

MANJŠA RIMSKA NASELJA NA SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU

MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SLOVENIA

Uredniki / Edited by:
Jana Horvat
Irena Lazar
Andrej Gaspari



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PREDGOVOR / PREFACE

Monografija je posvečena manjšim rimskim naseljem, ki ležijo na območju današnje Slovenije. Gre za prehodni in geografsko raznolik prostor, na katerega so segale tri velike upravne enote rimske države: Italija ter provinci Norik in Zgornja Panonija.

Strnjena naselja, ki jih predstavljamo, so po velikosti in pomenu vmesni člen med avtonomnimi mesti in razpršeno poselitvijo podeželja, katere osnova so bile vile rustike. V zadnjih desetletjih je arheologija z velikimi zaščitnimi izkopavanji pridobila obsežne in pomembne nove podatke o tovrstnih naseljih, ki pa do zdaj večinoma še niso bili poglobljeno analizirani in objavljeni. Potreba po zbranem vedenju se je npr. izrazito pokazala v sodelovanju z mednarodno skupino *Adriaticum mare* pri projektu Informatiziranega atlasa antičnega Jadrana (*AdriAtlas*). Tri ustanove, Inštitut za arheologijo Znanstvenoraziskovalnega centra Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Inštitut za arheologijo in dediščino Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem ter Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, so leta 2015 dale pobudo, da bi vedenje o manjših naseljih zbrali, ustrezno ovrednotili in dvignili na višjo raven.

Delo je dozorelo v štirih letih. Šestindvajset avtorjev prihaja iz različnih ustanov, od univerz, raziskovalnih inštitutov in muzejev do Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, ali pa gre za posameznike, ki delujejo kot samostojni raziskovalci. V samostojnih poglavjih predstavljajo dvajset naselij različnega tipa in stopnje raziskanosti. Avtorji so najboljši poznavalci oziroma aktivni raziskovalci najdišč, ki jih obravnavajo. Prav za potrebe monografije so se poglobili v primarno dokumentacijo novejših raziskav in poročila, v drobno gradivo in razpršene starejše objave. Zgoščene predstavitve naselij bolj ali manj sledijo skupnemu konceptu. Podatki so umeščeni v prostor, podprti s kartami in načrti, vsebinsko primerljivi in jasno ovrednoteni. Vsako poglavje vsebuje podatke o legi naselja in njegovem antičnem imenu, kratko zgodovino raziskav, morebitno obljudenost lokacije v prazgodovini, predstavitev antičnih literarnih virov in epigrafskih spomenikov. Osrednji del je usmerjen v pregled arheoloških ostankov rimske

The book discusses the minor settlements that dotted the territory of present-day Slovenia in the Roman period. This geographically diverse territory was crossed by important lines of communication and divided between three large administrative units of the Roman state: Italy and the provinces of Noricum and Upper Pannonia.

The compact minor settlements represent a link, in both size and significance, between the autonomous towns and the dispersed settlement of the countryside with countryside villas as its backbone. In recent decades, the large-scale rescue excavations across Slovenia have yielded vast and important data on these minor settlements, though they have for the most part not yet been analysed in detail and published. Clearly, there is a great desire for the information these excavations brought to light, but the consequent knowledge became even more desirable during the collaboration with the international *Adriaticum Mare* group on the *AdriAtlas* or *Computerised Atlas of the Antique Adriatic* project. In 2015, three institutions in Slovenia (Institute of Archaeology ZRC SAZU; Institute for Archaeology and Heritage, Faculty of Humanities, University of Primorska; Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana) came together with the shared goal of advancing our knowledge on the minor Roman settlements in Slovenia by appropriately analysing and evaluating the data, new and old.

The book is the result of four years of work and research. Twenty-six authors wrote contributions on individual settlements. They come from different institutions – both universities, research institutes, museums, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia – and from the ranks of independent researchers, and present twenty settlements of different types and degrees of investigation in separate chapters. The authors are either those with the most in-depth knowledge on a specific site or those who actively investigated it. For the purposes of this book, they examined the excavation records and reports, the recovered small finds and different earlier publications, and presented their results in a comprehensive and clear manner roughly following

dobe: v topografijo, infrastrukturo, stavbe, grobišča in premične ostanke posebnega pomena. Sledijo podatki o statusu naselja, o družbenem položaju posameznih prebivalcev, njihovih administrativnih ali vojaških funkcijah, poklicih in etnični pripadnosti. Poglavje zaokroža oris zgodovinskega razvoja naselja.

Želimo si, da bi delo omogočilo primerjave med posameznimi naselji, da se bodo razjasnila nekatera vprašanja o njihovem gospodarskem in družbenem pomenu ter o njihovi vlogi v poselitveni sliki širšega prostora med Jadranom in Donavo. Predvsem pa si želimo, da bi spodbudilo nove analize in objave gradiva ter bilo z njimi kmalu preseženo.

Radi bi se zahvalili mnogim. Najprej Francisu Tassauxu iz Bordeauxa, duši združenja Adriaticum mare, za prijazno spodbudo. Poleg obeh glavnih recenzentov, Janeza Dularja in Ivana Šprajca, so h kakovosti posameznih besedil mnogo pripomogli številni kolegi, s katerimi so se posvetovali avtorji ali uredniki. Mateja Belak, Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Dragotin Valoh in Tamara Korošec (vsi ZRC SAZU – Inštitut za arheologijo) so poskrbeli za enotno podobo knjige. Prevodi v angleščino so delo Mete Osredkar, Andreje Maver, Gregorja Pobežina in Lucije Jelenko.

Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari

a common concept. The information they obtained is located in space, illustrated with maps and plans, clearly conveyed and properly evaluated. The presentation of each settlement opens with its location and name in Antiquity, possible habitation traces from prehistory, mentions in ancient literary texts and documents, and recovered epigraphic evidence. The next, main part offers an overview of the archaeological remains from the Roman period: topography, infrastructure, buildings, cemeteries and portable remains of particular significance. This is followed by the information on the status of a settlement, social standing of its inhabitants, their administrative or military functions, as well as professional or ethnical background. All is brought together in an outline of the historical development of each settlement.

It is our wish and aim that the information in this book enables and incites comparisons between individual sites in order to shed light on certain issues pertaining to their economic and social role in the settlement of the wider area between the Adriatic and the Danube. Even more importantly, it is our wish that the book would serve as a stepping stone for further research and better knowledge on the subject.

The book is a result of a concerted effort of authors and numerous other individuals. First of all, our thanks go to Francis Tassaux from Bordeaux, the soul of the Adriaticum Mare Association, for his kind incentive. In addition to the two main peer reviewers, Janez Dular and Ivan Šprajc, numerous colleagues shared their knowledge and offered professional advice to both the authors and the editors. Mateja Belak, Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Dragotin Valoh and Tamara Korošec (all ZRC SAZU – Institute of Archaeology) made sure that the book of numerous contributions functions as a whole. Meta Osredkar, Andreja Maver, Gregor Pobežin and Lucija Jelenko translated the contributions into English.

Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari

IG

Lucija GRAHEK, Anja RAGOLIČ



Izvleček

O rimski naselbini, ki je ležala na območju današnje vasi Ig, nimamo veliko podatkov. Okolica vasi je bila s prekinitvami poseljena vse od mlajše kamene dobe.

Posamične najdbe in obstoj cestne mreže kažeta, da se je rimska naselbina razprostirala od izvira Ižice, središča vasi in župnijske cerkve sv. Martina do pokopališča. V letu 2014 je bilo sistematično raziskano grobišče iz 1. in 2. st., ki se je razprostiralo na območju ledine Marof, domnevno vse do Banije na vznožju grajskega hriba Pungrt.

Največ podatkov o antičnem Igu nam sporoča množica kamnitih spomenikov. Iz njih razberemo, da je v naselbini živela peregrina skupnost, najverjetneje organizirana v *vicus* ali v manjše zaselke, ki so upravno sodili k emonskemu agru. Onomastična analiza epigrafsko izpričanih imen kaže, da so tukajšnji prebivalci govorili avtohtoni, t. i. ižanski jezik.

Upodobitve na kamnitih spomenikih prinašajo tudi druge informacije o vsakdanjem življenju rimskodobnih Ižancev. Ugodna lega v osrčju gozdov in nahajališč apnenca je omogočala razvoj kovaštva, lesarstva in kamnoseštva, plovni Ižica in Ljubljanica pa sta bili dobra povezava za prevoz dobrin do bližnje kolonije Emone.

