

# 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*

## PRAETORIUM LATOBICORUM – TREBNJE

Uroš BAVEC



### Izvleček

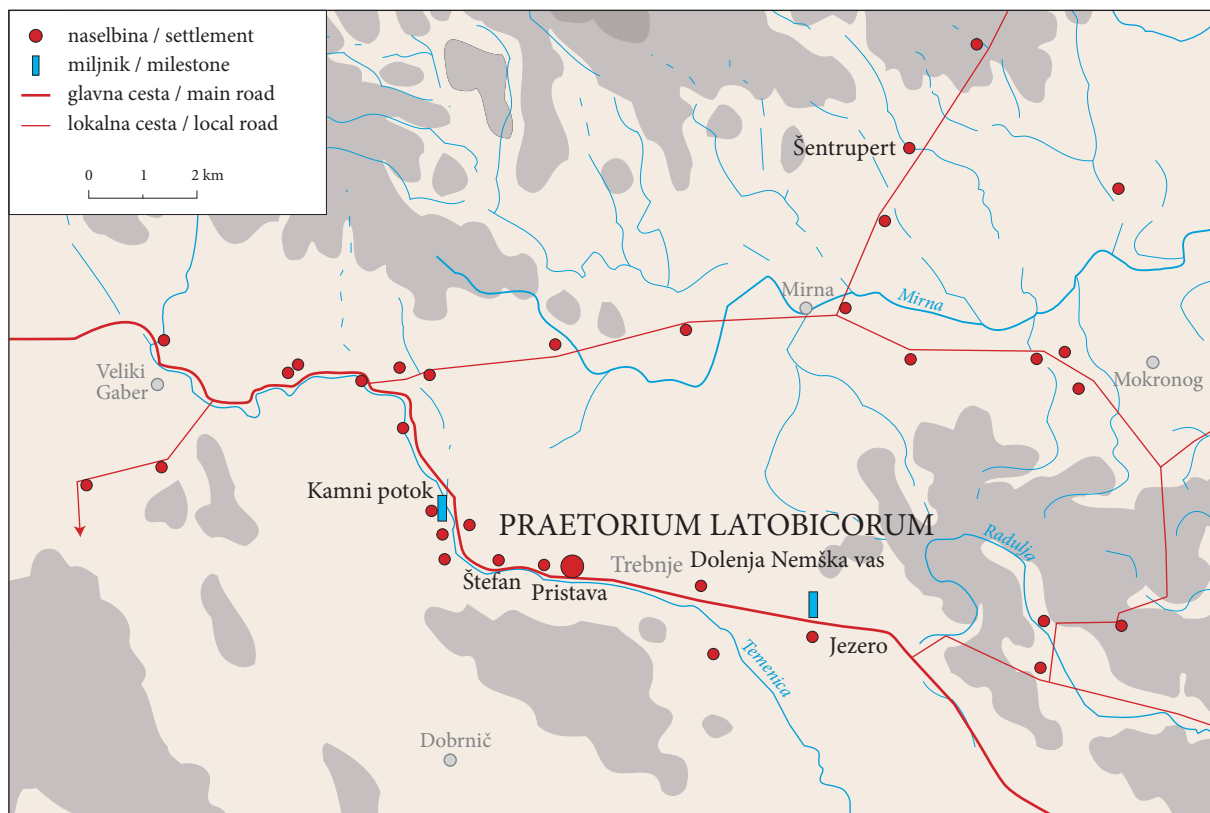
Naselbina *Praetorium Latobiorum* je ležala ob itinerarski cesti na območju današnjega Trebnjega. Lokalno prebivalstvo so bili keltski Latobiki. Epigrafski spomeniki pričajo o beneficiarski postaji in svetišču dolihenskega Jupitra. V zgodnje-cesarsko obdobje sodita dve stavbi, od katerih je bila ena livarska delavnica. V pozni rimski dobi so bile ob tlakovani cesti nanizane dolge hiše z obrtniškimi delavnicami, ki so povezane s tekstilno obrtjo. Dobro je poznano zahodno grobišče. V bližini je bilo odkritih več vil in kamnolom.

**Ključne besede:** Zgornja Panonija, Trebnje, *Praetorium Latobiorum*, rimska doba, cesta, naselbina, beneficiarska postaja, grobišče, dolga hiša, livarska delavnica, tekstilna obrt, svinčena etiketa

### Abstract

*Praetorium Latobiorum* lay on the main eastbound Roman road from Emona, in the area of present-day Trebnje. Its local inhabitants were the Celtic Latobici. Epigraphic evidence reveals that a statio of the beneficiarii and a temple of Jupiter Dolichenus stood the settlement. Its Early Imperial remains include two buildings, one of which was a foundry. In the Late Roman period, strip-houses with workshops connected to textile lined the road. The settlement is associated with cemeteries, of which part of the west cemetery has been investigated, but also a countryside villa and a stone quarry in the vicinity.

**Keywords:** Pannonia Superior, Trebnje, *Praetorium Latobiorum*, Roman period, road, settlement, statio of the beneficiarii, cemetery, strip-house, foundry, textile, lead tag



Sl. 1: Rimskodobne naselbine in poti v okolici Trebnjega.

Fig. 1: Roman-period settlements and communications around Trebnje.

## LEGA

Naselbina *Praetorium Latobicorum* je ležala ob itinerarski cesti, ki je Emono povezovala s Siscijo.<sup>1</sup> V Antoninskem itinerariju iz začetka 3. st. je zapisana kot *Praetorium Latovicorum* in je od Emone oddaljena 34 milj, od Nevioduna pa 31 milj.<sup>2</sup> Na Tabuli Peutingeriani je označena kot *Ad Protorium*, ki je oddaljena 14 milj od postaje *Acervo* in 16 milj od postaje *Crucium*.<sup>3</sup> Nastanek imena bi lahko bil povezan s prisotnostjo vojske.<sup>4</sup>

Po navedenih razdaljah, poteku ceste in številnih naselbinskih najdbah je mogoče locirati *Praetorium Latobicorum* na območje Trebnjega.<sup>5</sup> Čez Trebnje, ki leži v dolini reke Temenice, je potekala najkrajša naravna povezava iz Ljubljanske kotline proti Brežiškim vratom in verjetno hkrati ena najzgodnejših cestnih povezav

## LOCATION

The Roman settlement called *Praetorium Latobicorum* was located on the main road connecting Emona and Siscia.<sup>1</sup> In the Antonine Itinerary from the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, it is noted as *Praetorium Latovicorum*, located 34 Roman miles from Emona and 31 miles from Neviodunum.<sup>2</sup> It is marked as *Ad Protorium* in the Tabula Peutingeriana and located 14 miles from the post of *Acervo* and 16 miles from the post of *Crucium*.<sup>3</sup> Its name suggests that its origins may be connected with a military presence.<sup>4</sup>

The distances in the two road maps, the location of the Roman roads and the numerous habitation traces show that *Praetorium Latobicorum* lies in the area of present-day Trebnje, in the valley of the River Temenica.<sup>5</sup> It is here that led the shortest natural communication

<sup>1</sup> Müllner 1879, 93–106; Premerstein, Rutar 1899, 17–37; Truhlar 1975, 101; Šašel 1975a, 75; Šašel Kos 1997, 26–33; Lovenjak 1998, 333–375; 2006, 39–40.

<sup>2</sup> It. Ant. 259, 13.

<sup>3</sup> Tab. Peut. IV, 2.

<sup>4</sup> Fodorean 2017, 344.

<sup>5</sup> Lovenjak 1998, 223–225; Slabe 1993, 32; Šašel 1975b, 231.

<sup>1</sup> Müllner 1879, 93–106; Premerstein, Rutar 1899, 17–37; Truhlar 1975, 101; Šašel 1975a, 75; Šašel Kos 1997, 26–33; Lovenjak 1998, 333–375; 2006, 176.

<sup>2</sup> It. Ant. 259, 13.

<sup>3</sup> Tab. Peut. IV, 2.

<sup>4</sup> Fodorean 2017, 344.

<sup>5</sup> Lovenjak 1998, 223–225; Slabe 1993, 32; Šašel 1975b, 231.





Sl. 2: Trebnje, območja raziskav.

Fig. 2: Trebnje, investigated areas.

- 1 Župna cerkev, 2 Pristava, 3 Benečija, 4 Trebanjski grad, 5 Trebnje – industrijska cona, 6 Dolenjska ulica, 7 DSO, 8 Levji dvorec, 9 Rimski dvori, 10 Rimska cesta, 11 Mercator center  
(Kartografski vir / Map source: [http://gis.arso.gov.si/evode/profile.aspx?id=atlas\\_voda\\_Lidar@Arso](http://gis.arso.gov.si/evode/profile.aspx?id=atlas_voda_Lidar@Arso))

bodoče Panonije.<sup>6</sup> Obenem se tu križajo lokalne poti, ki vodijo proti dolinam Save in Krke (sl. 1).

## ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Simon Rutar je naselbino *Praetorium Latobicorum* lociral na območje vasi Štefan pri Trebnjem (sl. 1),<sup>7</sup> vendar se danes zdi, da je opazoval sledove grobnih parcel grobišča na Pristavi pri Trebnjem. Tone Knez je na Pristavi leta 1959 ugotovil žgane rimske gobove (sl. 2: 2). Leta 1960 in 1967 je odkril še 18 grobov in grobišče postavil na vzhodni rob domnevne naselbine v Štefanu.<sup>8</sup> Trije grobovi so bili izkopani leta 1970 (parc. št. 232 k. o.

<sup>6</sup> Za *via militaris* Šašel 1977, 459, 466; Lovenjak 2006, 39–40.

