

# MANJŠA RIMSKA NASELJA NA SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU

## MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SLOVENIA

Uredniki / Edited by:  
Jana Horvat  
Irena Lazar  
Andrej Gaspari



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**LJUBLJANA 2020**



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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*

## ŠEMPETER V SAVINJSKI DOLINI

Irena LAZAR



### Izleček

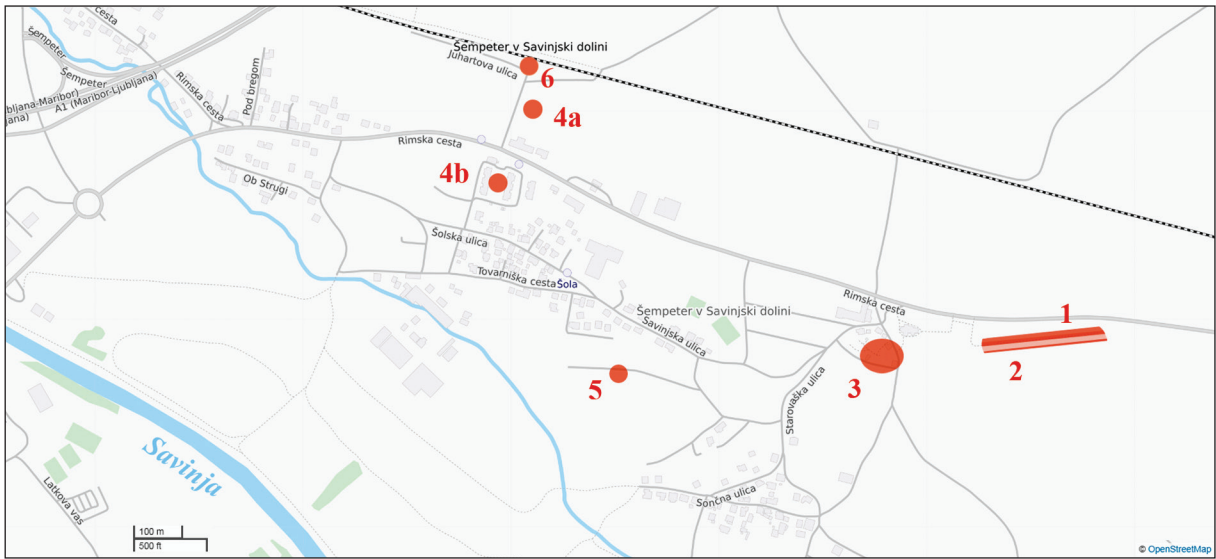
Antično ime naselbine in njen status nista znana, niti njena točna lokacija. O njenem obstoju sklepamo po obsežni rimski nekropoli. Skromni podatki o ostankih rimske arhitekture izvirajo z območja severno od magistralne ceste. Iz okolice Šempetra so rimski ostanki znani iz Zgornjih Grušovlj, Podloga, Dobrteše vasi, Novega Kloštra in Gotovelj, vendar nobeno od najdišč ni bilo raziskano. V Šempetru je bila raziskana nekropola s 96 grobovi in ostanki marmornih grobnic, ki pričajo o visokem družbenem statusu in funkcijah posameznikov. Grobišče, ki je ležalo tik ob cesti *Emona–Celeia*, je bilo uničeno v poplavi v 3. st., mlajše grobišče je nastalo severno. Hipoteza, da je na območju Šempetra morda ležala postaja *Ad Medias*, ni preverjena.

**Ključne besede:** Norik, Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, *Ad Medias*, rimska doba, naselbina, *vicus*, grobišče, marmorna grobnica, cesta *Emona–Celeia*, Jupiter Dolichenus

### Abstract

The Roman name of the settlement and its administrative status are not known. Its existence is supposed on the basis of an extensive Roman necropolis. Very modest data about Roman architecture are known from the area north of the current main road. The Roman remains in the area around Šempeter were attested in Zgornje Grušovlje, Podlog, Dobrteša vas, Novi Klošter and Gotovlje, but none of these sites were researched. The Roman necropolis with 96 graves and remains of the marble tombs and plots was excavated in Šempeter and gives evidence about the high social status and administrative functions of individuals. The necropolis was adjacent to the road *Emona–Celeia* and was destroyed during a 3<sup>rd</sup> century flood; later, another necropolis was positioned to the north. Hypothesis about the Roman station *Ad Medias* to be positioned at Šempeter remains to be verified.