Ključne besede: Italija (10. regija), Ig, rimska doba, naselbina, *vicus*, grobišča, epigrafika, onomastika

Abstract

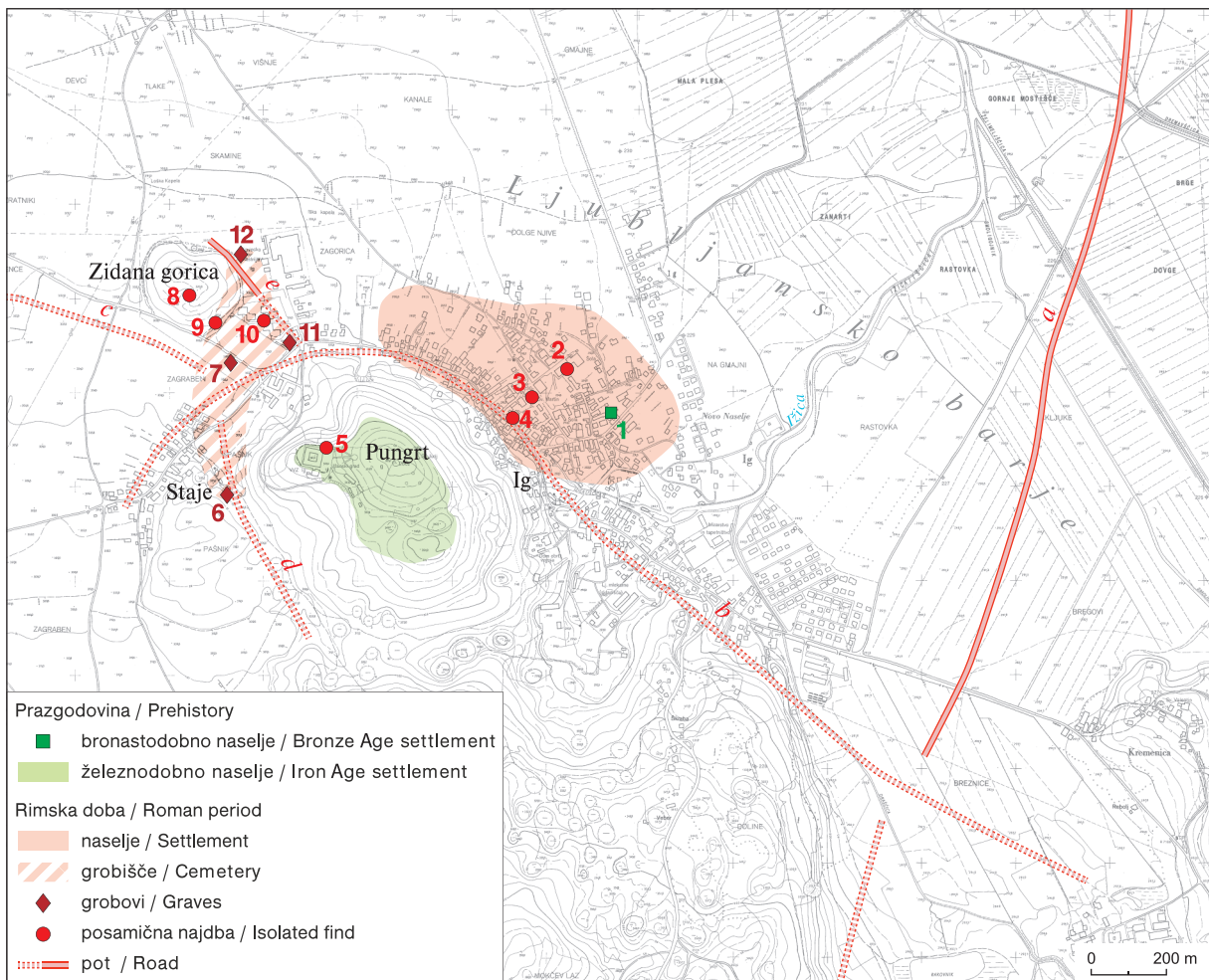
There is not much data available on the Roman settlement in the area of the present-day village of Ig. The neighbourhood of the village was intermittently inhabited since the Neolithic period.

Individual finds and the existence of a road network indicate that the Roman settlement extended from the spring of the Ižica creek, across the centre of the village and the church of St Martin to the graveyard. A cemetery from the 1st and 2nd centuries, which extended across the area called Marof, supposedly all the way to Banija at the foot of the castle hill Pungrt, was systematically investigated in 2014.

The bulk of information on Roman Ig comes from a number of stone monuments. They suggest that the settlement was inhabited by a community of peregrini, probably organized as a *vicus* or in small hamlets, which administratively belonged to the ager of Emona. The onomastic analysis of the names recorded on the epigraphic monuments indicates that the inhabitants spoke an autochthonous language, the so-called Ig language.

Images on stone monuments also reveal other information about the everyday life of the Roman period Ig people. The favourable location of the settlement, near forests and limestone deposits, led to the development of metalworking, forestry and quarrying, while the navigable rivers of Ižica and Ljubljanica functioned as a means of transport, by which goods were transported to the nearby colony of Emona.

Keywords: Italy (Regio X), Ig, Roman period, settlement, *vicus*, cemeteries, epigraphy, onomastics



Sl. 1: Karta arheoloških najdišč Iga.

Fig. 1: Map of archaeological sites of Ig.

(Vir / Source: GURS©2004, TTN 5, pomanjšano, M. = 1 : 20.000 / diminished, scale = 1:20,000)

1 Ig – Kolar; 2 Stara šola; 3 Sv. Martin; 4 Ig 82 (Možek); 5 Grad in Sv. Jurij; 6 Staje (“Stari dedec”); 7 Staje;
8 Zidana gorica; 9 Konjeniški klub Cavallo; 10 Zagorica; 11 Banija (Tovarna KIG); 12 Marof

LEGA

Naselje Ig leži na južnem robu Ljubljanskega barja, ob severovzhodnem vznožju Krimsko-Mokrškega hribovja. Staro vaško jedro je bilo osnovano ob izvirih Ižice, tik pod grajskim hribom (tudi Pungrt/Pungart; 366 m).¹ Naselje se je na severni in vzhodni strani širilo globlje v Iški morost (Ljubljansko barje), na zahodni strani pa severno od ceste, ki je ob vznožju Pungrta speljana proti vasi Staje (sl. 1; 2).

Po kraških izvirih Ižice je bila vas Ig sprva imenovana Studenec (*Prunne* – 1323; *Prunn* – 1349, 1463; *Prun* – 1382, 1383, 1421, 1463, 1467, 1496; *Prum* – 1400; *Prun* – 1463; *Studenicz* – 1490). Ižanski grad na grajskem hribu je leta 1436 omenjen kot *Sunek*, ime pa je prešlo

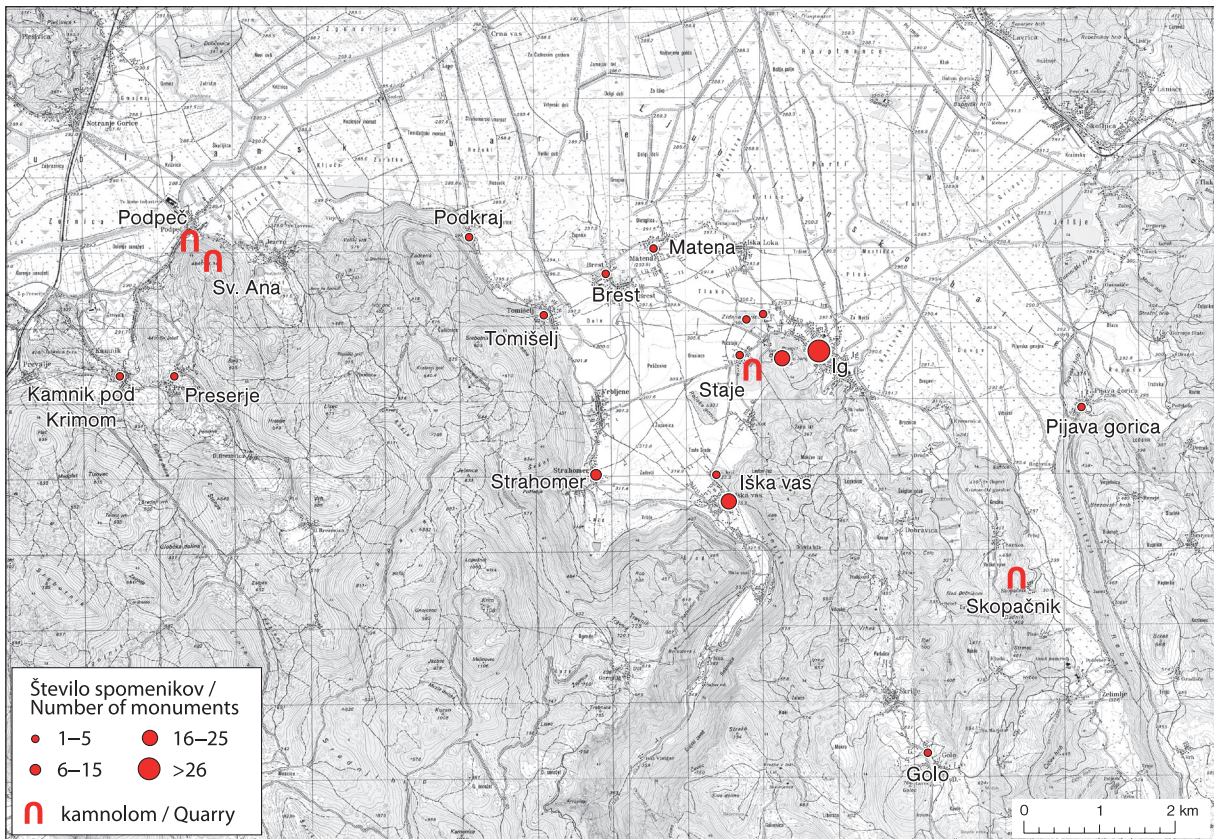
¹ Orožen Adamič 1990, 101.