<sup>7</sup> Premerstein, Rutar 1899, 25; podobno Knez 1969, 131 in Gabrovec 1956, 30, 40.

<sup>8</sup> Knez 1969, 120–132; v to število niso šteti leta 1933 odkrita grobna žara, ki jo navaja, in grobovi iz nekaterih starejših poročil.

from the Ljubljana Basin towards the Brežice Gate that was probably one of the earliest Roman roads in the province of Pannonia.<sup>6</sup> It is also the junction of local roads leading towards the valleys of the Rivers Sava and Krka (Fig. 1).

## HISTORY OF RESEARCH

Simon Rutar located *Praetorium Latobicorum* in the area of the village of Štefan near Trebnje (Fig. 1),<sup>7</sup> probably based on the traces of burial enclosures he had observed at adjacent Pristava near Trebnje. In 1959, Tone Knez recorded Roman cremations at Pristava (Fig. 2: 2). He unearthed further eighteen burials in 1960 and 1967, and noted that the cemetery extended along the eastern edge of the settlement he also presumed

<sup>6</sup> For the *via militaris*, see Šašel 1977, 459, 466; Lovenjak 2006, 39–40.

<sup>7</sup> Premerstein, Rutar 1899, 25; similarly Knez 1969, 131 and Gabrovec 1956, 30, 40.

Štefan),<sup>9</sup> med letoma 1972 in 1979 pa je bilo izkopanih še 111 grobov.<sup>10</sup> Leta 2002 so na skrajnem zahodnem robu nekropole na Pristavi (Rimska cesta 24) odkrili še dvanajst novih grobov, med katerimi je bilo kar 5 grobov skeletnih (med 132 objavljenimi sta bila skeletna le dva).<sup>11</sup> Dodatne raziskave v letih 2007, 2010 ter 2014 in 2015 so potrdile domneve, da se rimsko grobišče širi tudi po njivah južno in severno od že raziskanih površin.<sup>12</sup> Med rimskodobnimi naselbinskimi ostanki na območju stanovanjskega objekta Levji dvorec sta bila odkrita en žgani in en skeletni grob (sl. 2: 8).<sup>13</sup>

Po legi grobišča in na podlagi najdišč napisnih kamnov sta Jaroslav Šašel in Marijan Slabe jedro naselbine postavila na lokacijo trebanjske župne cerkve (sl. 2: 1).<sup>14</sup>

Za župno cerkvijo, na parc. št. 236 k. o. Trebnje, so bili odkriti rimski gradbeni ostanki in kloaka, poleg tega pa še zgodnjerednoveško grobišče iz 10. st. (sl. 2: 1).<sup>15</sup>

Leta 1988 je bila s pomočjo geofizikalnih raziskav in sondiranj ugotovljena poselitev na območju Benečije, dobro ohranjeni zidani arhitekturni ostanki, ki jih od preostale naselbine loči močvirna ravnica in tok reke Temenice, so bili interpretirani kot ostanki vile rustike (sl. 2: 3).<sup>16</sup>

Leta 1992 in 1993 so na Trebanjskem gradu potekale sondažne raziskave, s katerimi so bili pod razvojnimi fazami gradu iz 15. st. dokazani rimskodobni in verjetno celo prazgodovinski naselbinski ostanki (sl. 2: 4).<sup>17</sup>

Zahodni rob rimske naselbine je bil izkopavan v letih 2006, 2007 in 2009. Na 6566 m<sup>2</sup> skupno raziskane površine so bili odkriti ostanki različno ohranjenih stavb, ki jim je bilo ponekod mogoče določiti funkcijo (sl. 2: 8,9; 4).<sup>18</sup> Leta 2014 je bilo v jedru Trebnjega (Rimska cesta) ob gradbenih delih odkritih še več dobro ohranjenih zidov in naselbinskih plasti, zamejenih s širino gradbenega izkopa polovice današnjega cestišča (pribl. 2,5 m), le v majhnem delu (na dolžini pribl. 11 m) je bil izkop razširjen tudi na površino pločnika. Tu odkrite zgradbe so primerljive z ostanki na zahodnem robu naselja (sl. 2: 10; 4).<sup>19</sup>

Raziskave na skrajnem vzhodnem robu današnjega Trebnjega (v letih 2001, 2005, 2009) niso potrdile obstoja vzhodnega mestnega grobišča ali razkrile arhitekturnih ostankov, ki bi jih smeli pripisati rimski naselbini (prim.

at Štefan).<sup>8</sup> Three graves came to light in 1970 (Lot No. 232, Štefan cadastral municipality),<sup>9</sup> further 111 between 1972 and 1979.<sup>10</sup> In 2002, twelve new burials were found at the westernmost edge of the cemetery at Pristava (Rimska cesta 24) that include five inhumations (only two of the 132 graves published thus far are inhumations).<sup>11</sup> Investigations in 2007, 2010, 2014 and 2015 have confirmed the suppositions that the Roman cemetery extended across the fields south and north of the already investigated areas.<sup>12</sup> Also, the Roman-period remains excavated in advance of the construction of the Levji dvorec residential complex include a cremation and an inhumation burial (Fig. 2: 8).<sup>13</sup>

The location of the cemetery and the findspots of two inscriptions led Jaroslav Šašel and Marijan Slabe to presume that the core of the Roman settlement lay at the parish church in Trebnje (Fig. 2: 1).<sup>14</sup>

Roman building and sewer remains, as well as an early medieval cemetery from the 10<sup>th</sup> century were found behind the parish church, on Lot No. 236 in the Trebnje cadastral municipality (Fig. 2: 1).<sup>15</sup>

The geophysical investigations and trial trenching in 1988 have also established habitation remains at Benečija, while the well preserved masonry remains separated from the rest of the settlement by a marshy plain and the River Temenica have been interpreted as the remains of a Roman countryside villa (Fig. 2: 3).<sup>16</sup>

In 1992 and 1993, trial trenching at Trebnje Castle revealed habitation remains from the Roman period and possibly even prehistory under the castle constructions from the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 2: 4).<sup>17</sup>

The western edge of the Roman settlement was excavated in 2006, 2007 and 2009. The 6566 m<sup>2</sup> large area of investigations revealed the remains of buildings surviving to different degrees, some of which could be determined as to their function (Figs. 2: 8,9; 4).<sup>18</sup> More well preserved walls and habitation layers were excavated in 2014 in the centre of Trebnje (Rimska cesta), in advance of construction works in the width of one half of the modern road through Trebnje (ca. 2.5 m). Excavations only widened onto the pavement in a short, roughly 11 m long section, which revealed a building

<sup>9</sup> Oman 1974, 139–142.

<sup>10</sup> Slabe 1993, 5.

<sup>11</sup> Josipovič 2002, 16; Bavec 2006a, 159.

<sup>12</sup> Bavec, Murko, Predan 2007; Kovač 2010; Tiran 2015; Brečić, Jovanović 2018.

<sup>13</sup> Bavec 2007, 225.

<sup>14</sup> Šašel 1975b, 231; Slabe 1993, 32.

<sup>15</sup> Knez 1966, 509–510, 512.

<sup>16</sup> Breščak, Waters 1990; Breščak 1990.

<sup>17</sup> Mason 1993, 2.

<sup>18</sup> Bavec 2007, 224 ss; 2008, 258 ss; 2010, 383 ss.

<sup>19</sup> Brečić, Jovanović 2018; Jovanović 2018b, tloris in osnovne informacije mi je prijazno odstopil izvajalec raziskav S. Olić (Arhos d. o. o.).

<sup>8</sup> Knez 1969, 120–132; the number does not include the urn found in 1933 and the graves from some of the earlier reports.

<sup>9</sup> Oman 1974, 139–142.

<sup>10</sup> Slabe 1993, 5.

<sup>11</sup> Josipovič 2002, 16; Bavec 2006a, 159.

<sup>12</sup> Bavec, Murko, Predan 2007; Kovač 2010; Tiran 2015; Brečić, Jovanović 2018.

<sup>13</sup> Bavec 2007, 225.

<sup>14</sup> Šašel 1975, 231; Slabe 1993, 32.

<sup>15</sup> Knez 1966, 509–510, 512.

<sup>16</sup> Breščak, Waters 1990; Breščak 1990.

<sup>17</sup> Mason 1993, 2.

<sup>18</sup> Bavec 2007, 224 ff; id. 2008, 258 ff; id. 2010, 383 ff.

sl. 2: 5,7).<sup>20</sup> Hkrati nam ostanki vogala rimske stavbe in ruševin na Dolenjski ulici kažejo, do kod bi utegnili segati sklenjena poselitev na vzhodu (sl. 2: 6).<sup>21</sup> Nove indice o jugovzhodnem robu rimske naselbine prinašajo še nedokončane raziskave nad trebanjsko železniško postajo.<sup>22</sup>

## PRAZGODOVINA

Na lokaciji Rimski dvori so bili ugotovljeni štirje vkopi za vertikalne sohe in odlomki značilne grafitne keramike (sl. 2: 9; 5: A). Menimo, da gre za ostanke latenskodobnega objekta (*objekt A*), ki je bil odstranjen ob gradnji rimskodobnega cestišča in mlajših stavb.<sup>23</sup>

## RIMSKA DOBA

### CESTA

Na širšem območju Trebnjega so bili odkriti trije miljniki, ki pa nimajo ohranjenih napisov. Prvi naj bi bil odkrit v Temenici pri Kamnem potoku, drugi se je nahajal pri cerkvi sv. Petra pri naselju Jezero (sl. 1),<sup>24</sup> tretji pa je bil najden na vzhodnem robu Trebnjega (sl. 2: 11; 3).<sup>25</sup>

Ni znano, ali ima toponim *rimska cesta*, s katerim se srečamo tako v Trebnjem kot tudi na Pristavi, svoj izvor v ustni tradiciji. Morda kaže nekdanje vidne ostanke prastare cestne povezave, ki je ponekod dokazljiva z arheološkimi podatki.<sup>26</sup>

Pod današnjim cestiščem, ki gre skozi Pristavo, se v dolžini okoli 51 m omenja *bela proga kamenja*. Ta proga je bila pripisana rimski cesti.<sup>27</sup> Tudi "georadarska raziskava" je pod nasutji obstoječe vaške ceste nakazala obstoj od 0,8 m do 0,9 m debele plasti močno utrjene-ga drobljenca, ki je bila kasneje s strojno izkopanimi testnimi jarki še dodatno potrjena.<sup>28</sup> Podobno nasutje beležimo na večji globini tudi na lokaciji Rimski dvori (sl. 4–6). Tu je potekala vzporedno z današnjo glavno cesto, ki vodi v Trebnje iz smeri Štefana. Gre za zelo dobro utrjena nasutja, ki jih tvorita spodnja plast grušča

<sup>20</sup> Bavec 2006b; Udovč 2010; Rutar et al. 2012.

