

# 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 zbranim vedenju se je npr. izrazito pokazala v sodelovanju z mednarodno skupino *Adriaticum mare* pri projektu Informatiziranega atlasa antičnega Jadrana (*AdriAtlas*). Tri ustanove, Inštitut za arheologijo Znanstvenoraziskovalnega centra Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Inštitut za arheologijo in dediščino Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem ter Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, so leta 2015 dale pobudo, da bi vedenje o manjših naseljih zbrali, ustrezno ovrednotili in dvignili na višjo raven.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari*

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

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

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

*Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari*

## LONGATICUM – LOGATEC

Ahac ŠINKOVEC



### Izvleček

Rimski *Longaticum* se v antičnih kartografskih in itinerarskih virih omenja kot cestna postaja (*mansio*) ob glavni rimski cesti med Emono in Akvilejo. Naselbina je stala na območju današnjega Logatca v osrednjem delu Logaške kotline, kjer se je od prazgodovinske jantarjeve poti, ki je vodila čez prelaz Okra, odcepila rimska itinerarska cesta čez Hrušico. Pripisujemo ji naselbinske in grobiščne ostanke, ki so bili odkriti na območju zaselka Čevica v Dolenjem Logatcu. Osrednji del naselbine s cestno postajo je domnevno ležal v okolici današnjega Narodnega doma, od koder se je območje poselitve širilo približno 400 m daleč vzdolž itinerarske ceste proti severovzhodu. V času največjega obsega naselbine je njen skrajni severovzhodni del verjetno segal do križišča med Tržaško in Tovarniško cesto, kjer so bili odkriti naselbinski ostanke, datirani v čas od druge polovice 1. do sredine 2. st. V drugi polovici 2. st. je bil vzhodni del naselbine opuščen, poselitev pa se je verjetno skrčila na ožje naselbinsko jedro v okolici Narodnega doma.

V poznorimskem času je bilo območje Logaške kotline vključeno v sistem cestnih zapor *Claustra Alpia Iuliarum*. Cestna postaja je verjetno izgubila svojo funkcijo in bila opuščena v času nemirnih notranje- in zunanje-političnih dogodkov ob koncu 4. in na začetku 5. st.

**Gljučne besede:** Italija (10. regija), Dolenji Logatec, *Longaticum*, rimska doba, naselbina, *mansio*, cestna postaja, cesta, križišče, grobišče

### Abstract

Roman *Longaticum* is known from the Roman cartographic and itinerary sources as a roadside station (*mansio*) along the road between Emona and Aquileia. The settlement was situated in the area of present-day Logatec in the central part of the Logatec basin, where the Roman itinerary road across Hrušica parted from the prehistoric Amber Route, which led across the Odra pass. The archaeological remains associated with the settlement were discovered in the area of Čevica in Dolenji Logatec. It is believed that the central part of the settlement with the roadside station was located in the vicinity of the present-day Narodni dom, from where the settlement territory spread for about 400 m along the itinerary road towards the northeast. At its peak, the far northeastern part of the settlement probably extended up to the present day crossroads between Tržaška and Tovarniška cesta streets, where settlement remains dating from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century were discovered. In the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the eastern part of the settlement was abandoned, and the habitation area probably narrowed down to the settlement nucleus in the vicinity of Narodni dom.

During the late Roman period, the Logatec basin was integrated into the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* fortification system. The roadside station probably lost its function and was abandoned during turbulent internal and foreign political events at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Keywords:** Italy (Regio X), Dolenji Logatec, *Longaticum*, Roman period, settlement, *mansio*, road station, road, crossroad, cemetery

## LEGA

Rimska naselbina *Longaticum* je ležala ob glavni cesti (*via publica*) med Emona in Akvilejo, v vzhodnem delu akvilejskega mestnega agra.<sup>1</sup> Območje naselbine je upravno sodilo v X. italško regijo, ki je obsegala mejno cono Italije s strateško pomembnim ozemljem v okolici italško-ilirskih vrat, kjer je potekala naravna prometna povezava med severnojadranskim prostorom in osrednjo Slovenijo. Ta je vodila čez prelaz Razdrto (*Ocra*) in se preko Pivške kotline, Planinskega polja in Logaške kotline nadaljevala proti Ljubljanski kotlini. Po njej je v prazgodovinskem času potekala starodavna jantarjeva pot, ki je povezovala Apeninski polotok s celinsko Evropo in Balkanom. Na območju Logaške kotline se je od nje odcepila rimska magistralna cesta, ki je vodila po krajši trasi čez prelaz Hrušica proti Akvileji.<sup>2</sup>

