

MANJŠA RIMSKA NASELJA NA SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU

MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SLOVENIA

Uredniki / Edited by:
Jana Horvat
Irena Lazar
Andrej Gaspari



Zbirka / Series
Uredniki zbirke / Editors of the series

OPERA INSTITUTI ARCHAEOLOGICI SLOVENIAE 40
Jana Horvat, Andrej Pleterški, Anton Velušček

Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar,
Andrej Gaspari (ur. / eds.)

MANJŠA RIMSKA NASELJA NA SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU
MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SLOVENIA

Recenzenta / Reviewed by
Prevod / Translation
Jezikovni pregled / Language Editors
Tehnična ureditev / Technical Editors
Oblikovanje ovitka /
Front cover design
Priprava slikovnega gradiva /
Preparation of illustrations
Prelom / DTP
Založnik / Publisher
Zanj / Represented by
Izdajatelj / Issued by
Zanj / Represented by
Tisk / Printed by
Naklada / Print run

Janez Dular, Ivan Šprajc
Andreja Maver, Meta Osredkar, Gregor Pobežin, Lucija Jelenko
Urška Kosec, Špela Križ, Jana Volk, Terry T. Jackson
Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Mateja Belak

Tamara Korošec

Drago Valoh, Mateja Belak
Mateja Belak
Založba ZRC
Aleš Pogačnik
ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za arheologijo
Anton Velušček
Present d. o. o., Ljubljana
500 izvodov / copies

Izid knjige sta podprla /
Published with the support of

Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost RS (Slovenian Research Agency),
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy
of Sciences and Arts)

Ljubljana 2020; prva izdaja, prvi natis / first edition, first print

Prva e-izdaja knjige (pdf) je pod pogoji licence Creative Commons 4.0 CC-BY-NC-SA
prosto dostopna tudi v elektronski obliki (pdf) / First e-edition of the book (pdf) is freely
available in e-form (pdf) under the Creative Commons 4.0 CC-BY-NC-SA.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502586>

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

904(497.4-2)«652»

MANJŠA rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru = Minor Roman settlements in
Slovenia / uredniki, edited by Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari ; [prevod
Andreja Maver ... et al.]. - 1. izd., 1. natis. - Ljubljana : Založba ZRC, 2020. - (Opera
Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae, ISSN 1408-5208 ; 40)

ISBN 978-961-05-0257-9

1. Vzp. stv. nasl. 2. Horvat, Jana, 1959-
COBISS.SI-ID 303610624

ISBN 978-961-05-0258-6 (pdf)

COBISS.SI ID 303643904

Raziskava je vključena v program (P6-0064 (B)), ki ga sofinancira Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike
Slovenije iz državnega proračuna. / The authors acknowledge the financial support from the Slovenian Research
Agency (research core funding No. P6-0064 (B)).

© 2020, ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za arheologijo, Založba ZRC

**MANJŠA RIMSKA NASELJA
NA SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU**

**MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS
IN SLOVENIA**

Uredniki / Edited by

Jana Horvat

Irena Lazar

Andrej Gaspari



LJUBLJANA 2020

VSEBINA / CONTENTS

Predgovor / Preface (Jana HORVAT, Irena LAZAR, Andrej GASPARI)	7
<i>Fluvio Frigido, Castra</i> – Ajdovščina (Tina ŽERJAL, Vesna TRATNIK)	9
<i>Fluvio Frigido, Castra</i> – Ajdovščina. Raziskave / Investigations 2017–2019 (Maruša UREK, Ana KOVAČIČ)	47
<i>Ad Pirum</i> – Hrušica (Peter KOS)	61
<i>Longaticum</i> – Logatec (Ahac ŠINKOVEC)	77
<i>Nauportus</i> - Vrhnika (Jana HORVAT)	93
Vipava (Vesna TRATNIK)	113
Gradišče nad Knežakom (Boštjan LAHARNAR, Edisa LOZIĆ, Alenka MIŠKEC)	123
Ulaka (Andrej GASPARI)	141
Ig (Lucija GRAHEK, Anja RAGOLIČ)	173
Mengeš (Milan SAGADIN)	187
<i>Carnium</i> – Kranj (Milan SAGADIN)	201
Šmartno pri Cerkljah (Špela TOMAŽINČIČ, Draško JOSIPOVIČ)	213
Blagovica (Ana PLESTENJAK)	231
<i>Atrans</i> – Trojane (Janja ŽELEZNIKAR, Julijana VISOČNIK)	249
Šempeter v Savinjski dolini (Irena LAZAR)	295
<i>Colatio</i> – Stari trg pri Slovenj Gradcu (Saša DJURA JELENKO)	305
Zagrad (Saša DJURA JELENKO)	325
Slovenska Bistrica (Mira STRMČNIK GULIČ)	339
Ančnikovo gradišče (Zvezdana MODRIJAN)	349
<i>Praetorium Latobicorum</i> – Trebnje (Uroš BAVEC)	363
<i>Romula</i> – Ribnica (Irena LAZAR)	387
Primerjalni pregled manjših rimskih naselij / Minor Roman settlements – comparative overview (Jana HORVAT)	403

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 zbranim 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

ŠMARTNO PRI CERKLJAH

Špela TOMAŽINČIČ, Draško JOSIPOVIČ



Izvleček

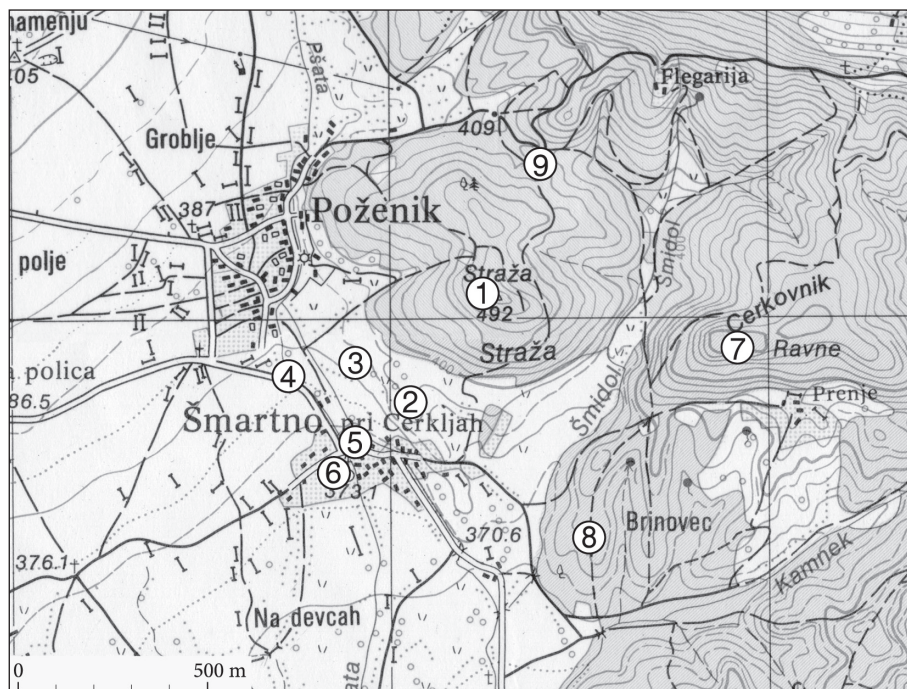
Na območju prazgodovinske naselbine Straža je bila od sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. do zgodnjeterberskega časa manjša ali občasna vojaška postojanka. Pozneje je bila v prostor današnje vasi Šmartno umeščena rimskodobna naselbina, na robu katere so bili odkriti tudi ostanki zgodnjekrščanske cerkve. Iz severozahoda je proti naselbini vodila tlakovana cesta, zgrajena v tiberijskem obdobju. Od nje se je odcepila pot do grobišča z 49 grobovi, datiranimi od sredine 1. do 4. st. po Kr. Prevladuje žgan pokop v preprostih grobnih jamah, izstopata dve zidani grobnici, odkrita je bila ustrina. Najmlajši grobovi so skeletni. Ob grobišču je stala stavba, ki jo vkopano kurišče, talilna peč v bližini ter večja količina železove žlindre opredeljujejo kot kovaško delavnico.

Ključne besede: Italija (10. regija), Šmartno pri Cerkljah, rimska doba, naselbina, vojaška postojanka, zgodnjekrščanska cerkev, cesta, železarska delavnica, grobišče, grobnice, ustrina

Abstract

From the middle of the 1st century BC to the early Tiberian period, there was a small Roman military outpost in the area of the prehistoric settlement of Straža. Later, a Roman settlement was located in the area of today's village of Šmartno, on the edge of which some remains of an early Christian church were discovered. A paved road that led towards the settlement from the northwest was constructed in the Tiberian period; from it, a trail split leading to the cemetery with 49 graves dating from the mid- 1st to the 4th century. They are predominantly simple cremation graves, but there are also two vaults and an *ustrina*. The latest graves are inhumations. A building with a hearth stood next to the cemetery. A melting furnace was located near-by; judging by large quantities of slag, this was a blacksmith's workshop.

Keywords: Italy (Regio X), Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Roman period, settlement, military outpost, early Christian church, road, iron workshop, cemetery, vault, ustrina



Sl. 1: Šmartno pri Cerkljah. Arheološka najdišča. M. = 1:20.000.

Fig. 1: Šmartno pri Cerkljah. Archaeological sites. Scale = 1:20,000.

(Po / After: Horvat 2015, 173, sl. 2; Škerjanec 2016)

- 1 – Straža; 2 – Milharjev hrib; 3 – Pristava / “Vas brez ovir – Taber”; 4 – Pšata; 5 – Šmartno (območje vasi / village area); 6 – Sv. Martin; 7 – Cerkovnik; 8 – Brinovec; 9 – Straža – gomile / tumuli

LEGA

Med številnimi lokacijami stare poselitve na severo-vzhodnem robu Cerkljanskega polja, ob vnožju gričevnatih Tunjiških dobrav, ima posebno mesto ravninska vas Šmartno pri Cerkljah (373 m n. m.). Umeščena je pod hrib Stražo (492 m n. m.) in nižji Milharjev hrib in je za Poženikom tretja vas, ki leži ob potoku Pšata (sl. 1). Ta izvira v vasi Pšata in se po 28 km v vasi z enakim imenom izliva v Kamniško Bistrico.

Lokacija iz krajine izstopa že zaradi spomske vrednosti svojega toponima, ki izvira od svetniškega patrocinija vaše podružnične cerkve sv. Martina. Toponim Šmartno in za starost indikativen patrocinij cerkve namreč kažeta zgodnji nastanek vasi in njene cerkve,¹ zaradi česar predstavljata enega redkih prostorskih elementov, ki se ni spremenil. Cerkev sv. Martina v Šmartnem je po izročilu prva in najstarejša cerkev v cerkljanski “fari”.² Glede na pripoved, ki jo navaja Ivan Lavrenčič v svoji *Zgodovini cerkljanske fare* iz leta 1890, je postavitve cerkve sv. Martina, datira jo v 8. oziroma

¹ Za zgodovino svetniških patrocinijev glej Höfler 2013, 373–376.