<sup>21</sup> Čaval, Breščak 2003, pril. 2–4.

<sup>22</sup> Jovanović 2018a.

<sup>23</sup> Bavec 2010, 384 ss; objekt je označen za prazgodovinskega bolj na podlagi stratigrafske situacije kot skromnih materialnih ostankov.

<sup>24</sup> Lovenjak 2006, 41–46; 1998, 342–343; miljnik pri sv. Petru je izgubljen.

<sup>25</sup> Breščak 2008, 286–287.

<sup>26</sup> Oman 1974, 140 ss; Bavec 2006a, 159; 2010, 384, sl. 1, 2.

<sup>27</sup> Pojavlja se od hišne št. 8 proti zahodu: Oman 1974, 140 ss.

<sup>28</sup> Josipovič 2002; Bavec 2006a, 159.

similar to those at the western edge of the settlement (Figs. 2: 10; 4).<sup>19</sup>

The 2001, 2005 and 2009 investigations in the easternmost part of modern Trebnje unearthed no burial or habitation remains (cf. Fig. 2: 5,7).<sup>20</sup> The corner of a Roman building and building debris in the street of Dolenjska ulica indicate the eastern edge of the densely occupied area (Fig. 2: 6).<sup>21</sup> New findings are also coming to light in the area above the railway station at Trebnje, at the south-eastern edge of the Roman settlement.<sup>22</sup>

## PREHISTORY

Four postholes and sherds of graphite ware have been excavated at the Rimski dvori site (Figs. 2: 9; 5: A). They are believed to be the remains of a building from the La Tène period (*Building A*) removed during the construction of the Roman road and later buildings.<sup>23</sup>

## ROMAN PERIOD

### ROAD

Three milestones were recovered in the wider area of Trebnje, though without surviving inscriptions. The first was reportedly discovered in the River Temenica near its confluence with the Kamni potok, the second stood at the church of St Peter near the village of Jezero (Fig. 1),<sup>24</sup> the third one came to light at the eastern edge of Trebnje (Figs. 2: 11; 3).<sup>25</sup>

There is a street named Rimska cesta ('Roman road' in translation) in both Trebnje and Pristava. It is a toponym that may refer to the once visible remains of an ancient road. Traces of a road have actually been archaeologically recorded in several locations.<sup>26</sup>

A roughly 51 m long 'white strip of stones' has been reported under the present-day road through Pristava and interpreted as a Roman road.<sup>27</sup> Georadar investigations also indicated the existence of a 0.8 to 0.9 m thick layer of compact rubble under the layers of the road

<sup>19</sup> Brečić, Jovanović 2018; Jovanović 2018b. S. Olič (Arhos d.o.o.) kindly provided the plan and basic information.

<sup>20</sup> Bavec 2006 b; Udovč 2010; Rutar et al. 2012.

<sup>21</sup> Čaval, Breščak 2003, Apps. 2–4.

<sup>22</sup> Jovanović 2018a.

<sup>23</sup> Bavec 2010, 384 ff; the building is interpreted as prehistoric based on stratigraphic evidence rather than the scant material remains.

<sup>24</sup> Lovenjak 2006, 41–46; 1998, 342–343; the milestone from the church is now lost.

<sup>25</sup> Breščak 2008, 286–287.

<sup>26</sup> Oman 1974, 140 ff; Bavec 2006a, 159; 2010, 384, Figs. 1, 2.

<sup>27</sup> It has been recorded west of the house at Pristava 8: Oman 1974, 140 ff.



in apnenčastih lomljenecv ter zgornje, do 0,8 m debelo peščeno nasutje. Cestišče je bilo na močvirni podlagi temeljeno z lesenimi (neohranjenimi) piloti. Cesto je spremljal jarek, obložen z večjimi apnenčastimi lomljeneci, ohranjen v dolžini pribl. 15 m (sl. 5; 7).<sup>29</sup> Morda smemo s cestiščem ali obcestnim tlakom povezati tudi okoli 7,5 m širok pas tlakovane površine na lokaciji Levji dvorec, ki ga zaznamuje presenetljivo število rimskih novčnih najdb od 1. do 5. st. Drenažni jarki tod niso bili ugotovljeni (sl. 16; 17).

#### NASELBINA

Naselbina se širi na levem bregu reke Temenice. Njen zahodni rob določa grobišče na Pristavi, vzhodni rob ni bil odkrit. Najbolje so poznani naselbinski ostanki na zahodnem delu današnjega Trebnjega.

<sup>29</sup> Bavec 2010, 384 ss, sl. 1; 2.

Sl. 3: Trebnje. Miljnik z vzhodnega dela Trebnjega – danes Mercator center.

Fig. 3: Trebnje. Milestone from the eastern part of Trebnje – today Mercator Centre.

(Foto / Photo: arhiv / archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)

through Pristava, which was later confirmed during trial trenching.<sup>28</sup> A similar deposit, though at a greater depth, has been recorded at the Rimski dvori site (Figs. 4–6). The road here ran parallel with the modern main road leading to Trebnje from the west. It had a compact bedding of gravel and limestone rubble covered by an up to 0.8 m thick surface layer of sand. The road was strengthened with wooden piles in marshy areas (the actual piles have not survived). Also unearthed was a roadside ditch lined with large pieces of limestone and survived in the length of ca. 15 m (Figs. 5; 7).<sup>29</sup> The 7.5 m wide strip of paved surface at the Levji dvorec site, which revealed surprisingly numerous Roman coins from the 1<sup>st</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> centuries, may also represent a road or a roadside pavement; no drainage ditches have been established at this site (Figs. 16; 17).

#### SETTLEMENT

It is located on the left bank of the River Temenica. It reached in the west to the cemetery at Pristava, while its eastern edge has as yet not been determined. The best surviving habitation remains have come to light in the west part of Trebnje.

At the Rimski dvori site (Rimska cesta 18b–c), archaeologists unearthed the remains of at least four masonry buildings along a Roman road with a roadside ditch (Figs. 4–7). Building B had several rooms, though its original size and layout is not known as it had already been partially destroyed upon discovery (Fig. 5). Its longer side was parallel with the road and measured more than 16 m, while its shorter side measured at least 12 m. It was probably constructed in the early 1<sup>st</sup> and abandoned in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>30</sup>

Building C was long and narrow, with a sub-rectangular plan (Figs. 4; 8). It faced the road with its shorter, roughly 8 m long side. Two similar, though less well preserved buildings were found on either side and only 0.8 m away from it. Building C and the building to the west of it were furnished with furnaces or hearths.

<sup>28</sup> Josipovič 2002; Bavec 2006a, 159.

<sup>29</sup> Bavec 2010, 384 ff, Figs. 1; 2.

<sup>30</sup> Building B was probably emptied before being abandoned, as the number of recovered small finds is negligible in comparison with nearby Building C.



Sl. 4: Trebnje. Gradbeni ostanki na lokacijah Rimski dvori, Levji dvorec in Rimska cesta. M. = 1:2000.  
 Fig. 4: Trebnje. Roman-period remains at the Rimski dvori, Levji dvorec and Rimska cesta sites. Scale 1 : 2000.

Na lokaciji Rimski dvori (Rimska cesta 18b–c) so bili najdeni ostanki rimske ceste in obcestnega jarka ter vsaj štirih zidanih stavb (sl. 4–7). Stavba B je imela več prostorov, a zaradi delnega uničenja ni bila v celoti izkopana (sl. 5). Njena daljša stranica, ki je potekala vzporedno s cesto, je bila dolga več kot 16 m. Stavba je bila široka vsaj 12 m. Verjetno je bila zgrajena na začetku 1. st., v 2. st. pa opuščena.<sup>30</sup>

Stavba C je bila dolga in ozka ter nepravilnega, v osi nekoliko zamaknjenega pravokotnega tlorisa (sl. 4; 8). Z ožjo, okoli 8 m široko stranico je bila obrnjena proti cesti. Vzporedno in tesno ob njej (razmak le okoli 0,8 m) sta stali vsaj še dve podobni stavbi, ki sta bili precej slabše ohranjeni. V stavbi C, ob njeni severni steni in v stavbi zahodno od nje so bili odkriti ostanki peči oz. ognjišč. Severno od stavbe C je ležala tudi velika jama (okoli 1,2 m notranjega premera, globina 0,7 m), katere dno je bilo obloženo z apnenčastimi lomljenci in z nepropustno močno rdečkasto ilovico. Menimo, da gre za zbiralnik vode (sl. 8: 2; 9).