LOCATION

The Ig settlement is located on the southern fringes of the Ljubljansko barje basin, at the northeastern foot of the hills of Krim and Mokrc. The old village core was situated at springs of Ižica river, just below the Pungrt hill (366 m).¹ To the north and east, the settlement extended further into the Ig fen, while on the western side it was located north of the road at the foot of the Pungrt hill in the direction of the village of Staje (Figs. 1; 2).

The village of Ig got its original name, Studenec (“Spring”), after karst springs (*Prunne* – 1323; *Prunn* – 1349, 1463; *Prun* – 1382, 1383, 1421, 1463, 1467, 1496; *Prum* – 1400; *Prun* – 1463; *Studenicz* – 1490). The castle of Ig is mentioned in 1436 as *Sunek* and the name was

¹ Orožen Adamič 1990, 101.



Sl. 2: Ig z okolico. Kamnolomi in primarna ali sekundarna najdišča kamnitih spomenikov.
 Fig. 2: Ig and its surroundings. Quarries and primary or secondary sites of stone monuments.
 (Vir / Source: GURS©2004, TTN 5, pomanjšano na polovico / diminished to a half)

tudi na vas – dorff Sunegk (1457, 1460). V virih od 13. stoletja naprej sta vas in okolica imenovana tudi Ig (Yge – 1249, 1251, 1300; *castris ... Ighe* – 1261; Yg – 1262, 1300; Ig – 1262; Ige – 1271, 1274, 1291, 1296, 1309; Igg – 1293, Hyc oz. Hycy – 1299; Huco – 1300; Hic – 1328, ...), redkeje Studenec (kot vikariat oz. fara). Od druge svetovne vojne naprej je v rabi ustaljeno ime Ig.²

Ime antične naselbine približno na tem mestu je neznanka, čeprav je njen zgodovinski pomen nedvomen in so ji zgodovinarji in raziskovalci zaradi številnih na Ižanskem najdenih rimskih spomenikov pripisovali zgodovinsko pomembnost.³ Tako kot ime ostajata vprašljiva tudi natančna lokacija in obseg antične naselbine. Balduin Saria je na podlagi množice rimskih spomenikov in naključno odkritih ostalin antičnega zidovja sklepal, da je treba to najverjetneje iskati pod takratno vasjo Studenec.⁴ Jaroslav Šašel je antično naselbino lociral

transferred to the village – dorff Sunegk (1457, 1460). From the 13th century onwards, the name Ig is used in the sources for the village and its surroundings (Yge – 1249, 1251, 1300; *castris ... Ighe* – 1261; Yg – 1262, 1300; Ig – 1262; Ige – 1271, 1274, 1291, 1296, 1309; Igg – 1293, Hyc or Hycy – 1299; Huco – 1300; Hic – 1328, ...), and more rarely Studenec (as vicarage/parish). Since World War II, the name Ig has been used consistently.²

The Roman name of the settlement is unknown, despite its undisputed historical significance; due to the large number of Roman monuments discovered in Ig and its surroundings, historians and researchers have emphasized its historical importance.³ Like its name, the exact location and extent of the Roman settlement remain questionable. Based on the large number of Roman monuments and accidental finds of Roman walls, Balduin Saria inferred that it was probably situated below

² Kos 1975, 210–213 in 585–586; Orožen Adamič 1990, 101; Gestrin 1994, 2; Hostnik 1997, 9; Šašel Kos 1999a, 235; Preinfalk 2002.

³ Kot piše Theodor Mommsen v uvodu poglavja o ižanskih rimskih spomenikih v *CIL*, str. 484: ... *at vicus hic fuit nominis hodie ignoti, ceiber tamen satis*.

⁴ *AII*, str. 56: ... *Sie liegt wahrscheinlich unter dem*

² Kos 1975, 210–213 and 585–586; Orožen Adamič 1990, 101; Gestrin 1994, 2; Hostnik 1997, 9; Šašel Kos 1999a, 235; Preinfalk 2002.

³ Theodor Mommsen writes in the introduction to the chapter on the Ig Roman monuments in *CIL*, p. 484: ... *at vicus hic fuit nominis hodie ignoti, ceiber tamen satis*.

v osrednji in zahodni del "starega Iga", od izvira Ižice, središča vasi in župne cerkve sv. Martina do pokopališča (sl. 1). Prav tako pa ni zavračal možnosti, da lahko na Ižanskem pričakujemo več zaselkov, saj je zapisal, "da je bil v antiki zaselek ali vsaj kmetija v Mateni; morda tudi v Iški Loki, v Iški vasi, Strahomerju in na Tomišlju" (sl. 2).⁵

ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV IN VIRI

V zgodovinskih virih se vas Ig (*Yge*) prvič omenja leta 1249, leta 1261 pa je prvič omenjen Ižanski grad (*castris ... Ighe*), ki leži na griču Pungrt (sl. 1).⁶ Prvi zapisi z Iga so bili posvečeni zbiranju in risanju antičnih spomenikov. Edini pomemben zgodnji prepisovalec rimskih napisov iz Kranjske je bil humanist Avguštin Tyfernus (konec 15.–začetek 16. st.). Kot je razvidno iz uvoda v njegovem rokopisu s popisom ižanskih spomenikov (CVP 3528, fol. 69^r), se je na Igu mudil spomladi leta 1507. Tu je prerisal in opisal spomenike, ki so v večini ležali okoli pokopališča župne cerkve.⁷ Na številnih najdbah antičnih nagrobnikov temeljijo tudi prve razprave o antičnem Igu, ki segajo v čas baročnega zgodovinopisja iz 17. stoletja. Ig tako zasledimo v delu Janeza Ludvika Schönlebna *Carniolia antiqua et nova sive inclyti ducatus Carnioliae annales sacro-prophani* (Tomus I, Labaci 1681). Tu je epigrafskim virom posvečeno sedmo poglavje (*De antiquis Inscritionibus Carnioliae*), ki temelji na Lazijevem delu *Commentariorum reipublicae Romanae illius in exteris provinciis bello acquisitis constitutae libri duodecim* (Basileae 1551), in ne na Tyfernu. Za Ižansko je pomemben zlasti četrti paragraf sedmega poglavja, kjer so obravnavani antični napisi iz "Velike vasi" oz. današnjega Iga (*Antiquae Inscritiones Magni Vici, seu hodierni Iggii*). Na podlagi napačnega branja gradbenega napisa⁸ z Vrhnike (*Nauptus*) je Schönleben kratico *MAG VICI* na napisu, ki v bistvu označuje vaška načelnika (*magistri vici*), zmotno dopolnil kot *Magnus vicus* – (Veliko) vas – in menil, da se ime nanaša na sosednji Ig.⁹

heutigen Dorf Studenec, wo bei einem Bau gelegentlich antikes Mauerwerk angetroffen worden ist.

⁵ Šašel 1959, 118. Prim. Vuga 1979b, 315.

⁶ Preinfalk 2002.

⁷ XVIII Kal. May. hasce, quae sequuntur, inscriptiones exscripsi in Igg in coemeterio ecclesiae parochialis a Laybach II miliario. Detajlno: RINMS, str. 23–28.

⁸ CIL I, 1467 = I², 2286 = III, 3777 + str. 1729 = 10719; RINMS, str. 29–35: Q(uintus) Annaius Q(uinti) l(ibertus) / Torravius / M(arcus) Fulginas M(arci) l(ibertus) / Philogenes ⁵ mag(istri) vici de / vic(i) s(ententia) portic(um) f(aciundam) coir(averunt). Prevod: Kvint Anaj Toravij, Kvintov osvobojenec, (in) Mark Fulginas Filogen, Markov osvobojenec, vaška načelnika, sta po sklepu vaše skupščine oskrbela izgradnjo stebrišča (portika) (prevod po: Šašel Kos 2004, 79).