**Keywords:** Noricum, Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, *Ad Medias*, Roman period, settlement, *vicus*, necropolis, marble tomb, road *Emona–Celeia*, Iuppiter Dolichenus



Sl. 1: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini z vrisanimi lokacijami raziskanih območij in posamičnih najdb: **1** – rimska nekropola (vzhodni, *in situ* ohranjeni del); **2** – rimska cesta; **3** – rimska nekropola (v poplavi uničen del); **4a** – poznorimska nekropola; **4b** – pozno-rimska nekropola; **5** – najdišče posvetilnega oltarja Jupitru Dolihenskemu; **6** – ostanki zidov, naselbina?

Fig. 1: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini with marked locations of the researched areas and individual finds: **1** – Roman necropolis (eastern part, preserved *in situ*); **2** – Roman road; **3** – Roman necropolis (part destroyed in a flood); **4a** – late Roman necropolis; **4b** – late Roman necropolis; **5** – find spot of the votive altar for Iuppiter Dolichenus; **6** – architectural remains, settlement?

## ANTIČNO IME IN LEGA

Šempeter v Savinjski dolini se je sredi 19. stoletja imenoval Sv. Peter ob Savinji, po vojni nekaj časa tudi Št. Peter.

Leži 12 km zahodno od Celja (*Municipium Claudium Celeia*). Mimo je že v prazgodovini tekla trgovska pot, t. i. jantarna cesta, v rimski dobi pa *via publica Emona–Celeia* (Šašel 1975, 76; Lazar 2006b, 160). Južno je skoraj neposredno ob rimski cesti tekla reka Savinja. Ob poplavi v 3. stoletju si je reka vrezala novo strugo in Savinja še danes teče precej bolj južno, izven naselja (Kolšek 1961, 147).

Antično ime naselbine ni znano, niti njena točna lokacija. O obstoju naselbine sklepamo po obsežni rimski nekropoli. Edini podatki o ostankih rimske stavbne arhitekture izvirajo z območja severno od magistralne ceste, kjer so v kleti stavbe Šempeter št. 22 (danes Juhartova ulica 29) naleteli na temelje, ki so jih opredelili kot del stavbe (sl. 1: 6; Kolšek 1983; 1997, 15).

Glede na razdaljo verjetno hipotezo, da bi postajo *Ad Medias*, po 13 rimskih milj oddaljeno od naselja *Atrans* in od *Celeje*, iskali v Šempetru, je zapisala Vera Kolšek (1983, 88).

Iz okolice Šempetra so rimski ostanki znani iz Zgornjih Grušovlj, Podloga, Dobrteše vasi, Novega Kloštra in Gotovelj, vendar nobeno od teh najdišč ni bilo sistematično raziskano (Kolšek 1959, 118; 1997, 8–9).

## THE ANCIENT NAME AND POSITION OF THE SETTLEMENT

Šempeter v Savinjski dolini was named Sv. Peter ob Savinji (St Peter at Savinja River) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; after WWI, it was referred to as St Peter for a while.

Lying some 12 km west of Celje (*Municipium Claudium Celeia*), it is close to the prehistoric amber route; in Roman period, it lay on the state *via publica Emona–Celeia* (Šašel 1975, 76; Lazar 2006b, 160), south of which flew the Savinja River in its near vicinity. During the flood in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the river cut a new riverbed; Savinja still runs much more to the south, outside the settlement (Kolšek 1961, 147).

The ancient name of the settlement is not known, nor its exact location. Its existence is surmised from the extensive near-by Roman necropolis. The only remains of Roman architecture were located north of the main road, in the basement of building Šempeter No. 22 (the present day 29 Juhartova ulica St.), where foundations were found that were defined as part of a building (Fig. 1: 6; Kolšek 1983; 1997, 15).

The plausible hypothesis that this could have been the *Ad Medias* station, 13 Roman miles away from both *Atrans* and *Celeia*, was first suggested by Vera Kolšek (1983, 88).

Around Šempeter, Roman remains have been found in Zgornje Grušovlje, Podlog, Dobrteša vas, Novi Klošter and Gotovlje, none of which were systematically explored (Kolšek 1959, 118; 1997, 8–9).



## ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Prve arheološke raziskave v Šempetru segajo v leto 1947, ko so na vzhodnem robu takratnega naselja ob kopianju proda na južni strani ceste naleteli na zidove in keramiko (*sl. 1*: tik vzhodno od območja 1); ob odkritju so jih interpretirali kot ostanke objekta (parc. št. 742, k. o. Šempeter; Perc 1948).