Antično ime naselbine<sup>3</sup> se je ohranilo v poimevanju današnjega Logatca, mesta v osrednjem delu Logaške kotline. To je netipično kraško polje pretočno ponornega tipa z ravno oblikovanim dnom, ki ga obdaja hribovit dinarski svet, sestavljen iz narivov Hrušiškega pokrova na jugu in jugovzhodu ter Trnovskega pokrova na severu. Ta sta med seboj ločena s prelomom, vzdolž katerega sta se oblikovala naravna prehoda, ki povezujeta kotlino s Planinskim poljem na jugu in Ljubljanskim barjem na severovzhodu. Z neprepustnega območja na severozahodni strani polja pritekata potoka Reka in Črni potok, ki se ob vstopu na polje združita v Logaščico. Ta teče čez zahodni del polja in na območju Dolenjega Logatca, kjer poteka meja med nepropustnimi in propustnimi kamninami, ponikne v požiralnik, imenovan Jačka. Dno polja v tem delu je prekrito z aluvialnimi nanosi, v katere je Logaščica vrezala nizko teraso, ugodno za poselitve. V vzhodnem delu polja je zaradi odsotnosti površinskih voda nastala suha dolina, imenovana Pusto polje (*sl. 1*).<sup>4</sup>

Današnji Logatec je nastal s spajanjem manjših zaselkov v naselbinsko celoto, ki je ohranila svojevrstno bipolarno urbanistično zasnovo, vidno še danes v delitvi na Gorenji in Dolenji Logatec. Arheološke raziskave so pokazale, da sta obe poselitveni jedri obstajali že v rimskem času.<sup>5</sup> Na območju Gorenjega Logatca je domnevno stal *vicus* staroselskega prebivalstva, ki naj bi se priselilo iz prazgodovinske naselbine na bližnji vzpetini Velike Bukve, medtem ko je na območju Dolenjega Logatca stala rimska cestna postaja, ki se omenja v rimskih kartografskih in itinerarskih virih. Pripisujemo

<sup>1</sup> Vzhodna meja akvilejskega agra je potekala v bližini Bevk na Ljubljanskem barju (Šašel Kos 2002).

<sup>2</sup> Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 148–149.

<sup>3</sup> Ime lahko izhaja iz keltščine: Repanšek 2016, 191–197.

<sup>4</sup> Mihevc 1992, 312; Pagon 2008, 8–10.

<sup>5</sup> Toponim *Longatico* je moral prvotno označevati obe naselbinski enoti oz. kar območje celotne Logaške kotline (Frelj 2003, 8–9; Repanšek 2016, 191).

## THE LOCATION

The Roman settlement of *Longaticum* was situated along the main road (*via publica*) between Emona and Aquileia, in the eastern part of the Aquileia ager.<sup>1</sup> It administratively belonged to the *regio X* of Italy, which comprised the border zone of Italy with strategically important territory in the vicinity of the Italo-Illyrian Gate. The most convenient passage between the North Adriatic and central Slovenia took place here, leading over Razdrto pass (*Ocra*) and across the Pivka basin, Planinsko polje, and the Logatec basin towards the Ljubljana basin. Its course was followed by the prehistoric Amber Route, which connected the Apennine peninsula with continental Europe and Balkans. In the area of the Logatec basin, the main Roman road parted from its course and continued along the shorter route across the Hrušica pass in the direction of Aquileia.<sup>2</sup>

The ancient name<sup>3</sup> of the settlement was preserved in the name of present-day Logatec, which lies in the central part of the Logatec basin. The modern town developed from several small hamlets united into a larger settlement with a unique bipolar urbanistic scheme, preserved in the still present division on Gorenji Logatec and Dolenji Logatec. Archaeological research has shown that both settlement cores existed in Roman times.<sup>4</sup> In the area of Gorenji Logatec, a *vicus* of the autochthonous population probably existed, which might have been connected with the prehistoric settlement on the nearby hill of Velike Bukve. A roadside station, known from the Roman cartographic and itinerary sources, must have been situated though in the area of Dolenji Logatec. Its remains were discovered in Čevica at the foot of the Naklo hill (*Fig. 1*).<sup>5</sup>

## RESEARCH HISTORY

Considering the etymological resemblance between the ancient name *Longaticum* and the contemporary German name of the settlement *Lohitsch*<sup>6</sup> already Humanist historians and chroniclers assumed that an ancient settlement must have been situated in the place of present-day Logatec. The first to propose a

<sup>1</sup> The eastern border of the Aquileia ager ran near Bevke in the Ljubljansko barje marshes (Šašel Kos 2002).

<sup>2</sup> Horvat, Bavdek 2009.