V polnilu ene izmed odpadnih jam (SE 164/165; sl. 8: 165), ki jo je presekal zid kasneje zgrajenega objekta zahodno od stavbe C, je bila odkrita italska in galska sigilata iz 1. in 2. st., kar je edini tako zgoden sklop najdb.

<sup>30</sup> Stavba B je bila verjetno pred opustitvijo izpraznjena, saj je količina drobnih najdb in lončenine v primerjavi z bližnjim objektom C zanemarljiva.

North of Building C was a large pit, measuring around 1.2 m in interior diameter and 0.7 m in depth. Its bottom was lined with limestone rubble and impervious reddish loam, suggesting it was used for water collection (Figs. 8: 2; 9).

The fill of one of the refuse pits (SE 164/165; Fig. 8: 165), disturbed by the wall of the later building west of Building C, held Italian and Gaulish sigillata ware from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries; it represents the only artefact assemblage of such an early date. Other small finds from the area of Building C are later and date it to the 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> centuries (Fig. 10). They include imported North African sigillata bowls (Hayes 45A, 50A) and Eastern Mediterranean LR 1 amphorae.<sup>31</sup> Of the 610 recovered coins, 26 date from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, others to the 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> centuries; the latest is the coin of Honorius (408–423) (Fig. 8).<sup>32</sup>

A rectangular box (SE 125/126) had been buried at the foundations of the western building. The hoard contained the coin of Constantius II minted in 350, a bronze statuette of Hercules, a bronze bell, a whetstone,

<sup>31</sup> Nives Varjačić analysed the imports under the mentorship of Verena Perko.

<sup>32</sup> Alenka Miškec from the National Museum of Slovenia determined the coins (report kept in the archives of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Novo mesto).



Sl. 5: Trebnje. Rimski dvori: stavbi A in B ter cesta in občestni jarek (lokacija na sl. 4). M. = 1:200.

Fig. 5: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Buildings A, B, the adjacent road and roadside ditch (location Fig. 4). Scale 1 : 200.



Sl. 6: Trebnje. Rimski dvori. Ohranjeno cestišče, pogled proti vzhodu. (Foto: arhiv ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)

Fig. 6: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Surviving remains of the road, eastward view. (Photo: archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)



Sl. 7: Trebnje. Rimski dvori. Občestni jarek, pogled proti zahodu. (Foto: arhiv ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)

Fig. 7: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Roadside ditch, westward view. (Photo: archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)



Sl. 8: Trebnje. Rimski dvori: stavba C in okolica (lokacija na sl. 4). Lega ognjišč, svinčenih etiket, stilusov in novcev. M. = 1:200.  
 Fig. 8: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Building C and its vicinity (location Fig. 4) with marked locations of the hearths, lead tags, styli and coins. Scale 1 : 200.



Sl. 9: Trebnje. Rimski dvori, stavba C. Presek domnevnega zbiralnika za vodo (sl. 8: 2).

Fig. 9: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Cross section of the presumed water collection pit at Building C (Fig. 8: 2).

(Foto / Photo: arhiv / archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)



Sl. 10: Trebnje. Rimski dvori, stavba C. Fibuli s čebuličastimi zaključki, bron.

Fig. 10: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Bronze crossbow brooches from Building C.

(Foto / Photo: arhiv / archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)



Sl. 11: Trebnje. Rimski dvori, stavba C. Zakladna najdba, izbor predmetov.

Fig. 11: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Hoard from Building C, selection of artefacts.

Ostale drobne najdbe z območja stavbe C in okoli nje so mlajše in jih opredeljujemo v 4. in v začetek 5. st. (sl. 10). Prepoznani so bili importi severnoafriških sigilatnih skodel (Hayes 45A, 50A) in vzhodnosredozemske amfore LR 1.<sup>31</sup> Med 610 novci jih 26 sodi v čas od 1. do 3. st., ostali pa so iz 4. in iz začetka 5. st. Najmlajši med njimi je Honorijev novc (408–423) (sl. 8).<sup>32</sup>

V objektu zahodno od stavbe C je bil vkopan zoglenel pravokoten zaboječek (SE 125/126; sl. 8: 1), ki

<sup>31</sup> Analizo importov je pod mentorstvom Verene Perko izvedla Nives Varjačić.

<sup>32</sup> Novce je določila Alenka Miškec, Narodni muzej Slovenije (poročilo hrani arhiv ZVKDS OE NM).

an iron key, the handle of an oil lamp and sherds of four coarseware jars (Figs. 8: 1; 11).

The wider area of Building C revealed eight commercial lead tags, pieces of lead used to make such tags, as well as seven styli (Figs. 8; 12–15). Two of the tags bear the name of the purchaser, the other side of one of them even the price (Figs. 13; 14). In connection with the hearth and the water collection pit, these small finds suggest a connection with textile.

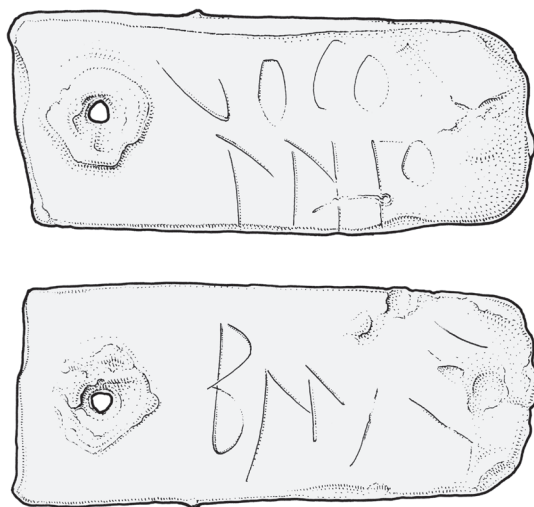
The Levji dvorec site (Rimska cesta 19 c–e) revealed heavily damaged drystone foundations of several buildings (Figs. 4; 16).<sup>33</sup> As at Rimski dvori, it appears that

<sup>33</sup> Bavec 2007, 225: the report states an erroneous date



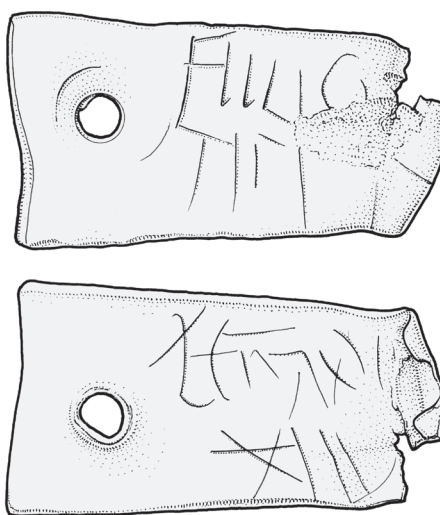


Sl. 12: Trebnje. Rimski dvori, stavba C. Svinčeni etiketi (PN 1301, 1042) in kosi svinca.  
 Fig. 12: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Lead tags (PN 1301, 1042) and pieces of lead from Building C.  
 (Foto / Photo: arhiv / archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)



Sl. 13: Trebnje. Rimski dvori, stavba C. Svinčena etiketa (PN 1301). M. = 1:1.

Fig. 13: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Lead tag (PN 1301) from Building C. Scale = 1 : 1.



Sl. 14: Trebnje. Rimski dvori, stavba C. Svinčena etiketa (PN 1043). M. = 1:1.

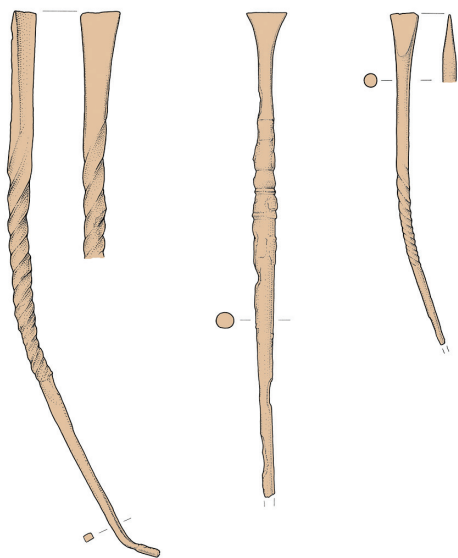
Fig. 14: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Lead tag (PN 1043) from Building C. Scale = 1 : 1.

je poleg novca Kostancija II. iz leta 350, vseboval tudi bronasti kipec Herkula, bronast zvonček, kamniti brus, železen ključ, ročaj oljenke in ostanke štirih kuhinjskih loncev (sl. 11).

Na širšem območju stavbe C je bilo najdenih osem svinčenih etiket za označevanje "blaga", svinec, iz katerega so etikete izdelovali, in sedem stilusov (sl. 8; 12–15). Na dveh etiketah je vpraskano ime naročnika, na

elongated and closely spaced buildings lined a street. The modern community infrastructure shaft, but even more so the previous agricultural land use have destroyed the buildings to the degree that their layouts can only roughly be surmised from the remaining foundation stones and refuse pits. The walls continued to the north beyond

for the 'smithing-casting facility'.



drugi strani ene od njih celo cena (sl. 13; 14). Te drobne najdbe nam v navezavi z ognjiščem in zbiralnikom za vodo morda kažejo, da je na območju stavbe C delovala suknarska delavnica.