² Lavrenčič 1890, 24–27; Kos 1960, 62–63; Höfler 2013, 237–238.

POSITION

Among many old settlements on the north-eastern edge of the Cerkljansko polje plain, at the foot of the hilly Tunjiške dobrave, an especially striking place is Šmartno pri Cerkljah (373 m above sea level). Located below the Straža hill (492 m asl) and the lower Milharjev hrib hill, it is the third village after Poženik to lie on the Pšata stream (Fig. 1), which springs in the village of Pšata and flows after 28 km into the Kamniška Bistrica River in the village of the same name.

If not for anything else, the location is outstanding for its toponym, which has its origin in the patronage of the St Martin parish church. The toponym Šmartno and the patronage of the parish church indicate their early origin,¹ which is why they are to be understood as one of the rare spatial elements that have not changed. According to tradition, the St Martin church in Šmartno is the first and earliest church in the Cerklje parish.² According to the narrative quoted by Ivan Lavrenčič in his *Zgodovina cerkljanske fare* from 1890, the construction of the St Martin church, dating back to the 8th or 9th

¹ For the history of saint patrocina see Höfler 2013, 373–376.

² Lavrenčič 1890, 24–27; Kos 1960, 62–63; Höfler 2013, 237–238.

9. stoletje,³ analogna vzpostavitvi krščanstva na tem prostoru. Po tej pripovedi je dal cerkev sv. Martina v Šmartnem za svoje podložnike sezidati tamkajšnji graščak Brnikar v neposredni bližini svojega gradu, ki je stal na Milharjevem hribu pri vasi Poženik, pod njim pa so bile na severozahodu lepe in prostorne pristave, po katerih se travniki na tem prostoru še danes imenujejo Pristava. Pripoved Brnikarjevo postavitve cerkve "na čast svetemu Martinu" neposredno povezuje s prihodom oglejskih misijonarjev, ki so s svojim obiskom pri graščaku vplivali na njegovo sprejetje krščanstva in na širjenje nove vere med njegove poganske podložnike. V na videz preprosti pripovedi se skriva vzorec cerkvene organizacije v zgodnjem srednjem veku, ki je slonela na lastniški cerkvi, ki jo je na svoji zemlji za svojo in dušno oskrbo svojih podanikov postavil zemljiški gospod in jo tudi oskrbel s premoženjem in z duhovnikom.⁴

Tudi kasnejši zgodovinski in pripovedni viri potrjujejo, da je bil v času pred Cerkljami (prvi župnik v Cerkljah, *Richerus plebanus de Sancta Maria*, kjer je bil takrat že sedež župnije, se omenja po letu 1147 in pred 1154) sedež "fare" v vasi Šmartno in da je bil sv. Martin prvotna farna cerkev. Cerklje so se prvotno imenovala *Trnovlje*, sosedje so kraj imenovali *Pri Trnovljanih*, ljudi pa *Trnovljane*, ker so prebivali v okolju poraslem s trnjem. Šele po postavitvi cerkve sv. Marije so ljudi v naselju ob cerkvi začeli imenovati *Cerkevljane* ali *Cerkljane*, od koder izvira današnje ime Cerklje.⁵ Tudi odprava "fare" v Šmartnem in njen prenos v Cerklje, ki so prevzele vlogo novega cerkvenega središča, je, podobno kot njeni začetki, zabeležen v pripovedi o zakleti graščakinji iz "poženškega gradu"; ta dogodek je namreč plemenito gospo tako zelo razžalostil in užalil, da je najprej zahtevala, da ji pot do *Trnovelj* posujejo s škrlatom, kasneje pa je kljub temu užaljena pribila, da rajši "zleze v kačo", kakor da bi šla v *Trnovlje*. In tako se je tudi zgodilo.⁶

ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Starost cerkve v Šmartnem potrjuje arheologija. Lavrenčičeva *Zgodovina* navaja, da je "pred dobrimi desetimi leti izkopal tamošnji posestnik Blaž Hubad na svojem sadnem vrtu uprav tikoma cerkve mnogo mrtvaških kostij, med njimi lobanjo".⁷

Arheološke raziskave so se že na začetku osredotočile na pojmovanje tega prostora, kot se kaže skozi omenjene pripovedi in izročilo. Podpovršinski pregled, ki ga je leta 1968 izvedel Andrej Valič, Gorenjski muzej Kranj, je bil tako najprej usmerjen na dve lokaciji, povezani s to spominsko tradicijo, na cerkev sv. Martina

century,³ is relatable to the establishment of Christianity in this area. According to this narrative, the St Martin church in Šmartno was commissioned to be built by Lord Brnikar for his subjects in the immediate vicinity of his castle on the Milharjev hrib near the village of Poženik, northwest of which there was a beautiful and spacious estate (Slov. *pristava*); the meadows in this area are still called *Pristava*. The story of Brnikar's construction of the church "in honour of St Martin" is related to the arrival of missionaries from Aquileia who influenced the lord's accepting of Christianity and the spreading of a new faith among his pagan subjects. In the seemingly simple narrative, there is a pattern of church organisation in the Early Middle Ages, which was based on a church built and provided for by a landlord on his land, for his own spiritual care and that of his subjects.⁴

Later historical and literary sources confirm that before Cerklje (the first priest in Cerklje, *Richerus plebanus de Sancta Maria*, where the parish was then established, is mentioned after 1147 and before 1154) the parish seat was in the village of Šmartno, St Martin being the original parish church. Cerklje was originally called *Trnovlje*, because the surroundings were full of thorny bushes. Only after the establishment of the Church of St Mary did people in the settlement near the church begin to be referred to as *Cerkevljani* or *Cerkljani*, from which the present name "Cerklje" originates.⁵ The abolition of the parish in Šmartno and its transfer to Cerklje is also recorded in the narrative about an enchanted lady of the castle at Poženik; grieved by the disbanding of the parish, the noble lady first insisted that the road to *Trnovlje* be strewn with purple for her, but later swore that she would rather be transformed into a snake than go to *Trnovlje*. And so it all happened.⁶

RESEARCH HISTORY

The age of the church in Šmartno is confirmed by archaeology. Lavrenčič's *Zgodovina cerkljanske fare* states that "over ten years ago, the owner of the estate, Blaž Hubad, excavated in his fruit garden right near the church many human bones with a skull among them".⁷

Archaeological research has focused from the very beginning on the concept of this space, as it is presented itself through the above narratives and traditions. The sub-surface survey, carried out by Andrej Valič (Gorenjski muzej, Kranj) in 1968, was thus primarily focused on two locations connected with this memorial tradi-

³ Lavrenčič 1890, 26.

⁴ Höfler 2016, 64–90 (posebej za Šmartno: 69 in 71).

⁵ Kos 1960, 62–63; Močnik 2004, 31–33.

⁶ Lavrenčič 1890, 3–4.

⁷ *Ib.*, 57.

³ Lavrenčič 1890, 26.

⁴ Höfler 2016, 64–90 (esp. for Šmartno: 69 and 71).

⁵ Kos 1960, 62–63; Močnik 2004, 31–33.

⁶ Lavrenčič 1890, 3–4.

⁷ *Ib.*, 57.

(sl. 1: 6)⁸ in na Milharjev hrib (tudi Taber ali Brnikarjev grad; sl. 1: 2).⁹ Arheološka sondiranja leta 1968 okoli cerkve (sl. 1: 6) so potrdila obstoj grobišča in določila njegovo starost. Na vzhodni strani proti jugu orientirane cerkve sv. Martina je bila odkrita grobnica s petnajstimi skeletnimi grobovi, ki jih pridatki datirajo v 10. in 11. st. Prav tako je bil s sondiranj leta 1968 na nasprotni, zahodni strani cerkve dokumentiran delni tloris starejše, verjetno že poznoantične sakralne arhitekture, segajoče pod današnjo cerkev.¹⁰ Ta najstarejša cerkev je očitno kasneje predstavljala materialni pomnik, na katerega sta se navezala zgodnjerednjevska cerkev in grobišče.

Leta 1985 so bili v sadovnjaku za hišo Šmartno 13 ob terenskem ogledu (Milan Sagadin, ZVKDS, OE Kranj) pri izkopu jarka za telekomunikacijske vode odkriti ostanki antičnega zidu in rimskega gradbenega materiala (sl. 1: 5).¹¹

Druga terenska raziskava, vodil jo je Draško Josipovič, je bila zaradi načrtovanega obsežnega gradbenega posega ("Vas brez ovir – Taber") izvedena leta 2006 na Pristavi (nekdanje Premuzarjevo posestvo) ob jugozahodnem vznožju Straže in tudi na nasprotnem, desnem bregu Pšate (sl. 1: 3,4).¹² Po izkopavanjih 2006 sta bili na tem prostoru opravljeni še dve arheološki dokumentirani ob gradnji, prvo leta 2010 ob gradnji kanalizacije na trasi Pšata–Zalog, odsek Poženik–Šmartno,¹³ in drugo ob gradnji mostu, dovozne ceste in izkopu temeljev za objekte Doma Taber v letih 2011 do 2013 (sl. 1: 3,4).¹⁴ Skupaj so med letoma 2006 in 2013 odkrili ostanke prazgodovinske poselitve (na obeh bregovih Pšate), na levem bregu rimsko cesto in pot, ob poti grobišče in na njegovem severnem robu še poznorimsko stavbo, na desnem bregu pa zgodnjerednjevske poselitve.

PRAZGODOVINA

Najstarejši sledovi poselitve so bili odkriti na desnem bregu Pšate (sl. 1: 4). Pod naselbinskimi depoziti, ki so nastali v zgodnjerednjevskem obdobju,¹⁵ so bili različni vkopi, stojke, nekatere obložene s kamenjem, in sledovi kurišč, ki predstavljajo ostanke preprostih stavb. Najdbe

⁸ Okolico cerkve sv. Martina je Valič sondiral na več mestih. Glej njegov načrt v Valič 1970–1971, 276, sl. 1. Objave raziskave: Valič 1968–1969b; 1969; 1970, 189; 1970–1971, 275–287; 1982, XXI.

⁹ Valič 1968–1969a; 1970, 185; 1982, XXI.

¹⁰ Valič 1968–1969b; 1969; 1970–1971, 275–287; 1982, XXI.

¹¹ Sagadin 1986, 274–276.

¹² Leta 2005 je bil najprej opravljen podpovršinski pregled s testnimi sondami (Josipovič 2005), naslednje leto so sledila zaščitna izkopavanja (Žižek, Tomažinčič 2007).

¹³ Josipovič, Rupnik 2010.

¹⁴ Josipovič, Rupnik 2013.