Leta 1952 je bila pri zemeljskih delih slučajno odkrita rimska nekropola. V vrtu družine Wolf so naleteli na kip sedeče ženske, reliefa satira z nimfo in arhitekturne člene (*sl. 1*: znotraj območja 3; parc. št. 731, k. o. Šempeter). Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti je še istega leta prevzela izkopavanja, ki so trajala do leta 1956 (*sl. 1*: 3; Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972).<sup>1</sup> Leta 1964 so sledile raziskave Pokrajinskega muzeja Celje na vzhodni strani naselja, prav tako južno od ceste Ljubljana–Celje, kjer so odkrili vzhodni del rimske nekropole (parc. št. 741, 742, 743, k. o. Šempeter; Kolšek 1977). Odkritih je bilo 96 grobov, ostanke grobnih parcel (*sl. 1*: 1; 2) in rimska cesta *Emona–Celeia* (*sl. 1*: 2). Pokazalo se je, da so omenjeni odkopani ostanke iz leta 1947 (*sl. 1*: vzhodno od območja 1) del rimske nekropole.

Leta 1956 so blizu železniške postaje naleteli na mlajše grobišče, odkrili so štiri grobove iz 4. st. (*sl. 1*: 4a), v neposredni bližini pa nato leta 1978 še marmorne nagrobne (sl. 1: 4b) (Kolšek 1983, 83; 1986).

## PRAZGODOVINA

Prazgodovinski grobovi iz halštatskega obdobja so bili odkriti na vzhodnem delu rimske nekropole, ležali so pod rimskimi grobovi (prim. *sl. 1*: 1; Kolšek 1977, 11, tab. 30, 31). Na južnem robu Savinjske doline, dobra dva kilometra od Šempetra, v Grižah in Šeščah, poznamo prazgodovinske gomile, pripadajoča prazgodovinska naselbina leži morda na Lajnarjevem hribu ali na Homu (Bolta 1959, 108).

## VIRI ZA RIMSKO DOBO

Rezultati raziskav rimske nekropole so objavljeni v monografijah *Antične grobnice v Šempetru* (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972) in *Vzhodni del antične nekropole v Šempetru* (Kolšek 1977). Študijo o ikonografiji šempetrskih spomenikov je prispeval J. Kastelic (1998) v knjigi *Simbolika mitov na rimskih nagrobnih spomenikih*, pomembne dopolnitve pa v zadnjem času K. Šmid (2013; 2014). G. Kremer (2001) je šempetrske grobnice vključila v delo o tipologiji noriških nagrobnih spomenikov, zadnji prispevek k rekonstrukciji šempetrskih grobnic

<sup>1</sup> Izkopavanja, ki jih je vodil prof. Josip Klemenc, so potekala v sodelovanju s Pokrajinskim muzejem Celje in Arheološkim seminarjem Univerze v Ljubljani.

## RESEARCH HISTORY

First archaeological research was conducted in 1947, when walls and ceramics were uncovered during gravel-digging on the southern side of the road (*Fig. 1*: east of area 1); they were interpreted as remains of a building (plot Nr. 742, cadastral municipality Šempeter; Perc 1948).

In 1952 the Roman necropolis was accidentally discovered during some earthworks. A sculpture of a sitting woman was discovered in the garden of the Wolf family, two reliefs of a satyr and a nymph and some architectural elements (*sl. 1*: 3; plot Nr. 731, cadastral municipality Šempeter). That year, the excavations were taken over by the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and lasted until 1956 (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972).<sup>1</sup> In 1964 further research was conducted by the Regional Museum Celje at the eastern side of the settlement south of the Ljubljana–Celje road where the eastern part of the necropolis was uncovered (plot Nr. 741, 742, 743, cadastral municipality Šempeter; Kolšek 1977). 96 graves were found, remains of grave plots and the Roman road *Emona–Celeia* (*Figs. 1*: 1,2; 2). It became obvious that the remains excavated in 1947 were part of the Roman necropolis (*Fig. 1*: east of area 1).

In 1956, an earlier graveyard was uncovered close the railway station; four graves from the 4<sup>th</sup> century were found (*Fig. 1*: 4a), followed by the discovery of near-by marble tombstones in 1978 (*Fig. 1*: 4b; Kolšek 1983, 83; 1986).

## PREHISTORY

Prehistoric graves from the Hallstatt period were discovered in the eastern part of the Roman necropolis; they lay under the Roman graves (*Fig. 1*: 1; Kolšek 1977, 11, Pls. 30, 31). On the southern edge of the Savinja River valley, in Griže and Šešče some two kilometres from Šempeter, there are prehistoric barrows; the relevant prehistoric settlement lay perhaps on the Lajnarjev hrib or on Hom (Bolta 1959, 108).