Na lokaciji Levji dvorec (Rimska cesta 19c–e) so bili odkriti močno poškodovani suhozidni temelji več objektov (sl. 4; 16).<sup>33</sup> Kot pri Rimskih dvorih se tudi tu zdi, da so bile podolgovate stavbe tesno nanizane ob cesti. Sodobni infrastrukturni jarek, zlasti pa recentna poljedelska izraba tal sta stavbe uničila do te mere, da lahko njihove tlorise na podlagi “izropanih zidov” in odpadnih jam večinoma le še slutimo. Zidovi se proti severu nadaljujejo zunaj izkopnega polja in potekajo pravokotno na smer današnje Rimske ceste. Na severo-zahodnem delu izkopa se je ohranil del stavbe z več prostori (ohranjena velikost 20 × 15 m; sl. 16; 17). Čas nastanka in delovanja stavbe postavljamo, na osnovi odlomkov amfor (Dressel 43, 6B) in zlasti fine namizne keramike iz padskih in galskih delavnic, v drugo polovico 1. in v 2. st. (sl. 16; 18; 19). Ob stavbi so ležali ostanki livarske peči z bronasto talino, v stavbi in okoli nje pa ostanki livarskih lončkov, dvajset brusnih kamnov ter jame z žganino (sl. 17; 20; 21). V eni izmed jam je bil odkrit zanimiv sklop najdb: vilice za meso, utež za tehtnico, železna zanka in keramični krožnik (sl. 17: A; 22). Stavba verjetno predstavlja obcestno delavnico, ki je izvajala manjša livarska dela v bronu, npr. popravila kovinske opreme. Večje število novcev, odkritih v neposredni bližini, in odlomki fine namizne keramike pa dajo slutiti, da je tu občasno delovala tudi cestna stojnica oz. mala trgovina.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Bavec 2007, 225: v poročilu je kovaško-livarski objekt napačno datiran (prim. besedilo v nadaljevanju).

<sup>34</sup> Thiel 2001, 91.

Sl. 15: Trebnje. Rimski dvori, stavba C. Železni stilusi ( PN 1171, 97, 343). M. = 1:2.

Fig. 15: Trebnje. The Rimski dvori site. Iron styli (PN 1171, 97, 343) from Building C. Scale 1 : 2.

the excavation area and perpendicular to the modern street of Rimska cesta. Part of a multi-room building (surviving size 20 × 15 m; Figs. 16; 17) was unearthed in the north-western part of the excavation area. The sherds of Dressel 43 and 6B amphorae, and particularly the sherds of the Padana and Gaulish finewares suggest that the building dates to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Figs. 16; 18; 19). Next to the building were the remains of a foundry furnace with bronze melt, while fragments of crucibles, twenty whetstones and pits filled with burnt remains came to light inside and around the building (Figs. 17; 20; 21). One of these pits contained an interesting assemblage of artefacts: a meat fork, a balance weight, an iron hook and a ceramic plate (Figs. 17: A; 22). The building was probably a roadside workshop that performed minor casting work in bronze, for example repairs. A large number of coins, found in the immediate vicinity, as well as the fineware sherds indicate the possibility of a roadside stand or small shop occasionally active in this area.<sup>34</sup>

The finds of African sigillata show that the wider area of the building was still in use in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 23). Also found here were sheep shears (Fig. 24).

Recently, Roman building remains have been unearthed in the centre of Trebnje, under the modern street of Rimska cesta (Figs. 2: 10; 4).<sup>35</sup> In spite of a narrow excavation area, archaeologist have been able to identify four buildings measuring between 5 and 10 m in width, also closely spaced and located north of the main Roman road through the settlement. The location of the Roman road in this section does not correspond with the modern main road coming to Trebnje from the west (Rimska cesta). Similarly as for Building C at Rimski dvori, a coin of Honorius (408–423) represents the latest coin find.<sup>36</sup> Weavers shears (Fig. 25) may indicate textile manufacture or another artisanal activity in this area as well.<sup>37</sup>

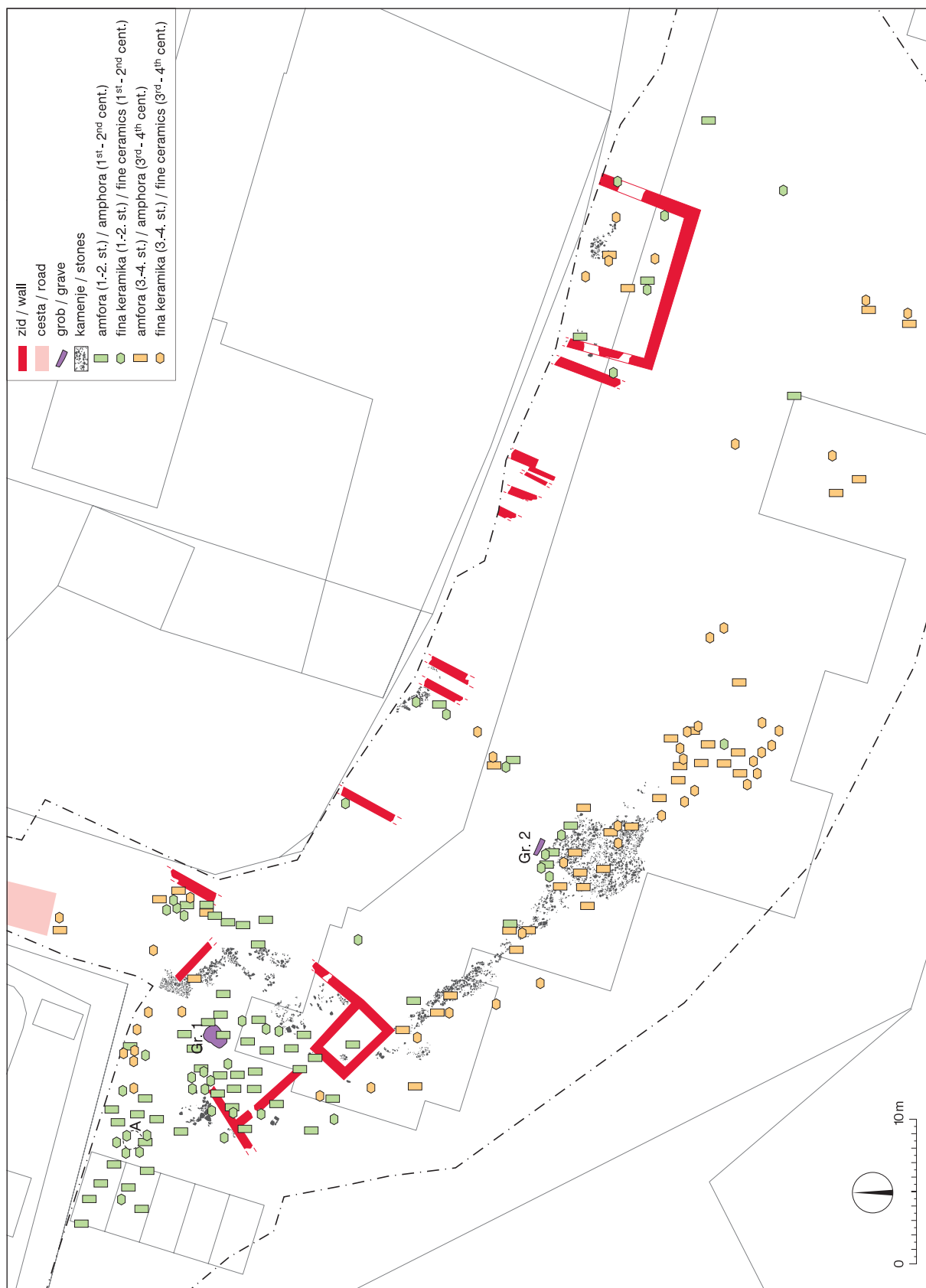
The remains associated with the Roman settlement excavated east of here are less revealing. They include a Roman drainage ditch and the remains of the underfloor heating of a large building excavated south of the parish

<sup>34</sup> Thiel 2001, 91.

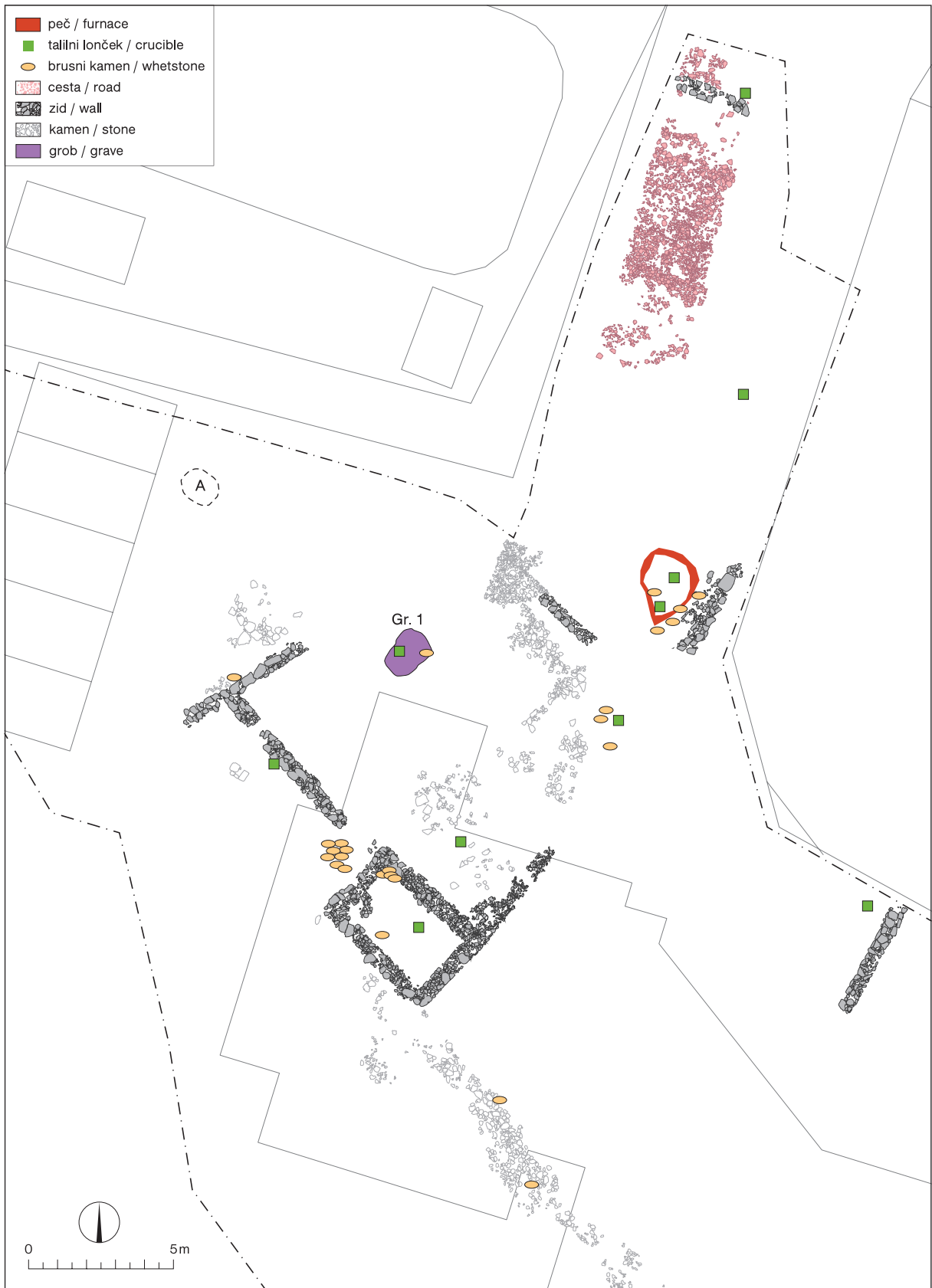
<sup>35</sup> Kozlevčar 2015, 18; Brečić, Jovanović 2018.