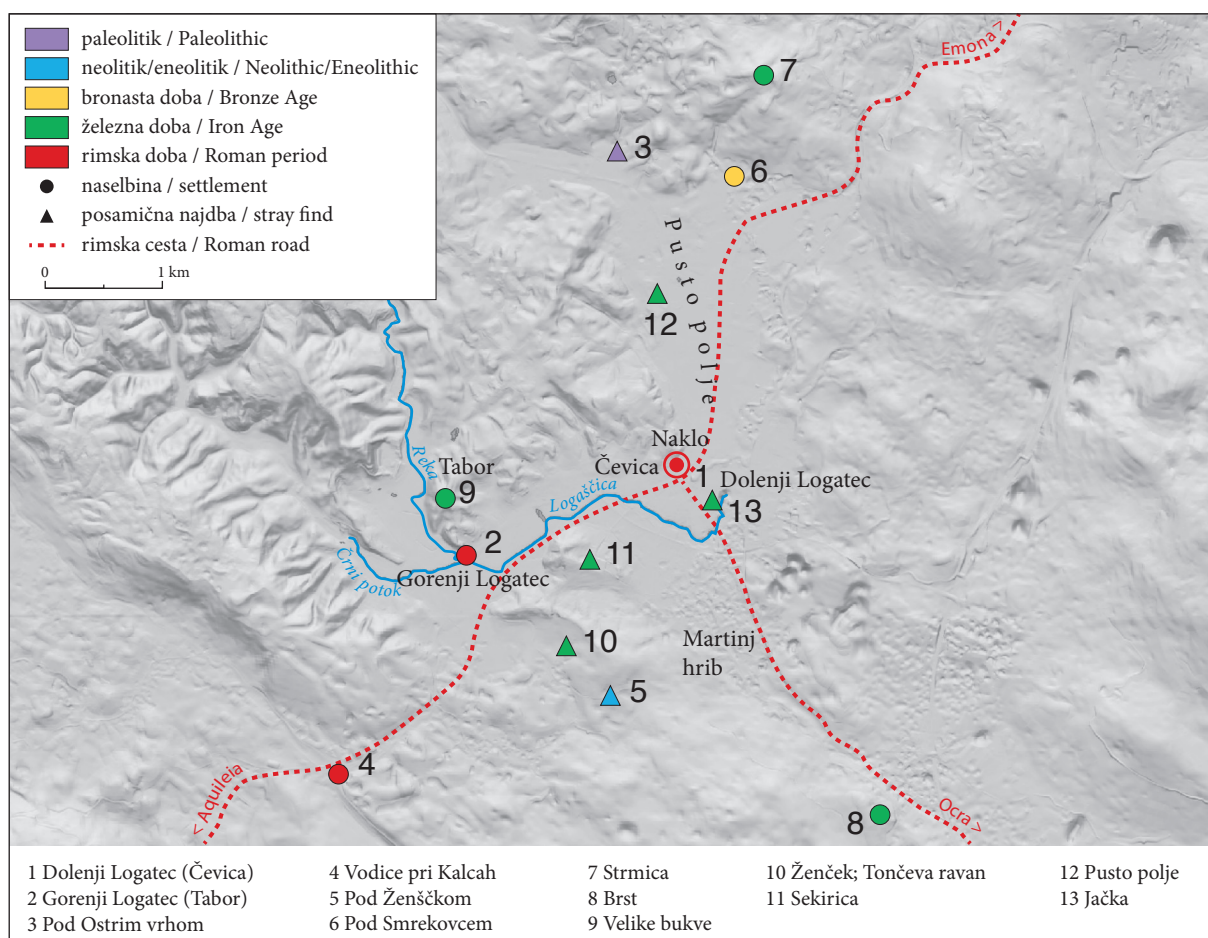
<sup>3</sup> The name could be of Celtic origin: Repanšek 2016, 191–197.

<sup>4</sup> The toponym *Longatico* must have originally referred to both settlements or even to the whole area of the Logatec basin itself (Frelj 2003, 8–9; Repanšek 2016, 191).

<sup>5</sup> Frelj 2002, 81; 2003, 12–16.

<sup>6</sup> Šašel 1970, 521; in 1307, the name *Logatsch* also occurs, while in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries the place was referred to as *Logitzio*, *Ligatiz*, *Logatis*, *Louitsch*, *Logates*, *Logatus*, *Logitsch*, *Loitsch*, etc. (Frelj 2003, 8, 47: note 15).