## SOURCES ON THE ROMAN PERIOD

Results of research conducted on the Roman necropolis were published in the monographs *Antične grobnice v Šempetru* (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972) and *Vzhodni del antične nekropole v Šempetru* (Kolšek 1977). Kastelic contributed a study on the iconography of the Šempeter monuments in his book *Simbolika mitov na rimskih nagrobnih spomenikih* (1998); they were recently importantly expanded by Šmid (2013; 2014). Kremer (2001) included the Šempeter tombs in her work on

<sup>1</sup> Excavations, directed by Josip Klemenc, were conducted in collaboration of the Regional Museum Celje and Archaeological seminar from the Ljubljana University.

je delo A. Maver (2004), ki je rekonstruirala t. i. arkadno grobnico. Zgodovina raziskav s seznamom razprav in literature je objavljena v članku *Rimska nekropola v Šempetru – zgodovina raziskav* ter za zgodnje obdobje v *Arheoloških najdiščih Slovenije* (Lazar 2006a; Bolta 1975).

Posvetilna napisa in napisi z nagrobnih spomenikov so vključeni v najnovejšo objavo napisov celejskega agra (Visočnik 2017a), z vso zbrano starejšo literaturo.

Numizmatične najdbe je zbral Peter Kos in so vključene v *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien* II (FMRSI II 363/1 in FMRSI II 363/2).

## TOPOGRAFIJA

Rimska cesta *Emona–Atrans–Celeia* (sl. 1: 2), ki je tekla po dolini, je v Šempetru narekovala postavitev in razvoj naselja in tudi nekropole. Grobišče, ki je, sodeč po grobovih z vzhodnega dela nekropole, nastalo sredi 1. st. in trajalo do velike povodnji konec 3. st. (Kolšek 1961, 150), se je razprostiralo samo na severni strani ceste (sl. 1: 1), saj je na jugu takrat tekla reka Savinja. Po uničenju večjega dela grobišča (sl. 1: 3) konec 3. st. se razvije poznorimska nekropola bolj severno (sl. 1: 4a,b; Kolšek 1983), kar kaže, da je tudi naselje po poplavi živelo naprej. Ostanke stavb v samem Šempetru so zelo skromni (že omenjeni zidovi na območju sl. 1: 6) in vprašanje je, če jih ne bi morali iskati bolj na zahodnem delu današnjega naselja.

### CESTA

Pri izkopavanjih vzhodnega dela nekropole so v letih 1964–1965 in 1967 vzdolž celotne odkopane nekropole (pribl. 270 m) odkrili ostanke ceste *Emona–Celeia* (sl. 1: 2). Cestišče je ležalo le 10–15 cm pod površino in je bilo dokaj slabo ohranjeno. Vozni del ceste je meril 6 m, skupaj z obcestnima jarkoma pa je bila cesta široka 9 m (Kolšek 1977, 10). Ohranila se je le 20–30 cm debela plast nasutja iz kompaktnega drobnega in trdega gramozja, pod njim pa večje oblice. Zahodno od Šempetra je bila trasa rimske ceste *Emona–Celeia* dokumentirana na Ilovici pri Vranskem, na vzhodu pa v Levcu, ob zahodni nekropoli rimske Celeje (Lazar 2006b).

### GROBIŠČE

Rimsko grobišče v Šempetru je ležalo vzdolž severne strani ceste *Emona* (Ljubljana)–*Atrans* (Trojane)–*Celeia* (Celje), na južni strani pa je tekla reka Savinja. Ob izkopavanjih v letih 1952–1956 je bil raziskan predel nekdanje struge Savinje, s prodom in peskom zasuto rečno korito, v katerem so ležali deli podrtih grobnic,

typologies of tombs in Noricum. The last contribution on the reconstruction of Šempeter tombs was authored by Maver who reconstructed the so-called arcade tomb (2004). Research history with all relevant sources was published in the article *Rimska nekropola v Šempetru – zgodovina raziskav* (Lazar 2006a; see also Bolta 1975).

Two votive inscriptions and funerary inscriptions were included in the latest publication of inscriptions from the Celeia ager (Visočnik 2017a), including all relevant literature.

Numismatic finds were collected by Peter Kos and included in the *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien* II (FMRSI II 363/1 and FMRSI II 363/2).

## TOPOGRAPHY

The Emona–Atrans–Celeia road (Fig. 1: 2), which ran along the valley, must have been a decisive factor in the planning of the Šempeter necropolis and quite possibly the settlement as well. The burial ground which, judging by the graves from the eastern part of the necropolis, took shape in the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century and stayed in use until the great flood in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Kolšek 1961, 150), occupied only the northern side of the road (Fig. 1: 1), since the Savinja River flew on the southern side. After the damage to the necropolis at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Fig. 1: 3), the late Roman necropolis took shape further to the north (Fig. 1: 4a,b; Kolšek 1983), indicating that the settlement must have lived on. Its remains are very scarce in Šempeter itself (some walls in the area Fig. 1: 6), so maybe they should be looked for further to the west.

