at Sermin, a strategically important prehistoric site situated in the bay of Koper. A strong influx of Roman pottery is dated to the middle of the 2nd century BC, that is shortly after the Roman conquest of Istria in 178/177 BC. Greco-Italic amphoras, manufactured along the western Adriatic coast, are the most characteristic material. The older settlement centers in Istria continue to subsist, Sermin and likely also Piran. At the end of the 2nd century and the first half of the 1st century BC, Roman finds (e.g. amphoras of the Lamboglia 2 type) were discovered at fortified hill-top settlements throughout Istria and the Trieste Karst, indicative of settlement continuity through from the prehistoric era. Entirely new settlements also arise along the coast at this time, such as at Fornače near Piran (J. Horvat 1995a; 1997a; Stokin 1989).

The first Roman encroachments along the most significant communication routes into the interior of the eastern Alpine region are archaeologically perceptible from the 2nd century BC. AbundantItalic material dating at least to the end of the 2nd as well as to the 1st century BC was discovered at Gradič near Kobarid. The region of Kobarid in the upper Soča valley is opened toward the Friulian lowlands via the Nadiža (it. Natisone) valley. One of the routes connecting Aquileia with the Norican Kingdom probably followed along this course (unpublished information N. Osmuk; Osmuk 1987; 1997a; 1998a; 1998b).

Early Roman objects are also revealed in the region of the Amber Road. A large hoard of Roman weapons was discovered in the 19th century at Grad near Šmihel below Nanos, an extensive Iron Age hillfort attributed to the Notranjska cultural group. The hillfort controlled the crossing over the Razdrto pass (Guštin 1979). A detailed typological analysis showed that the weapons date to the first half or the middle of the 2nd century BC. The types comprised in the hoard (pila with flat hafts, javelins, early gladii) play a significant role in clarifying the development of Roman weapons in general. Dating to the time directly after the founding of Aquileia (181 BC), the hoard is probably a trace of one of the many Roman military interventions which eventually led to the permanent Roman supervision over the region around the Postojna gateway (J. Horvat 1993; 1995b; 1997b).

A Roman outpost was situated at Razdrto by the end of the 2nd century BC (Bavdek 1996). This fortified settlement, Grad near Šmihel, is already abandoned by the end of the 2nd century BC, however other hill-top settlements continue to subsist within the Notranjska region [Inner Carniola]. Roman material dating to the 1st century BC is discovered at these hill-top settlements, in addition to the objects that can be associated with the local prehistoric surroundings (Ambroževo gradišče and Baba near Slavina: J. Horvat 1995b; Stari grad above Uneč: J. Istenič, N. Trampuž Orel, V. Stare, *Var. spom.,* 36, 1997, 254). Republican coins are frequent finds (Kos 1986, 25-31; e.g. Gradišče at Knežak (or Gradišče below Studenec): *FMRSI* III, 53; Gradišče na Čepni above Zagorje: *FMRSI* I, 79; Ambroževo gradišče near Slavina: *FMRSI* I, 87) as well as Norican silver coins (Kos 1977), sometimes they are even discovered together in hoards (J. Horvat 1995b, 189; *Zakladi* 190). The distribution of Italic pottery is indicative that Roman supervision over the region of the Notranjska cultural group was in effect already from the end of the 2nd century onwards (J. Horvat 1995a; 1995b; 1997a).

A special variant of the Certosa fibula type VII f, which perhaps even reaches all to the Middle La Tène period, is characteristic for the Notranjska region (Bavdek 1996, 299; V. Svetličič in: J. Horvat 1997a, 31-34). Local types of fibulas, such as the Kastav and Picugi types, disseminate into the northern Adriatic region during the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (Guštin 1987; 1986a; 1991). Italic types of fibulas dating to the Late Republican period (e.g. types Nova vas, Cenisola, Almgren 65, variants of the Nauheim type; Guštin 1987; 1986a; 1991; Božič 1993), or the Late Republican and Early Augustan period (e.g. types Gorica, Jezerine, Alesia; Guštin 1987; 1986a; 1986b; 1991; Vičič...
make their appearance in the Notranjska region, as well as in the regions of the Idrija and Mokronog cultural groups.

The period during the middle and the second half of the 1st century BC is manifested in the continued expansion of Roman influence into the interior of the southeastern alpine region (J. Horvat 1995a). The most important Roman outpost was situated in Nauportus, at the source of the Ljubljnica river. Historical sources mention the presence of Italian merchants in Nauportus already during the 2nd century BC, when the settlement was still in the domain of the Taurisci. Wares brought over the passes from Italy were transferred onto boats and further conveyed in the direction toward Sisica. A fortified Roman settlement, with a large market place and warehouses of the Hellenistic type, was constructed during the middle of the 1st century BC or during the Early Augustan period at the latest. The settlement was organized as a vicus and governed by representatives of merchant families from Aquileia. The material culture incorporates, in addition to Italic material, also objects characteristic of the Late La Tène Mokronog culture (Šašel Kos 1990; J. Horvat 1990a). A Roman outpost already existed, synchronously, at Emona (Ljubljana); it was situated along the southern foot of the current Ljubljana Castle and not where the later colonia was established. The region of the Ljubljana gateway must have been firmly under Roman supervision already by the middle of the 1st century BC (Vičič 1992; 1993; 1994).

The Posočje region was incorporated into the Roman state in the middle of the 1st century BC or during the Early Augustan period. Traces of combat are evident by the Roman military objects discovered at Grad near Reka (also Grad at Lipa: D. Svoljšak, Var. spom. 36, 1997, 252-253; Božič 1999). A Roman funerary monument from Most na Soči dates to the third quarter of the 1st century BC (Šašel 1985a).

The remaining parts of Slovenia were incorporated in the Roman empire during the Octavianic and Augustan period: the Dolenjska region (the Lower Carniola) most likely in connection with the wars with the Iapodes in 35/33 BC, the Celje and Ptuj region corresponding with the annexation of Noricum around 16 BC, the rest at the latest during the wars with Pannonians between 14 and 9 BC (the most recent historic review: Šašel Kos 1997b); synoptic on archaeological finds dating to the Augustan period: Mikl Curk 1973b; J. Horvat 1995a). The flourishing of the settlements at Nauportus and in Emona resulted from political changes (J. Horvat 1990a; Vičič 1993; 1994). The fortified outpost at Kranj is also very significant at this time (Mikl Curk 1973b; M. Sagadin, Var. spom. 32. 1990, 179). Other important settlements were at Celjea (Lazar 1996a; Vičič 1997) and probably also Poetovio (numismatic finds: Kos 1986, 56).

Fortified hill-top settlements throughout Istria and the Notranjska region continued during the 1st century AD (J. Horvat 1995a; 1995b: 1997). The prehistoric fortified settlements in the Dolenjska region were abandoned and there must have been a shift in settlement area already during the Augustan period (e.g. Stična: Gabrovec 1994). The native population was recruited by the Roman army during the Augustan period, as is substantiated by the graves with weapons at Verdun near Stopiče (Breščak 1986). Prehistoric hill-top settlements were probably also abandoned in the Styria region at the beginning of the Roman era (e.g. Poštela: Teržan 1990; Brinjeva gora: Pahič 1980). Hill-top settlement in the Gorenjska region (Upper Carniola) perhaps continued into the Augustan period, as is indicated by Roman military finds form Gobavica above Menges (Železnikar 1999).

The early phase of the Roman period in the region of Slovenia concludes with the founding of towns: Emona during the Octavianic or Early Augustan period, Celjea during the reign of Claudius, Nevi-odunum during the reign of Vespasian and Poetovio during the reign of Traianus (Šašel Kos 1995a; 1997b).

ROADS

Jaro Šašel gathered topographic information on the course of individual roads, milestones as well as historical sources and inscriptions concerning roads (Šašel 1975a). Detailed surveys of road courses in western Slovenia and Istria (Bosio 1991) and in eastern Slovenia (Pahič 1983a) are also important.

Certain changes in the course of main roads were brought about during the Roman era and are most evident in the Notranjska region. The prehistoric and Early Roman main road leading over the Razdrtó pass (Ocra) and the Postojna gateway (Šašel 1974a: 1977) became a secondary road following the construction of a shorter route over the high and unsettled Hrušica (Ad Pirum). Its construction can be dated by an historical source to the Augustan period (Festus, Breviarium VII 51, 10-13; Ulbert 1981). The redirection of traffic is also evidenced along the older route at Razdrtó. A great difference is noticed between the abundant material dating from the end of the
2nd century BC to the first half of the 1st century AD and the almost complete absence of later finds (Bavdek 1996). The road over Hrušica was abandoned during the Late Roman period and the older routes through the more protected regions were used anew (Ci-glencečki 1985a).

Field investigations of individual segments of roads and routes were carried out in the Karst region (a secondary road passing Rodik: Slapšak 1977), in the Vipava valley (N. Osmuk, Var. spom. 29, 1987, 268; N. Osmuk, Var. spom. 33, 1991, 211) and over Hrušica (Ulbert 1981, 10-11; P. Petru 1980-1981). Probe excavations were carried out along the main Roman road, which was lined with a wooden sieve, running through the Ljubljana moor (D. Vuga, Var. spom. 23, 1981, 241-243); the course of secondary roads was also determined (D. Vuga, Var. spom. 22, 1979, 286, 290; D. Vuga, Var. spom. 23, 1981, 314-315; D. Vuga, Var. spom. 23, 1981, 261-262, 264-265). Milestones were primarily investigated in the Dolenjska region (Lovenjak 1997b; 1998, 333-375). Numerous road segments were excavated along the route Emona - Celjea (synoptic: Pirkmajer 1985; Blagovica: M. Zupančič, Var. spom. 22, 1979, 278-281; Vransko: Lazar 1997d; Šempeter: Kolšek 1976).

As concerns the investigation of roads, the most significant contribution was made by Stanko Pahič, who following systematic topographic survey and probe excavations, determined the precise routes of roads in the Styria region between Celjea - Poetovio (Pahič 1969b; 1974; 1975a; 1976; 1978; 1983a; a concentration of milestones near Škofja vas: Winkler 1972; Kolšek 1979; 1986a; 1990), Poetovio - Savaria (Pahič 1964-1965; 1975b; 1983a; Var. spom. 21, 1977, 209-215; Horvat-Šavel 1985; in Ptuj: Vomer Gojkovič 1993), Poetovio - Mursa (Pahič 1964-1965; 1983a; Var. spom. 21, 1977, 209-215), Celjea - Virunum (S. Pahič, Var. spom. 10, 1965, 204-206; Var. spom. 17-19/1, 1974, 197-198, 201-202; Strmčnik-Gulič 1981), Celjea - Flavia Solva and along the valley of the Drava river (Pahič 1983a; S. Pahič, Var. spom. 25, 1983, 246-247). These roads are paved with gravel; stone slabs with cart tracks were discovered in the Drava valley (Pahič 1983a, 263-265). The double route between Stranice and Slovenska Bistrica is also a point of interest (Pahič 1969b).