Sl. 1: Lega prazgodovinskih in rimskih arheoloških najdišč na območju Logaške kotline.  
 Fig. 1: The position of the prehistoric and Roman archaeological sites in the area of the Logatec basin.  
 (Vir / Source: GERK [http://rkg.gov.si]).

ji naselbinske in grobiščne ostanke, odkrite na območju zaselka Čevica, ki leži ob vznožju vzpetine Naklo ob severnem robu kotline (sl. 1).<sup>6</sup>

## ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Že humanistični zgodovinarji in kronisti so na podlagi sorodnosti med antičnim imenom *Longaticum* in sodobnim nemškimi imenom kraja *Lohitsch*<sup>7</sup> domnevali, da je na območju današnjega Logatca stala antična naselbina. Prvi, ki je poskušal lego naselbine natančneje opredeliti, je bil Peter Hitzinger, ki je leta 1852 na podlagi razdalje med Longatikom in Navportom, navedene v Tabuli Peutingeriani,<sup>8</sup> naselbino lociral na območje Do-

more accurate location of the settlement was Peter Hitzinger, who pinpointed its position in the area of Dolenji Logatec based on the distance between Longaticum and Nauportus quoted on the Tabula Peutingeriana.<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, until the first archaeological excavations, it was widely believed that Longaticum was located in the area of Gorenji Logatec,<sup>8</sup> where a bronze statue of Mercurius and several Roman coins were discovered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>9</sup>

The first Roman remains in the area of Dolenji Logatec came to light in 1978 during construction works in the Čevica area at the foot of the Naklo hill, where the remains of a Roman cremation cemetery were discovered.<sup>10</sup> In 1980 and 1981, seven cremation graves were documented in the area, which were partially damaged

<sup>6</sup> Frelih 2002, 81; 2003, 12–16.

<sup>7</sup> Šašel 1970. Iz leta 1307 je znano tudi ime *Logatsch*, medtem ko naj bi v 16. in 17. st. kraj označevali z imeni *Logitzio*, *Ligatiz*, *Logatis*, *Louitsch*, *Logates*, *Logatus*, *Logitsch*, *Loitsch* itd. (Frelih 2003, 8, 47, op. 15).

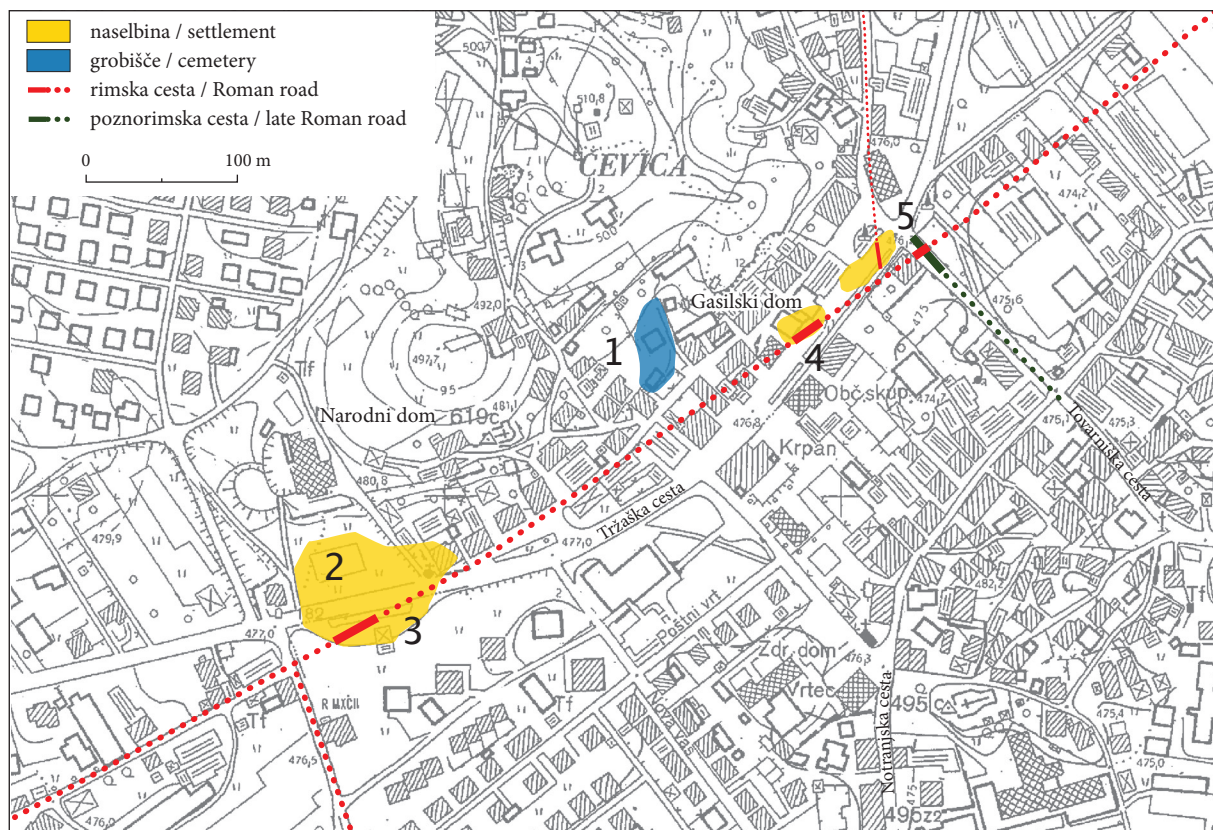
<sup>8</sup> Tab. Peut. III, 5 / IV, 1.