⁹ RINMS, str. 29–35.

the village of Studenec.⁴ According to Jaroslav Šašel, the Roman settlement was located in the central and western parts of the "old Ig", from the spring of the Ižica, across the centre of the village, the church of St Martin and to the graveyard (Fig. 1). He did not rule out the possibility of several settlements in Ig and its surroundings, and wrote that "in the Roman period, there was a settlement or at least a farm in Matena; perhaps also in Iška Loka, in Iška vas, in Strahomer and in Tomišelj" (Fig. 2).⁵

RESEARCH HISTORY AND SOURCES

The village of Ig (*Yge*) is first mentioned in historical sources in 1249, while the Castle of Ig (*castris ... Ighe*), which is situated on the hill of Pungrt, is first mentioned in 1261 (Fig. 1).⁶ The earliest notes on Ig were recordings and drawings of Roman monuments. The only significant early collector of Roman inscriptions from Carniola was the humanist Augustinus Tyfernus (end of the 15th – beginning of the 16th century). According to the introduction to the manuscript with the inventory of the monuments from Ig (CVP 3528, fol. 69^r), he visited Ig in the spring of 1507. He drew and described the monuments, which mostly lay scattered around the graveyard of the parish church.⁷ The many discovered Roman tombstones prompted for the first discussions on Roman Ig, which date to the period of the 17th century Baroque historiography. Ig can thus be found in Johann Ludwig Schönleben's work *Carniolia antiqua et nova sive inclyti ducatus Carnioliae annales sacro-prophani* (Tomus I, Labaci 1681). Chapter 7 is dedicated to epigraphic sources (*De antiquis Inscritionibus Carnioliae*) and is not based on Tyfernus but on Lazius's work *Commentariorum reipublicae Romanae illius in exteris provinciis bello acquisitis constitutae libri duodecim* (Basileae 1551). Particularly important for Ig and its surroundings is the fourth paragraph of the seventh chapter, which discusses Roman inscriptions from "Velika vas" or the present-day Ig (*Antiquae Inscritiones Magni Vici, seu hodierni Iggii*). Schönleben committed an error in reading a construction inscription⁸ from Vrhnika

⁴ AIJ, p. 56: ... Sie liegt wahrscheinlich unter dem heutigen Dorf Studenec, wo bei einem Bau gelegentlich antikes Mauerwerk angetroffen worden ist.

⁵ Šašel 1959, 118. Cf. Vuga 1979b, 315.

⁶ Preinfalk 2002.

⁷ XVIII Kal. May. hasce, quae sequuntur, inscriptiones exscripsi in Igg in coemeterio ecclesiae parochialis a Laybach II miliario. RINMS, pp. 23–28.

⁸ CIL I, 1467 = I², 2286 = III, 3777 + p. 1729 = 10719; RINMS, pp. 29–35: Q(uintus) Annaius Q(uinti) l(ibertus) / Torravius / M(arcus) Fulginas M(arci) l(ibertus) / Philogenes ⁵ mag(istri) vici de / vic(i) s(ententia) portic(um) f(aciundam) coir(averunt). Translation: Quintus Annaius Torravius, freedman of Quintus, (and) Marcus Fulginas Philogenes, freedman of Marcus, chiefs of the village, had the portico built in accordance with a decision made by the village (translation

Z izanskega območja je danes evidentiranih več kot 120 kamnitih spomenikov (*sl. 2*), ki so bili običajno uporabljeni kot gradbeni material ali pa so ležali po okolici in postopoma propadali. Povečini so bili odkriti kot stavbni ali dekorativni element, vzdani v cerkvene objekte (cerkev sv. Martina na Igu, cerkev sv. Mihaela v Iški vasi, porušena cerkev sv. Jurija na Pungrtu (na vzhodnem delu grajskega hriba), cerkev sv. Janeza Krstnika v Podkrajju), v izanski grad in nekatere hiše ter gospodarska poslopja na Igu ter v Stajah (*sl. 1*). Prvi, ki je v njih videl originalen spomenik, vreden postavitve za javnost, pa je bil Janez Gregor Dolničar (1655–1719). Ob gradnji ljubljanske stolnice in semenišča na začetku 18. stoletja je poskrbel, da je bilo štirinajst rimskih spomenikov z Izanskega in Emone vzdanih v novi stavbi.¹⁰

V drugi polovici 19. stoletja je Alfons Müllner na podlagi topografskih izsledkov in virov (Herodiana in Zosima), razdalje in lege na itinerarijih ter ne nazadnje zaradi velikega števila najdenih nagrobnikov povsem zgrešeno poskušal na Ig locirati antično Emono.¹¹

V drugi polovici 20. stoletja so se s topografijo izanskega območja ukvarjali Jaroslav Šašel, Davorin Vuga in Andrej Pleterski.¹² D. Vuga v svojih topografskih izsledkih omenja halštatsko gradišče na Pungrtu in ledino Ajdovšček pri Iški Loki, kjer bi naj po njegovem mnenju kljub časovno nezanesljivim najdbam stalo zgodnjerednjeveško zatočišče.¹³

Arheološki podatki razmišljanja o lokaciji in obsegu antičnega Iga le delno potrjujejo (*sl. 1*), saj na tem območju še niso bila izvedena večja, sistematična raziskovanja. Izvedeni so bili topografski pregledi, ob različnih priložnostih so bile odkrite posamične najdbe, manjša zaščitna izkopavanja so bila opravljena na območju rimskega grobišča v Stajah (*sl. 1: 7*) in na območju "vodarne Brest" med vasema Brest in Staje (*sl. 2*).¹⁴ Manjši arheološki nadzor je potekal v letu 2012 na območju tovarne KIG, severno od Banije (*sl. 1: 11*),¹⁵ zadnja sistematična arheološka izkopavanja pa so bila izvedena v letu 2014 na območju izgradnje Raziskovalne postaje ZRC SAZU na Marofu (*sl. 1: 12*)¹⁶ pri Igu.

Epigrafski spomeniki so vključeni v večje korpuse: *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*,¹⁷ *Antike Inschriften aus Jugoslawien*,¹⁸ v treh zvezkih pa sta na novo objavljene oz. prej neevidentirane rimske kamne objavila

¹⁰ Šašel Kos 1998.

¹¹ Müllner 1879.

¹² Šašel 1959; *ANSI*, str. 180–183 (Šašel in Jesse); Vuga 1977; 1979a; 1979b; 1980a; 1980d; 1981; 1982; 1986; Pleterski, Vuga 1987.

¹³ Vuga 1980a, 129–131.

¹⁴ Vuga 1980b; Vuga 1980c; Vičič 1987, 257; Nadbath 2006, 54; Nadbath, Draksler 2008, 76–77.

¹⁵ Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013.

¹⁶ Grahek 2014; Ragolič 2016; Grahek, Ragolič 2017.

¹⁷ *CIL* III, str. 484–488.

¹⁸ *AIJ*, str. 56–67.

(Nauportus), wrongly interpreting the abbreviation *MAG VICI*, which actually refers to the heads of the village (*magistri vici*), as *Magnus vicus* ("Big Village", Velika vas in Slovene) and thought it referred to the neighbouring Ig.⁹

Today, more than 120 stone monuments from Ig and its surroundings have been identified (*Fig. 2*), most of them reused as construction materials or scattered in the surroundings, gradually decaying. Most of them were discovered either as construction or decorative components of buildings, built in churches (the church of St Martin in Ig, the church of St Michael in Iška vas, the demolished church of St George on Pungrt, the church of St John the Baptist in Podkraj), in the castle of Ig, and in some houses and outbuildings in the villages of Ig and Staje (*Fig. 1*). The first one who considered them an original monument, worthy of being presented to the public, was Ioannes Gregorius Thalnitscher (1655–1719). During the construction of the Ljubljana cathedral and seminary at the beginning of the 18th century, he made sure that fourteen Roman monuments from Ig and Emona were built in the new building.¹⁰

In the second half of the 19th century, Alfons Müllner wrongly located Emona in the area of Ig. His argumentation was based on topographic findings and sources (Herodian and Zosimus), distances and positions in itineraries, and also the numerous tombstones discovered in Ig.¹¹

In the second half of the 20th century, Jaroslav Šašel, Davorin Vuga and Andrej Pleterski worked on the topography of Ig and its surroundings.¹² In his topographic findings, Vuga mentions an Early Iron Age hillfort on Pungrt, and the so-called Ajdovšček area near Iška Loka, where he expects, despite the chronologically uncertain finds, an Early Medieval refuge.¹³

Archaeological data only partially confirm speculations on the location and extent of Roman Ig (*Fig. 1*), due to the fact that there have been no large systematic archaeological surveys in the area. In addition to topographical overviews and isolated finds discovered at various occasions, small rescue excavations were carried out in the area of the Roman cemetery in Staje (*Fig. 1: 7*) and in the area of the "Brest Water plant" between the villages of Brest and Staje (*Fig. 2*).¹⁴ There was a minor archaeological supervision in 2012 on the premises of the KIG company, north of Banija (*Fig. 1: 11*)¹⁵, while the most recent systematic archaeological excavation was carried

after: *RINMS* 1).