TOWNS

Emona

A settlement dating between the middle of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD was discov-...
The discontinuation of Emona has yet to be clarified. The latest archaeological finds connected to the settlement date to the first half of the 5th century (Vidrih Perko 1992a; Prőttel 1996, 124-126). Contrariwise, the rotunda on the forum is dated to the second half of the 5th century by Ljudmila Plesničar-Gec (1970-1971; 1972b; 1997).


The abundant material from the cemeteries was used for a chronology and interpretation of the thin-walled pottery, as well as the common and coarse ware (Plesničar-Gec 1977a; critique with thin-walled pottery, as well as the common and used for a chronology and interpretation of the 1978; Vuga 1985; Wiercinska 1978).

Finds from Late Celtic and Early Roman Celeia: Šašel 1970; Kolšek 1983a; Lazar 1996b. Poplar: Kolšek 1967; 1993a; Bolta, Kolšek 1970.) Segments of the town rampart, paved streets and individual buildings with impressive interior furnishings (mosaics, frescoes and stucco work) were researched. All excavations have yet to be published (individually: Kolšek 1972b; Lazar 1997b; Vogrin 1991). Only specific groups of material are represented: epigraphic material in its entirety, as well as more significant examples of stone sculptures and reliefs (Kolšek 1968; 1972b; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1986a; 1990; 1995; 1996; Vogrin 1997; Mussini 1998), frescoes (Kolšek 1987; Plesničar-Gec 1987a), mosaics (Djurič 1976), small bronze statues (Kolšek 1993b) and glass (Lazar 1993).

The remains of industrial activities connected with the processing of metals, traces of stoneworking workshops and glazier’s workshops dating to the end of the 1st or the beginning of the 2nd century were discovered in Celeia. The existence of local pottery workshops in Celeia or the nearby vicinity is indicated by the particularities of the simple pottery ware (Kolšek 1993b; Lazar 1993; 1997c).

The first phase of the town wall dates to the second half of the 2nd century (Kolšek 1983a). Stones originating from older monuments were used secondarily during the Late Roman period in the western segment (individual finds: Kolšek 1996; Vogrin 1997).

Based on the discovery of the road in the bed of today’s Savinja river, as well as on the basis of a milestone, the course of the Savinja river was supposedly supplanted and a large portion of the southern part of the town was swept away following a great flood shortly after the year 268 (Kolšek 1960-1961).

The cemeteries of Celeia are, with the exception of a few graves and funerary monuments, poorly known (Kolšek 1972a; 1977; the Late Roman cemetery at Breg: Lazar 1997a).

A baptistery dating to the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century was excavated in Celeia (Vogrin 1991). There are no reliable finds
from the town region after the middle of the 5th century (Kolšek 1984; Pröttel 1996, 126-128; Lazar 1997a). Bronze chandeliers were discovered at the Late Roman hill-top settlement on the nearby Vipota hill; Ciglenečki claims that they were brought here from the Early Christian church in Celeia (Ciglenečki 1993a).

### Neviodunum

A review of older excavations up to the Second World War, together with small material finds, was published. These finds originate primarily from grave units that failed to be preserved in their entirety. No precise topography or ground plan of the town were ever prepared (S. Petru, P. Petru 1978; Petru, Knez, Uršič 1966; popular: P. Petru 1977c).

Extensive excavations were carried out between the years 1960 and 1968: probe excavations were executed in the town center and its outskirts. The following were revealed: a building with a hypocaust, a building with a mosaic, a temple, a warehouse, the remains of cloaca and a harbor with two piers in the old bed of the Sava river. These excavations are not yet published, thus neither the ground plans of the researched structures nor their positions are known. A Roman brickwork was discovered in Velika vas, 2 km west of the town: a kiln, tegulae, imbrices, as well as a deposit of ceramic pipes. A clay kiln was excavated in Neviodunum itself (Petru, Knez, Uršič 1966; S. Petru, P. Petru 1978). Coin finds indicate that subsistence continued in Neviodunum to the end of the 4th century (Kos 1986, 218-224).

Epigraphic material has been recently analyzed and published in its entirety (Lovenjak 1998).

### Poetovio

Poetovio developed on both banks of the Drava river. The left bank incorporated the administrative and religious center at Vičava and Panorama, as well as the industrial quarter in Rabelčja vas. The right bank, where Spodnja Hajdina and Zgornji Breg stand today, incorporated the Illyrian customs offices, luxurious residences and probably the military encampment dating to the 1st century AD, which has not yet been discovered. (Synoptic on the development of the town and urbanism: Curk 1980-1981; Mikl Curk 1968e; 1969a; 1979c; 1985c; 1989a; 1989b; 1993; Lamut 1992. A history of archaeological investigations: Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993.)

Recent archaeological excavations along the right bank of the Drava river were limited to smaller rescue excavations. Ground plans of the majority of excavations have yet to be published and adjusted with the old plans made by Walter Schmid (Zgornji Breg: Schmid 1923-1924, Fig. 16; Spodnja Hajdina: Vomer-Gojkovič, Kolar 1993, 44). The settlement is known only rudimentarily as detailed analyses of the stratigraphy and material were carried out only for individual excavations (Mikl 1964-1965; Mikl Curk 1966b; Strmčnik-Gulič 1993; Tušek 1996) or types of material, such as sigillata (Mikl-Curk 1981), mosaics (Djurić 1976) and stucco work (Ertel 1993).

The remains of wooden buildings and a workshop for bronze products dating to the Augustan period and the first half of the 1st century were discovered at Spodnja Hajdina (Z. Šubic, Var. spom. 17-19/1, 1974, 152). The expansion of the settlement to its greatest extent and the construction of residencies with luxurious interior furnishings are dated approximately to the second half of the 2nd and the 3rd centuries on the basis of the majority of small finds and mosaics. Iva Mikl Curk dates the last building phase of luxurious residencies to the beginning of the 4th century (Mikl 1964-1965; Djurić 1976; Ertel 1993). The cloaca in the central part of the settlement was abandoned and then filled in the second half of the 3rd century (I. Mikl-Curk, Var. spom. 21, 1977, 252-253).

Stones dedicated to Marimogius, the Holy Spring and the nymphs were discovered at Spodnja Hajdina in proximity to the first Mithraeum (Tušek 1986; popular on Mithraeum: Curk 1972). A room in which the bust of a goddess was found leans upon the third Mithraeum. Erna Diez interpreted the bust as representing the goddess, and the room as a temple for the Nutrices (Diez 1993).

Probe excavations were carried out on an aqueduct leading toward the western part of Poetovio (I. Mikl-Curk, Var. spom. 15, 1970, 152-154; S. Pahič, Var. spom. 17-19/1, 1974, 130).

Probe excavations were also carried out along the left bank of the Drava river, at Vičava, which were too limited to clarify the development of the town. The earliest Roman finds known from this area reach to the first half of the 1st century. The location of the forum at Vičava is based primarily upon epigraphic material found in secondary position. An inscription mentioning Traianus as the donator of a public building is dated to between the years 103 and 105 (Mikl-Curk, Tušek 1985). A construction inscription dating to the year 243 mentions an arched market place (loca fornicata) (Saria 1969). Industrial workshops are scarce in
this part of town; the discovery of a workshop for creating objects of bone is interesting (Mikl-Curk, Tušek 1985).

A sanctuary for the Nutrices, dating to the second half of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century, must have been erected somewhere within the settlement at Panorama. Marble slabs with dedications to the Nutrices were used secondarily in a Late Roman grave in the nearby vicinity (Tušek 1986).

Extensive rescue excavations carried out during the past 25 years enabled palpable insight into the structure and development of the eastern quarter of Poetovio in Rabelčja vas. Analyses of the excavations and small finds from the settlement have yet to be executed in their entirety, only a few partial studies are currently available for a chronological framework.

Settlement traces dating to the 1st century were discovered in the section near the Grajena stream: simple wooden buildings with sunken floors and hearths. The settlement was traversed with ditches which most likely conveyed meteoric waters to Grajena. Cremation graves dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Gabler 1986).

The settlement expanded eastward during the middle of the 2nd century. Industrial activity was concentrated in this direction, with a predominance of large pottery and tile workshops. Kilns were dispersed in groups throughout the entire surface of the settlement – at least 100 were documented. Pottery vessels were fired in the smaller round and rectangular kilns, while bricks were probably fired in the larger rectangular kilns. Large drying buildings lay alongside the firing kilns, as well as water wells and reservoirs. The workshops were short-lived; they covered older cemeteries along the edge of the settlement, they functioned and then they were abandoned and cemeteries expanded again (Šubic 1968; 1969; Batistić-Popadić 1980; Curk, Gulič, Tušek 1984; Plesničar-Gec, Strmčnik-Gulič, Tušek 1990; Vomer-Gojkovič 1993; Jevremov 1981; 1985; Curk, Tušek 1984). The remains of an Early Christian church were excavated at Panorama: stone church furnishings and parts of a colored mosaic dating to the first half of the 5th century (Knific 1991; see also: Klemen 1967; P. Korošec 1980c). Two towers were discovered on Grajski grič and at Panorama. The construction of this type of tower (type Budakalász) in the Pannonian segment of the frontier is dated to the period directly after the year 370; foederati garrisons were stationed in them following the year 380. The situation on Grajski grič corresponds well with this, as a small cemetery with Germanic elements was excavated in the near vicinity; this cemetery could pertain to the garrison stationed at the fortification (Ciglenečki 1993 b; Jevremov, Tomanič-Jevremov, Ciglenečki 1993; P. Korošec 1968). Individual early barbarian graves were also discovered in the region of Rabelčja vas (P. Korošec 1980b; Knific, Tomanič-Jevremov 1996).

No archaeological traces of settlement in Poetovio are known following the middle of the 5th century (Ciglenečki 1993 b; contrary to this and according to historical sources: Sašel Kos 1994b).

A topographic survey of the cemeteries in Poetovio was prepared by Iva Mikl-Curk (1990a). Recently excavated parts of the eastern cemetery are published (Kujundžić 1982; Tušek 1985; 1993b; 1997; Vomer-Gojkovič 1996b; 1997a; Mikl-Curk 1996b), as well as the material from the graves in the western cemetery, which were excavated mostly at the end of the previous century and the beginning of this century and which are preserved at the museum in Graz (Istenič 1999; comp. Mikl-Curk 1985b), and partly also at the museum in Ptuj (Šubic 1972; Žižek 1996).