<sup>7</sup> Tab. Peut. III 5 / IV 1.

<sup>8</sup> Šašel 1970, 521. For a more detailed history of research, cf. Frelih 1988, 21; 2003, 8–9.

<sup>9</sup> Frelih 1988, 21; 2002, 79, 81; 2003, 8; Petru 1975a, 191.

<sup>10</sup> Frelih 2003, 10.



Sl. 2: Ostanke rimske naselbine, grobišča in cest na območju Dolenjega Logatca.

Fig. 2: The remains of the Roman settlement, cemetery and roads in the territory of Dolenji Logatec. (Vir / Source: TTN5, © Geodetska uprava RS / Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia).

lenjega Logatca. Kljub temu je vse do prvih arheoloških odkritij na tem prostoru prevladovalo mnenje, da je bil *Longaticum* na območju Gorenjega Logatca,<sup>9</sup> kjer so ob koncu 19. st. odkrili bronast kipec Merkurja in več rimskih novcev.<sup>10</sup>

Do odkritja prvih rimskodobnih ostankov v Dolenjem Logatcu je prišlo leta 1978, ko so pri gradbenih delih na območju Čevice, na južnem pobočju hriba Naklo, naleteli na ostanke žganega rimskega grobišča.<sup>11</sup> V letih 1980 in 1981 je bilo na tem območju dokumentiranih sedem žganih grobov, ki so bili pri gradbenih delih delno poškodovani.<sup>12</sup> Na pobudo arheologa in domačina Marka Freliha, ki je bil navzoč pri odkritju, je bila leta 1987 nedaleč stran izkopana manjša sonda, v kateri so bili odkriti še trije žgani in en skeletni grob (sl. 2: 1).<sup>13</sup>

Odkritje grobišča je sprožilo vprašanje o obstoju sočasne rimske naselbine v bližini obravnavanega območja, s katerega so bile do tedaj znane zgolj posamične

during construction works.<sup>11</sup> A local and archaeologist Marko Frelih, who witnessed the discovery, conducted small research excavations nearby in 1987, where another three cremation and one inhumation grave were discovered (Fig. 2: 1).<sup>12</sup>

The discovery of the graveyard indicated the existence of a Roman settlement in the near vicinity, where only stray finds occurred thus far.<sup>13</sup> Its remains came to light in 1989 during the construction works in front of the Narodni dom (Fig. 2: 2). Small excavations were carried out under the surveillance of Frelih in the area where remains of a part of a Roman house were examined.<sup>14</sup>

In 1987 and 1988, the remains of a Roman settlement were also discovered during the regulation works on a creek Reka in Mareke in Gorenji Logatec (the area of Tabor in the old village centre; Fig. 1: 2). Considering the vicinity of a near-by Iron Age settlement on Velike Bukve, they were interpreted as remains of a vicus of autochthonous population.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Šašel 1970; Šašel 1975, 92. Za podroben pregled zgodovine raziskav glej Frelih 1988, 21; 2003, 8–9.

<sup>10</sup> Petru 1975a; 1988, 21; 2002, 79, 81; 2003, 8.

<sup>11</sup> Frelih 2003, 10.

<sup>12</sup> Frelih 1988, 21–22, sl. na str. 24.

<sup>13</sup> Frelih 1988, 22–23, sl. na str. 24: gr. 1; 2003, 11.

<sup>11</sup> Frelih 1988, 21–22, fig. on p. 24.

<sup>12</sup> Frelih 1988, 22–23, fig. on p. 24: gr. 1; 2003, 11.

<sup>13</sup> Frelih, Mihevc 1985; 1988, 21–23; 2003, 10–11, 13.

<sup>14</sup> Frelih 1989, 16–26; 2003, 14–15.

<sup>15</sup> Frelih 2003, 12.

naključne rimske najdbe.<sup>14</sup> Rimski naselbinski ostanki so bili odkriti leta 1989 pri urejanju razsvetljave za košarkaško igrišče pred Narodnim domom (*sl. 2: 2*). Pod vodstvom Freliha je bila na tem mestu izkopana manjša sonda, v kateri so bili dokumentirani ostanki dela rimskega bivalnega objekta.<sup>15</sup>

V letih 1987 in 1988 so na rimske naselbinske ostanke naleteli tudi ob regulaciji potoka Reka na Marekah v Gorenjem Logatcu (območje Tabora, v starem vaškem jedru; *sl. 1: 2*), ki so bili zaradi bližine železnodobne naselbine na Velikih bukvah (*sl. 1: 9*) opredeljeni za ostanke vasi (*vicus*) staroselskega prebivalstva.<sup>16</sup>