⁹ *RINMS*, pp. 29–35.

¹⁰ Šašel Kos 1998.

¹¹ Müllner 1879.

¹² Šašel 1959; *ANSI*, pp. 180–183 (Šašel and Jesse); Vuga 1977; 1979a; 1979b; 1980a; 1980d; 1981; 1982; 1986; Pleterski, Vuga 1987.

¹³ Vuga 1980a, 129–131.

¹⁴ Vuga 1980b; Vuga 1980c; Vičič 1987, 257; Nadbath 2006, 54; Nadbath, Draksler 2008, 76–77.

¹⁵ Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013.

Ana in Jaroslav Šašel.¹⁹ Spomenike, ki jih hrani Narodni muzej Slovenije, je za objavo pripravila Marjeta Šašel Kos.²⁰ Prav tako so rimski kamni dosegljivi na vseh večjih spletnih epigrafskih bazah²¹ in v evropski digitalni knjižnici *Europeana*.

Arheološki izsledki z ižanskega območja so do leta 1965 zbrani v *Arheoloških najdiščih Slovenije* (1975).²² Zbrani so tudi rezultati nekaterih raziskovanj, ki so potekala v okviru topografije ižanskega območja pod vodstvom D. Vuge.²³

PRAZGODOVINA

Najstarejše arheološke najdbe na območju današnje vasi in bližnje okolice sodijo v čas mlajše kamene dobe, okoliš pa je bil s prekinitvami poseljen skozi vsa prazgodovina.²⁴ Na severovzhodnem delu domnevnega območja antičnega Iga so bili odkriti ostanki srednje- in poznobronastodobnega naselja, kar so potrdila kasnejša arheološka izkopavanja pri domačiji Kolar (*sl. I: 1*).²⁵ Gradišče iz železne dobe je bilo verjetno na grajskem hribu oz. Pungrtu (*sl. I*), kar potrjujejo tudi občasne površinske najdbe.²⁶ Domnevno je pod Pungrtom ležala manjša naselbina iz mlajše železne dobe, ki pa z najdbami (še) ni nedvomno potrjena.²⁷

RIMSKA NASELBINA IN POTI

Antična naselbina je verjetno stala pod današnjo vasjo Ig, od izvira Ižice, središča vasi in župne cerkve sv. Martina do pokopališča, ni pa bila nikoli raziskana. Ostanke rimskega zidu, na katere so naleteli ob gradnjah domačij, omenja že Saria. Poleg ostalin rimskih zidov pri stari šoli (*sl. I: 2*) in župni cerkvi na Igu (*sl. I: 3*)²⁸ je znanih še nekaj lokacij, ki pa so bile v preteklosti preveč

¹⁹ *ILJug* 297 (Ig); *ILJug* 298–299 (Strahomer); *ILJug* 300 (Iška vas); *ILJug* 301 (Staje).

²⁰ *RINMS*, str. 255–286; Šašel Kos 2004, 93.

Za karto razprostranjenosti najdišč kamnitih spomenikov glej tudi Veranič, Repanšek 2016; za analizo avtohtonih ižanskih imen pa Repanšek 2016.

²¹ V frankfurtski – *EDCS*, rimski – *EDR* in v dunajski bazi *Ubi erat lupa*.

²² *ANSI* 1975, 180–183 (Šašel in Jesse).

²³ *Arheološka zaščitna raziskovanja na Ljubljanskem barju v letu 1979* (Vuga 1980a–c).

²⁴ Vuga 1980d; Velušček 2004, 79; Velušček 2005; Čufar, Velušček, Kromer 2013; Draksler 2014.

²⁵ Nadbath, Draksler 2008; Draksler 2014.

²⁶ Šašel 1975a, 180; Vuga 1980a, 131; Vuga 1980d; Nadbath, Draksler 2008, 76 s.

²⁷ *RINMS*, str. 255. Na prehod iz latena v rimsko dobo je preliminarno datirana tudi keramika, ki je bila odkrita pri arheološkem nadzoru ob gradnji plinovodnega omrežja na Baniji (Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013).

²⁸ Prim. Veranič, Repanšek 2016, 310, op. 20.

out in 2014 in the construction site of a new research station of the Research centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Marof near Ig (*Fig. 1: 12*).¹⁶

Epigraphic monuments are included in major corpora: *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*,¹⁷ *Antike Inschriften aus Jugoslavien*.¹⁸ Newly published and not yet recorded Roman stones were included in a three-volume publication by Ana and Jaroslav Šašel.¹⁹ The monuments kept in the National Museum of Slovenia were published by Marjeta Šašel Kos.²⁰ The Roman stones are also available in all major internet epigraphic databases²¹ and in the *Europeana*, the European digital library.

The archaeological findings from Ig and its surroundings up to 1965 are collected in the publication *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije* (1975).²² The results of surveys conducted during the topographical work in Ig and its surroundings under the direction of Vuga have also been collected and published.²³

PREHISTORY

The earliest archaeological finds from the present-day village and its immediate surroundings belong to the Neolithic period. The area was intermittently inhabited throughout prehistory.²⁴ In the north-eastern part of the supposed area of Roman Ig, Middle and Late Bronze Age settlement remains were discovered and later confirmed by archaeological excavations at household Kolar (*Fig. 1: 1*).²⁵ An Iron Age hillfort was probably on the hill of Pungrt (i.e. castle hill) (*Fig. 1*), as indicated by occasional surface finds.²⁶ A small Late Iron Age settlement was supposedly situated below Pungrt, but so far it has not been sufficiently confirmed with finds.²⁷

¹⁶ Grahek 2014; Ragolič 2016; Grahek, Ragolič 2017.

¹⁷ *CIL* III, pp. 484–488.

¹⁸ *AIJ*, pp. 56–67.

¹⁹ *ILJug* 297 (Ig); *ILJug* 298–299 (Strahomer); *ILJug* 300 (Iška vas); *ILJug* 301 (Staje).

²⁰ *RINMS*, pp. 255–286; Šašel Kos 2004, 93.

For the distribution of sites with Roman stone monuments in the Ig region see also Veranič, Repanšek 2016; for the study of the epihoric anthroponymy of Ig see Repanšek 2016.

²¹ In the databases of Frankfurt – *EDCS*, Rome – *EDR* and Vienna – *Ubi erat lupa*.

²² *ANSI* 1975, 180–183 (Šašel and Jesse).

²³ *Arheološka zaščitna raziskovanja na Ljubljanskem barju v letu 1979* (Vuga 1980a–c).

²⁴ Vuga 1980d; Velušček 2004, 79; Velušček 2005; Čufar, Velušček, Kromer 2013; Draksler 2014.

²⁵ Nadbath, Draksler 2008; Draksler 2014.

²⁶ Šašel 1975a, 180; Vuga 1980a, 131; Vuga 1980d; Nadbath, Draksler 2008, 76 s.

²⁷ *RINMS*, p. 255. The pottery discovered during the archaeological supervision of the gas network construction in Banija was also preliminarily dated to the transition between the La Tène and Roman periods (Tomažinčič, Češarek 2013).

poškodovane ali uničene, tako da ostaja vsakršna interpretacija negotova.²⁹

Na območju domnevne rimskodobne naselbine (Ig 82, domačija Možek) je bila leta 1957 odkrita zakladna novčna najdba antoninijanov in enega denarija, datirana ok. leta 270 (*sl. 1: 4*).³⁰

Na obseg naselbine kaže tudi obstoj cestne mreže, odkrite pri topografskih pregledih D. Vuge.³¹ Vzhodno od domnevnega jedra naselja je Vuga lociral arheološko sicer nepotrjeno križišče pomembnih lokalnih prometnih povezav: Lavrica–Ig–Podgozd v smeri sever–jug (*sl. 1: pot a*) in (Pijava Gorica)–Ig–Staje od vzhoda proti zahodu (*sl. 1: pot b*). Jedro naselja bi potemtakem ležalo zahodno od glavne prometne povezave z Emono, ki jo domnevno predstavlja tudi na lidarskem posnetku prepoznana trasa ceste Lavrica–Ig, s potekom čez Ljubljansko barje zahodno od Kremenice.³² Drugo pomembno križišče je locirano na zahodni rob današnjega naselja. Jugozahodno od osamelca Zidana gorica sta se na pot Ig–Staje, ki je tekla ob vznožju Pungrta v smeri proti Strahomerju (*sl. 1: pot b*), domnevno priključili cesta Ig–*Nauportus* (*sl. 1: pot c*), ki je bila delno raziskana na območju Bresta³³ in pot na Golo mimo “Starega Dedca” v Stajah (*sl. 1: pot d*), ki jo povezujemo z vicinalno cesto proti Blokam in Cerkniški dolini.³⁴