Major changes in the orientation of buildings and streets, pertaining to the final period of the Roman town at Zgornji Breg and at Vičava, date to the middle and the second half of the 4th century. Iva Mikl-Curk believes this to denote a radical change in the structure of the town which must have come about as the result of some catastrophe (Mikl-Curk 1978a; Curk 1980-1981; Curk, Tušek 1989).

Entire sections of the Roman town were abandoned at the end of the 4th century. A large cemetery, groups and individual graves expanded over the ruins at Zgornji Breg (Mikl 1964-1965; Mikl-Curk 1966a). Late Roman cemeteries were also situated at Spodnja Hajdina, at Panorama and in Rabelčja vas (Jevremov 1990; Knific, Tomanič-Jevremov 1996; Tušek 1997; Vomer-Gojkovič 1997a).

Extensive rescue excavations carried out during the past 25 years enabled palpable insight into the structure and development of the eastern quarter of Poetovio in Rabelčja vas. Analyses of the excavations and small finds from the settlement have yet to be executed in their entirety, only a few partial studies are currently available for a chronological framework.

Settlement traces dating to the 1st century were discovered in the section near the Grajena stream: simple wooden buildings with sunken floors and hearths. The settlement was traversed with ditches which most likely conveyed meteoric waters to Grajena. Cremation graves dating to the 1st century are indicative of the outermost edge of the settlement (M. Lubšina-Tušek, Var. spom. 36, 1994-1995, 189-191).

The settlement expanded eastward during the middle of the 2nd century. Industrial activity was concentrated in this direction, with a predominance of large pottery and tile workshops. Kilns were dispersed in groups throughout the entire surface of the settlement – at least 100 were documented. Pottery vessels were fired in the smaller round and rectangular kilns, while bricks were probably fired in the larger rectangular kilns. Large drying buildings lay alongside the firing kilns, as well as water wells and reservoirs. The workshops were short-lived; they covered older cemeteries along the edge of the settlement, they functioned and then they were abandoned and cemeteries expanded again (Šubic 1968; 1969; Batistić-Popadić 1980; Curk, Gulič, Tušek 1984; Plesničar-Gec, Strmčnik-Gulič, Tušek 1990; Vomer-Gojkovič 1993; Jevremov 1981; 1985; Curk, Tušek 1984). The remains of an Early Christian church were excavated at Panorama: stone church furnishings and parts of a colored mosaic dating to the first half of the 5th century (Knific 1991; see also: Klemen 1967; P. Korošec 1980c). Two towers were discovered on Grajski grič and at Panorama. The construction of this type of tower (type Budakalász) in the Pannonian segment of the frontier is dated to the period directly after the year 370; foederati garrisons were stationed in them following the year 380. The situation on Grajski grič corresponds well with this, as a small cemetery with Germanic elements was excavated in the near vicinity; this cemetery could pertain to the garrison stationed at the fortification (Ciglenečki 1993 b; Jevremov, Tomanič-Jevremov, Ciglenečki 1993; P. Korošec 1968). Individual early barbarian graves were also discovered in the region of Rabelčja vas (P. Korošec 1980b; Knific, Tomanič-Jevremov 1996).

No archaeological traces of settlement in Poetovio are known following the middle of the 5th century (Ciglenečki 1993 b; contrary to this and according to historical sources: Sašel Kos 1994b).

A topographic survey of the cemeteries in Poetovio was prepared by Iva Mikl-Curk (1990a). Recently excavated parts of the eastern cemetery are published (Kujundžić 1982; Tušek 1985; 1993b; 1997; Vomer-Gojkovič 1996b; 1997a; Mikl-Curk 1996b), as well as the material from the graves in the western cemetery, which were excavated mostly at the end of the previous century and the beginning of this century and which are preserved at the museum in Graz (Istenič 1999; comp. Mikl-Curk 1985b), and partly also at the museum in Ptuj (Šubic 1972; Žižek 1996).

Major changes in the orientation of buildings and streets, pertaining to the final period of the Roman town at Zgornji Breg and at Vičava, date to the middle and the second half of the 4th century. Iva Mikl-Curk believes this to denote a radical change in the structure of the town which must have come about as the result of some catastrophe (Mikl-Curk 1978a; Curk 1980-1981; Curk, Tušek 1989).

Entire sections of the Roman town were abandoned at the end of the 4th century. A large cemetery, groups and individual graves expanded over the ruins at Zgornji Breg (Mikl 1964-1965; Mikl-Curk 1966a). Late Roman cemeteries were also situated at Spodnja Hajdina, at Panorama and in Rabelčja vas (Jevremov 1990; Knific, Tomanič-Jevremov 1996; Tušek 1997; Vomer-Gojkovič 1997a).

The remains of an Early Christian church were excavated at Panorama: stone church furnishings and parts of a colored mosaic dating to the first half of the 5th century (Knific 1991; see also: Klemen 1967; P. Korošec 1980c). Two towers were discovered on Grajski grič and at Panorama. The construction of this type of tower (type Budakalász) in the Pannonian segment of the frontier is dated to the period directly after the year 370; foederati garrisons were stationed in them following the year 380. The situation on Grajski grič corresponds well with this, as a small cemetery with Germanic elements was excavated in the near vicinity; this cemetery could pertain to the garrison stationed at the fortification (Ciglenečki 1993 b; Jevremov, Tomanič-Jevremov, Ciglenečki 1993; P. Korošec 1968). Individual early barbarian graves were also discovered in the region of Rabelčja vas (P. Korošec 1980b; Knific, Tomanič-Jevremov 1996).

No archaeological traces of settlement in Poetovio are known following the middle of the 5th century (Ciglenečki 1993 b; contrary to this and according to historical sources: Sašel Kos 1994b).

The economic development of Poetovio can also be determined by the numerous workshops (Jevremov 1981; 1985). Pottery production must have
commenced in Poetovio already at the beginning of the 1st century, as is connoted by local copies of Italic sigillata (Istenič 1995a). It reached its height with the extensive pottery workshops during the 2nd and 3rd centuries (e.g. Jevremov 1981; 1985). The characteristics of local pottery were reliably determined with the aid of a typology of forms and technology, as well as with chemical analyses (Istenič 1993; 1995a; 1999; Daszkiewicz, Schneider 1999).

Apart from research on local pottery (P. Korosć 1980a; Emersič 1982; Istenič 1995a; 1999; Mikl Curk 1997b), several studies were dedicated to terra sigillata (Curk 1969a; Mikl Curk 1965; 1968c; 1971; 1981; 1990b), glazed pottery (Istenič 1995b), thin-walled pottery (Plesničar-Gec, Strmčnik-Gulič, Tušek 1990; Istenič 1999), amorphas (Bezečky 1993), oil-lamps (Šubic 1975; Istenič 1993; 1999; P. Korosć 1996) and pre-Roman scripture on pottery (Eichner, Istenič, Lovenjak 1994).

The significant groups of small material finds (older excavations: Mikl Curk 1976a) have also been discussed: glassware (Šubic 1974; P. Korosć 1982a; 1982b; 1982c), amber (Vomer Gokovič 1996a), fibulas (Mi. Horvat 1982; Jevremov 1990; Ciglenečki 1993b; Lamut 1995; Žižek 1995), jewelry (P. Korosć 1993), statuettes (J. Korosć 1993) and military equipment (Mikl-Curk 1980).

Marble hewing and marble trade were also very significant in Poetovio (Djurič 1997; individual stone monuments e.g. Maxfield 1986; Jevremov 1988; Diez 1993; J. Korosć 1996).

### SETTLEMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

#### The coastal region

The coastal region, the Karst and mountain passes towards the Postojna basin fell under the administrative jurisdiction of colonia Tergeste. The border with the Emonta territory is not clear and consequently, nor is the affiliation of the Postojna and Cerknica basins or the Lož valley.

Zaccaria prepared a general review of the town territory of Tergeste with an emphasis on historic and epigraphic problems (1992, 139-170). The development of settlement and the economy in the coastal region is presented by Monika Verzár-Bass (1986; concerning the economy see also: Boltin-Tome 1979; Labud 1990; Cunja 1995).

A few topographic surveys are published: a list of sites (M. Stokin in: J. Horvat 1997a, 140-150), a topography of the coastal zone (Boltin-Tome 1979), the Milje peninsula (Župančič 1989; 1989-1990), the Karst margin (Župančič 1990) and a topography of the Rižana valley with an attempt at interpreting the settlement and economy (Labud 1995; critique: Župančič 1995). A review of bricks with stamps from the entire Tergeste region is also important for comprehending the settlement pattern (Zaccaria, Župančič 1993).

Two significant settlements, Sermin and Koper, are situated in the Koper bay by the mouth of the Rižana river. Settlement continuity at Sermin was determined from prehistory to the middle of the 1st century AD (J. Horvat 1997a), as well as a set-lement dating to the Late Roman period (per. comm. M. Stokin). The nearby island of Koper was more densely settled only from the Late Roman period onwards. Apparently the local population, probably together with refugees from Pannonia and the southeastern alpine region, took shelter at Ko-per and other fortified coastal towns during the Late Roman period (Šašel 1974b; Župančič 1991; Cunja 1987; 1989; 1991; 1996; Stokin 1993; D. Snoj, Var. spom. 37, 1998, 49-61).

A settlement nucleus was also situated in the wider region of Piran. Continuity from prehistory to the Late Roman period and beyond into the Middle Ages was discovered in the town itself; the Late Roman phase being strong (Stokin 1990a; D. Snoj, M. Novšak, Var. spom. 34, 1992, 265-272; Vidrih Perko 1995; D. Snoj, Var. spom. 37, 1998, 79-83). Settlement remains discovered at Fornače near Piran date to the first half of the 1st century BC (Stokin 1992; 1993; J. Horvat 1995a; 1997), while at Fizine near Portorož they are attributed to the time ranging from the 1st century BC to the Late Roman period (Boltin-Tome 1979, 49-52). Coastal settlements were also discovered at Strunjan (Boltin-Tome 1990) and Viližan near Izola (Ka-rinja 1997).