### THE ROAD

During the 1964–65 and 1967 excavations remains of the Emona–Celeia road were discovered all along the necropolis (approx. 270 m; Fig. 1: 2). The poorly preserved road laid only about 10–15 cm below the surface. The driving portion of the road was 6 m wide; together with the side ditches the whole road was 9 m wide (Kolšek 1977, 10). Only the 20–30 cm thick layer of compact gravel was preserved and some larger pebbles underneath it. The remains of the Emona–Celeia road west of Šempeter were documented in Ilovica near Vransko and to the east in Levec, alongside the western necropolis of Roman Celeia (Lazar 2006b).

### THE NECROPOLIS

The Roman necropolis in Šempeter lay along the northern side of the Emona (Ljubljana)–Atrans (Trojane)–Celeia (Celje) road; along south side flew



Sl. 2: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini. Vzhodni del nekropole z rimsko cesto (najdišči: sl. 1: 1 in 2). Območje je urejeno kot arheološki park. Pogled proti zahodu.

Fig. 2: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini. The eastern part of the Roman necropolis with the Roman road (sites fig. 1: 1 and 2). The area is settled as an archaeological park. View to the west.

(Fototeka Pokrajinski muzej Celje / Archive of the Regional Museum Celje)

pepelnic, stel idr. (sl. 1: 3).<sup>2</sup> Profili so pokazali, da je Savinja na tem delu delala manjši okljuk. Izkopavanja vzhodnega dela nekropole (1964 in dalje) pa so odkrila del grobišča, ki ni bil v celoti uničen ob poplavi (sl. 1: 1; 2). Grobovi in grobnice na ohranjenem vzhodnem delu so bili nanizani tesno drug ob drugem v smeri proti uničenim grobnicam. Nekatere grobne parcele so imele zidan osrednji grob, ostali grobovi znotraj parcele so bili preprosto vkopani v zemljo in prekrti s tlakom iz manjših rečnih prodnikov. Na ostanke tlaka so naleteli na več grobnih parcelah in med posameznimi grobovi; kaže, da je bilo grobišče v celoti tlakovano s prodniki (Kolšek 1977, pril. 1). Ostanke grobnic so se ohranili le v temeljih različnih oblik in velikosti, nekateri so bili plitvi in dokaj slabo grajeni, masivni temelji pa so segali 60 do 100 cm v globino. Ob nekaterih temeljih se je ohranila tudi ograja grobne parcele in na površini med temeljem in ograjo so ležale preprostejše grobne jame nepravilnih oblik. Nekatere so imele s kamenjem obloženo steno groba in so segale do 120 cm globoko. V takih grobovih je bil inventar v celoti ohranjen.

Na dveh mestih so bili na vzhodnem delu nekropole ohranjeni tudi ostanke grmade (*ustrina*). To je bila plitva ovalna jama tik groba, dolga približno 150 cm, polna žganine in razbitih kosov keramike (Kolšek 1977).

<sup>2</sup> Na 2500 m<sup>2</sup> raziskane površine so odkrili 604 kamnite kose oz. odlomke uničenih grobnic, pretežno iz belega marmorja.

the Savinja River. During the 1952–1956 excavations, a portion of the former Savinja riverbed was researched. It had been filled with gravel and stones in which parts of demolished tombs, ash chests, stelae etc. were located (Fig. 1: 3).<sup>2</sup> Cross sections indicated that the river made a slight turn here. The excavations of the eastern part of the necropolis (1964 and later) uncovered a portion of the burial ground, which survived the flood (Figs. 1: 1; 2). Graves and tombs were racked closely together in the direction towards the demolished tombs. Some grave plots had a walled central grave, while other graves within the plot were simply dug into the ground and covered with a pavement made of small river cobbles. Since remains of paving were discovered in several burial plots, it looks like the whole burial ground could have been paved with pebbles (Kolšek 1977, App. 1). The remains of the tombs survived only in the foundations of various shapes and sizes, some of which were shallow and poorly built, while the more massive foundations ranged from 60 to 100 cm deep. With some foundations, the walls of grave enclosures also survived, and on the surface between the foundation and the wall there were shallower, irregularly shaped grave pits. Some were walled with stones and extended up to 120 cm deep. In these graves, the inventory completely survived.

<sup>2</sup> On the excavated area measuring 2500 m<sup>2</sup> some 604 stone fragments were found, i. e. elements of destroyed tombs, mostly made of white marble.