Do novih odkritij na območju Dolenjega Logatca je prišlo leta 2002, ko so bili pri gradnji bencinske črpalke nasproti Narodnega doma odkriti ostanki dela rimske naselbine in ceste (*sl. 2: 3*).<sup>17</sup> Rimski naselbinski ostanki so bili odkriti tudi v okviru zaščitnih raziskav pri obnovi Tržaške ceste. Raziskave ob gasilskem domu v letu 2006 (*sl. 2: 4*)<sup>18</sup> so razkrile ostanke poselitve iz zgodnjerrimskega obdobja, medtem ko so bili pri raziskavah na območju križišča med Tržaško in Tovarniško cesto v letu 2013 (*sl. 2: 5*) poleg naselbinskih ostankov odkriti tudi ostanki rimske in poznorimske ceste.<sup>19</sup> Omenjene raziskave so pokazale, da je bil obseg rimske poselitve na obravnavanem prostoru bistveno večji, kot se je prvotno domnevalo.

## PRAZGODOVINA

O najstarejši poselitvi Logaške kotline<sup>20</sup> pričajo posamične površinske najdbe kamnitih odbitkov z obrobja Pustega polja zahodno od Ostrega vrha (*sl. 1: 3*) in iz Vodice pri Kalcah (*sl. 1: 4*), ki bi lahko sodili že v paleolitik. Nekoliko mlajši sta površinski najdbi dveh kremenovih puščičnih osti, ki sta bili odkriti ob vznožju vzpetine Ženček (*sl. 1: 5*) in sta okvirno datirani v čas od mlajše kamene dobe do bronaste dobe.<sup>21</sup>

Prvi dokazi o trajni poselitvi Logaške kotline so znani z najdišča Zapolje ob vznožju vzpetine Smrekovec v severovzhodnem delu kotline, kjer so bili odkriti

New discoveries in the area of Dolenji Logatec were made during the construction of a gas station in the vicinity of Narodni dom in the year 2002, where remains of a Roman settlement and a road were discovered (*Fig. 2: 3*).<sup>16</sup> Roman settlement remains were also discovered during preventive excavations for the reconstruction of the Tržaška cesta road. Excavations in the area of Gasilski dom in the year 2006 revealed settlement remains from the early Roman period (*Fig. 2: 4*),<sup>17</sup> while at the crossroads between Tržaška and Tovarniška cesta streets in 2013 remains of a Roman and late Roman road were also discovered (*Fig. 2: 5*).<sup>18</sup> The excavations revealed that the extent of the Roman settlement was far larger than had been assumed.

## PREHISTORY

The oldest evidence of human presence in the area of the Logatec basin<sup>19</sup> is represented by stray surface finds of stone splitters, discovered at the edge of Pusto polje to the west of Ostri vrh and in Vodice pri Kalcah (*Fig. 1: 3-4*), which could have already been from the Palaeolithic period. The stray finds of two quartz arrows discovered at the foot of the Ženček hill (*Fig. 1: 5*) were dated to the period from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.<sup>20</sup>

The first evidence of permanent settlement of the Logatec area is known from the location Zapolje at the foot of the Smrekovec hill in the north-eastern part of the basin, where modest settlement remains from the Middle and Late Bronze Age were discovered (*Fig. 1: 6*).<sup>21</sup>

In the Iron Age, the area of the Logatec basin probably belonged to the territory of the Notranjska group.<sup>22</sup> In this period, the elevated areas along the edges of the basin were occupied in order to ensure control over natural passages in the vicinity. The remains of three hillforts are known from this period: the hillfort Strmica above Zaplana, which was situated by the passage towards the Ljubljansko barje marshes in the northeast of the basin, (*Fig. 1: 7*), the hillfort Brst nad Martinj hribom in the south of the basin, at the passage towards Planinsko polje (*Fig. 1: 8*), and the hillfort Velike Bukve above Gorenji Logatec in the west, at the passage towards

<sup>14</sup> Frelih, Mihevc 1985; Frelih 1988, 21–23; 2003, 10–11, 13.

<sup>15</sup> Frelih 1989, 16–26; 2003, 14–15.

<sup>16</sup> Frelih 2003, 12.

<sup>17</sup> Frelih 2003, 15.

<sup>18</sup> Logatec – arheološko najdišče Tabor. Raziskave je izvedel Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Ljubljana; Topličanec 2007, 46–48.

<sup>19</sup> Raziskave na najdišču Logatec – križišče je izvedlo podjetje Arhos d.o.o.; Šinkovec 2018.

<sup>20</sup> Podroben pregled vseh znanih arheoloških najdišč na območju Logaške kotline podaja Matjaž Krašna v diplomskem delu (Krašna 2017).

<sup>21</sup> Frelih 1988, 11.

<sup>16</sup> Frelih 2003, 15.

<sup>17</sup> Logatec – Arhaeological site Tabor. Research was carried out by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Ljubljana; Topličanec 2007, 46–48.