New plans and underwater topographic surveys were carried out in harbors (synoptic: Boltin-Tome 1979; Knific 1993; Karinja 1997; the Sv. Jernej bay: Knific 1993, 15-16; Viližan: Boltin-Tome 1979; 1991; Karinja 1997). The most extensive excavations were carried out at a large villa and port in Simonov zailiv. The pier, the embankment and the breakwater are all very well preserved in the port (V. Šribar, Var. spom. 12, 1967, 89-91; Boltin-Tome 1979; 1991; Boltin Tome, Kovačič 1990; Labud 1989; Karinja 1997; S. Karinja, Var. spom. 37, 1998, 38-39). Layers dating from the Augustan to the Late Roman periods (3rd to 4th centuries) were discovered in the villa. Short reports concerning the excavations are published (Stokin 1987; Labud 1989), as well as on the conservation of mosaics and frescoes (Bogovčič 1993). Amphoras are
analyzed (Labud 1996) as well as terra sigillata, which is compared with the situation present in the northern Adriatic and eastern alpine region (Mikl Curk 1996a).

The lowland regions were settled during the most prosperous phases of the Roman period (Labud 1995). *Thermae* dating to the 2nd century were excavated at the *villa rustica* at Grubece (Boltin-Tome 1968). The beginnings of a *villa rustica*, dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries, were determined at Predloka, while the Late Roman phase reaching to the 5th century was the most prosperous (short reports: Boltin-Tome 1977; 1986). Probe excavations were carried out at a *villa rustica* in Kolomban near Hrvatini (M. Župančič, *Var. spom.* 24, 1982, 170).

Four large coin hoards were discovered at Čentur; dating to the reign of Maxentius, they probably pertained to a military chest. One hoard was buried in the year 309, while the other three were buried in 310. The region has yet to be archaeologically investigated (Jeločnik 1973; Jeločnik, Kos 1983).

Hill-top settlements in the coastal hinterland are very poorly known. Sites such as Kaštelir near Dvori above Izola (Boltin-Tome 1967). Tinjan, Socerb (Župančič, Petru 1986; Župančič 1990, 23) and Kaštelir above Jelarji (It. Elleri, e.g. Maselli Scotti 1986), reach at least to the 1st century AD. The Late Roman period is most likely represented on hill-tops, although this has yet to be verified by investigation (Župančič 1990, 24).

**The Karst and Notranjska [Inner Carniola] regions**

A summary of archaeological sites in the river basin of Reka and the Divača territory was prepared by Leben (1989). A specific survey was executed in the Karst region, on the basis of which Slapšak demonstrated theoretical settlement models and economic use of space (Slapšak 1983b; 1988; 1995). Theoretical conclusions were partly verified with the excavations at Rodik, an important hill-top settlement, founded already during the prehistoric period. Excavations revealed two Roman construction phases with different orientations. The older phase dates to the 1st and 2nd centuries and the later phase dates to the 4th century (short reports: Slapšak 1978; 1983a; 1986; 1997; exhibition catalogue: Slapšak 1985). Surface finds establish settlement continuity throughout the entire Roman period with a break in subsistence in the middle of the 5th century (Vidrih Perko 1997a; 1997c).

Several areas of industrial activities connected with high temperatures were discovered in the nearby vicinity of the Roman settlement during a survey of the surface (Mušič, Slapšak 1998). The cemetery, dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries, is published (Istenič 1987; 1988).

A similar range of settlement to that at Rodik was discovered at Stanjel: 1st century and 4th to 5th centuries (Vidrih Perko 1997c). A horizon dating to the second half of the 4th century is present at Povir (Osmuk 1976; Vidrih Perko 1997c). Layers with Late Roman remains are also frequent in karst caves (e.g. Podmol near Kastelec: Turk et al. 1993). A smaller cemetery, dating to the 1st century, with an interesting grave with tools, was excavated in Žirje (Bavdek 1998).

Numerous fortified hill-top settlements from the prehistoric period continue into the Early Roman period in the Notranjska region (topography: Urleb 1975). Continuity is attested at Ambroževno gradischte near Slavina, Gradischte at Čepna, and probably also at Gradischte above Gornja Košana, Stari grad above Unec, Tržišče near Cerknica and Žerovinške (Guštin 1973; 1979; Urleb 1979; J. Horvat 1995b). A Roman roadside station was situated at the Razdra Pass from the end of the 2nd century BC to the middle of the 1st century AD (Bavdek 1996). The hill-top settlements at Križna gora and Ulaka in the Lož valley subsist on into the Late Roman period (perhaps with periodic interruptions). The lowland settlement at Šmarata is attributed to the Late Roman period (Urleb 1968; 1974, Pl. 38-43; Vidrih Perko 1997c; Perko, Bavdek, Lazar 1998). A cemetery with graves dating to the second half of the 1st century through to the 3rd century was investigated at Cerknica (Urleb 1983), as well as a cemetery in Unec dating to the period between the 1st and 4th centuries (a short report: Vičič, Schein 1987).

**The Vipava valley**

The Fluvius Frigidus roadside station was situated at Ajdovščina, it was renamed as Castra during the Late Roman period. The extension of Early Roman settlement, as well as the locations of the cemeteries, was determined. A fortress was constructed in the seventies of the 3rd century; it is dated on the basis of coins minted during the reign of Gallienus and found in the mortar of the walls (Osmuk 1990; dated to the end of the 3rd century on the basis of architecture: Pröttel 1996, 138-140). The course of the defensive walls and towers was determined. Parts of three buildings and *thermae*

Roman rural architecture has been excavated occasionally in the region of the Vipava valley (Pavlini at Loke, 1st century AD: Žbona-Trkman 1984; 1986; Ledine at Nova Gorica, the end of the 3rd and 4th centuries: Osmuk 1985-1987). The remains of a Roman structure with potter’s kilns, probably dating to the 4th century, were excavated at Bilje. A cemetery with cremation graves was situated in the nearby vicinity (B. Žbona-Trkman, Var. spom. 25, 1983, 216-219).

Bricks with stamps were collected in the Vipava valley, the Posočje region and the Goriška brda region (Žbona Trkman 1993).

The Posočje region

The Idrija cultural group subsisted from the Middle La Tène period on into the Early Roman period in the Upper Posočje region and in the Idrija valley (Gabrovec 1966; Guštin 1991; Božič 1999). Indigenous cemeteries were used up to the beginning of the 1st century AD. Affluent male graves contain weapons (initially the La Tène types, later also the Roman types), bronze vessels and assortments of farming tools. Grave units are highly significant for comprehending the development of the plough and couter. Fibula types that are characteristic only for the Idrija cultural group are found, as well as northern Adriatic and widely distributed Italic types (Guštin 1991).

Settlements, from which only surface finds dating to the La Tène and Early Roman periods are known, are situated in the mountainous part of the Idrija river basin: Grad near Reka, Vrh gradu near Pečine and Gradidišče near Cerkno (FMRS I 2/2, III 2 [Cerkno]; Guštin 1991; Svoljšak 1992; D. Svoljšak, Var. spom. 36, 1997, 252-253; Božič 1999; J. Horvat 1993). At Grad near Reka, which closes the Idrija ravine, the La Tène material was found together with Roman weapons: lead sling shot, catapult bolts and short pila with one barb. The weapons date to the Early Augustan period at the latest, and they obviously represent traces of a Roman siege of the indigenous fortification (FMRS I 3/4; J. Horvat 1993; D. Svoljšak, Var. spom. 36, 1997, 252-253; Božič 1999).

The central settlement was situated at Most na Soči, at the confluence of the Soča and Idrijca rivers. La Tène and Roman buildings were excavated. The youngest building phase is attributed to the 4th century on the basis of coin hoards (short reports: Svoljšak 1974; 1980; Gabrovec, Svoljšak 1983; Žbona-Trkman, Svoljšak 1981; coins: Kos 1978; FMRS I 9 and III 9/1; bricks: Žbona Trkman 1993; metal finds: Guštin 1991, Pl. 44-45). A cemetery with 149 graves was investigated along the edge of the settlement. In contrast to the cemeteries attributed to the Idrija cultural group, which desist at the beginning of the 1st century, the cemetery at Most na Soči dates to the period ranging from the 1st century BC to the 5th century AD. The tombstone of a soldier of the legio XV, dating to the years between 53 and 31 BC, was discovered at the cemetery. The tombstone of an Italian immigrant is also attributed to approximately the same date (Žbona-Trkman, Svoljšak 1981; Šašel 1985a; Svoljšak, Žbona-Trkman 1986; FMRS I 9/2 and III 9/2; see also Guštin 1991, 32). Cattle were predominately among the fauna of the Roman settlement, with goats and sheep following. The percentage of cattle is even somewhat larger than in the settlement dating to the Early Iron Age (Bartosiewicz 1986).

The region of Kobarid played a significant role as it maintains an excellent link with the Friulian lowlands. A prehistoric settlement was situated atop Gradič above Kobarid. Small finds dating to the period between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD were excavated; among others also bronze statuettes of deities that evidently originate from a sanctuary. The material is connected with the Idrija cultural group on the one hand, but strong Roman influence can be discerned already from the 2nd century BC onwards (e.g. in statuettes, fibulas and pottery). Gradič is more densely settled again in the 3rd, 4th and the beginning of the 5th centuries (Osmuk 1986; 1987; 1997a; 1998a; 1998b; per. comm. N. Osmuk).

Systematic excavations are underway at Tonovcov grad, a Late Roman fortified outpost above the Soča river in the vicinity of Kobarid. The strategically situated spot was settled frequently: archaeological traces date to the 1st century BC, while during the second half of the 3rd century it served as a refuge. A strongly fortified settlement with a military garrison was stationed upon Tonovcov grad between the 4th and 6th centuries (Ciglenečki 1994a; 1994b; 1997a; 1997b).
The town territory of Emona

The Gorenjska region [Upper Carniola] and the basin of the Ljubljana moor fell under the jurisdiction of the town territory of Emona. The northeastern border was at Atrans (Trojane), while the southeastern border was most likely along the hills west of Višnja Gora (Šašel Kos 1997a, 287-288; Lovenjak 1998, 16-17).

Traffic along the Ljubljanica is attested during the Roman period in historical sources, with epigraphic monuments (a dedication to Neptune from Bistra) and finds from the riverbed (Šašel Kos 1990; J. Horvat 1990a; individual finds: Petru et al. 1982; Logar 1984; Mratschek 1987; Potočnik 1987; Bitenc, Knific 1997; P. Bitenc, T. Knific, Var. spom. 36, 1997, 257-262; Kos 1983; Gaspari 1999). The question concerning amelioration of the Ljubljanica during the Roman period still remains open for discussion (a review of opinions: Gaspari 1998b); archaeology in itself will probably not suffice for a final answer. The barge from Lipe on the Ljubljana moor, excavated already in 1890, is dated to the 2nd century BC by radiocarbon. The construction technique - sewing - links it with northern Adriatic vessels, while select other constructional characteristics link it with Romano-Celtic river barges from Central and Western Europe. Gaspari claims it to be of Roman origin (Gaspari 1998a).