¹⁵ Odkriti so bili ostanki vsaj ene zgodnjerednjevske stavbe. Glej Žižek, Tomažinčič 2007, 2–4.

tion, i.e., the church of St Martin (*Fig. 1: 6*)⁸ and the Milharjev hrib hill (also Taber, Brnikarjev grad; *Fig. 1: 2*).⁹ Archaeological trenching in 1968 around the church confirmed the existence of a cemetery and determined its chronology. On the eastern side of the St Martin church (*Fig. 1: 6*), which was orientated to the south, a tomb was discovered with fifteen inhumations dating back to the 10th and 11th centuries. On the west side of the church, the foundations of an earlier, probably Late Antique church were located by trenching. It extended below today's church.¹⁰ This earliest church apparently later represented a material memorial to which the early medieval church and the cemetery were connected.

In 1985, the remains of a Roman wall and construction material were discovered during an archaeological survey when excavating a telecommunication ditch in the orchard behind the house Šmartno 13 (*Fig. 1: 5*).¹¹

Another field research ("Vas brez ovir – Taber"), led by Draško Josipovič, was carried out in 2006 on the former Premuzar estate at the southwestern foot of the Straža hill and on the right bank of the Pšata (Pristava; *Fig. 1: 3,4*).¹² After the excavations in 2006, another two archaeological documenting projects were carried out, the first in 2010 during the construction of the sewage system on the Pšata–Zalog road, the Poženik–Šmartno section,¹³ and the second during the construction of the bridge, access road, and foundation digging for the Dom Taber in the years 2011 to 2013 (*Fig. 1: 3,4*).¹⁴ Thus, between the years 2006 and 2013, the prehistoric settlement on both banks of the Pšata was discovered as well as the Roman settlement on the left bank: a road and a path, a cemetery, and a Late Roman building, and the Early Medieval settlement on the right bank.

PREHISTORY

The earliest settlement traces were discovered in the right bank of the Pšata (*Fig. 1: 4*). Under the settlement deposits from the early medieval period,¹⁵ there were different pits, post-holes (some lined with stones) and traces of fireplaces, all the remains of simple build-

⁸ The surroundings of the church were examined by Valič in several places. Cf. his plan in Valič 1970–1971, 276, fig. 1. Research publishing: Valič 1968–1969b; 1969; 1970, 189; 1970–1971, 275–287; 1982, XXI.

⁹ Valič 1968–1969a; 1970, 185; 1982, XXI.

¹⁰ Valič 1968–1969b; 1969; 1970–1971, 275–287; 1982, XXI.

¹¹ Sagadin 1986, 274–276.

¹² In 2005, the first sub-surface surveys were conducted with the help of test trenches (Josipovič 2005), followed by excavations in the ensuing year (Žižek, Tomažinčič 2007).

¹³ Josipovič, Rupnik 2010.

¹⁴ Josipovič, Rupnik 2013.

¹⁵ Remains of at least one early medieval building were discovered. Cf. Žižek, Tomažinčič 2007, 2–4.

iz teh struktur so izključno keramične in so datirane v srednjo bronasto dobo. Na levem bregu Pšate, med potokom in ob njem umeščeno rimsko cesto, so bili prav tako odkriti posamezni odlomki keramike iz srednje bronaste dobe, sicer pa so najznačilnejše prazgodovinske strukture na prostoru nekdanje pristave in Milharjevega hriba žgani grobovi (sl. 1: 2,3).¹⁶ Pridatki, med njimi je za datacijo pomembna predvsem igla s stožčasto glavico, grobove datirajo v iztek pozne bronaste dobe oziroma na začetek železne dobe.¹⁷ Pripadajoča prazgodovinska naselbina je bila na hribu Straža (sl. 1: 1), kjer so bile dokumentirane obrambne in naselbinske strukture ter najdbe iz starejše in mlajše železne dobe.¹⁸ Naselbini na Straži je pripadalo tudi manjše gomilno grobišče, ki leži ob severovzhodnem vznožju (sl. 1: 9) severnega, nekoliko nižjega vrha Straže.¹⁹

RIMSKA DOBA

Predmeti, odkriti na Straži, dokazujejo, da je bilo območje prazgodovinske naselbine od sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. do zgodnjega tiberijskega obdobja verjetno uporabljeno za manjšo vojaško postojanko (sl. 1: 1).²⁰

Sledovi poselitve, ki so bili odkriti v vasi Šmartno in njeni neposredni okolici, omogočajo približno rekonstrukcijo prostorske in organizacijske zasnove te podeželske aglomeracije v rimski dobi. Bistveno je namreč, da so bili do zdaj odkriti vsi njeni osnovni strukturni elementi: naselbinski, ki so bili evidentirani na prostoru današnje vasi (sl. 1: 5); daljši odsek vicinalne ceste in grobišče, na levem bregu Pšate, na območju nekdanje pristave Brnikarjevega gradu (oziroma na jugozahodnem vznožju Straže; sl. 1: 3); ter na severnem robu grobišča nekoliko mlajši suhozidni temelji stavb iz poznorimskega obdobja, ki jih povezujemo s predelovalno ali proizvodno dejavnostjo (sl. 1: 3).

CESTI

Trasa vicinalne ceste, ki je bila raziskana v dolžini skoraj 50 m, v grobem sledi potoku Pšata in poteka v smeri severo-severozahod od Poženika proti jugo-jugovzhodu v smeri Šmartna (sl. 1: 3; 2; 3). Za gradnjo ceste, ta je bila v povprečju široka med 2,2 do 3,6 m, je bil uporabljen iz-

¹⁶ Žgan grob, v katerem sta bili dve fragmentarno ohranjeni fibuli očalarki in odlomek keramične žare, je na vrhu Milharjevega hriba pri sondiranju odkril že Valič (Valič 1968–1969a; 1970, 185; 1982, XXI).

¹⁷ Glej Žižek, Tomažinčič 2007.

¹⁸ Prazgodovinsko naselbino na Straži pod imenom "gradišče pri Poženku" omenja že Josip Žontar 1939, 19 in 21, sl. III. Glej tudi Horvat 2015, 173–184 in Škerjanec 2016, 24–27.

¹⁹ Škerjanec 2016, 26–27.

²⁰ Za interpretacijo vloge Straže v rimskem in v poznorimskem obdobju, od 3. st. do začetka 5. st., glej Horvat 2015, 183–184.

ings. Only ceramics were found there, and it is dated to the Middle Bronze Age. On the left bank of the Pšata, between the creek and the adjacent Roman road, Middle Bronze Age ceramics were also discovered. The cremation graves were located on Milharjev hrib (Fig. 1: 2,3).¹⁶ The grave goods, the most important being a pin with a cone head, date the graves to the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age.¹⁷ The prehistoric settlement was on the Straža hill (Fig. 1: 1), where defensive and settlement structures, as well as small finds from the Early and Late Iron Age, were discovered.¹⁸ A small tumulus cemetery north of the Straža hill belonged to the same prehistoric settlement (Fig. 1: 9).¹⁹

ROMAN PERIOD

Roman military finds are the evidence that the area of prehistoric settlement on Straža hill was used for a small military post from the middle of the 1st century BC until the early Tiberian period (Fig. 1: 1).²⁰

Archaeological traces in the village of Šmartno and its immediate surroundings enable an approximate insight into the settlement organisation in the Roman period. It is crucial that many of its basic structural elements have been discovered thus far; settlement remains in the area of today's village (Fig. 1: 5), a long section of the vicinal road, a small cemetery and foundations of late Roman buildings associated with production activity, all at the southwestern foothill of Straža hill (Fig. 1: 3).

ROADS

The route of the vicinal road, which was researched in the length of almost 50 m, follows the Pšata riverbed and runs north-northwest from Poženik towards the south-southeast in the direction of Šmartno (Figs. 1: 3; 2; 3). It was on average between 2.2 and 3.6 m wide and constructed only of local materials: limestone and dolomite pebbles from the Pšata and pieces of sandstone and carbonate conglomerates from Straža. Spacings between up to 10 cm large pavement stones were filled with small, sharp white gravel, also from the Pšata. The

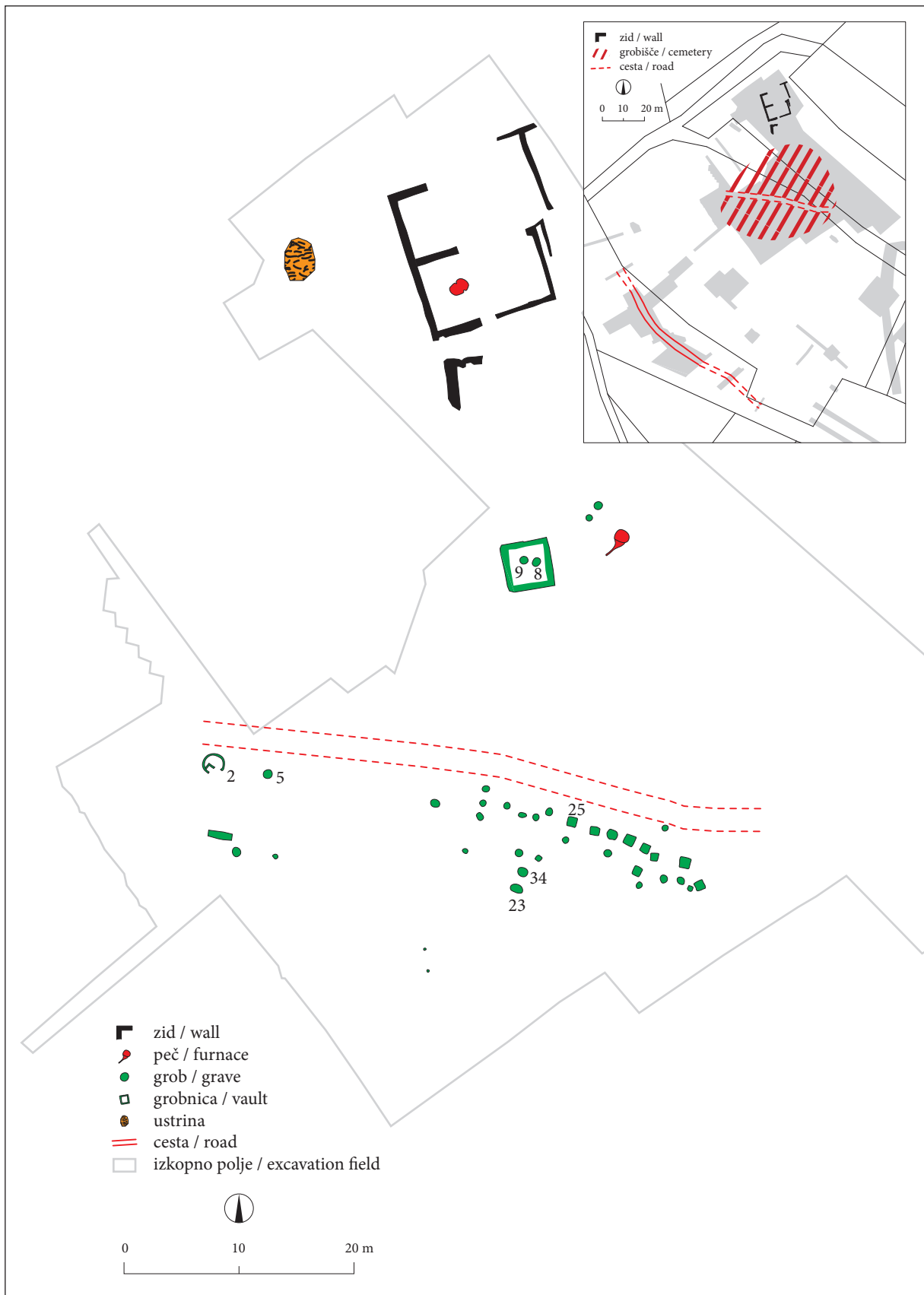
¹⁶ A cremation grave, in which two fragmented spectacle fibulae and a fragment of a ceramic jar were located, was discovered during probing at the top of the Milharjev hrib by Valič. Valič 1968–1969a; 1970, 185; 1982, XXI.