Grobišče je bilo dolgo več kot kilometer, zaradi strnjenih stanovanjskih poslopij na zahodni strani ni v celoti raziskano, prav tako pa ne na vzhodni strani. Ob poplavi konec 3. st. (Kolšek 1983) je bil velik zahodni del grobišča uničen. Kaže, da so v pozni antiki pokopavali na novi nekropoli, ki je ležala severno od stare. S te poznamo le štiri grobove in ostanke nagrobnikov.

Od leta 1964 so štiri rekonstruirane marmorne grobnice postavljene v neposredni bližini odkritja, temelj grobnice Spektacijev je ohranjen *in situ* (sl. 1: znotraj območja 3). Leta 1978 so dodali prezentacijo ostankov rimske ceste v dolžini 300 m ter rekonstruiranimi tlorisi grobov in grobnih parcel ob njej (sl. 1: 1,2; 2; Kolšek 1997). Rimska nekropola je vpisana v register kulturne dediščine kot arheološki spomenik državnega pomena od leta 2003.

## STATUS NASELJA

Status naselja na osnovi literarnih in epigrafskih virov ni poznan, glede na bližino municipija *Celeia* lahko domnevamo, da je šlo za *vicus*, ki je upravno spadal v mestno območje Celeje (*Municipium Claudium Celeia*) in bil del rimske province Norik (*Noricum*), od vlade cesarja Dioklecijana dalje pa je spadal v Sredozemski Norik (*Noricum Mediterraneum*).

## DRUŽBA

Na epigrafskih spomenikih Šempetra se pojavljajo imena italjskih trgovskih družin (Eniji, Spektaciji; sl. 3), večinoma priseljenih iz severne Italije (Visočnik 2007; 2017b). O njihovem družbenem statusu in statusu posameznikov lahko sklepamo iz bogato okrašenih grobnih edikul in napisov, na katerih so omenjene pomembne administrativne funkcije v upravi celejskega agra. Nagrobni relief (sl. 4) grobnice Spektacijev z upodobitvijo Tutorije Avite in 12-letnega nečaka (*Gaius Rusticius Tutor*) govori o njuni vlogi v Izidinem kultu (Glaser 1997, 130; Visočnik 2011, 42).

Nagrobni in posvetilni napisi iz Šempetra izpričujejo funkcije duovirov, edilov, svečnikov in decurionov, katerih nosilci so funkcijo opravljali v upravi municipija Celeja. *Gaius Vindonius Successus* je opravljal funkcijo edila v Celeji (sl. 5; Visočnik 2017a, 409, št. 415); grobnica je datirana na konec 1. oz. v 2. st. (Kastelic 1998, 222), Visočnikova pa jo postavlja v 2. in na začetek 3. st. (Visočnik 2017a, 410). *Gaius Spectatius Priscianus* in *Gaius Spectatitus Finitus* sta v Celeji opravljala funkcijo duovirov oz. županov; grobnica je datirana v sredino 2. oz. na začetek 3. st. (Visočnik 2017a, 406, št. 413). Enako funkcijo je opravljal tudi *Bellicius Victor*, ki je bil tudi član mestnega sveta – *decurio* v Celeji; njegova nagrobna

In the eastern part of the necropolis, parts of burning stakes (*ustrina*) were discovered in two places – a shallow, 1.5 m long and oval shaped pit right next to the grave, which was filled with burnt debris and pieces of ceramics (Kolšek 1977).

The burial ground was over a kilometre long; however, due to the densely packed living quarters it wasn't fully explored nor on the western nor the eastern side. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> century flood (Kolšek 1983), a large portion of the burial ground was ruined. It looks like the new necropolis was used during the late Roman period, which lay to the north. Only a few graves and tombstones are known from the latter.

Since 1964, four reconstructed marble tombs were erected in the close vicinity of where they had been discovered. The ground plan of the Spectatii tomb is preserved *in situ* (Fig. 1: 3). In 1978, a 300-m presentation of the Roman road was added with reconstructions of graves and grave plots foundations (Figs. 1: 1,2; 2; Kolšek 1997). The Roman necropolis was registered as an archaeological monument of national importance in 2003.

## SETTLEMENT STATUS

The status of the settlement is not discernible in contemporary literary and epigraphic sources. Since the municipium *Celeia* was not very far away, it is safe to assume that this could have been a *vicus* under the administration of *Celeia* (*Municipium Claudium Celeia*) and was thus a part of the province of *Noricum* and later the *Noricum Mediterraneum* during the reign of Diocletian.

## SOCIETY

On the epigraphic monuments of Šempeter names of Italic merchant families appear (the Ennii, the Spectatii; Fig. 3) that mostly came from northern Italy (Visočnik 2007; 2017b). Their social status can be surmised from the richly adorned grave aediculae and inscriptions, in which important administrative functions in the administration of the *Celeia ager* are numbered. The grave relief (Fig. 4) of the Spectatii tomb with the depiction of Tutoria Avita and her 12-year old nephew (*Gaius Rusticius Tutor*) speaks of their role in the Isis cult (Glaser 1997, 130; Visočnik 2011, 42).