The fortification at Zalog, situated at the confluence of the Savinja and Ljubljanica rivers, probably controlled river traffic. It is dated to the 4th century on the basis of small probe excavations (Mikl Curk 1968f; 1986; Ciglenečki 1987, 92; concerning traffic along the Savinja: Šašel Kos 1994a).

The vicus Nauportus, with a large share of Italian immigrants, was situated at the source of the Ljubljanica river. The prosperity during the Augustan period can be attributed to the old trade route that connected Italy with Pannonia via the karstic passes and along the Ljubljanica. The significance of Nauportus diminished already during the middle of the 1st century. A pentagonal fortress and a defense tower in the nearby vicinity were built during the Late Roman period atop the slightly elevated Gradišče; they were incorporated in the Late Roman defense zone of Italy (J. Horvat 1990a; Bavec, Horvat 1996; Slabe 1979; Mikl Curk 1974b; a wooden construction in the Ljubljanica: Logar 1986; popular: J. Horvat 1996).

An important vicus was located in the region of Ig. More than 100 stone slabs with inscriptions were discovered here, indicative of the indigenous population associated with the Venetic and Celtic linguistic areas (Šašel Kos 1997a, 255-306, with linguistic literature; topographic survey: Pleterski, Vuga 1987; individual sites: Arheološka zaščitna raziskovanja na Ljubljanskem barju v letu 1979 I, Ljubljana 1980).

A fortified settlement was situated at Kranj during the Augustan period (M. Sagadin, Var. spom. 32, 1990, 179; J. Horvat 1995a); it likely played a significant military-strategic role during the era of the consolidation of Roman authority. The settlement at Kranj desists in the middle of the 1st century AD at the latest. The strategically important prehistoric site at Gobavica above Menges was still frequented during the Augustan period (Zeleznikar 1999). During the 1st century AD the settlement at Gobavica relocates in the lowland, in Menges itself, where an important settlement proceeded to evolve, probably a vicus. The remains of metallurgic activity were discovered. The lowland settlement subsisted on into the Late Roman period with simple one-room wooden buildings with sunken floors - semi earth cabins (Sagadin 1995a; 1999).

The Gorenjska plain was densely settled with individual villae rusticae and hamlets between the 1st and 4th centuries (Sagadin 1995b; individual sites: Valič, Petru 1964-1965; Šubic, Sagadin 1983; Sagadin 1984; Sagadin 1990). Celtic names and the lack of stones with inscriptions are indicative of the predominance of a poorly romanized indigenous population (Šašel Kos 1997a, 287-288). A simple sanctuary dating to the time ranging from the 1st to the 4th centuries was discovered by the spring of a brook below a rocky overhang at Godič. The remains of various offerings were revealed: coins, silver votive plates, clay beakers, oil lamps and animal bones (T. Knific, Var. spom. 36, 1997, 234-235). A similar sanctuary was also discovered in the cave above Moste near Žirovnica (T. Knific, Var. spom. 36, 1997, 236-238).

Human presence can be traced, on the basis of a fibula from Velika planina, already to the Late La Tène period in the high mountains of the Kamnik Alps, just above the Gorenjska plain. Numerous small sites originate from the Roman period; their regular dispersion is an indication of the expertise and exploitation of the alpine region. As regards the natural environment, they can best be interpreted as herdsmen’s posts. The Late Roman period is strongly represented at all sites. Stone wall foundations of a building from the 4th or 5th century were excavated in the alpine pastures at Dolga njiva. The outposts in the high mountains were most likely connected with the Late Roman fortified hill-top settlements situated at the foothills of the Karavanke and Kam-
The town territory of Neviodunum and the Bela krajina region [White Carniola]

The limits of the territory of Neviodunum are approximately determined towards Emona and Celeia, while the eastern and southern borders remain unclear. Likewise, the affiliation of Bela Krajina is not clear, despite the fact that archaeological elements such as the distribution of house-shaped urns connect it with the territory of Neviodunum in the Dolenjska region [Lower Carniola]. The territory of Neviodunum probably overlaps with the region settled by the Celtic Latobici tribe (Lovenjak 1998, 13-17; P. Petru 1971; S. Petru, P. Petru 1978, 32-33; J. Dular 1974; Knez 1987a, 107).

Peter Petru attributed house-shaped urns, discovered throughout the Dolenjska region and in great abundance in Neviodunum, to the Latobici. He identified the Latobici with a tribe mentioned by Caesar, and he hypothesized their migration to the Dolenjska region around the year 60 BC (P. Petru 1971; review: J. Šašel, Arh. vest. 21-22, 1970-1971, 310-314; also: P. Petru 1966; 1977a; 1978). It is more likely that the Latobici represent one of the tribes that was incorporated in the Taurisci confederation in pre-Roman times (Božič 1987, 857). House-shaped urns were produced in Roman workshops, the oldest examples originate probably from the end of the 1st century AD and have no connection with the Late La Tène period (A. Dular 1976; also: Guštin 1985; the most recent distribution map: Knez 1987a, 107).

The fortified prehistoric settlements were abandoned in the Dolenjska region, as well as in Bela krajina, directly after the Roman conquest (Frey, Gabrovcev 1969; Gabrovcev 1994; J. Dular 1985; J. Dular et al. 1991). Settlement density in the Dolenjska region is reflected also in the distribution of Roman grave sites (Breščak 1985, 58). Larger centers were located at Praetorium Latobicorum (Breščak 1990a; Breščak, Waters 1990; Slabe 1993; Šašel 1983a; Šašel Kos 1995b; Lovenjak 1998, 223-279), in the surroundings of Ivančna gorica where the roadside station Acervo is situated (Frey, Gabrovcev 1969), at Novo mesto (Mikl Curk 1973b; Knez 1974; 1980; 1987a; 1987b; 1992; T. Knez, Var. spom. 23, 1981, 244-245) and around Groblje (Pirković 1968). Rural settlements were discovered in the vicinity of Neviodunum and in the region of the Brežice gateway (S. Petru, P. Petru 1978; Guštin 1985; Guštin et al. 1996).

No extensive settlement was researched in the Dolenjska region. Limited areas of individual villas have been investigated: Zloganje, built in the middle of the 4th century (short reports: Breščak 1989b; 1990d), Sv. Martin in Velike Malence (a short report: B. Mušič in: Guštin et al. 1996, 105-120).

The Colapiani tribe was probably settled in Bela krajina (Šašel 1985b). A complete review of archaeological sites and the settlement pattern was contributed by Janez Dular (J. Dular 1985): cemeteries (J. Dular 1974; A. Dular 1976) and Roman inscriptions (Lovenjak 1998, 281-329) are also published.

Traces of fire, pottery fragments and coins ranging from the time of Marcus Aurelius to Constantine I were discovered during probe excavations before the relief of the Mithraeum at Rožanec (D. Breščak, Var. spom. 26, 1984, 251-253). According to the most recent determinations, the Mithraeum was erected in the old quarry and not in the naturally dilapidated cave (Lovenjak 1998, 285-287).

A Roman vicus probably stood at Okljuk in Loka near Črnomelj, while a fortified settlement with a church developed during the late 4th and the beginning of the 5th centuries in Črnomelj itself (J. Dular 1985, 60-61; Šašel 1985b; Mason 1998). An Early Christian center was situated at Kučar from the end of the 4th and during the 5th centuries (Dular, Ciglenečki, Dular 1995). The settlements were relocated on the protected positions during the Late Roman period in the Dolenjska and Bela krajina regions (Dular, Ciglenečki, Dular 1995, 153-165; Mason 1998). Considering the abundance of fine Mediterranean pottery, Phil Mason (1998) hypothesizes the affiliation of Bela Krajina with Liburnia Tarsaticensis during the Late Roman period.

In contrast with settlements, continuity between the La Tène and Roman periods is reflected at select cemeteries in the Dolenjska region. The deceased were buried at Beletov vrt in Novo mesto from the Late La Tène period through to the 2nd century (Knez 1992; older excavations “Okraj-no glavarstvo 1902” are not yet entirely published: Knez 1974).

The cemetery of the indigenous population at Verdun near Stopiče is exceptional. Burials here began during the Augustan period, with the majority of graves reaching to the end of the 2nd century and only the occasional younger...
grave. Some individuals were buried with their entire military accouterment during the Augustan period. The finds are extremely important for comprehending how Roman auxiliary units were armed (short reports: Breščak 1986; 1989a; 1990c; 1990e).

The majority of cemeteries were initiated during the 1st century AD. The large western cemetery of Praetorium Latobicorum at Pristava near Trebnje was in use, for the most part, between the middle of the 1st and the end of the 2nd century (Knez 1969; Slabe 1993). Smaller cemeteries are also published (Knez 1964-1965; 1969; P. Petru 1969c; S. Petru 1969a; Slabe 1975; Breščak 1980; 1990b).

During the Late La Tène period and on into the first half of the 1st century AD, cremated remains were buried in simple grave pits which were occasionally covered with a stone slab or a pile of stones. Other types of burial, which are supposedly also autochthonous, emerge from the pile of stones. Other types of burial, which are presumably also autochthonous, emerge from the pile of stones. Other types of burial, which are presumably also autochthonous, emerge from the pile of stones.

The structure of grave goods is also very characteristic for the Dolenjska region. Cremation burials in urns are present only in the vicinity of Praetorium Latobicorum. Rectangular and oval shaped graves built of stone, rectangular stone tombs and round dome-shaped tombs with a passageway manifest the second, substantially smaller group of graves. Dome-shaped tombs are dispersed only in the eastern part of the Dolenjska region. The walls of tombs were covered with frescoes. Graves built of stone are less frequent and are indicative of more affluent families. Mound burials are extremely rare (Knez 1968; Breščak 1985).

The structure of grave goods is also very characteristic for the Dolenjska region. Animal bones, among which the extremities of domestic swine prevail, are frequent at Beletov vrt in Novo mesto (I. Turk in: Knez 1992, 103-105). Drinking services are also a particularity of graves in the Dolenjska region: a large pot and a beaker, frequently a bowl is also included (Knez 1987a, 106; 1992, 88-89; P. Petru 1969d, 207-209).

The town territory of Celeia

The western border of the territory of Celeia was marked by Atrans (Trojane), the northern border probably included Colatio (Stari trg near Slovenj Gradec), the eastern border reached from Ragando (probably Spodnje Grušovje) presumably to the Sotla river, and the southern border incorporated the Sava valley (Šašel 1970).

Atrans was a customs station and a post of the beneficiarii on the border between Italy and Noricum (reviews: A. Bolta, J. Šašel in: ANS 267-268; Pirkmajer 1985, 168-169; M. Zupančič 1977; inscriptions: Šašel Kos 1997a, 307-323). Topography and excavations are not yet published.