<sup>36</sup> Brečić, Jovanović 2018; Alenka Miškec from the National Museum of Slovenia determined the coins (report kept in the archives of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and the Arhos d.o.o. company).

<sup>37</sup> For the shears cf. Römer-Martijnse 1990, 242, Pl. 24: b.

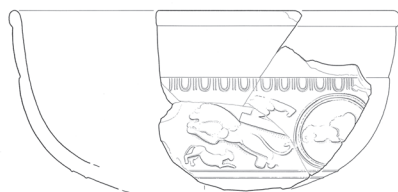


Sl. 16: Trebnje. Levji dvorec (lokacija na sl. 4). Ostanke temeljev in tlakov. Razširjenost amfor in fine namizne keramike. M. = 1:400.  
 Fig. 16: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site (location Fig. 4). Remains of buildings and paved surfaces with marked distribution of amphorae and tableware. Scale 1 : 400.



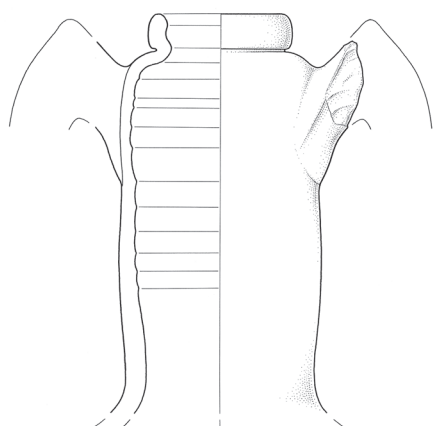
Sl. 17: Trebnje. Levji dvorec, detajl. Tloris livarske delavnice in domnevnega cestišča. Lega livarske peči, talilnih lončkov in brusnih kamnov. M. = 1:200.

Fig. 17: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site, detail. Foundry and presumed road with marked locations of the furnace, crucibles and whetstones. Scale 1 : 200.



Sl. 18: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Skodela Drag. 37 iz livarske delavnice (PN 282). M. = 1:3.

Fig. 18: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. The Drag. 37 bowl (PN 282) from the foundry. Scale 1 : 3.



Sl. 20: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Livarska peč med izkopavanji.

Fig. 20: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. Foundry furnace during excavation.

(Foto / Photo: arhiv / archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)

Sl. 19: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Vzhodnosredozemska amfora, verjetno Dressel 43 iz livarske delavnice (PN 165). M. = 1:3.

Fig. 19: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. An Eastern Mediterranean amphora, probably Dressel 43 (PN 165) from the foundry. Scale 1 : 3.



Sl. 21: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Brusni kamni iz livarske delavnice.

Fig. 21: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. Whetstones from the foundry.

(Foto / Photo: M. Vujasinović)



Sl. 22: Trebnje. Levji dvorec, livarska delavnica. Skupek najdb: železni kavelj, vilice za meso, utež in krožnik.

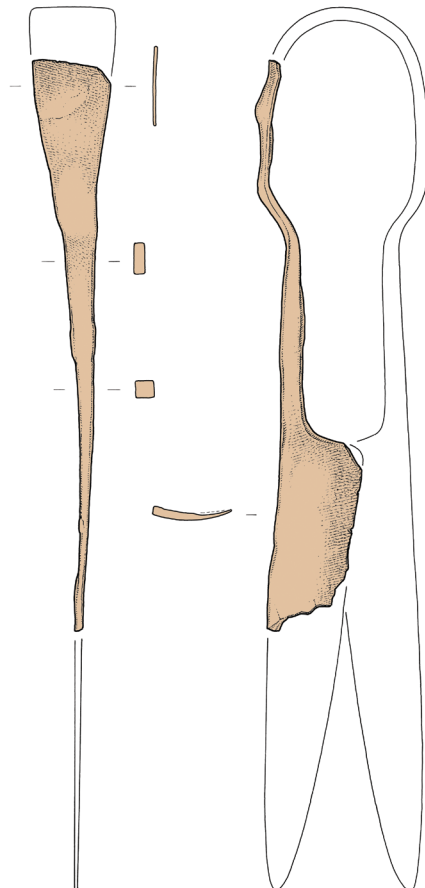
Fig. 22: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. Iron hook, meat fork, weight and plate from the foundry.

(Foto / Photo: arhiv / archives ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)



Sl. 23: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Skodela iz afriške sigilate (SE 066). M. = 1:3.

Fig. 23: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. The African sigillata bowl from the layer of SE 066. Scale 1 : 3.



>> Sl. 24: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Škarje za striženje volne (PN 215), železo. M. = 1:2.

Fig. 24: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. Iron sheep shears (PN 215). Scale 1 : 2.



Sl. 25: Trebnje. Najdišče Rimska cesta. Tkalske škarje, železo.

Fig. 25: Trebnje. The Rimska cesta site. Iron weavers shears.

(Foto / Photo: S. Olič)

Najdbe afriške sigilate kažejo, da je bil širši prostor okoli livarske delavnice v rabi še ob začetku 5. st. (sl. 23). Najdene so bile tudi škarje za striženje volne (sl. 24).

V središču Trebnjega, pod današnjo Rimsko cesto, so bili nedavno tudi najdeni rimski arhitekturni ostanki (sl. 2: 10; 4).<sup>35</sup> Kljub ozkemu izkopnemu polju so izkopalci uspeli določiti štiri objekte, široke med 5 in 10 m, ki so podobno kot objekti na lokaciji Rimski dvori stali tesno drug ob drugem, severno od glavne rimske komunikacije. Njen potek tu vsekakor ne sovпада s potekom današnje zahodne mestne vpadnice – Rimske ceste. Podobno kot pri stavbi C na Rimskih dvorih predstavlja Honorijev novce (408–423) tudi tu najmlajšo novčno najdbo.<sup>36</sup> Tkalske škarje bi morda lahko nakazovale suknarsko/obrtno dejavnost tudi na tem območju (sl. 25).<sup>37</sup>

Vzhodneje so sledovi, ki jih povezujemo z rimsko naselbino, manj izpovedni. Južno od župne cerkve (parc. 236 k. o. Trebnje) so bili najdeni rimski odtočni kanal in ostanki hipokavsta nekega večjega objekta (sl. 2: 1).<sup>38</sup>

Sklenjena poselitev je morda segala do Dolenjske ulice, kjer so bili odkriti ostanki antične arhitekture (sl. 2: 6).<sup>39</sup>

Objekt C na Rimskih dvorih, ostanke stavb pod današnjo Rimsko cesto in pri Levjem dvorcu smemo označiti za poseben arhitekturni tip, ki ni vezan na lokalno gradbeno tradicijo. Gre za t. i. dolge hiše (nem. *Streifenhaus*, angl. *strip-house*), ki se pojavljajo v civilnih in vojaških vikusih, pa tudi v kolonijah in municipijih, skratka povsod, kjer se med seboj tesno

church (Lot No. 236, Trebnje cadastral municipality; Fig. 2: 1).<sup>38</sup>

The densely inhabited area may have reached to the street of Dolenjska ulica, where Roman architectural remains also came to light (Fig. 2: 6).<sup>39</sup>

Building C at Rimski dvori, the remains of the buildings under the modern Rimska cesta and those at the Levji dvorec site may be seen as a particular type of architecture not related to the local building tradition. They are strip-houses (*Streifenhaus* in German), which occur in civilian and military *vici*, but also *coloniae* and *municipii*, i.e. in places where habitation is closely associated with trade and crafts.<sup>40</sup> Strip-houses are constructed in densely-spaced groups with the short side facing the road or street. It has even been suggested that the price of renting such a building (or possibly the tax on it) may have depended on the width of the main façade. The front part of such a building, serving as a shop, usually had a wide entrance or was even open with a portico, while the workshop/storeroom and living quarters were located at the back. Such a layout can also be observed in Building C.<sup>41</sup>

## SURROUNDING AREA

Another habitation area, covering almost 4 ha, is located at Benečija (Fig. 2: 3) on the other, right bank of the Temenica. Geophysical investigations and trial trenching have revealed several buildings probably constructed towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

<sup>35</sup> Kozlevčar 2015, 18; Brečić, Jovanović 2018.