GROBIŠČA

Šašel in Vuga sta na podlagi edinega *in situ* ohranjenega nagrobnika “Stari dedec”³⁵ v Stajah (*sl. 1: 6*) domnevala, da se je rimskodobno grobišče razprostiralo zahodno od rimskega naselja, ob sodobni cesti Ig–Iška vas. Vendar je bil na tem območju (v Stajah) odkrit le skeletni grob, datiran v 4. st. (*sl. 1: 7*).³⁶ Na bližino grobišča sta kazali tudi najdba pepelnice na vzpetini Zidana gorica in posamični zlatnik na vznožju (z dvorišča Konjeniškega kluba Cavallo) (*sl. 1: 8,9*); samo grobišče pa je bilo z izkopavanji leta 2014 odkrito na območju ledine Marof (*sl. 1: 12*) na vznožju iste vzpetine. Natančen obseg nekropole ni znan, po razkropljenosti najdb je obsegalo tudi območje blokovskega naselja Zagorica (*sl. 1: 10*),

²⁹ *AIJ*, str. 56; Šašel 1975a, 180; Nadbath, Brenk 2006.

³⁰ Kos 1991.

³¹ Vuga 1977 (Iška Loka); Vuga 1979b (Staje); Vuga 1980a, 130–133 (Iška Loka, Tomišelj); Vuga 1981 (Iška Loka); Vuga 1982, 208 (Ig).

³² Vuga 1979a, 278; Vuga 1980c, 57; Vuga 1986 (Babna gorica–Ig); Mlekuž 2014, 123. Prim. Pleterski, Vuga 1987, 139, sl. 1.

³³ Vuga 1980c.

³⁴ Šašel 1975a, 180; Vuga 1980c; Pleterski, Vuga 1987, 137, sl. 1.

³⁵ *CIL* III 3804 = 10731 = *AIJ* 134; Šašel 1959, 118; Vuga 1979b, 314–315.

³⁶ Vuga 1980b.

ROMAN SETTLEMENT AND ROUTES

The as yet uninvestigated Roman settlement was probably situated below the present-day village of Ig, in the area that extended from the spring of the Ižica creek, across the centre of the village and the church of St Martin to the graveyard. The remains of a Roman wall discovered during the construction of homes are mentioned already by Saria. Aside from the remains of Roman walls near the old school (*Fig. 1: 2*) and the Ig parish church (*Fig. 1: 3*),²⁸ there are some other sites, but their interpretation is uncertain due to the damage suffered in the past.²⁹

In 1957, a hoard of coins was found in the area of the supposed Roman settlement (Ig 82, household Možek). It consisted of antoniniani and one denarius, dated to about 270 (*Fig. 1: 4*).³⁰

The extent of the settlement is indicated also by the existence of a road network, discovered during the topographical surveys by Vuga.³¹ East of the supposed village core, Vuga located an (archaeologically unconfirmed) crossroads of major local traffic routes: Lavrica–Ig–Podgozd in a north–south direction (*Fig. 1: road a*), and (Pijava Gorica)–Ig–Staje in an east–west direction (*Fig. 1: road b*). This means the core of the settlement was probably west of the main route to Emona, which might be identified as the Lavrica–Ig route, which is visible in the Lidar image and runs across the Ljubljana Marshes west of the village of Kremenica.³² The second significant crossroads is located at the western edge of the present-day settlement. Southwest of Marof and under the isolated hill of Zidana gorica, the Ig–Staje route, which ran along the foot of Pungrt in the Strahomer direction (*Fig. 1: road b*), was supposedly joined by the Ig–*Nauportus* route (*Fig. 1: road c*), which was partly investigated southwest of Zidana Gorica and in the area of Brest,³³ and by the route to Golo past “Stari dedec”, the tombstone in the village of Staje (*Fig. 1: road d*), which can be connected with the vicinal road to Bloke and Cerknica Valley.³⁴

CEMETERIES

Based on Stari dedec,³⁵ the only *in situ* preserved tombstone in Staje (*Fig. 1: 6*), Šašel and Vuga supposed

²⁸ Cf. Veranič, Repanšek 2016, 310, n. 20.

²⁹ *AIJ*, p. 56; Šašel 1975a, 180; Nadbath, Brenk 2006.

³⁰ Kos 1991.

³¹ Vuga 1977 (Iška Loka); Vuga 1979b (Staje); Vuga 1980a, 130–133 (Iška Loka, Tomišelj); Vuga 1981 (Iška Loka); Vuga 1982, 208 (Ig).

³² Vuga 1979a, 278; Vuga 1980c, 57; Vuga 1986 (Babna gorica–Ig); Mlekuž 2014, 123. Cf. Pleterski, Vuga 1987, 139, fig. 1.

³³ Vuga 1980c.

³⁴ Šašel 1975a, 180; Vuga 1980c; Pleterski, Vuga 1987, 137, fig. 1.

³⁵ *CIL* III 3804 = 10731 = *AIJ* 134; Šašel 1959, 118; Vuga



Sl. 3: Ig, Marof, severni del grobišča (izkopavanja 2014; sl. 1: 12). M. = 1 : 350.
 Fig. 3: Ig, northern part of the cemetery in Marof (the 2014 excavations; Fig. 1: 12). M. = 1:350.



Sl. 4: Ig, Marof. Nagrobna stela Petona (foto: M. Lukić).

Fig. 4: Ig, Marof. Funerary stele for Peto (photo: M. Lukić).

vse do Banije (sl. 1: 11) oz. do antične poti Ig–Staje, ob vznožju grajskega hriba (Pungrt).³⁷

Na Marofu je bil raziskan del grobišča z žganimi grobovi, ki so datirani v 1. in 2. st. (sl. 3). V jugozahodnem delu izkopnega polja je bila dokumentirana cesta (sl. 1: pot e), ki je tekla v smeri od jugovzhoda proti severozahodu. Odkritih je bilo več nivojev poti, ki kažejo na popravila, deloma sta bila ohranjena tudi občestna jarka za odvajanje meteorne vode in celo sledi kolesnic. Zahodno od grobiščne ceste so ležale ostaline obzidane grobne parcele. V notranjosti parcele je bil dokumentiran postament, na katerem je morda stala nagrobna stela (sl. 4), odkrita nedaleč stran v poznoantični jami (sl. 3).³⁸ Z geofizikalnimi raziskavami je bil samo 6 m južno

³⁷ Vičić 1987; Grahek 2014; Grahek, Ragolič 2017.

³⁸ Ragolič 2016.

that the Roman cemetery extended west of the Roman settlement, along the modern Ig–Iška vas road. However, only a single inhumation grave, dated to the 4th century, was discovered there (Fig. 1: 7).³⁶ The vicinity of the cemetery is further indicated by an ash chest found on Zidana gorica and an isolated gold coin from the courtyard of the Cavallo equestrian club (Fig. 1: 8,9). The cemetery itself was discovered during the 2014 excavation in Marof (Fig. 1: 12) at the foot of the same hill. Its exact extent is unknown. Judging by the distribution of finds, it included the residential area of Zagorica (Fig. 1: 10), all the way to Banija (Fig. 1: 11) and the Ig–Staje route at the foot of the Pungrt hill (castle hill).³⁷

A part of a cemetery with cremation graves, which are dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries, was investigated in Marof (Fig. 3). In the southwestern part of the excavation area, a southeast–northwest running road was identified (Fig. 1: road e). Several levels of the roadway were identified, an indication that repairs had been made to it. There were two partly preserved roadside ditches for storm water drainage and even wheel tracks. West of the cemetery road there were the remains of a grave plot, surrounded by a wall. In the plot, a pedestal was discovered, which might have supported the funerary stele (Fig. 4) discovered in the nearby Late Antique pit (Fig. 3).³⁸ Just 6 m south of this grave plot, geophysical surveys revealed a structure of similar size (Fig. 3); while a part of what was probably another grave plot was discovered in the vicinity during an archaeological supervision at the end of 2018.³⁹

The graves in Marof typically had simple pits, dug into the geological base and without prominent grave constructions. Cremation burials were mostly in urns (Fig. 5).⁴⁰ The graves east of the Roman road form four groups (Fig. 3).