The tomb inscriptions from Šempeter speak of the functions of duumviri, aediles, priests and decuriones, performed by individuals in the administration of the *Celeia municipium*. *Gaius Vindonius Successus* was an aedile in *Celeia* (Fig. 5; Visočnik 2017a, 409, no. 415); the tomb dates from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Kastelic 1998, 222); Visočnik places it in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century (2017a, 410). *Gaius Spectatius Priscianus* and *Gaius Spectatitus Finitus* were duumviri





Sl. 3: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, grobišče (najdišče: sl. 1: 3). Rekonstruirana družinska grobnica Spektacijev. Gaj Spektacij Priscijan in Gaj Spektacij Finit sta opravljala v Celeji funkcijo duovirov.

Fig. 3: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, necropolis (site fig. 1: 3). Reconstructed marble tomb of the Spectatii family. Gaius Spectatius Priscianus and Gaius Spectatius Finitus acted as duoviri in nearby Celeia.

(Foto / Photo: Tomaž Lauko; fototeka / archive PM Celje)

stela na poznorimski nekropoli (sl. 1: 4b) je datirana na konec 3. oziroma v 4. st. (Visočnik 2017a, 405, št. 412).

Na posvetilnem oltarju (sl. 1: 5; 6) za Jupitra Dolihenskega, postavljenem tudi v čast cesarja Makrina in sina Diadumeniana, nastopa trojica svečnikov Jupitra Dolihenskega – *Aurelius Aquila*, *Aurelius Bassus* in *Varinus*, ki so poskrbeli za obnovo svetišča, uničenega v požaru (Visočnik 2017a, 404; Kolšek 1986, 371–374). Napis je datiran med letoma 217 in junijem 218.



Sl. 4: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, grobišče (najdišče: sl. 1: 3). Rekonstruirana družinska grobnica Gaja Spektacija Sekundijana. Relief Tutorije Avite in 12-letnega nečaka. Oblačilo kaže, da je bila Tutorija Avita verjetno Izidina svečenica, nečak pa ima na glavi značilen čop, ki označuje t. i. Horove dečke, posvečene v začetno stopnjo Izidinega kulta.

Fig. 4: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, necropolis (site: Fig. 1: 3). Reconstructed family tomb of Gaius Spectatius Secundianus. Relief of Tutoria Avita and her 12-years old nephew. Her dress indicates that she was probably active as an Isis priestess while her nephew wears typical pony tail on his head that represents so-called Horusknaben, boys who were initiated in the first rank of the Isis cult.

(Foto / Photo: Viktor Berk; fototeka / archive PM Celje)

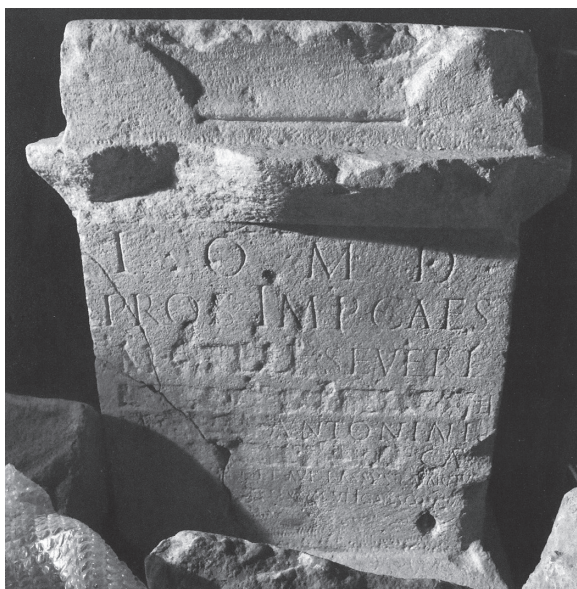
or mayors of Celeia; their tomb dates from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Visočnik 2017a, 406, no. 413). The same function was held by Bellicius Victor who was also a decurio; his grave stele in the late Roman necropolis (Fig. 1: 4b) dates from the the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Visočnik 2017a, 405, no. 412).

The votive altar for Jupiter Dolichenus (Fig. 1: 5; 6), built also in honour of Emperor Macrinus and his son Diadumenianus, features three Jupiter's priests – *Aurelius Aquila*, *Aurelius Bassus* and *Varinus*, responsible for the restoration of the temple ruined in a fire (Visočnik 2017a, 404; Kolšek 1986, 371–374). The inscription dates from the period between 217 and June 218.