<sup>36</sup> Brečić, Jovanović 2018; novce je v poročilu določila Alenka Miškec, Narodni muzej Slovenije (Poročilo hrani arhiv ZVKDS OE NM in Arhos, d. o. o.)

<sup>37</sup> Za škarje prim. Römer-Martijnse 1990, 242; t. 24: b.

<sup>38</sup> Knez 1966, 507–516. Neposredno pod spomenikom "Zamolčanim žrtvam bratomorne vojne" je bil v času postavitve odkrit dobro ohranjen estrih z ostanki stebričkov za hipokavst.

<sup>39</sup> Čaval, Breščak 2003, pril. 2–4.

<sup>38</sup> Knez 1966, 507–516. A well preserved mortar floor with remains of hypocaust pillars was found directly under the "Zamolčanim žrtvam bratomorne vojne" monument at the time when it was being erected.

<sup>39</sup> Čaval, Breščak 2003, Apps. 2–4.

<sup>40</sup> Thiel 2001, 88; I sincerely thank Jana Horvat for drawing my attention to the characteristic ground plans.

<sup>41</sup> Thiel 2001, 91.

prepletajo trgovina, obrt in bivanje.<sup>40</sup> Dolge hiše vedno stojijo v skupinah, tesno druga ob drugi, z ožjo stranjo obrnjene proti komunikaciji. Zato celo predvidevajo, da je bila cena najema tovrstnih objektov (ali morda davek) odvisna od dolžine fasade, ki je bila obrnjena na glavno cesto. Prednji del stavbe, ki je bil namenjen prodaji, je bil navadno odprt s širokim vhodom (včasih celo s portikom). Zadaj ležijo delavnica ali skladišče in bivalni del.<sup>41</sup> Takšno razporeditev prostora opazimo tudi v objektu C.

### BLIŽNJA OKOLICA

Na Benečiji (*sl. 2: 3*), na desnem bregu Temenice in nasproti rimski naselbini leži še eno poselitveno območje, veliko skoraj 4 ha. Z geofizikalnimi raziskavami in sondiranji je bilo ugotovljenih več objektov, ki so verjetno nastali ob koncu 1. in v 2. st. Stavbe so imele kamnite, z malto zidane temelje in opečnato kritino.<sup>42</sup>

V rimski dobi je bilo poseljeno tudi območje Trebanjskega gradu (*sl. 2: 4*).<sup>43</sup>

V Kamnem Potoku (*sl. 1*), okoli 2,5 km severozahodno od Trebnjega, so bile odkrite lončene cevi (*sl. 26*), ki jih povezujemo z rimskodobnim vodovodom.<sup>44</sup>

Na hribu Brnek pri Dolenji Nemški vasi, okoli 3 km vzhodno od Trebnjega, je deloval rimski kamnolom, katerega kamen je bil uporabljen za spomenike oz. gradbene elemente grobne arhitekture v cerkvi sv. Petra pri Jezeru (*sl. 1*) pri Trebnjem in v Dragi pri Beli cerkvi.<sup>45</sup>

### GROBIŠČA

Na Pristavi (*sl. 2: 2*), zahodno od naselbine, so bili odkriti žgani in skeletni grobovi, ki spadajo v obdobje od 1. do 4. st.<sup>46</sup> Slabe je grobove razvrstil v nekaj osnovnih oblik. Med najpreprostejše sodijo tisti, v katerih so bili sežgani ostanki umrlega z žaro in pridatki položeni v preprosto, navadno okroglo grobno jamo, ki je bila včasih pokrita s kamnito ploščo. Nekatere grobne jame so

<sup>40</sup> Thiel 2001, 88; na značilne tlorise me je opozorila Jana Horvat, za kar se ji najlepše zahvaljujem.

<sup>41</sup> Thiel 2001, 91.

<sup>42</sup> Breščak 1990, 83.

<sup>43</sup> Mason 1993.

<sup>44</sup> EŠD 26499 (Ministrstvo za kulturo RS, Register nepremične kulturne dediščine, evidenčna številka dediščine); Breščak 1977, 228.

<sup>45</sup> Breščak, Lovenjak 2010, 308.

<sup>46</sup> Knez 1969, 120–132; Oman 1974, 139–142 (pet grobov na parc. št. 216/2 k. o. Štefan je prostorsko mogoče natančno umestiti, enajst grobov na parceli 131 ter treh grobov na parc. 232 pa ne; gre za velike parcele, ki so bile pozneje razdeljene). Slabe 1993, 30; Knez, 1969, 131; Josipovič 2002; Bavec 2006a.



*Sl. 26:* Kamni potok. Lončene vodovodne cevi.

*Fig. 26:* Kamni potok. Clay water pipes.

(Foto / Photo: B. Križ)

The buildings had mortar-bound stone foundations and tiles as roof covering.<sup>42</sup>

The area of Trebnje Castle was also inhabited in the Roman period (*Fig. 2: 4*).<sup>43</sup>

Some 2.5 km northwest of Trebnje, at Kamni potok (*Fig. 1*), clay pipes were recovered (*Fig. 26*) that indicate an aqueduct.<sup>44</sup>

A Roman quarry has been documented on the hill of Brnek near Dolenja Nemška vas, located roughly 3 km east of Trebnje. It supplied the limestone used, for example, for the funerary monuments found built into the church of St Peter near Jezero (*Fig. 1*) and those at Draga near Bela cerkev.<sup>45</sup>

### CEMETERIES

Cremation and inhumation burials dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century were unearthed at Pristava, west of the settlement.<sup>46</sup> Slabe distinguished between several basic forms of graves. The simplest were the usually round pits into which the cremated remains inside an urn were placed together with grave goods; several of these pits have been found covered with a stone slab. Some were

<sup>42</sup> Breščak 1990, 83.

<sup>43</sup> Mason 1993.

<sup>44</sup> EŠD (Heritage Register No.) 26499; Breščak 1977, 228.

<sup>45</sup> Breščak, Lovenjak 2010, 301.

<sup>46</sup> Knez 1969, 120–132; Oman 1974, 139–142 (the six graves on Lot No. 216/2, Štefan cadastral municipality, can be precisely located, the eleven graves on Lot No. 131 and the three of Lot No. 232 cannot; these are large burial plots that were later subdivided). Slabe 1993, 30; Knez 1969, 131; Josipovič 2002; Bavec 2006a.





Sl. 27: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Izbor predmetov iz žganega groba, steklo.

Fig. 27: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. Select glass goods from a cremation burial.

(Foto / Photo: arhiv / archive ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)

bile obložene s kamnitimi ploščami. Grobnice, navadno pravokotnega tlorisa, so imele stene zložene iz kamnja oziroma so bile zidane in včasih ometane. Notranjost je bila ponekod predeljena. Enkrat se pojavi pokop v kamniti pepelnici. Večje grobnice so bile izropane že v antiki.<sup>47</sup>

Na območju lokacije Levji dvorec sta bila odkrita delno uničen žgan grob in otroški skeletni grob s skromnimi pridatki (sl. 16; 27; 28).

Mlajši skeletni grobovi iz druge polovice 3. in prve polovice 4. st. se pojavljajo še na skrajnem zahodnem robu nekropole na Pristavi, na kateri sicer prevladujejo žgani grobovi.<sup>48</sup> Primarne lege ohranjenih nagrobnikov niso znane.<sup>49</sup>

V slabih 5 kilometrov oddaljenem Jezeru pri Trebnjem (sl. 1), pri cerkvi sv. Petra, je ležalo grobišče, ohranjene so sledi grobnih parcel, v cerkev pa so vzdani arhitekturni elementi in štirje nagrobniki. Grobišče je ležalo verjetno neposredno ob itinerarski cesti.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Slabe 1990, 94.

<sup>48</sup> Josipovič 2002 (kar pet tu odkritih grobov je skeletnih; med do zdaj objavljenimi, vključno z že omenjenim otroškim grobom, so bili skeletni trije).

<sup>49</sup> Knez 1960–61, 209; Lovenjak 1998, št. 141–146.

<sup>50</sup> Prve omembe grobišča, npr. Petru 1960–1961, 208; Knez 1975; Breščak, Lovenjak 2010, 306–308 (z analizo zgodovine raziskav in epigrafskega gradiva). Za potek rimske državne ceste od Emone do Neviouduna in miljnike ob njej prim. Lovenjak 1998, 333–336, št. 178–194; 1997; 2006 in Breščak 2008.



Sl. 28: Trebnje. Levji dvorec. Pridatki iz otroškega skeletnega groba: bronasta zapestnica, ogrlica iz steklenih jagod.

Fig. 28: Trebnje. The Levji dvorec site. Goods from the inhumation burial of a child: bronze bracelet, glass bead necklace.

(Foto / Photo: arhiv / archive ZVKDS OE Novo mesto)

cist graves, i.e. with a lining of stone slabs. Masonry tombs were usually rectangular in plan, constructed either in the drystone technique or bound with mortar and sometimes furnished with wall plaster. In some cases, their interior was partitioned. The area also revealed one burial in an ash chest. The large tombs were already looted in Antiquity.<sup>47</sup>

A partially destroyed cremation burial and the inhumation of a child with scant grave goods were also found at the Levji dvorec site (Figs. 16; 27–28). Later inhumation burials, from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century were unearthed at the western edge of this cemetery that otherwise mainly consists of cremations.<sup>48</sup> The Trebnje area revealed several tombstones, but their original locations are not known.<sup>49</sup>

A more distant cemetery is located some 5 km to the east of Trebnje, at the church of St Peter in Jezero (Fig. 1). Traces of burial plots have survived, while several blocks of composite funerary architecture and four tombstones are built into the church. The cemetery was presumably located at the main road towards Siscia.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Slabe 1990, 94.