The Roman settlement at Šempeter was situated in the region of today’s town (Kolšek 1983b; 1986a). Only select graves and funerary monuments dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries are known from the western cemetery (Kolšek 1983b; 1986a; 1989-1990). Foundations of tombs and grave plots with graves dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries were discovered directly along the Roman road in the eastern cemetery (Kolšek 1976; 1989-1990; Mackensen 1978). The remains of magnificent marble tombs from the eastern cemetery were buried beneath alluvial material of the Savinja river in the 3rd century. Four tombs were reconstructed successfully. (Publication: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972. Popular: Kolšek 1971; 1997b. Individual points of view: Kurent 1970; Klemenc 1966; Diez 1974; Kolšek 1989-1990; 1991; 1997a; Kastelic 1997; 1998; Glaser 1997; Pochmarski-Nagele 1987; Pochmarski 1997b.) The tombs are dated to the second half of the 1st and the 2nd centuries on the basis of the inscriptions (Šašel A. and J. 1963, 126-130; P. Petru 1982-1983; Verzár-Bass 1996; Kastelic 1998). Contrarily, the tombs are dated to the post Marcommanic period, the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century, on the basis of analyses of individual motifs (Kranz 1986; 1997; Pochmarski-Nagele 1987; Pochmarski 1997b). The discussion is still ongoing.

The fortress of the legio II Italica was situated at Ločica near Šempeter in the end of sixties and the beginning of seventies of the 2nd century (Šašel 1974c; 1983b). The documentation of the excavations by Lorger in 1916-1918 was published, thus clarifying some details from the older reports (Kandler 1979).

A brick-kiln factory was discovered at Vransko. The first workshop existed already at the end of the 1st century. A workshop of the legio II Italica was constructed in the same place during the second half of the 2nd century. Two large kilns were excavated, and a construction more than 30 m long that was used as a drying house and as a warehouse, as well as a natural ditch filled with refuse material. The majority of stamps on the bricks were the same as those from the legionary fortress at Ločica. The brick-kiln factory was abandoned at the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century (I. Lazar, Var. spom. 37, 1998, 143-145; Lazar 1997d; 1998; Vidrih Perko 1997b; N. Zupančič 1998).
A Gallo-Roman temple dedicated to Adsalluta and the river god Savus was excavated at Podkraj near Haistnik. The temple and the simple buildings of the nearby settlement are dated to the time ranging from the 1st to the 4th centuries (a short report: A. Jovanovic, *Vær. spom.* 37, 1998, 85-87; inscriptions: Šašel Kos 1994a; Lovenjak 1997a).

*Villae rusticae* are situated regularly along the Roman road on the northern bank of the Sava river between Sevnica and Breštanica. Settlement began during the 1st century (P. Petru 1975a; Vičič 1983). A brick kiln was discovered in Sevnica (Curk 1969b; I. Mikl-Curk, *Vær. spom.* 13-14, 1968-1969, 166-167). A cemetery dating to the 1st century was discovered at Brezno near Laško (Kolšek 1986b).

The remote region of Kozjansko gained succession during the Late Roman period, however traces of earlier settlement also exist (an attempt at reconstructing the relocation of settlement: Šašel 1975b; Ciglenečki 1987; 1992). A temple for the local water god, Aquo, probably stood somewhere at the foot of Rifnik during the 2nd century (Bolta 1974; Šašel 1980; Pirkmajer 1994). An altar from Marof near Jurklošter, upon which motifs of the cult of Cybele and Apollo were represented, is dated approximately to the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century (Ciglenečki 1998). Numerous stone monuments were discovered at Vranje near Sevnica. These are an indication of a nearby cemetery for an autochthonous Norican population during the 2nd, 3rd and partly also the 4th centuries (Šašel 1975b; P. Petru 1975b; 1980). The remains of at least ten Roman buildings were discovered at Veliki Kamen in Kozjansko, all demonstrating a settlement of a different type than a *villa rustica* (Ciglenečki 1974; 1985b). Round dome-shaped tombs with several burials dating to the end of the 1st and the 2nd centuries were found at the appurtenant cemetery (Uršič 1985). Fragments of tombstones are dated to the second half of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd centuries (Šašel 1985c). Geophysical investigations and probe excavations were carried out at a Roman villa from the 2nd and 3rd centuries at Groblje near Buče (Mušič 1994; 1996; 1997).

The Roman settlement of Colatio was situated at Stari trg near Slovenj Gradec (a map of the discovered parts of the settlement and a popular review: Djura Jelenko 1999). Tombs built of stone, of rectangular, oval and round shapes and graves lined with stone, as well as a stone foundation for a rectangular grave enclosure, were discovered. The same cemetery was partly excavated by Winkler between 1909 and 1912. The majority of graves date to the 1st and 2nd centuries. A settlement layer dating from the 3rd to the early 5th centuries was also excavated above a part of the cemetery (Strmčnik-Gulič 1981; 1984).

The areas in the central building of a villa dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries were investigated at Zgornje Dovže. Bricks are stamped with the names REGANO and PARATI. The same stamps are found in the brick-kiln workshop at Vransko (Djura-Jelenko 1995).

Pahič contributed a topographic survey of the eastern edge of the town territory of Celeia along the road toward Petovio (1969b; 1978). A larger settlement was situated along the main road in Slovenska Bistrica. Two buildings were investigated. One was a rectangular residential home with a central court and dated to the 2nd century. The other building, dated to the 4th century, incorporated a courtyard in the center and large rooms along the longitudinal sides; Stanko Pahič claims this was a roadside station with stables (Pahič 1976; 1978).

A Roman road presumably ran along the south-eastern foothills of Pohorje, thus connecting Celeia and Solva (Pahič 1970; 1983b; Strmčnik Gulič 1990a; Strmčnik 1997). It is not clear to which administrative jurisdiction this region belonged (Hudeczek 1988, 22-24). *Villae* and yet indeterminate Roman settlements were situated alongside the road. This is a region of Slovenia where Roman settlement has undergone the most profound research.

A prehistoric center at Hoče was succeeded by a Roman settlement dating to the 1st through the 4th centuries (Strmčnik Gulič 1990a; 1991b). The entire surface area of a *villa rustica* was excavated at Bohova. The villa was enclosed by a wall with approximately rectangular sides of lengths between 88 and 98 m. The central residential building incorporated two towers and was heated by a hypocaust. The courtyard was divided into a smaller and larger part, which further incorporated seven farm-buildings. There was a workshop with a hearth in one of the corners. The villa is attributed to the pre-Marcommanic period (Strmčnik Gulič 1989; 1990a; 1991b).

A villa of a similar type was discovered at Spodnje Radvanje: a central residential building and farm-buildings lined along peripheral wall (the area measures 9 x 90 m). Three towers were incorporated in the wall. Three construction phases were determined and the remains of three wooden buildings were discovered. The *villa* is dated approximately to the 3rd and 4th centuries (Strmčnik Gulič 1990a; 1990b; 1991a; 1991b).

The villa at Betnava is dated to the middle of the 3rd and to the 4th century. It extends over an...
The highland sites Brinjeva gora and Aničnikovo gradišče were settled from the middle or the second half of the 3rd century to the beginning of the 5th century (Strmčnik 1997; Pahič 1980; 1981).

The town territory of Poetovio and the Prekmurje region

The countryside was densely settled (Pahič 1964-1965; 1969a; 1970; 1978; 1983b; Koprvnik 1995). Excavations were carried out at the villa at Pavlovci (Subič 1973). Architectural remains dating to the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd centuries were discovered at Formin (Mikl-Curk 1976b), as well as a cemetery that dates to the second half of the 1st and the 2nd centuries (Mikl Curk 1975a; 1976b).

Stanko Pahič researched the distribution of Roman tumulus necropolises and established a typology of graves beneath these tumuli (1972). Tumulus necropolises are more dense in the region north of the Dravinja, while south of here individual tumuli prevail. The type of burial can be linked with the autochthonous population in the town territories of Poetovio, Solva and Savaria. The tumuli are situated mainly in the hilly areas, away from communication paths. Usually one grave with a simple or even complex construction lies beneath a tumulus. The tumuli are dated to the time between the second half of the 1st and the 3rd centuries, occasionally also reaching into the 4th century (Pahič 1972). Recent excavations have been carried out at Dogoše (Pahič 1968), Miklavž (Pahič 1969a), Spodnja Nova Vas and Velenik (Pahič 1978). Tumulus necropolises were widely distributed throughout the Prekmurje region (Pahič 1972; Horvat-Šavel 1978b; 1987; Šavel 1990; 1991), while cemeteries without tumuli are also known (e.g. Horvat-Šavel 1985).

THE ALPINE DEFENSIVE SYSTEM - CLAUSTRA ALPIUM IULIARUM

The Marcommanic wars left their archaeological vestige on Slovene territory at the fortress of the legio II Italica at Ločica and at the military brick-kiln workshop at Vransko. Following the decline in the circulation of coins, Kos conjectures that the Marcommanic incursions affected Celiea and partly also Emona (Kos 1986, 83-91). The destruction layers that could be dated to this period are not published (Mikl Curk 1987c; 1991b).

The first short-termed movements to hill-top strongholds, as well as the finds from select cave sites, are dated to the second half of the 3rd century (Ciglenečki 1990).

A Late Roman defensive system - Claustra Alpium Iuliarum - was built in the 3rd and 4th centuries in the southeastern alpine region. It consisted of larger and smaller fortresses and long defensive walls. The defensive system was researched intensively during the sixties and seventies. Historical sources that mention it were gathered and topographic surveys were executed (CAI). Individual structures and segments of the long defensive walls were excavated (P. Petru 1967; 1969a; 1972; 1976a; Matejčić 1969; popular: Mikl Curk, Ciglenečki, Vuga 1993).

Research of the central fortress at Hrušica (Ad Pirum) was of utmost importance and long standing. The joint Slovene - German excavations from the years 1971 to the 1973 are published and older data reassessed (Ulbert 1981; also P. Petru 1980-1981; Šašel 1988). Pröttel (1996, 133-137) contributed an analysis of African sigillata from all the excavations, while Verena Vidrih-Perko (1992b) presented a selection of pottery from recent excavations. Excavations were carried out in part of the interior and at the eastern entrance to the stronghold at Hrušica. The fortified gate of the long defensive wall southeast of the fortress was also investigated. The oldest finds from the area of the fortress bear witness to the presence of a roadside station in the 1st and the 2nd centuries. An increase in the number of coins and small finds from the seventies of the 3rd century onwards is linked with the construction of the fortress and the defensive walls. Finds of a military character are attributed primarily to the middle and second half of the 4th century.