<sup>18</sup> Research on the Logatec – Arhaeological site križišče was carried out by the company Arhos d.o.o.; Šinkovec 2018.

<sup>19</sup> A detailed review of known archaeological sites in the area of the Logatec basin is given by Matjaž Krašna in his BA thesis (Krašna 2017).

<sup>20</sup> Frelih 1988, 11.

<sup>21</sup> Olić 2006.

<sup>22</sup> Gabrovec 1999, 183–184.



skromni naselbinski ostanki iz časa srednje in pozne bronaste dobe (sl. 1: 6).<sup>22</sup>

V železni dobi je območje Logaške kotline verjetno pripadalo ozemlju notranjske skupine, za katero je bila značilna poselitev višje ležečih predelov ob robovih kotline, ki so omogočali nadzor nad naravnimi prehodi v okolici.<sup>23</sup> Iz tega časa so znani ostanki treh utrjenih gradišč na obrobju kotline: na severovzhodu kotline, ob prehodu proti Ljubljanskemu barju, je stalo gradišče Strmica nad Zaplano (sl. 1: 7), na jugu, ob prehodu proti Planinskemu polju, gradišče Brst nad Martinj Hribom (sl. 1: 8) in na zahodu, ob prehodu proti dolini Idrijce, gradišče Velike Bukve nad Gorenjim Logatcem (sl. 1: 9).<sup>24</sup> Ostanki železnodobne poselitve so bili odkriti tudi na območju vzpetine Ženček in pod njo ležeče ledine Tončeva ravan (sl. 1: 10),<sup>25</sup> ter na območju vzpetine Sekirica (sl. 1: 11).<sup>26</sup> Kot pričajo odlomki železnodobne keramike, odkrite na najdišču Pusto polje severno od Dolenjega Logatca (sl. 1: 12)<sup>27</sup> ter na najdišču Jačka v osrednjem delu Dolenjega Logatca (sl. 1: 13),<sup>28</sup> je bilo v tem času intenzivno poseljeno tudi osrednje, dolinsko območje kotline. Rezultati sondažnih raziskav na gradišču Velike Bukve (sl. 1: 9) kažejo, da so vsaj nekatere prazgodovinske lokacije ostale obljudene vse do prihoda Rimljanov ob koncu 1. st. pr. n. š.<sup>29</sup>

## LITERARNI IN EPIGRAFSKI VIRI

Ime kraja *Longaticum* je znano iz rimskih kartografskih in itinerarskih virov.<sup>30</sup> Najstarejša omemba kraja izvira iz kopije antičnega zemljevida Tabula Peutingeriana, kjer je ime *Long[at]ico*<sup>31</sup> navedeno ob glavni cesti med Akvilejo in Emono, med krajema *In Alpe Iulia* (Hrušica, Lanišče ali širše območje Kalce)<sup>32</sup> in *Nauporto* (Vrhnika).<sup>33</sup> Naselbina se omenja tudi v rimskih itinerarijih *Itinerarium Antonini* s konca 3. st. in *Itinerarium Burdigalense* iz prve polovice 4. st., kjer je *Longaticum* označen kot *mansio*.<sup>34</sup> To je bila uradna

the Idrijca valley (Fig. 1: 9).<sup>23</sup> Settlement remains from the Iron Age period were also discovered in the area of the Ženček hill and the adjacent Tončeva ravan (Fig. 1: 10)<sup>24</sup> as well as in the area of the Sekirica hill (Fig. 1: 11).<sup>25</sup> and in the location Pusto polje north of Dolenji Logatec (Fig. 1: 12).<sup>26</sup> A larger quantity of Iron Age pottery was also found on the site Jačka in the central part of Dolenji Logatec (Fig. 1: 13).<sup>27</sup> This indicates that the central lowland area of the basin was intensively inhabited during this period as well. According to the results of trench excavations at Velike Bukve hillfort, at least some prehistoric sites remained populated until the arrival of Romans at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>28</sup>

## LITERARY AND EPIGRAPHIC SOURCES

The name *Longaticum* is known from Roman cartographic and itinerary sources.<sup>29</sup> The earliest mention of the settlement originates from the copy of an ancient map Tabula Peutingeriana, where the name *Long[at]ico*<sup>30</sup> is stated along the *Aquileia–Emona* road, between *In Alpe Iulia* (Hrušica, Lanišče or the wider area of Kalce)<sup>31</sup> and *Nauporto* (Vrhnika).<sup>32</sup> *Longaticum* is also mentioned in the Roman itineraries: the *Itinerarium Antonini* from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the *Itinerarium Burdigalense* from the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, where the settlement is attested as *mansio*.<sup>33</sup> This was an official term for a roadside station, which originally served as a service facility for travelling emperors and high officials, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century onwards though, it became an indispensable part of the Roman postal system (*cursus publicus*).<sup>34</sup> In the *Itinerarium Antonini*, the station is stated as being between Fluvio Frigido (Ajdovščina) and Hennoma civitas (i.e., Emona)<sup>35</sup> and in the *Itinerarium Burdigalense* between ad Pirum summas Alpes (Hrušica) and mutatio Ad nonum (supposedly near Log pri Brezovici).<sup>36</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Frelj 1988, 12–14.