<sup>48</sup> Josipovič 2002 (as many as five of the graves found here are inhumations, three of which including the child's burial have already been published).

<sup>49</sup> Knez 1960–61, 209; Lovenjak 1998, Nos. 141–146.

<sup>50</sup> For the first records of the cemetery, see e.g. Petru

## DRUŽBA

Prvi del imena naselbine, *praetorium*, pomeni, da je tu stala utrjena obcestna postaja, drugi del je povezan z lokalnim keltskim prebivalstvom, Latobiki.<sup>51</sup> Postaja je ležala na pol poti med Emona in Neviodunom in je sodila v ager Nevioduna ter z njim v provinco Zgornjo Panonijo.<sup>52</sup>

Posamezni napisi pričajo o lokalnem prebivalstvu, ki je imelo staroselske korenine, npr. v gentilnem imenu donatorja Maronija (*Maro*) na Herkulu posvečenem napisu iz konca 2. ali začetka 3. st.<sup>53</sup> Na napisih 1. st., najdenih v širši okolici Trebnjega, v Štatenberku in Kamnju pri Šentrupertu se pojavljajo keltska imena.<sup>54</sup>

V Trebnjem je bilo odkritih osemnajst posvetilnih napisov, ki so jih postavili konzularni beneficiariji – *beneficiarii consularis*. Starejša skupina oltarjev, ki so bili posvečeni samo Jupitru, sodi na konec 2. st. (*sl.* 29), pri čemer je najstarejši po omembah konzulov datiran v leto 158 (ali v 195). Mlajša skupina je datirana po konzulskih datumih med letoma 217 in 257. Ti so posvečeni hkrati Jupitru (v enem primeru dolihenskemu Jupitru) in geniju kraja – *genius loci*. Beneficiariji so služili v 10. ali v 14. dvojni legiji, ki sta imeli sedež v Zgornji Panoniji. Večina teh napisov (mdr. *sl.* 29) je bila naključno odkritih pri gradnji hleva gostilne Opara (takrat hišna št. 26, danes Goliev trg 13) in pri hiši Zoré (Rimska cesta 7a?) kot tudi v neposredni bližini župne cerkve (*sl.* 2: 1), na podlagi česar je Šašel tam domneval beneficiarsko postojanko.<sup>55</sup>

Odkriti so bili še posvetilni napis Herkulu,<sup>56</sup> posvetilo dolihenskemu in heliopolitanskemu Jupitru<sup>57</sup> ter tri posvetila Mitri.<sup>58</sup> O templju, ki je bil posvečen dolihenskemu Jupitru, priča gradbeni napis iz l. 196–197.<sup>59</sup>

Kljub temu da je Pretorij Latobikov ležal na ozemlju Nevioduna, sta bila v cerkev sv. Petra v Jezeru vzdana nagrobnik Gaja Avrelija Firmina, dekuriona Emone<sup>60</sup> ter nagrobnik dekurionov in duumvirov Celeje – Gaja Longinija Severina in njegovega sina Longinija Avita.

<sup>51</sup> Šašel Kos 1995, 151.

<sup>52</sup> Za zgodovino in epigrafske spomenika Nevioduna in njegovega območja glej Lovenjak 1998; 2003.

<sup>53</sup> Šašel Kos 1995, 160; Lovenjak 1998, 228 ss; *CIL* III, 10786.

<sup>54</sup> V cerkvi sv. Martina v Štatenberku vzdian napis Publija Nertomarija Kvarta in žene Meite (*CIL* III, 107494 = *AIJ* 236) kaže na staroselski izvor; prim. Lovenjak 1998, 180–182. V Kamnju pri Šentrupertu napis Lukija Bajbija Sempronija ženi Eskingi razkriva žensko keltsko ime ter nedosledno, deloma celo nepravilno rabo latinščine; Lovenjak 1997, 75, *sl.* 14; 1998, 157–158.

<sup>55</sup> Šašel 1975b, 232; Šašel Kos 1995; Lovenjak 1998, št. 116–133.

<sup>56</sup> Lovenjak 1998, št. 115.

<sup>57</sup> Lovenjak 1998, št. 135.

<sup>58</sup> Lovenjak 1998, št. 136–137, 139.

<sup>59</sup> Šašel 1993, 34; Lovenjak 1998, št. 134.

<sup>60</sup> Lovenjak 1998, 151 ss.

## SOCIETY

The first part of the settlement's name, *praetorium*, signifies a fortified roadside station, while the second part refers to the local Celtic population, the Latobici.<sup>51</sup> The station was located half way between Emona and Neviodunum; it formed part of the latter's territory and hence the province of Upper Pannonia.<sup>52</sup>

Epigraphic evidence reveals a local population of indigenous roots. An example is a man with the gentilicium *Maro*, who dedicated an altar to Hercules towards the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>53</sup> The inscriptions recovered in the wider area of Trebnje, Štatenberg and Kamnje near Šentrupert, dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century, reveal Celtic names.<sup>54</sup>

Eighteen altars put up by the *beneficiarii consularis* were found at Trebnje. The early group, dedicated exclusively to Jupiter, dates to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century (*Fig.* 29), with the consuls mentioned in the inscriptions indicating that the earliest altar dates to the year 158 (or 195). The consul dates for the late group of altars, dedicated to both Jupiter (in one case Jupiter Dolichenus) and *genius loci*, span from 217 to 257. *Beneficiarii consularis* served in *legiones X* or *XIV Geminae*, stationed in Upper Pannonia at this time. Most of the altars (for example that on *Fig.* 29) were found by chance while building the stable next to the Opara Inn (then at Trebnje 26, today Goliev trg 13), during the construction of the Zoré house (Rimska cesta 7a?) and in the immediate vicinity of the parish church (*Fig.* 2: 1); this led Jaroslav Šašel to posit a station of the *beneficiarii consularis* at that location.<sup>55</sup>

Apart from these, other altars have also been found and dedicated to Hercules,<sup>56</sup> to Jupiter Dolichenus and Jupiter Heliopolitanus,<sup>57</sup> as well as three dedications to

1960–1961, 208; Knez 1975, 230. For an analysis of the history of research and the epigraphic evidence, see Breščak, Lovenjak 2010, 295–301. For the location of the main Roman road from Emona to Neviodunum and the milestones along this road, cf. Lovenjak 1998, 333–336, Nos. 178–194; 1997; 2006 and Breščak 2008.

<sup>51</sup> Šašel Kos 1995, 151.

<sup>52</sup> For the history and epigraphic evidence of Neviodunum, see Lovenjak 1998; 2003.

<sup>53</sup> Šašel Kos 1995, 160; Lovenjak 1998, 228ff; *CIL* III, 10786.

<sup>54</sup> The inscription for Publius Nertomarius Quartus and his wife Meita, built into the church of St Martin in Štatenberk (*CIL* III, 107494 = *AIJ* 236), shows an indigenous origin of the deceased; cf. Lovenjak 1998, 180–182. The inscription for Lucius Baibius Sempronius for his wife Escinga reveals a Celtic female name and an inconsistent, at places even incorrect use of Latin; Lovenjak 1997, 75, *Fig.* 14; 1998, 157–158.

<sup>55</sup> Šašel 1975b, 232; Šašel Kos 1995; Lovenjak 1998, Nos. 116–133.

<sup>56</sup> Lovenjak 1998, No. 115.

<sup>57</sup> Lovenjak 1998, No. 135.



Sl. 29: Trebnje. Jupitru posvečen oltar (*ILJug 327 = RINMS 153*).  
 Fig. 29: Trebnje. Altar to Jupiter (*ILJug 327 = RINMS 153*).  
 (Foto / Photo: T. Lauko)

Mithras.<sup>58</sup> A building inscription from 196–197 reveals the existence of a temple of Jupiter Dolichenus.<sup>59</sup>

Despite the fact that Praetorium Latobicorum formed part of the territory of Neviodunum, the church of St Peter in Jezero reveals the presence of officials serving in other towns. Built into the church are pieces of the funerary monuments for Gaius Aurelius Firminus, *decurio* at Emona,<sup>60</sup> and for Gaius Longinius Severinus and his son Longinius Avitus, both *decuriones* and *duumviri* of Celeia. The monuments date to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> or the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>61</sup>

There is also a statue of a recumbent lion adorning the staircase leading up to Trebnje Castle, which once also stood in a cemetery.<sup>62</sup>

*Translation: Andreja Maver*

Nagrobnika sta datirana v konec 2. ali v prvo polovico 3. st.<sup>61</sup>

V stopnišče ob gradu vzdan kip leva je nekoč ravno tako pripadal neki prestižni grobni arhitekturi.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>61</sup> Breščak 2009, 72 ss.

<sup>62</sup> Lovenjak 1998, št. 147.

<sup>58</sup> Lovenjak 1998, Nos. 136–137, 139.

<sup>59</sup> Šašel 1993, 97; Lovenjak 1998, No. 134.

<sup>60</sup> Lovenjak 1998, 151 ff.

<sup>61</sup> Breščak 2009, 72 ff.

<sup>62</sup> Lovenjak 1998, No. 147.

## Kratice / Abbreviations

- ANSL = *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*. – Ljubljana, 1975.
- ILJug = A. et J. Šašel, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Jugoslavia inter annos MCMXL et MCMLX repertae et editae sunt* (Situla 5), Ljubljana 1963.
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