¹⁷ Cf. Žižek, Tomažinčič 2007.

¹⁸ The prehistoric settlement on Straža hill named "the Poženik hillfort" is mentioned also by Josip Žontar 1939, 19 and 21, fig. III. Cf. also Horvat 2015, 174–184 and Škerjanec 2016, 24–27.

¹⁹ Škerjanec 2016, 26–27.

²⁰ For the interpretation of the role of Straža hill in the Roman and late Roman period from the 3rd to the 5th century, cf. Horvat 2015, 183–184.



Sl. 2: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Del izkopnega polja iz leta 2006 ("Vas brez ovir – Taber"; sl. 1: 3). M. = 1:500.
 Fig. 2: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Part of the excavation field 2006 ("Vas brez ovir – Taber"; Fig. 1: 3). Scale = 1:500.



Sl. 3: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Odsek rimske ceste ob Pšati med Poženikom in Šmartnim. Izkopavanja 2006 (sl. 1: 3). Pogled proti jugovzhodu.

Fig. 3: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Roman road along Pšata between Poženik and Šmartno. Excavations 2006 (Fig. 1: 3). View towards southeast.
(Foto / Photo: J. Rupnik)

ključno lokalni material, apnenčasti in dolomitni prodniki iz Pšate ter kosi peščenjaka in konglomerata karbonatne sestave, ki so bili prineseni s Straže. Prostor med tlakovanimi kamni, velikimi do 10 cm, je bil zapolnjen z manjšim belim ostrorobim prodom, ki prav tako izvira iz Pšate. Cesta ni imela posebne podlage, temveč je bila postavljena na droben, dobro nosilen prod, ki ga je verjetno nasul vodotok izpod Straže, preden je dosegel Pšato (sl. 3).²¹ Najdbe, ki so bile dokumentirane na cesti ali neposredno ob njej, kažejo, da so cesto v takšni zasnovi uporabljali vsaj od tiberijskega časa dalje in je bila verjetno takrat tudi zgrajena. Na cesti je bil najden as cesarja Tiberija (*Divus Augustus*, 22–30), še en Tiberijev as (34–37) je bil odkrit v sedimentu za utrditev cestišča.²² Kasnejšo uporabo iste komunikacije med drugim dokazujeta bronasta spona, okrašena z dvema konjičkoma, značilna za konec 6. in

²¹ Glej Verbič 2006, 6,8.

²² Vse numizmatične najdbe, s ceste in iz grobov, je določil Andrej Šemrov (Numizmatični kabinet Narodnega muzeja Slovenije).



Sl. 4: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Odsek rimske pokopališke poti. Izkopavanja 2006 (sl. 1: 3). Pogled proti vzhodu.

Fig. 4: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Cemetery road. Excavations 2006 (Fig. 1: 3). View towards east.
(Foto / Photo: J. Rupnik)

road had no particular foundation; it was constructed on top of small, resistant gravel, which had been probably deposited by water flow from underneath Straža before it reached the Pšata (Fig. 3).²¹ According to the small finds the road was used at least from the Tiberian time when it was probably also constructed. An Emperor Tiberius *as* was found on the road (*Divus Augustus*, 22–30); another Tiberius' *as* (34–37) was discovered in the road reinforcement sediment.²² Later use of this same road is indicated by the bronze buckle, decorated with two horses, typical of the late 6th and early 7th centuries, and a cast bronze enamelled crescent-shaped earring dating to the 10th or early 11th centuries.

A narrower and worse constructed road split off the main road and climbed steadily towards the south–west slopes of Straža. It was researched in the length of 36 m. A small cemetery extended along it (Fig. 2; 4).

²¹ Cf. Verbič 2006, 6,8.

²² Andrej Šemrov, Narodni muzej Slovenije, determined all the coins.

začetek 7. st., ter bronast ulit in emajliran polmesečasti uhan, datiran v 10. ali na začetek 11. st.

Od te ceste se je odcepila nekoliko ožja in slabše grajena cesta, ki se je v smeri zahod–vzhod, v raziskani dolžini 36 m, zložno vzpenjala proti pobočjem Straže. Nastanek te stranske ceste povezujemo z grobiščem, ki se je v osrednjem delu navezalo nanjo (sl. 2; 4).

GROBIŠČE

Večina od skupno 49 grobov (sl. 2),²³ je ležala neposredno ob južnem robu stranske ceste, tako da so posamezni grobovi v razporeditvi dosledno sledili poti. Na grobišču so prevladovali žgani grobovi, skeletnih grobov je bilo le šest (grobovi 4, 23, 42–45) in ti so bili tudi najbolj oddaljeni od poti. Severno od poti so ležali le pravokotna grobnica, dva žgana grobova in ustrina, vsi precej oddaljeni drug od drugega in od poti.

Prevladujoča oblika pokopa so bile preproste, okrogle (grobovi 1, 3, 6, 7, 11–16, 18, 19, 24, 27, 28, 30, 33–35, 39–41 in 46) ali ovalne grobne jame (grobovi 10, 20, 21, 29, 47), manjše število grobov je imelo pravokotno (grobovi 22, 26, 32, 38) ali kvadratno oblikovano grobno jamo (grobovi 17, 25, 31, 36, 37, 48 in 49). V grobne jame so bili poleg sežganih ostankov pokojnikov položeni predvsem keramični pridatki.

V tej skupini po pridatkih izstopa grob 34 (sl. 5). Na dnu okrogle grobne jame sta bili na žganino pokojnika položeni pečatni oljenki tipa Loeschcke Xa s pečatom CRESCA in Loeschcke Xb s pečatom FORTIS. Poleg oljenk so bili v grobu še enoročajni vrč, prostoročno izdelan in na vretenu dodelan lonček s poševno metličeno površino na trebuhu in zapestnica iz železne žice (sl. 5: 3) s pomičnim zapiralom (tip 3.26.3 po Rihi), kakršne so bile v rabi skozi celotno rimsko obdobje.²⁴ Po pečatnih oljenkah Loeschcke Xa in Xb (sl. 5: 1,2) grob datiramo v 2. st.

Manjše število grobov je imelo nekoliko kompleksnejšo zasnovo. Tako lahko v primeru petih grobov (5, 31, 32, 36 in 48) glede na ostanke kovinskih okovov ali železnih klinov, njihovo lego v grobu in razporeditev grobnih pridatkov sklepamo na pokope v lesenih skrinjah. V eni od grobnih jam (grob 5) so na primer ležali štiri 20 cm dolgi železni klini, ki so s svojo lego določali obliko in velikost (0,6 × 0,5 m) lesene skrinje, v katero so bili položeni prostoročno izdelan lonec, na vretenu izdelan lonček, odlomki steklene čaše, jantarni obesek v obliki Heraklovega kija in as cesarja Marka Avrelija ali Komoda (161–192).

Zanimivi so trije grobovi (25, 26, 37), ki po svoji arhitekturi in uporabljenem gradbenem materialu imitirajo domačo hišo. Grob 25, v katerem je bil poleg odlomkov vrča, sigilate in stekla ter železnega klina najden tudi as

²³ Na sl. 2 je prikazanih 40 grobov. Na načrtu ni morebitnih pokopov, ki so sicer všteti v skupno število.

²⁴ Riha 1990, 62.

CEMETERY

Most of the total of 49 graves (Fig. 2)²³ lay directly along the southern edge of the side road, consistently following its course. They were predominantly cremation graves, only six of them were inhumations (Graves 4, 23, 42–45), which were also furthest from this cemetery road. Only a rectangular vault, two graves and an ustrina were situated north of the road and quite distant of it.

Most of the burials had simple, round (graves 1, 3, 6, 7, 11–16, 18, 19, 24, 27, 28, 30, 33–35, 39–41 and 46) or oval grave pits (graves 10, 20, 21, 29, 47), a smaller number of graves had rectangular (graves 22, 26, 32, 38) or a square-shaped grave pits (graves 17, 25, 31, 36, 37, 48 and 49). Mostly ceramic artefacts were deposited in the graves in addition to the burnt remains.

Grave 34 is outstanding in this group (Fig. 5). On the bottom of the round grave pit, two oil lamps were found, one Loeschcke Xa type with the stamp CRESCA and one Loeschcke Xb type with the stamp FORTIS. Furthermore, there were a single-handed jug, a hand-made pot that was finished on a potters' wheel and bearing combed decoration, and an iron-wire bracelet with an adjustable clasp (type 3.26.3 according to Riha), quite common throughout the entire Roman period (Fig. 5: 3).²⁴ Judging by the Loeschcke Xa and Xb oil lamps, the tomb is dated to the 2nd century (Fig. 5: 1,2).