Small strongholds at Martinić Hrib and Lanišče, guarding two roads toward Italy, were also excavated. The majority of material from Martinić Hrib date to the second half and the end of the 4th century (up to the year 388), when the stronghold was abandoned (Kos 1986, 195-196, 203-204; Leben, Šubic 1990). Investigations of the stronghold at Lanišče have yet to be published. The last coins date to the year 388 (P. Petru 1969a; 1972; Kos 1986, 195, 203-204).

The entire complex of the Alpine defensive system was probably not constructed all at once. The fortresses at Hrušica and Ajdovščina were built during the seventies of the 3rd century (Ulbert 1981; Kos 1986, 196-207; Osmuk 1990; Pröttel 1996, 138-140: proposed dating Ajdovščina and Vrhnika to the end of the 3rd century). The small strongholds at Lanišče and Martinić Hrib are younger, built probably during the time of Valentinianus and destroyed precedent to the fortress at Hrušica - in the year 388 (Kos 1986, 195-196, 203-204).

SMALL FINDS

Pottery and brickworks

Pottery workshops and brickworks were developed in all towns (Mikl Curk 1968b; Vikić Belančić 1970; P. Petru 1976b; Rimska keramika v Sloveniji, Ljubljana 1973). Kilns were discovered in Emona (Plesničar-Gec 1985b; 1987b), Neviodunum (Petru, Knez, Uršič 1966) and Poetovio with an extensive potter’s quarter (Jevremov 1985), as well as in the countryside (e.g. Sevnica: Curk 1969b). A brickworks workshop operated for military purposes at Vransko (Lazar 1997d).

Stamps on bricks have been investigated in Istria and western Slovenia (Slapšak 1974; Zaccaria, Župančič 1993; Žbona-Trkman 1993), and partly also in the region of Poetovio (Vičič 1980).

Research of pottery was on the one hand, concentrated on a study of the the widely distributed types, while at the same time, on recognizing local products.

Iva Mikl-Curk drew conclusions on the history of settlement, trade, economic development, and regional differences on the basis of pottery from the entire territory of Slovenia. The types of lifestyles and worship were inferred from the pottery goods from graves (Curk 1971; Mikl Curk 1969d; 1975b; 1976c; 1978c; 1985a; 1987a; 1987b; 1990b; 1990d; 1991a; 1997d). The development of the economy in Poetovio was deduced from the analysis of pottery (Istenič 1995a; 1999).

Studies concerning fine ceramics have produced significant results regarding trade routes. The south-eastern alpine region lay within the distribution area of the northern Italic black glazed pottery, or black sigillata, which preceded red sigillata in the Late Republican period (J. Horvat 1990b; 1995a; 1997a; Stokin 1990b). A strong influx of products from northern Italic sigillata workshops is evident during the late 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. Gallic sigillata reaches eastern Slovenia (Poetovio) via the Danube river from the second half of the 1st century AD onwards, while in western Slovenia fine Mediterranean pottery ware is imported (Istenič 1988; Perko, Plesničar Gec 1991).

In addition to the studies of sigillata from Emona (Mikl Curk 1977; 1979a; Plesničar-Gec 1992), Poetovio (Mikl Curk 1965; 1968c; Curk 1969a; 1969-1970; Gabler 1986), the coastal region (Mikl Curk 1996a) and the Dolenska region (Mikl-Curk 1969b; Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger 1992), some aspects of sigillata throughout the entire southeastern region were also researched (Vikić-Belančić 1968; Mikl Curk 1982; 1990b; 1991a; 1992; Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger 1988; standardization of measures of Italic sigillata: J. Horvat 1986).

The northern Adriatic region and Slovenia were incorporated in a study concerning imports of fine Mediterranean pottery between the 2nd and 7th centuries (Pröttel 1996). Philip Pröttel divided Tunisian pottery into eight chronological groups. Imports increase in western Slovenia during the 3rd century, but the density of finds heavily declines relative to the distance from the Adriatic coast. A drastic lapse in the settlement of towns during the second half of the 5th century is evidenced by pottery, as well as the gradual construction of strongholds in the Alpine defensive system and hill-top settlements (also: U. Giesler in: Ulbert 1981, 53-127; Perko, Plesničar Gec 1991; Vidrih Perko 1992a; 1992b; 1997a; Perko 1995; Cunja 1996; Mason 1998).

Thin walled pottery is initially imported from Italy, subsequently local workshops also spring up. (Republican and Augustan periods: J. Horvat 1995a; 1997a. Emona: Plesničar 1971; Plesničar-Gec
Several studies have been dedicated to glazed pottery (Mikl-Curk 1969c; Istenič 1995b). Analyses of amphoras are, in addition to those of sigillata and Mediterranean fine ware, one of the best means for comprehending the history of the Roman economy. Extensive reviews of early amphoras in the region of Istria, Pannonia and Noricum are also founded on material originating in the Slovene region (Bezeczky 1987; 1994a). Larger complexes of early Roman amphoras have been analysed (Šašel, Škaler 1972; J. Horvat 1997a; Labud 1990; 1996; Bavdek 1996; Bezeczky 1994b), as well as late Roman amphoras (Perko, Bavdek, Lazar 1998; Vidrih-Perko 1992b; 1995; 1997a; 1997c; Cunja 1996; Mason 1998).

Table ware and coarse cooking ware are of local as well as wider regional origin. Better quality pottery, which alongside its unique forms also copied sigillata, thin-walled ceramics and oil lamp forms, was produced in Poetovio (Curk, Gulič, Tušek 1984; Plesničar-Gec, Strmčnik-Gulič, Tušek 1990; Mikl-Curk 1997b; Istenič 1999). Local production of table ware existed already at the beginning of the 1st century AD (Istenič 1995a). Basic typologies and chronologies of forms have been presented for local ceramics from Emona (Plesničar-Gec 1977a; Plesničar Gec, Vidrih Perko 1993; also: J. Horvat 1986), the Dolenjska region (P. Petru 1969d) and Styria (Pahič 1978; 1980; Koprivnik 1995). There are some synoptic studies on coarse pottery in general (Mikl Curk 1973a; Vikić-Belančić 1975), as well as for Late Roman coarse pottery (Rodriguez 1992; 1997; Cunja 1996).

Oil lamps also develop according to a similar pattern as fine pottery: initially imported from larger centers in northern Italy and later the development of local workshops (Šubic 1975; Istenič 1993; 1999).

Only studies of larger amounts of imported pottery founded on the categorically defined technological groups produced favorable results (e.g.: Curk 1969a; Pröttel 1996; J. Horvat 1997a; Vidrih Perko 1992a; 1997a; Istenič 1993; 1999). Concerning the research of local and regional ceramics, the definition and interpretation of technological groups represent the greatest progress as well as the greatest problem. The first attempt to form technological groups was made by Pahič on the ceramics from rural sites in Styria (Pahič 1978; 1979; 1980; also Koprivnik 1995). The most important advance has been done by the studies of the ceramics of Poetovio, with clearly defined groups and interpretations (Istenič 1993; 1999).

Chemical and mineralogical analyses of ceramics are appreciable only in view of clearly defined archaeological problems. Consequently, the groups of local and imported pottery from Poetovio are well supported by chemical analyses (Daszkiewicz, Schneider 1999) as well as the amphora types from Sermin (N. Zupančič, M. Bole in: J. Horvat 1997a, 83-100; Zupančič, Horvat, Bole 1998).

Determinations of numerical and percentage ratios between individual types of pottery have also proven beneficial (e.g.: Pahič 1978; 1980; J. Horvat 1990a; 1995b; 1997a; Istenič 1993; 1999; Pröttel 1996; Vidrih Perko 1997a). Unfortunately, the criteria and methods of evaluating amounts and ratios have yet to be explicitly defined in some cases (e.g.: Plesničar-Gec 1987b; Mikl Curk 1987b; 1990b).

Glassware

Glazier’s workshops were discovered in Emona (Plesničar-Gec 1980-1981), in Poetovio (Jevremov 1985) and in Celeia (Lazar 1993: 1997c). In addition to synopses on glassware in Slovenia (S. Petru 1974a), the Dolenjska region (S. Petru 1969b) and Poetovio (Šubic 1974), select studies of individual forms have also been published (e.g. S. Petru 1974b; Lazar 1994; Istenič 1994; J. Horvat 1986).

Components of attire and jewellery

The basic work on Norico-Pannonian fibulas was contributed by Jochen Garbsch (1965; 1985). Individual Early Roman fibulas are studied in several articles (Guštin 1986a; 1986b; 1987; 1991; Božič 1993; Lazar 1996a; 1997c), as well as fibulas from the 3rd and 4th centuries (Jevremov 1990; Ciglenečki 1990; Božič, Ciglenečki 1995; Lazar 1997a). Synopses on belt buckles and fittings (Garbsch 1965; 1985; Sagadin 1979), rings and earrings (Mihovilić 1979; individual objects e.g. Kolšek 1974; Cviki-Zupančič 1968), bracelets (Budja 1979), glass and amber adornments (Bertencelj-Kučar 1979; Vomer Gojkovič 1996a) and pins made of bone (A. Dular 1979) have also been contributed.

Metal vessels, tools, equipment, weapons

The processing of metals was commonplace in all towns (Celeja: Lazar 1997c; Poetovio: Jevremov 1981; 1985). Modest traces of metallurgical activity were discovered in Mengēš (Sagadin 1995a), as
well as a workshop in a farm-building from the villa at Bohova (Strmčnik Gulič 1990a).

The chemical structure of select pieces of jewellery and vessels was analysed (Giumlia-Mair 1996; 1998).

Metal vessels from Slovenia were published in their entirety (Breščak 1982; 1995; Plesničar-Gec 1982; Guštin 1991), as well as special complexes of iron tools (Guštin 1991), weapons and military accouterment (e.g. Noll 1968; P. Petru 1974b; Mikl-Curk 1980; U. Giesler in: Ulbert 1981, 73-76; Frelih 1990; Guštin 1991; J. Horvat 1993; 1997b; Sivec 1997), horse fittings (Božič, Ciglenečki 1995) and iron bells (Knific, Murgelj 1996).

The more important finds of bronze statuettes are studied individually (Cambi 1990; Osmuk and iron bells (Knific, Murgelj 1996).

Most querns found in the interior of Slovenia were made of stone originating from the vicinity of Ljubljana and the regions of Cerkno, Žiri and Škofja Loka, while querns from the coastal region were predominantly made of Italian magmatic stone (Horvat, Župančič 1987).