SETTLEMENT STATUS AND INHABITANTS

Epigraphic monuments indirectly testify to the fact that the area was controlled by a community of peregrini. During the Imperial time it was most likely formally organized as a *vicus*, although the existence of several

1979, 314–315.

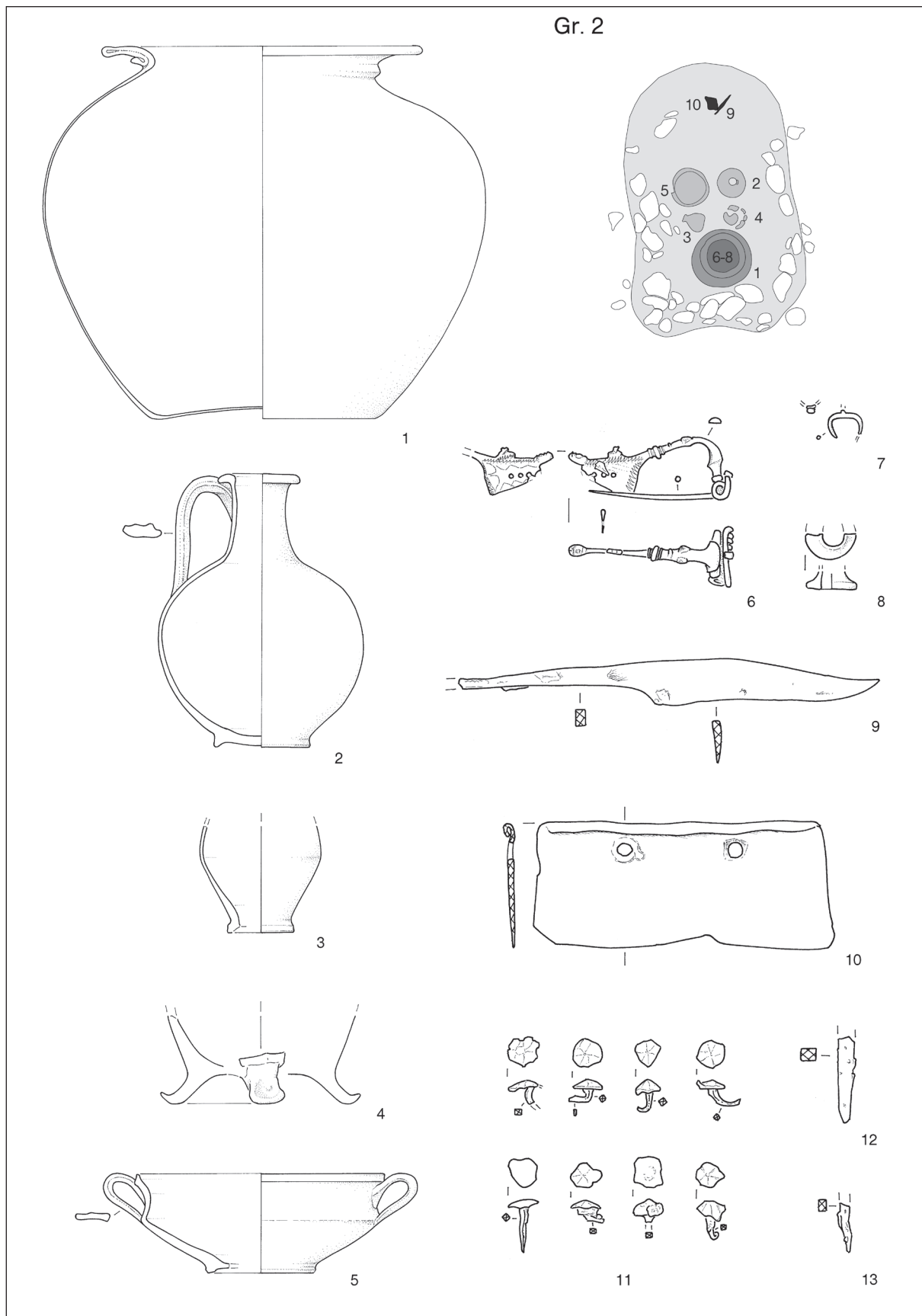
³⁶ Vuga 1980b.

³⁷ Vičić 1987, 257; Grahek 2014; Grahek, Ragolič 2017.

³⁸ Ragolič 2016.

³⁹ Grahek 2014; Grahek, Ragolič 2017; Grahek 2019.

⁴⁰ Grahek 2014; Grahek, Ragolič 2017.



Sl. 5: Ig, Marof. Žarni grob 2 (M. = 1:20). 1 steklo; 2-5 keramika; 6 srebro; 7 bron; 8 kost; 9-12 železo. M. 1-5 = 1:3; 6-12 = 1:2.
 Fig. 5: Ig, Marof. Urn Grave 2 (scale = 1:20). 1 glass; 2-5 pottery; 6 silver; 7 bronze; 8 bone; 9-12 iron. Scale 1-5 = 1:3; 6-12 = 1:2.

Sl. 6: Ig, spomenik Gaja Basidija Sekunda (po RINMS 79).
Fig. 6: Ig, the monument of Caius Basidius Secundus
(after: RINMS 79).

od grobne parcele prepoznani objekti podobne velikosti (sl. 3); del verjetno še ene grobne parcele v bližini pa je bil odkrit pri arheološkem nadzoru konec leta 2018.³⁹

Grobovi severovzhodno od antične ceste in v celoti raziskane grobne parcele so grupirani v štiri skupine (sl. 3). Za vse izkopane grobove so značilne preproste, v geološko osnovo vkopane grobne jame brez izrazitih grobnih konstrukcij. Žgani grobovi so bili v veliki večini žarni (sl. 5).⁴⁰

STATUS NASELBINE IN PREBIVALSTVO

Epigrafski spomeniki posredno izpričujejo, da je ta prostor obvladovala peregrina skupnost, ki je bila v času cesarstva najverjetneje formalno organizirana v *vicus*, čeprav je treba upoštevati tudi možnosti več manjših zaselkov na tem območju (*pagi*). Nedvomno pa je Ižansko sodilo k emonskemu agru.⁴¹

Arheološki viri zaenkrat potrjujejo domnevo o obstoju več manjših vasic (*pagi*) na območju Ižanskega, dve večji naselbinski jedri pa lahko domnevamo na Igu in v Iški vasi, na kar bi kazali grobovi okrog cerkve sv. Mihaela⁴² v Iški vasi in nekropola na Marofu kot tudi posamezni grobovi na Igu.

Na podlagi epigrafskih spomenikov, ki so bili praviloma najdeni v sekundarni legi, po družbenem položaju na Ižanskem prevladuje srednji sloj lokalnega prebivalstva brez rimskega državljanstva, peregrinov, ki so izpričani na ok. 100 nagrobnikih. Izrazitega suženjskega sloja ni; osvobodenci so omenjeni le izjemoma.⁴³ Polnopravnih rimskih državljanov s *tria/duo nomina* je malo.⁴⁴

Z Iga je znan Gaj Basidij Sekund (*Caius Bassidius Secundus*), ki je pripadal emonski mestni eliti in opravljal visoke mestne funkcije. Njegova kariera je zabeležena na nagrobniku (sl. 6),⁴⁵ kar verjetno pomeni, da je njegova družina izvirala z Iga ali pa je tam imela posesti. V Emoni je dvakrat opravljal službo edila s sodno oblastjo



smaller settlements (*pagi*) is also possible. There is no doubt, however, that the Ig area belonged to the ager of Emona.⁴¹

Archaeological data so far confirm the idea of several small villages (*pagi*) in the surroundings of Ig, while two major settlement cores can be assumed in Ig and in Iška vas, as evidenced by the graves around the church of St Michael⁴² in Iška vas, and also the isolated graves and the necropolis in Ig.

Based on epigraphic monuments, which were as a rule found in secondary position, the prevailing social class in Ig and its surroundings was the middle class of the local population without Roman citizenship – the peregrini, who appear on about 100 tombstones. There is no prominent class of slaves; freedmen are mentioned only exceptionally.⁴³ There are few full Roman citizens with *tria/duo nomina*.⁴⁴

Caius Basidius Secundus, a member of the Emona elite, who held high offices in the town, is known from

³⁹ Grahek 2014; Grahek, Ragolič 2017; Grahek 2019.

⁴⁰ Grahek 2014; Grahek, Ragolič 2017.

⁴¹ Šašel 1959, 117–123; RINMS, str. 255–256.

⁴² Šašel 1975b; Pleterski, Vuga 1987.

⁴³ *ILJug* 297 = Šašel 1955; *CIL* III 10749; *CIL* III 10739.

⁴⁴ Šašel 1959, 118 in 122. Prim. RINMS 79; *CIL* III 3804; *CIL* III 10740; *CIL* III 3853.