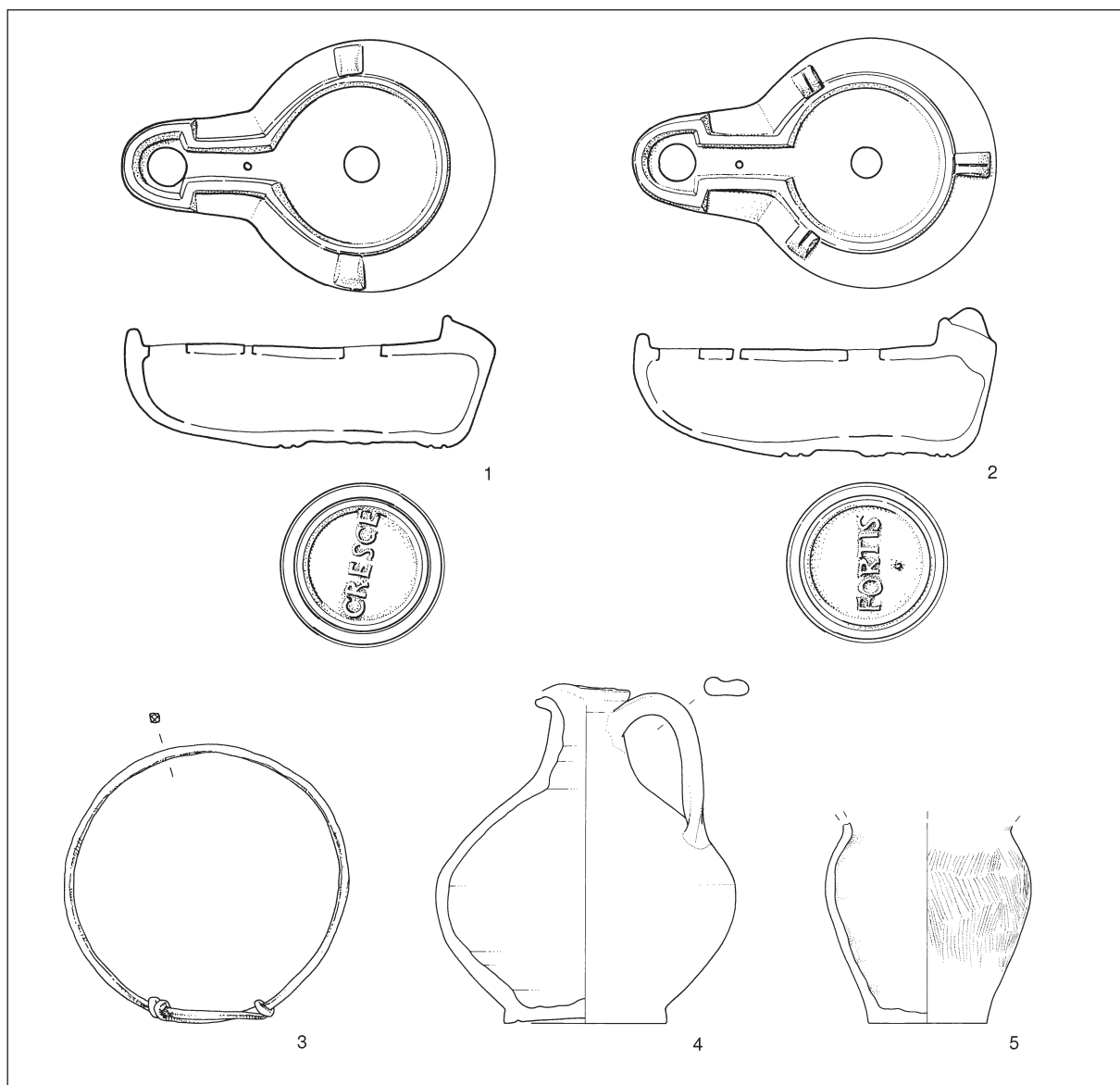
A small number of graves were of a somewhat more complex structure. In the case of five graves (5, 31, 32, 36 and 48), the remains of metal fittings or iron spikes specifically positioned in the grave and the arrangement of grave goods led us to believe they were burials in wooden chests. The position of four 20-cm iron spikes in the Grave 5 determined the shape and size (0.6 x 0.5 m) of the wooden chest, in which a hand-made pot and a pot made on potters' wheel were laid, fragments of a glass cup, an amber pendant in the shape of Hercules' club and an *as* of Emperor Marcus Aurelius or Commodus (161–192).

Particularly interesting are three graves (25, 26, 37), which architecture and materials imitate a home. A rectangular Grave 25 that contained a jug, some sigillata, glass, an iron spike and an *as* of Antoninus Pius (*Diva Faustina* I, from 141) had four large stones along the walls that supported the covering of two tegulae. In the middle of the grave pit, under the ridge of this symbolic house, there was a small rock which symbolised the home hearth (Fig. 6). In this manner, the image of the grave as an eternal home of the deceased (*domus aeterna*) or his soul was manifested in the architectural design of the grave.

Two masonry tombs are particularly striking in their special architectural design. The first tomb (Fig. 2)

²³ Fig. 2 shows 40 graves. Structures, which could be potential graves and were also numbered, are not plotted.

²⁴ Riha 1990, 62.

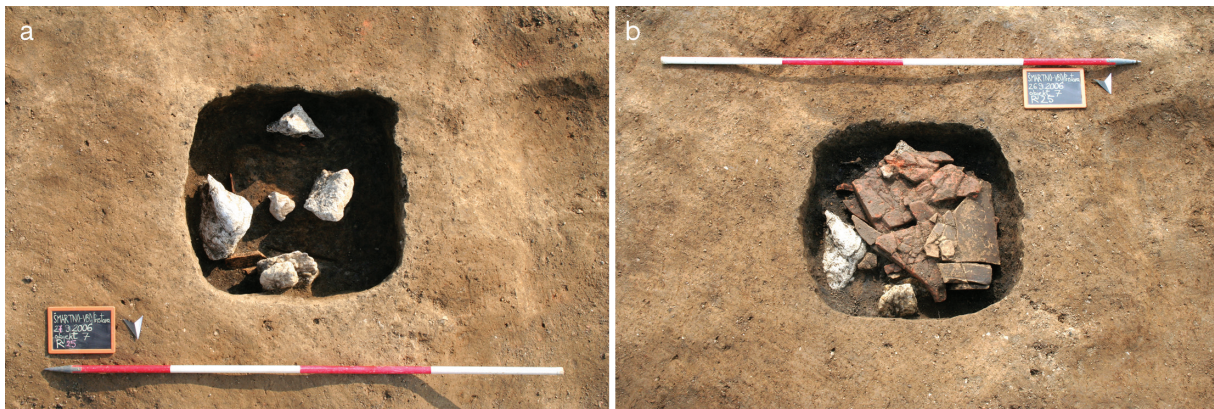


Sl. 5: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grob 34. 1,2,4,5 keramika; 3 železo. M. 1–3 = 1:2; 4,5 = 1:3.
 Fig. 5: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grave 34. 1,2,4,5 ceramics; 3 iron. Scale 1–3 = 1:2; 4,5 = 1:3.

Antonina Pija (*Diva Faustina I.*, od 141), je imel ob straneh kvadratne grobne jame postavljene štiri večje kamne, ki so predstavljali nosilno konstrukcijo za dve teguli. Na sredini grobne jame, domnevno pod slemenom imaginarnih hiške, je bil postavljen manjši kamen, ki bi lahko simbolično nadomeščal domače ognjišče (sl. 6). Tako bi lahko bila predstava o grobu kot posmrtnem bivališču, večnem domu pokojnika (*domus aeterna*) oziroma domu njegove duše izražena tudi v arhitekturni zasnovi groba.

Med grobovi po svoji reprezentativnosti nedvomno izstopata zidani grobnici različne arhitekturne zasnove. Prva grobnica (sl. 2) je bila kvadratne zasnove, velikosti $4,1 \times 4,1$ m, kar kažejo ohranjeni suhozidni temelji. Približno na sredini grobnice sta bila vkopana dva žgana

was square, measuring 4.1×4.1 m, as suggested by the preserved drywall foundations. In the middle of the tomb, there were two cremation grave pits (8 and 9) of the same design and containing identical grave goods (Figs. 2; 7). A hand-made pithos was placed in both graves; the one in Grave 8 was decorated on its entire surface with diagonal combed decoration (Fig. 8: 4), while the one in Grave 9 was without decoration (Fig. 9: 5). Two glass jars of Isings 67a type were used as urns; they were placed into the pithoi; the jar in Grave 8 was placed on a standing surface, while the one in Grave 9 was laid on the side (Figs. 8: 2; 9: 3). Next to the north edge of each grave pit, one single-handed jug with a spherical-biconical body without a funnel was



Sl. 6: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grob 25. **a** – dno groba; **b** – pokriti grob.
 Fig. 6: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grave 25. **a** – bottom of the grave; **b** – covered grave.
 (Foto / Photo: J. Rupnik).

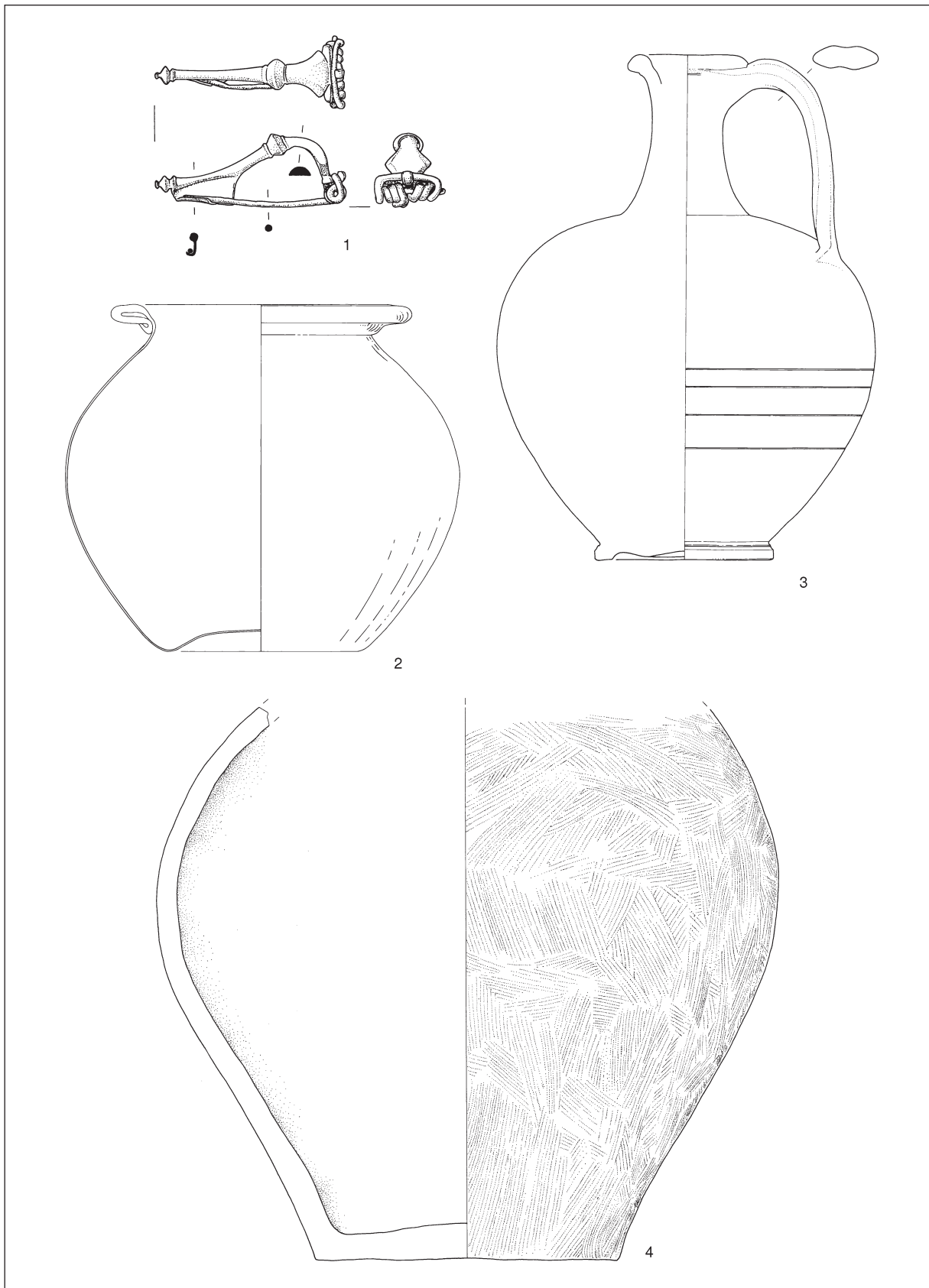


Sl. 7: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grobova 8 in 9 v zidani grobnici. Pogled proti jugovzhodu.
 Fig. 7: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Graves 8 and 9 in the vault. View towards southeast.
 (Foto / Photo: J. Rupnik).