Sl. 5: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, grobišče (najdišče: sl. 1: 3). Rekonstruirana grobnica celejskega edila Gaja Vindonija Sukcesa. (Foto / Photo: Tomaž Lauko; fototeka / archive PM Celje)  
Fig. 5: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, necropolis (site: Fig. 1: 3). Reconstructed family tomb of *Gaius Vindonius Succesus*, the *aedilus* of *Claudia Celeia*.



Sl. 6: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini (najdišče: sl. 1: 5). Posvetilni oltar za Jupitra Dolihenskega je dala postaviti trojica svečnikov tega božanstva – *Aurelius Aquila*, *Aurelius Bassus* in *Varinus* leta 217 oz. 218.

Fig. 6: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini (site: Fig. 1: 5). Votive altar for Iuppiter Dolichenus was erected by three priests of his cult – *Aurelius Aquila*, *Aurelius Bassus* and *Varinus* in the years 217 or 218.

(Foto / Photo: Ortolf Harl, *ubi-erat-lupa*)

## ETNIČNA PRIPADNOST

Rimljani svojo etnično pripadnost na eni strani izpričujejo z imeni in imenskimi formulami polnopravnih rimskih državljanov in tudi reliefnimi upodobitvami na nagrobnih spomenikih (Kastelic 1998; Visočnik 2007).

Avtohtono prebivalstvo in keltsko tradicijo prepoznamo posebej v ženskih upodobitvah na reliefih (npr. z grobnice družine Enijev; sl. 7), keltskih imenih (Visočnik 2017b) in tudi v grobnih pridatkih, kjer se lokalna lončarska tradicija keltskega oz. prazgodovinskega obdobja prepleta z rimskimi importi (primer npr. grob 27 z vzhodnega dela nekropole; sl. 8).

Omeniti velja tudi lokalno, drugje neznano keltsko božanstvo *Carvonia*, verjetno povezano z naravo, katere čaščenje dokumentira posvetilni oltar (*CIL* III 5115 (+ p. 1827); Visočnik 2017a, 402, št. 410)<sup>3</sup>, najden še pred letom 1832 v Dobrteši vasi (Šempeter v Savinjski dolini).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Nagrobnik je bil vzidan v poštno poslopje.

<sup>4</sup> Zaradi rasti in širitve sodobnega Šempetra v Savinjski dolini je od leta 1999 Dobrteša vas del naselja (Uradni list RS 88/1999).

## ETHNICITY

Romans professed their ethnicity with names and name formulae of fully-fledged Roman citizens, as well as the relief depictions on tombstones (Kastelic 1998; Visočnik 2007).

Autochthonous residents and their Celtic traditions are recognizable in female depictions and reliefs (Fig. 7), Celtic names (the tombstone of the Ennii family; Visočnik 2017b) and grave artefacts, where local Celtic or prehistoric pottery traditions mix with Roman imports (i.e. the grave no 27 from the eastern part of the necropolis; Fig. 8). Another important aspect is the local Celtic deity of *Carvonia* not worshiped elsewhere, which might have been related to nature. Its worshipping is documented in a votive altar (*CIL* III 5115; Visočnik 2017a, 402, no. 410),<sup>3</sup> found prior to the year 1832 in Dobrteša vas (Šempeter v Savinjski dolini).<sup>4</sup>

*Translation: Gregor Pobežin, Irena Lazar*

<sup>3</sup> The altar was built-in in a post-office building.

<sup>4</sup> Due to the growth and development of modern Šempeter, the village Dobrteša vas was included in the settlement in 1999 (Uradni list RS 88/1999).



Sl. 7: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, grobišče (najdišče: sl. 1: 3). Portreti z rekonstruirane družinske grobnice Enijev. Ennia Oppidana je upodobljena v značilni keltski noši.

Fig. 7: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, necropolis (site: Fig. 1: 3). Portraits from the reconstructed family tomb of the Ennii family. Ennia Oppidana is represented in a typical Celtic costume. (Foto / Photo: Viktor Berk; fototeka / archive PM Celje)



Sl. 8: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini. Grob 27 z vzhodnega dela nekropole (najdišče: sl. 1: 1) s pridatki odraža keltsko lončarsko tradicijo, ki se prepleta s fino namizno keramiko, uvoženo iz severnoitalskih delavnic. 1. do 2. stoletje.

Fig. 8: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini. Grave 27 from the eastern part of the necropolis (site: Fig. 1: 1) reflects with its grave goods the local Celtic pottery tradition which is interwoven with the Roman fine tableware, imported from the northern Italian workshops. 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century.

(Foto / Photo: Tomaž Lauko; fototeka / archive PM Celje)



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