⁴⁵ *CIL* III 10738 = *AIJ* 127 = RINMS 79.

⁴¹ Šašel 1959, 117–123; RINMS, pp. 255–256.

⁴² Šašel 1975b; Pleterski, Vuga 1987.

⁴³ *ILJug* 297 = Šašel 1955; *CIL* III 10749; *CIL* III 10739.

⁴⁴ Šašel 1959, 118 and 122. Cf. RINMS 79; *CIL* III 3804; *CIL* III 10740; *CIL* III 3853.



Sl. 7: Ig, odlomek nagrobnika z upodobitvijo izdelkov kovaške obrti (po Hostnik 1997, 70).
Fig. 7: Ig, tombstone fragment with the depiction of blacksmith products (after: Hostnik 1997, 70).

(*aedilis iure dicundo bis*), bil je upravitelj mestnih financ (*quaestor pecuniae publicae*), eden izmed dveh županov (*II vir iure dicundo*), pokrovitelj združenja gozdarjev (*patronus collegii dendroforum*) in nadzornik združenja gasilcev (*praefectus collegii centonariorum*), prav tako pa tudi župan s cenzorsko oblastjo (*II vir iure dicundo quinqueunnalis*). Kot v vsakem mestu sta tudi v Emoni delovali omenjeni združenji, manjši enoti pa gotovo tudi na Igu.

Izpričan je tudi sevir, ki je vključen v municipalno kultno življenje v Emoni skrbel za cesarski kult in pripravljaval slavja za različne praznike.⁴⁶

Na nižjo lokalno upravo kaže tudi do zdaj štirikrat izpričana formula *locus monumenti* (dobesedno kraj spomenika oz. nagrobnika).⁴⁷ Za lastništvo in delitev zemlje so morali skrbeti določeni organi, ki so bili uradno zadolženi za grobišni red in vodili evidenco, kdaj je zemlja prešla z državne/kolonialne uprave pod zakon povezan z verskimi zadevami (*ius sacrum*).

Problematiko imenskega fonda, za katerega je mogoče trditi, da je na Ižanskem avtohton, je ob upoštevanju stare literature na novo ovrednotil Luka Repanšek. Doslej je bil del imenskega zbira z Ižanskega zmotno opredeljen kot keltski (galski), nove analize pa kažejo, da je imena treba obravnavati kot posebno skupino znotraj severnojadranskega imenskega zbira.⁴⁸

O ekonomiji in gospodarstvu antičnih Ižancev lahko sklepamo na osnovi reliefnih upodobitev na nagrobnikih. Ena izmed panog je bilo železarstvo oz.

Ig. His career is recorded on a tombstone (Fig. 6),⁴⁵ which probably means that his family either originated from Ig or had property there. He twice held the office of aedile with the right to dispense justice in Emona (*aedilis iure dicundo bis*), he was the treasurer of the public treasury (*quaestor pecuniae publicae*), joint mayor (*II vir iure dicundo*), patron of the association of foresters (*patronus collegii dendroforum*), prefect and patron of the association of firemen (*praefectus collegii centonariorum*), and joint mayor in charge of the census (*II vir iure dicundo quinqueunnalis*). Like in any town, the above-mentioned associations were active in Emona, while two smaller units must have existed also in Ig.

There is evidence of a sevir who took part in the ritual life of Emona, was in charge of the Imperial cult and organized celebrations of various holidays.⁴⁶

Low-level local administration is indicated by the formula *locus monumenti* (literally: the plot of the (funerary) monument), which has been found four times.⁴⁷ Certain institutions were definitely needed for documenting changes in land ownership and supervising the division of land. These officials kept the cemetery in order and were in charge of documenting when the land was transferred from the state/colonial administration under the religious law (*ius sacrum*).

The issue of the names that might be considered autochthonous in Ig and its surroundings was – by taking into account earlier works – evaluated anew by Luka Repanšek. A part of the collection of names from

⁴⁶ Alföldy 1958; Šašel Kos 1999b.

⁴⁷ *ILJug* 297; *RINMS* 92; *CIL* III 3862 = *AIJ* 186; *ILJug* 301. Glej še Šašel 1955, zlasti str. 380–381; Šašel 1959, 123.

⁴⁸ Stifter 2012; Repanšek 2016; Ragolič 2016.

⁴⁵ *CIL* III 10738 = *AIJ* 127 = *RINMS* 79.

⁴⁶ Alföldy 1958; Šašel Kos 1999b.

⁴⁷ *ILJug* 297; *RINMS* 92; *CIL* III 3862 = *AIJ* 186; *ILJug* 301. See also Šašel 1955, especially pp. 380–381; Šašel 1959, 123.

kovaštvo (*sl.* 7).⁴⁹ Še več rimskih spomenikov kaže na drugo pomembno dejavnost – na kamnoseštvo.⁵⁰ V neposredni okolici Iga (v Stajah in v Skopačniku ter v nekoliko oddeljeni Podpeči in na Sv. Ani; *sl.* 2) so bogate plasti apnenca,⁵¹ z umetnostnozgodovinsko analizo številnih spomenikov pa je Edisa Lozić predvidela obstoj več kamnoseških delavnic.⁵² Gospodarsko pomembna je še plovna Ižica, ki je omogočala razvoj tovarništva, saj so prebivalci antičnega Iga s svojimi proizvodi oskrbovali predvsem Emona.⁵³

Ig and its surroundings had been wrongly identified as Celtic (Gaulish), while recent analyses have shown that they should be interpreted as a special group within the northern Adriatic languages and onomastic areas.⁴⁸

The economy of the Roman residents of Ig can be inferred on the basis of relief images on tombstones. One of the sectors was metalworking or smithing (*Fig. 7*).⁴⁹ Even more Roman monuments point to another significant activity: quarrying.⁵⁰ There are rich limestone layers in the immediate surroundings of Ig (in Staje and Skopačnik, as well as in the slightly more distant village of Podpeč and Sv. Ana hill) (*Fig. 2*).⁵¹ With the help of an art-history analysis, Edisa Lozić, speculated about the existence of several stonemasonry workshops.⁵² Also the navigable creek of Ižica was important for the local economy, since it enabled the development of freighting; the residents of Roman Ig mostly supplied their products to Emona.⁵³

Translation: Meta Osredkar

⁴⁹ *CIL* III 10739; *CIL* III 10743 = *AIJ* 137; Šašel 1959, *sl.* 5; Vuga 1979b, 314. Prim. Šašel 1959, 122–123.

⁵⁰ *RINMS*, str. 255; Djurič, Rižman 2017.

⁵¹ Ramovš 1990, 15–20; *RINMS*, str. 18–19 *sl.* 3.

⁵² Lozić 2009.

⁵³ Šašel 1959, 122–123; *RINMS*, str. 255.

⁴⁸ Stifter 2012; Repanšek 2016; Ragolič 2016.

⁴⁹ *CIL* III 10739; *CIL* III 10743 = *AIJ* 137; Šašel 1959, *fig.* 5; Vuga 1979b, 314. Cf. Šašel 1959, 122–123.

⁵⁰ *RINMS*, p. 255; Djurič, Rižman 2017.

⁵¹ Ramovš 1990, 15–20; *RINMS*, pp. 18–19 *fig.* 3.

⁵² Lozić 2009.

⁵³ Šašel Kos 1959, 122–123; *RINMS*, p. 255.

Okrajšave / Abbreviations

AIJ = V. Hoffiller, B. Saria, *Antike Inschriften aus Jugoslavien 1. Noricum und Pannonia Superior*, Zagreb 1938.

ANSI = *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*, Ljubljana 1975.

CIL = *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*.

EDCS = *Epigraphik-Datenbank Claus* / *Slaby* (skrbnik: Manfred Claus) [http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/epi_de.php].

EDR = *Epigraphic Database Roma* (skrbnik: DigiLab Centro interdipartimentale di ricerca e servizi, Sapienza Università di Roma) [<http://www.edr-edr.it>].

Europeana = Europeana collections [[http://www.europeana.eu/portal/en/search?f\[COUNTRY\]\[\]=slovenia&locale=en&q=who%3A%28Anja+RAGOLIC%29](http://www.europeana.eu/portal/en/search?f[COUNTRY][]=slovenia&locale=en&q=who%3A%28Anja+RAGOLIC%29)] (zadnji dostop: 13. 6. 2019).

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lupa = UBI ERAT LUPA, F. und O. Harl, <http://lupa.at/> (Bild-datenbank zu antiken Steindenkmälern).

RINMS = M. Šašel Kos, *The Roman Inscriptions in the National Museum of Slovenia / Lapidarij Narodnega muzeja Slovenije* (Situla 35), Ljubljana 1997.

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