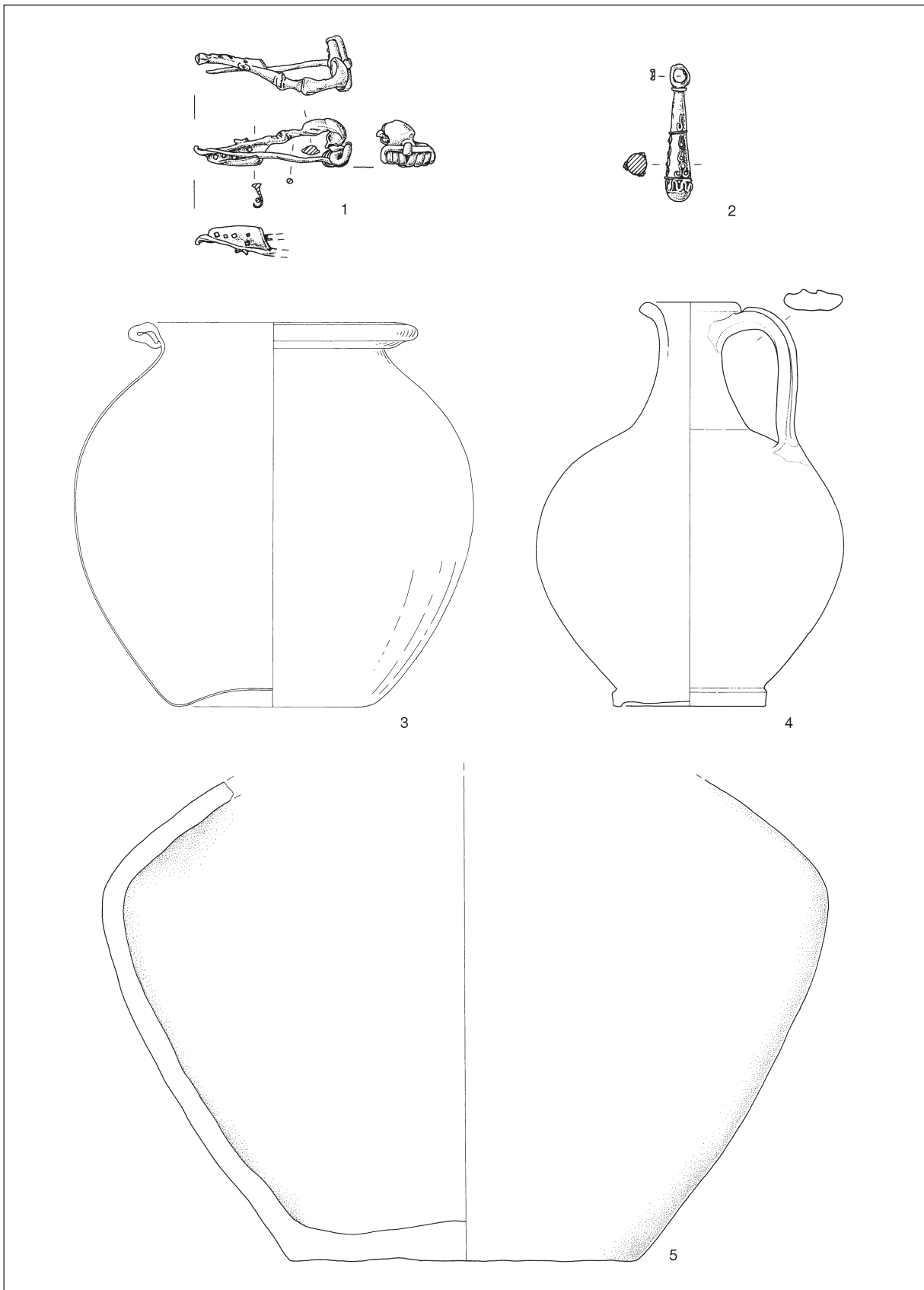
grobova (8 in 9), ki sta imela enako zasnovo in sta vsebovala tudi identične grobne pridatke (sl. 2; 7). V vsako grobno jamo je bil najprej položen prostoročno izdelan pitos, v grob 8 okrašen po celotni površini s poševnim metličnjem (sl. 8: 4), v grob 9 brez okrasa (sl. 9: 5). Za žari sta bila uporabljena steklena lonca kroglaste oblike tipa Isings 67a, ki sta bila položena v pitos, žara v grobu 8 na stojno ploskev, žara v grobu 9 na bok (sl. 8: 2; 9: 3). Ob severni rob vsake grobne jame sta bila na enak način postavljena po en enoročajni vrč s kroglasto-bikoničnim trupom brez izliva (sl. 8: 3; 9: 4). V stekleni žari iz groba 8 je bila bronasta fibula tipa Almgren 68. Lok fibule je okrašen s profiliranim gumbom, trapezasto oblikovana noga

placed in the same manner (Figs. 8: 3; 9: 4). In the glass urn from Grave 8, a bronze fibula of type Almgren 68 was placed. The arch of the fibula was decorated with a profiled knob; the catch-plate is perforated and ends with a flat-faced knob (Fig. 8: 1). A silver fibula was found in the adjacent Grave 9. Even though the arch of the fibula was deformed, the remainder of the applique is still visible on its lower part. Shaped as a seated bird or duck, the applique is a characteristic addition to the fibulae with animal heads instead of knobs on the arch, which perforated triangular leg does not end with a knob but with an anthropomorphic head (Fig. 9: 1).²⁵

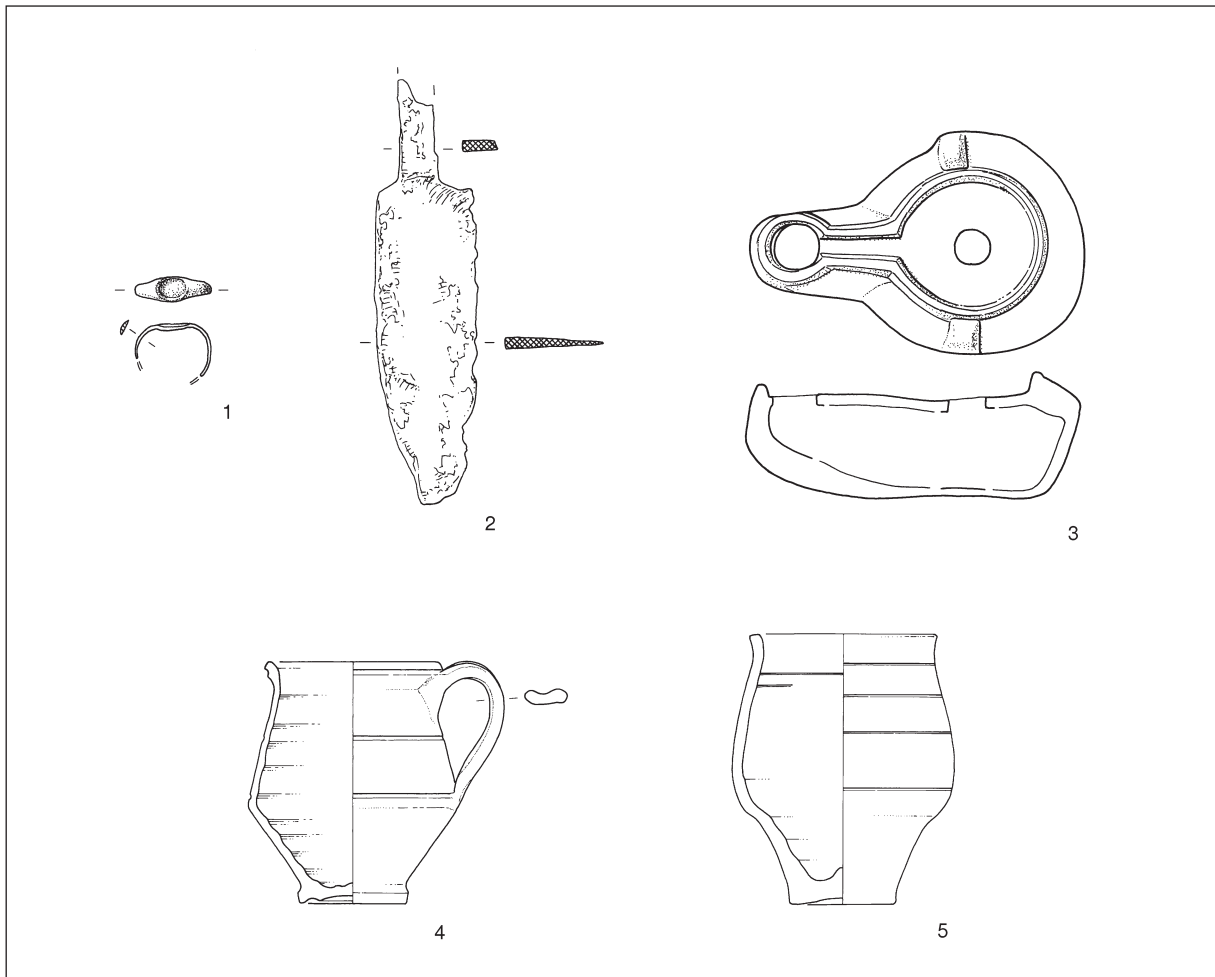
²⁵ Vinko Šribar (1968, 450) thought this version of the



Sl. 8: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grob 8 iz kvadratne grobnice. 1 bron; 2 steklo; 3,4 keramika. M. 1,2 = 1:2; 3,4 = 1:3.
 Fig. 8: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grave 8 from the rectangular vault. 1 bronze; 2 glass; 3,4 ceramics. Scale 1,2 = 1:2; 3,4 = 1:3.



Sl. 9: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grob 9 iz kvadratne grobnice. 1,2 srebro; 3 steklo; 4,5 keramika. M. 1,2 = 1:2; 3–5 = 1:3.
 Fig. 9: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grave 9 from the rectangular vault. 1,2 silver; 3 glass; 4,5 ceramics. Scale 1,2 = 1:2; 3–5 = 1:3.