**Stonecutting**

The earliest stone monuments from Emona and Nauportus (1st century BC) were made of limestone from Aurisina (Slov. Nabrežina) near Trieste. Emona was built of stone quarried at the Grajski hrib [Castle Hill], in Podpeč and in the vicinity of Podutik (a stone called *glinčan*). *Glinčan* and limestone from Podpeč were also used for the funerary monuments in Emona and the surroundings (Ramovš 1990; A. Ramovš in: Šašel Kos 1997a).

Pohorje marble was the most important decorative stone in Poetovio and Celeia. Quarries were probably situated at Šmartno on Pohorje and at Hudinja above Vitanje, however these two significant sites have yet to be precisely topographically surveyed (Pahič 1977). Stoneworker’s workshops were in Poetovio and Celeia (Jevremov 1985; Lazar 1997c). Poetovio was the center for trade with marble products in Pannonia (Djuric 1997). Norico-Pannonian sculpture has also been the subject of much study (e.g. Gorenc 1971; Djez 1991; Kranz 1986; 1997; Pochmarski 1997a; 1997b; Pochmarski-Nagele 1987; Kenner 1988; Kastelic 1997; 1998; Verzár-Bass 1996).

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Rimska provincialna arheologija v Sloveniji po letu 1965: poselitvena slika in drobna materialna kultura


Rimska provincialna arheologija se je v šestdesetih in sedemdesetih letih usmerila v nekaj dolgoročnih projektov. Ena od nalog je bilo sistematično sondiranje posameznih odsekov, hkrati pa tudi (Strmčnik Gulič 1990a).

Pomembno je bil napredek pri proučevanju premikov poselitve (J. Dular 1990c; Vidrih Perko 1996). Bistveni premik v proučevanju rimske obdobja, so pomembni tudi za sliko rimske poselitve (Jaro Šašel 1990; Mócsy 1974; Alföldy 1974).


Eden velikih odprtl problema rimske provincialne arheologije v Sloveniji so rimska mesta, saj so raziskovanja ves čas usmerjale novogradnje in trenutne politične okoliščine. V Emoni, Celjih in Petovioni so v zadnjih štiridesetih letih potekala velika zaščitna izkopavanja, le v Nevidonu je šlo za sistematične raziskave. Vsa ta velika dela večinoma še niso temeljno objavljena. Objavljeni so bili samo posamezni manšji izkopi, kratka predhodna poročila in kratke sinteze, ki zaradi pomanjkanja temeljnih objav niso preverljive oziroma dovolj poglobljene. Razen delov za Emono tudi niso bili tekoče dopolnjevani načrti mest. Tako naše poznavanje topografske antičnih mest močno zaostaja za razsežnimi raziskavami. Problematična je tudi natančna kronologija začetkov mest, njihova rast, faze razvoja kot tudi konec. Pogrešamo objave zaključenih celot naselbinskega gradiva, ki bi bile zelo dragocene za natančno kronologijo in tudi za primerjave med posameznimi najdišči.

**PREGLEDI, BIBLIOGRAFIJE**


Zgodnji stiki jugovzhodnoalpskega prostora z rimskim svetom so bili eno od vprašanj, s katerim se je veda intenzivno ukvarjala (pregled: Vidrhih Perko 1986). Na podlagi zgodovinskih virov se je dalo sklepati, da je zgodovina v rimskega vpliva, s podrobnimi raziskavami in splošnimi proračunami, podaljšala še v avgustejskem obdobju, na kar bi lahko rekonstruirali v rimsko vojsko (Breščak 1986). Na začetku 2. st. pr. Kr. so arheološko zaznavni tudi prvi posegi rimskega nadzora območju v času zelo važna utrjena postojanka v Kranju (Mikl Curk 1973b; 1974; 1977), včasih tudi skupaj s rekonstrukcijami rimskega vojaškega pospeška v območju Idrijske in mokronoške skupine italske fibule pozno-republikanskega časa (npr. tipi Nova vas, Cenisola, Almgren 36, 1997, 252-253; Božič 1999). Iz tretje četrtine 1. st. pr. Kr. izvirja vojaški nagrobnik z Mosta na Soči (Šašel 1985a). V oktavijanskem in avgustejskem obdobju je bil rimski človek v pravem smislu, s tem pojavljanjem v jugovzhodnoalpskih območjih idrijske in mokronoške skupine italske fibule pozno-republikanskega časa (npr. tipi Nova vas, Cenisola, Almgren 36, 1997, 252-253; Božič 1999). Iz tretje četrtine 1. st. pr. Kr. izvirja vojaški nagrobnik z Mosta na Soči (Šašel 1985a). In Avgustejski obdobju je bil rimski človek v pravem smislu, s tem pojavljanjem v jugovzhodnoalpskih območjih idrijske in mokronoške skupine italske fibule pozno-republikanskega časa (npr. tipi Nova vas, Cenisola, Almgren 36, 1997, 252-253; Božič 1999). Iz tretje četrtine 1. st. pr. Kr. izvirja vojaški nagrobnik z Mosta na Soči (Šašel 1985a). Zgodnje rimske vplive se je dalo slediti v Serminu, strateško pomembnem prazgodovinskem najdbi v Koprskem zalivu. Močen dotok rimske keramike je datiran v sredino 2. st. pr. Kr., torej kmalu po rimski osvojitvi (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montagnet (Montaget
lahko kazale rimske vojaške najde z Gobavice nad Mengšem (Železnikar 1999).

Zgodnja faza rimskega obdobja na slovenskem ozemlju se konča z ustanovitvijo mest: Emone v oktavijanskem ali zgodnjejavužigstevskem obdobju, Celeje pod Kladvijem, Neviudona pod Vespažijanom in Petovione pod Trajonom (Šašel Kos 1995a; 1997b).

CESTE


MESTA

Emona

Na desnem bregu Ljubljanske, na južnem vzhodnem vmesu Grahiska hrba, je bila odkrita naselbina, datirana od sredine l. st. pr. Kr.

Celeja


Petoviona


Epigrafške najde iz Nevidouana in njegovega teritorija so bile objavljene in interpretirane (Lovenjak 1998).

Zelo dober vpogled v strukturo in razvoj najvzhodnejše petovionske četrti so omogočila osobe za izkopa v Rivelčiji vasi. Analize izkopavanj in drobnega materiala se bilo v celoti opravljene; na razpolago je le nekaj delnih študij za kronološko oporo.

Na podlagi ob Grajenci so bili odkriti naselbinski sledovi iz 1. stoletja: preproste lesene stavbe s poglobljenimi tlemi in študij za kronološko oporo.

Petrivionske četrti so omogočila obsežna zaščitna izkopavanja v vioni (Ciglenečki 1993b; drugače po zgodovinskih virih Šašel Knific, Tomanič-Jevremov 1996).


Sredi 2. stoletja je naselje razširilo proti vzhodu. Tu bila skoncentrirana obrtniška dejavnost - prevladojoče elementi so bila skoncentrirana obrtniška dejavnost - prevladojoče elementi, v katerem bi smeli videti grobišče posadke trdnjavice, saj je bilo v bližini izkopano manjše grobišče z germanskimi sledovi drugih obrti: ostanki klesanja marmorja, steklarstva, predvsem v 2. in 3. st. (Gabler 1986).


Poleg raziskav lokalne keramike (P. Korošec 1980a; Emeršič 1982; Istenič 1995a; 1999; Mikl Curk 1997b) je bilo več študij.


Ogledi raziskav lokalne keramike (P. Korošec 1980a; Emeršič 1982; Istenič 1995a; 1999; Mikl Curk 1997b) je bilo več študij.


Kras in Notranjska


Meja celejskega ozemlja je potekala na hribovih na ozemlju ozemelj in na hribovih na ozemeljih v vhodnem delu Dolenjske. V grobovih so bile stene poslikane z freskami. Zidani grobovi so redkejši in kažejo na to, kjer so mesto grobov izvira iz rimskega obdobja.

Ta zadnja oblika je zelo značilna za dolenski prostor. Samo okoli Pretorija Latobikov se pojavljajo pokop v žarah. Drugo, bistveno manj številno skupino predstavljajo pravokotni in okrogle zidani grobovi, pravokotne zidane grobnice in okrogle zidane grobnice.

Mestno ozemlje Celeje


V Podkraju pri Hrastniku je bilo izkopano svetišče, posvečeno Atransu in rečniku bogu Savusu. Imelo je obliko galorskega obklopa, v bližini pa so bile prepoznavne pravokotne preproste druge oblike pokopov, ki naj bi bile tudi avtohtone: grobovi, obloženi s kamni, ter grobovi obloženi s kamnitimi ploščami in včasih predelani.

Ta zadnja oblika je zelo značilna za dolenski prostor. Samo okoli Pretorija Latobikov se pojavljajo pokop v žarah. Drugo, bistveno manj številno skupino predstavljajo pravokotni in ovalni zidani grobovi, pravokotne zidane grobnice in okrogle kupole z grobovnicami. Kupole z grobovnicami se pojavljajo na vzhodnem delu Dolenjske. V grobovih so bile stene poslikane z freskami. Zidani grobovi so redkejši in kažejo na to, kjer so mesto grobov izvira iz rimskega obdobja.


Ob rimski cesti po severnem bregu Save med Sevnico in Bresterano si v enakomernih razmakih sledilo vie rustike. 


Vila v Betnavi, datirana od srede 3. st. in v 4. st. obsega območje 100 x 80 m, izkopani pa so bili veliki prostori, ogrevali s hipokavostom (Strmčnik Gulič 1990a; 1991b; Strmčnik 1997). 


Mestno ozemlje Petovine in Prekmurje 


ALPSKE ZAPORE - CLAUSTRA ALPIUM IULIARUM 


V srcu slovencem ozemlja so bile najdeni ostanki arhitekture na konci 2. in začetka 3. st. (Mikl Curk 1975a; 1975b). 


Steklo


Deli noše in nakit


Kovinsko posodje, orodje, oprema, orožje in plastika

Predelava železa in barvnih kovin je bila običajna v vseh mestih (npr. Celeja; Lazar 1997c; Petoviona: Jevremov 1981; 1985). Skromni metalurški sledovi so bili najdeni v Mengšu (Sagadin 1995a); delavnica je bila tudi v gospodarskem poslopu vile v Bohovi (Strmčnik Gulč 1990a).


Kamnoseštvo


Zrmlje so bile v notranjosti Slovenije narejene pretežno iz kamna, ki izvira iz okolice Ljubljane ter iz cerkljanskega in ži-rovske–skofelskega območja, v primorju pa prevladujejo zrmlje iz italjskih magmatskih kamnin (Horvat, Župančič 1987).