Sl. 10: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grob 23. 1 srebro; 2 železo; 3–5 keramika. M. 1–3 = 1:2; 4,5 = 1:3.
 Fig. 10: Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Pristava. Grave 23. 1 silver; 2 iron; 3–5 ceramics. Scale 1–3 = 1:2; 4,5 = 1:3.

ni predrta in se zaključuje z ravno usmerjenim gumbom (sl. 8: 1). V sosednjem grobu 9 je bila najdena srebrna fibula (sl. 9: 1). Čeprav je lok fibule deformiran, je na njegovem spodnjem delu še vedno viden ostanek aplikacije. Ta aplikacija, v obliki sedeče ptice oziroma račke, je značilen dodatek na fibulah z živalsko glavo na loku namesto gumba, katerih polna trikotna noga predrta z luknjicami se prav tako ne zaključuje z gumbom, temveč z antropomorfno glavico.²⁵ V žari je bil poleg srebrne fibule tudi srebrn obesek v obliki Heraklovega kija, izdelan iz pločevine, na katero je bil apliciran okras v obliki valovnice in vertikalnih kapljic (sl. 9: 2). Pridatki in žari datirajo dvojni pokop v grobnici s kvadratno zasnovo v čas vladarja Klavdija (41–54) oziroma njegovega naslednika cesarja Nerona (54–68).

V drugem primeru (grob 2; sl. 2), ki leži južno od poti, lahko na podlagi ohranjenih arhitekturnih elementov, zlasti kamnitega venca z zunanjim preme-

Furthermore, a silver pendant shaped like Hercules' club was found there; it was made of sheet metal with applied decoration in form of waves and vertical droplets (Fig. 9: 2). According to the urns and the grave goods, the double-grave tomb is dated to the period of Emperor Claudius (41–54) or his successor Nero (54–68).

A special tomb (Grave 2) is located south of the road (Fig. 2). On the basis of the surviving architectural elements, particularly the stone foundation with the diameter of 1.85 m, it can be concluded that there was a simple, domed tomb built with mortar and featuring a white-coated floor. In the eastern part of the tomb, there were two round-shaped grave pits, one without grave goods while the other contained some shards of ceramic vessels and an oil lamp as well as one bronze coin of Constans or Constantius II (348–351).

²⁵ Vinko Šribar (1968, 450) je to različico fibule Almgren 68 označil za lokalno posebnost in jo opredelil za "emonski tip fibule z živalsko glavo na loku". Pavlin, Dular 2007, 71–73.

Almgren 68 fibula to be a local specialty, characterising it as an "Emona type fibula with an animal head on the arch". Pavlin, Dular 2007, 71–73.

rom 1,85 m, sklepamo na preprosto, z malto zidano kupolasto grobnico, ki je imela dno prevlečeno z belim estrihom. V vzhodnem delu grobnice sta bili vkopani okrogli grobni jami. Ena je bila brez pridakov, v drugi je bilo nekaj odlomkov keramičnih posod in oljenke ter bronast novc Konstansa ali Konstancija II. (348–351).

H grobišču sodi tudi ustrina, ki je bila odkrita ob njegovem severozahodnem robu (*sl. 2*). Za prostor sežiga je bila izbrana manjša, približno 4,5 × 3,1 m velika naravna kotanja, ki je bila do 40 cm na debelo zapolnjena z žganinskim sedimentom. Ta je poleg večje količine oglja, žganinskih ostankov ter posameznih koščkov ožganih živalskih in človeških kosti vsebovala tudi več odlomkov rimske keramike.

Med skeletnimi grobovi po številu in sestavi pridakov izstopa grob 23 (*sl. 10*). V grobu so bili na enem mestu skupaj položeni vsi pridatki: oljenka brez pečata različice Loeschcke Xb/c, enoročajna čaša z vodoravnimi žlebovi na vratu in trupu, lonček z rahlo izvihanim ustjem, prav tako na vratu in trupu okrašen s plitvimi vodoravnimi žlebovi, železen nož s širokim nastavkom za držaj in srebrn prstan z ovalnim nastavkom za kamen ali steklen vložek (tip 2.1.2 po Riha), ki pa se ni ohranil (*sl. 10: 1*). Takšni prstani so se nosili od 1. st. naprej in vsaj do druge polovice 3. st.²⁶ Enoročajna čaša (*sl. 10: 4*) sodi po obliki, okrasu ter svetli in prečiščeni keramiki v posebno skupino, ki je zelo številna na Hrušici in je datirana v poznorimsko obdobje.²⁷ Način pokopa in pridatki grob datirajo v konec 3. ali v 4. st.

Grobni pridatki – med njimi šest novcev, ki so bili z izjemo novca iz kupolaste grobnice vsi kovani po letu 141 – datirajo grobove najprej v klavdijsko obdobje, večina pokopov sodi v 2. st., pokop v kupolasti grobnici (grob 2) pa kaže, da so na tem grobišču očitno pokopavali še sredi 4. st.

NASELBINA

Rimska naselbina, ki ji je pripadalo opisano grobišče, je glede na sicer skromne sledove verjetno stala na prostoru današnje vasi Šmartno (*sl. 1: 5*). To lokacijo za zdaj potrjujejo ostanki antičnega zidu in rimskega gradbenega materiala v središču vasi (Šmartno 13).²⁸

Na pobočje Straže, natančneje na severni rob grobišča, sta bila v poznorimskem obdobju sicer umeščena vsaj dva sočasna lesena objekta s kamnitimi temelji, ki pa nista bila bivalnega značaja (*sl. 1: 3; 2*). Od večjega objekta so bili odkriti suhozidni temelji pravokotnega tlorisa velikosti 13,2 × 10,7 m, ki je bil po sredini predeljen. Suhozidni temelji stavbe so bili deloma postavljeni na temelje starejšega objekta, grajenega v podobni tehniki. Severovzhodno in jugozahodno od pravokotne stavbe

Part of the cemetery was also the ustrina discovered in its north-western edge (*Fig. 2*). A small, round-like natural depression measuring approx. 4.5 x 3.1 m was selected for the incineration site. It was filled about 40 cm deep with burnt residues, which contained large amounts of charcoal, burnt pieces of animal and human bones, and several fragments of Roman ceramics.

Inhumation Grave 23 (*Fig. 10*) stands out with respect to grave goods. All the artefacts were placed together: a Loeschcke Xb/c oil lamp, a single-handed cup with horizontal grooves on its neck and body, a pot with a slightly everted rim and decorated with shallow horizontal grooves, an iron knife with a wide handle base and a silver ring with an oval base for a stone or glass insert, which has not survived (*Fig. 10: 1*). Such rings, type 2.1.2 according to Riha, were worn from the 1st at least until the second half of the 3rd century.²⁶ With regard to its shape, decoration and bright, refined ceramics, the single-handed cup belongs to a select group, which is mainly present in Hrušica and dates to the late Roman period (*Fig. 10: 4*).²⁷ The burial custom and the grave goods date Grave 23 to the late 3rd or early 4th centuries.

Judging by the grave goods, among them six coins, which were all forged after the year 141 (with the exception of the coin from the masonry tomb), the earliest burials date to the period of Emperor Claudius, most of the burials belong to the 2nd century, while the burial in the dome vault (Grave 2) indicates that this site was apparently still in use for burials in the mid-4th century.

SETTLEMENT

Judging from the scarce evidence, the Roman settlement, to which the above-described cemetery belonged, was most likely in the area of present-day Šmartno village (*Fig. 1: 5*). The location is supported by the remains of Roman walls and construction material from the village centre (Šmartno 13).²⁸

Two non-residential wooden buildings were constructed on the slopes of Straža hill, along the northern edge of the cemetery in the late Roman period (*Figs. 1: 3; 2*). The bigger of the two buildings had drywall foundations measuring 13.2 x 10.7 m and was divided into two rooms. It was placed on top of foundations of an earlier, similarly built building. Northeast and southwest of the building, two corners of similarly constructed drywall foundations were discovered, which probably belonged to a similar wooden building. Judging by an oval-shaped hearth or a furnace in the eastern part of the southern room, as well as the large quantity of slag along the western exterior, this was most likely a smithy. The semi-

²⁶ Riha 1990, 30.

²⁷ Giesler 1981, 90–91, t. 40.

²⁸ Sagadin 1986.

²⁶ Riha 1990, 30.

²⁷ Giesler 1981, 90–91, pl. 40.

²⁸ Sagadin 1986.

sta bila ohranjena še dva, na enak način grajena vogala suhozidnih temeljev, ki verjetno prav tako predstavljata ostanke lesenih objektov. Namembnost stavbe, najverjetneje je bila kovaška delavnica, opredeljuje kurišče oziroma peč ovalne oblike, ki je bila vkopana v zahodnem delu južnega prostora, in večja količina železove žilindre, ki je bila najdena ob zahodnem zunanem robu objekta. Z železarsko dejavnostjo je povezana tudi polkrožno oblikovana talilna peč, ki je bila odkrita približno 20 m južno od objekta.

Če sledimo Valičevi interpretaciji arhitekturnih ostankov, ki so bili odkriti ob cerkvi sv. Martina (sl. 1: 6),²⁹ je bila verjetno ob naselbini že konec 4. stoletja zgrajena manjša cerkev, opremljena z mozaičnim tlakom.

FUNKCIJA IN STATUS NASELJA TER RAZVOJ

Za rimsko Šmartno se ni ohranil noben epigrafski spomenik in zelo verjetno se nanj ne nanaša noben zgodovinski vir,³⁰ ki bi izpričeval status te naselbine ali kakršenkoli drug podatek o njegovih prebivalcih ali naselbini sami. Pred popolno anonimnostjo rimsko preteklost Šmartna rešuje zgolj arheologija. Podatki iz preteklih arheoloških raziskav namreč omogočajo, da približno rekonstruiramo prostorsko in organizacijsko zasnovo te podeželske aglomeracije ter sklepamo o njeni vpetosti v širši regionalni okvir. Manjše, lepo zasnovano grobišče, ki je bilo umeščeno na jugozahodno pobočje Straže, do njega pa je vodila pokopališka cesta, ki se je odcepila od glavne vicinalne ceste, gotovo pripada manjši naselbini, ki je verjetno stala na prostoru današnje vasi Šmartno. Posmrtna bivališča, ki so jih ustvarili prebivalci te naselbine, z izborom pridatkov za posamezne grobove ter pokopavanjem *Romano ritu*, v skladu z antičnimi predstavami o prehajanju v onstranstvo in življenjem po smrti nedvoumno kažejo, da je bila tu naselbina rimske skupnosti oziroma skupnosti romaniziranega prebivalstva.³¹ Za naselbino je bilo pomembno, da je bila umeščena ob domnevno vicinalno cesto, ki je iz Emone preko Save vodila v Gameljne, Šmartno pod Šmarno goro, Skaručno, Polje, Utik, Vodice in naprej proti Lahovčam, v Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Šenčur in Karnij (*Carnium*),³² s čimer je bila vključena v mrežo rimskih trgovskih poti. Če sodimo po pridatkih iz grobov, je ta

round melting furnace discovered some 20 m south of the building is another evidence for the ironworks.

According to Valič's interpretation of architectural remains, discovered next to the church of St Martin (Fig. 1: 6), a small church with a mosaic floor was built next to the settlement as early as the end of the 4th century.²⁹

FUNCTION AND STATUS OF THE SETTLEMENT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

No epigraphic monument has been preserved for the Roman settlement of Šmartno, and it is very likely that no historical source³⁰ refers to its status, its inhabitants or the settlement itself; only archaeology is saving it from complete anonymity. Archaeological data allow us to roughly reconstruct its structure and its role in the broader regional framework. The small cemetery located on the southwest slopes of Straža and the pertaining cemetery road, which split from the main route, must have belonged to a small settlement, which probably stood in the area of present-day village of Šmartno. With their grave goods and the burials *Romano ritu*, the *post-mortem* dwellings created by the inhabitants are congruent to the ancient concepts of life after life, clearly indicating that this was a settlement of a Roman community or a community of Romanised people.³¹ It was important for the settlement that it was located along the presumed vicinal road that led from Emona across Sava to Gameljne, Šmartno pod Šmarno goro, Skaručna, Polje, Utik, Vodice and further towards Lahovče, Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Šenčur and Carnium,³² thus being incorporated into the network of Roman trade routes. Judging by the grave goods, this Roman community probably came to be in the second half of the 1st century and certainly in the 2nd century, persisting until at least the mid-4th century. The communication leading past the settlement remained in use in late Antiquity and in the Early Middle Ages. During this time, a new cemetery, built on a new location near the late Roman church, was connected to the former Roman settlement, and a new settlement, also built in a completely new location, on the right bank of the Pšata.

²⁹ Valič 1970–1971, 275–277 in sl. 1: zid B.

³⁰ V mislih imava sicer poznoantični vir, Kozmografijo (*Cosmografia* 4,21) anonimnega geografa iz Ravene (okrog 700), ki na ozemlju, imenovanem *patria Carneola*, našteva 25 naselbin, ki razen ene, imenovane *Carnium*, niso identificirane. O viru Wolff 2000, 97–101; Bratož 2014, 387–391 in nazadnje Knific, Lux 2015, 29–41.

³¹ O možnem statusu naselbine, njegovi ekonomski in prostorski vlogi glej Sagadin 2008, 174–175.

³² Za traso te ceste glej Truhlar 1975, 101.

²⁹ Valič 1970–71, 275–277; fig. 1: wall B.

³⁰ Particularly the late ancient *Cosmografia* (4,21) by an anonymous geographer from Ravenna (around 700), who listed 25 settlements in the area dubbed *patria Carneola*; all but Carnium are unidentified. On this source cf. Wolff 2000, 97–101; Bratož 2014, 387–391 and Knific, Lux 2015, 29–41.

³¹ About the possible status of the settlement, its economic and spatial role cf. Sagadin 2008, 174–175.

³² For the route cf. Truhlar 1975, 101.

rimska skupnost verjetno zaživela v drugi polovici 1. st., zagotovo v 2. st., in je vztrajala vsaj do sredine 4. st. Komunikacija, ki je vodila mimo naselbine, je ostala živa še v pozni antiki in zgodnjem srednjem veku. V tem času sta se na nekdanjo rimsko naselbino navezala grobišče, ki je nastalo na novi lokaciji ob poznoantični cerkvi, in naselbina, ki je bila prav tako umeščena na povsem novo lokacijo, na desni breg Pšate.

Zahvale

Vsem, ki so nama pomagali pri nastanku članka, se iskreno zahvaljujemo. Vereni Vidrih Perko in Zdenki Kramar iz Gorenjskega muzeja, ker sta prijazno pomagali pri vsem potrebnem za izris grobnih celot, in Marku Zoroviču, ki je prispeval risbe predmetov. Hvala Janezu Rupniku za pomoč pri izdelavi načrta rimskega Šmartnega. Zahvaljujemo se tudi Andreju Šemrovu iz Numizmatičnega kabineta Narodnega muzeja Slovenije, ki je opredelil vse novce. In ne nazadnje, iskrena hvala Jožetu Štuklu iz Loškega muzeja za njegov trud pri tipološki opredelitvi fibul.

Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our thanks to everybody who contributed to this article: to Verena Vidrih Perko and Zdenka Kramar from the Gorenjski muzej, because they kindly helped in everything necessary for the drawings; to Marko Zorovič who contributed the drawings of the artefacts; to Janez Rupnik for his help in the drafting of the Roman Šmartno plan. We would like to thank Andrej Šemrov from the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum of Slovenia who classified all coins. Last but not least, we would like to thank Jože Štukl from the Loški muzej for his efforts in typologically recognising all the fibulae.

Translation: Gregor Pobežin

- BRATOŽ, R. 2014, *Med Italijo in Ilirikom. Slovenski prostor in njegovo sosedstvo v pozni antiki (Between Italy and Illyricum. Slovene territory and its neighbourhood in late Antiquity)*. – Zbirka Zgodovinskega časopisa 46.
- HÖFLER, J. 2013, *O prvih cerkvah in župnijah na Slovenskem. K razvoju cerkvene teritorialne organizacije slovenskih dežel v srednjem veku*. – Ljubljana.
- HÖFLER, J. 2016, Lastniške cerkve zgodnjega srednjega veka na Gorenjskem in njihovo zgodovinsko ozadje. – *Varstvo spomenikov* 49, 64–90.
- GIESLER, U. 1981, Die Kleinfunde. – V / In: T. Ulbert (ur. / ed.), *Ad Pirum (Hrušica)*, Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 31, 53–127.
- HORVAT, J. 2015, Zgodnjorimske vojaške najdbe s prazgodovinskih naselbin na Gorenjskem / Early Roman military finds from prehistoric settlements in the Gorenjska region. – V / In: J. Istenič, B. Laharnar, J. Horvat (ur. / eds.), *Evidence of the Roman army in Slovenia / Sledovi rimske vojske v Sloveniji*, Katalogi in monografije 41, 171–208.
- JOSIPOVIČ, D. 2005, *Poročilo o predhodnih arheoloških sondiranjih v Šmartnem pri Cerkljah (Naselje brez ovir – Taber)*. – Poročilo / Report; Arhiv ZVKDS, OE Kranj (neobjavljeno / unpublished).
- JOSIPOVIČ, D., J. RUPNIK 2010, *Poročilo o izvedbi arheološkega dokumentiranja ob gradnji kanalizacije na trasi Pšata – Zalog, odsek Poženik – Šmartno*. – Poročilo / Report; Arhiv ZVKDS, OE Kranj (neobjavljeno / unpublished).
- JOSIPOVIČ, D., J. RUPNIK 2013, *Poročilo o izvedbi arheološkega nadzora v Šmartnem pri Cerkljah (Vas brez ovir – Taber) v letih 2011 – 2013*. – Poročilo / Report; Arhiv ZVKDS, OE Kranj (neobjavljeno / unpublished).
- KNIFIC, T., LUX, J. 2015, Kranj z okolico v pozni antiki – zapis geografa iz Ravene in arheološki podatki. – *Kranjski zbornik* 2015, 29–41.
- KOS, M. 1960, Starejša naselitev na Kranjski ravnini. – V / In: J. Žontar (ur. / ed.), *900 let Kranja*, 51–73, Kranj.
- LAVRENČIČ, I. 1890, *Zgodovina cerkljanske fare*. – Ljubljana.
- MOČNIK, J. 2004, *Podobe nekdanjih časov. Ob 850. obletnici prve pisne omembe cerkljanske fare*. – Cerklje.
- PAVLIN, P., J. DULAR 2007, Prazgodovinska višinska naselja v Posavskem hribovju (Prehistoric hilltop settlements in the Posavje Hills). – *Arheološki vestnik* 58, 65–120.
- RIHA, E. 1990, *Die römische Schmuck aus Augst und Kaiser-augst*. – Forschungen in Augst 10.
- SAGADIN, M. 1986, Šmartno pri Cerkljah. – *Varstvo spomenikov* 28, 274–276.
- SAGADIN, M. 2008, *Od Karnija do Kranja. Arheološki podatki o razvoju poselitve v antičnem in zgodnesrednjeveškem obdobju*. – Doktorska disertacija / PhD thesis, Oddelek za arheologijo, Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani (unpublished / neobjavljeno).
- ŠKERJANEC, L. 2016, Uporaba državnih lidarskih podatkov v arheologiji – primer Šmartno pri Cerkljah. – *Profil. Revija študentskega arheološkega društva* 10, 19–28.
- ŠRIBAR, V. 1968, K absolutni kronologiji najdb iz zgodnje Emone. – *Arheološki vestnik* 19, 445–452.
- TRUHLAR, F. 1975, Stara pota ter poskus rekonstrukcije nekdanje prometne mreže. – V / In: *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*, 99–104, Ljubljana.
- VALIČ, A. 1968–1969a, Šmartno pri Cerkljah. – *Varstvo spomenikov* 13–14, 148–149.
- VALIČ, A. 1968–1969b, Šmartno pri Cerkljah. – *Varstvo spomenikov* 13–14, 176.

- VALIČ, A. 1969, Šmartno pri Cerkljah na Gorenjskem – staroslovanska grobnica in kasnoantična arhitektura. – *Arheološki pregled* 11, 213.
- VALIČ, A. 1970, Arheološke najdbe v Kranju in okolici od leta 1960 do 1970. – V / In: *Kranjski zbornik 1970*, 185–191, Kranj.
- VALIČ, A. 1970–1971, Šmartno pri Cerkljah na Gorenjskem. Poznoantične in zgodnj srednjeveške najdbe (Šmartno bei Cerklje in Gorenjsko (Oberkrain). Spätantike und frühmittelalterliche Funde). – *Arheološki vestnik* 21–22, 275–287.
- VALIČ, A. 1982, Arheološka raziskovanja na kranjskem območju v preteklih štirih desetletjih. – V / In: J. Žontar (ur. / ed.), *Zgodovina mesta Kranja*, V–XXIV, Kranj.
- VERBIČ, T. 2006, *Poročilo o geološkem ogledu arheoloških izkopavanj v Šmartnem pri Cerkljah na Gorenjskem*. – Poročilo / Report; Arhiv Gorenjskega Muzeja, Kranj (neobjavljeno / unpublished).
- WOLFF, H. 2000, Die Frage der Besiedlung des heutigen Slowenien im Lichte des Anonymus von Ravenna. – V / In: Bratož, R. (ur. / ed.), *Slovenija in sosednje dežele med antiko in karolinško dobo. Začetki slovenske etnogeneze / Slowenien und die Nachbarländer zwischen Antike und karolingischer Epoche. Anfänge der slowenischen Ethnogenese* 1, Situla 39 (Razprave 1. razr. SAZU 18), 97–101.
- ŽIŽEK, T., Š. TOMAŽINČIČ 2007, *Poročilo o zaščitnih arheoloških izkopavanjih. Šmartno pri Cerkljah, Vas brez ovir – Taber*. – Poročilo / Report; Arhiv ZVKDS, OE Kranj (neobjavljeno / unpublished).
- ŽONTAR, J. 1939, *Zgodovina mesta Kranja*. – Kranj.

Špela Tomažinčič
Univerza v Ljubljani
Filozofska fakulteta
Oddelek za klasično filologijo
Aškerčeva 2
SI-1000 Ljubljana
spela.tomazincic@ff.uni-lj.si

Draško Josipovič
Oldhamska cesta 8
SI-4000 Kranj