<sup>23</sup> Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage (RKD) [http://rkd.situla.org/], heritage identity number (EŠD) 11108.

<sup>24</sup> RKD, EŠD 11106.

<sup>25</sup> RKD, EŠD 29552.

<sup>26</sup> Frelj 1988, 16, note 11.

<sup>27</sup> Frelj 1988, 13. In the trench excavated on the Velike Bukve hillfort, a large number of lead slingshots was discovered in the rampart, indicating a possible Roman siege.

<sup>28</sup> Šašel 1970, 521.

<sup>29</sup> Tab. Peut. III 5 / IV 1.

<sup>30</sup> For the location of the settlement *In Alpe Iulia* cf. Šašel 1975, 92 and Kos 2015, 41–42, with earlier bibliography.

<sup>31</sup> Šašel 1975, 92.

<sup>32</sup> It. Ant. 129, 1: *Longatico mansio*; It. Burd. 560, 5: *mansio Longatico*.

<sup>33</sup> Šašel Kos 1997, 24; Kolb 1999, 829.

<sup>34</sup> Šašel 1975, 77.

<sup>35</sup> Šašel 1975, 78.

<sup>22</sup> Olič 2006.

<sup>23</sup> Gabrovec 1999, 183–184.

<sup>24</sup> Frelj 1988, 12–14.

<sup>25</sup> Ministrstvo za kulturo RS, Register nepremične kulturne dediščine (RKD) [http://rkd.situla.org/], evidenčna št. enote dediščine (EŠD) 11108.

<sup>26</sup> RKD, EŠD 11106.

<sup>27</sup> RKD, EŠD 29552.

<sup>28</sup> Frelj 1988, 16, op. 11.

<sup>29</sup> Frelj 1988, 13. Pri sondiranju na gradišču Velike Bukve je bilo v nasipu naselbine odkritih več svinčenih želvov, ki nakazujejo na možnost rimskega obleganja naselbine.

<sup>30</sup> Šašel 1970, 521.

<sup>31</sup> Tab. Peut. III, 5.

<sup>32</sup> Za lokacijo kraja *In Alpe Iulia* prim. Šašel 1975, 92 in Kos 2014, 41–42, s starejšo literaturo.

<sup>33</sup> Šašel 1975, 92.

<sup>34</sup> It. Ant. 129, 1: *Longatico mansio*; It. Burd. 560, 5: *man-*



oznaka za cestno postajo, ki je bila prvenstveno namenjena oskrbi in prenočevanju cesarjev in drugih uradnih oseb, od 3. st. dalje pa je bila neposredno povezana z delovanjem rimske poštne službe (*cursus publicus*).<sup>35</sup> Postaja je v Antoninskem itinerariju navedena med krajema *Fluvio Frigido* (Ajdoščina) in *Hennoma civitas* (tj. Emona),<sup>36</sup> v itinerariju *Burdigalense* pa med krajema *ad Pirum summas Alpes* (Hrušica) in *mutatio Ad nonum* (domnevno v bližini Loga pri Brezovici).<sup>37</sup>

O poteku cest v okolici Longatika priča najdbi dveh milnikov, ki ju omenja Janez Dolničar v delu *Epitome chronologica* iz leta 1714. Prvi naj bi bil odkrit leta 1686 v Vodica pri Kalcah,<sup>38</sup> drugi, ki naj bi prav tako izviral iz bližnje okolice Logatca, pa leta 1699.<sup>39</sup> Oba sta danes žal izgubljena, prepisa besedil pa sta nezanesljiva.<sup>40</sup>

### NASELBINA V DOLENJEM LOGATCU (LONGATICUM)

*Longaticum* je stal ob glavni rimski cesti med Akvilejo in Emono, ki je najverjetneje potekala po trasi današnjega kolovoza pod vzpetino Sekirica in se vzdolž ceste skozi Čevico nadaljevala skozi Dolenji Logatec. Na območju Čevice so že pred 2. svetovno vojno ob obnavljanju cestišča in izkopu jarkov za odtočne kanale naleteli na večje kamnite plošče, ki so domnevno pripadale rimski cesti.<sup>41</sup> Ostanke ceste pa so bili prvič arheološko dokumentirani šele leta 2002 pri gradnji nove bencinske postaje nasproti Narodnega doma (*sl. 2: 3*)<sup>42</sup> ter leta 2013 v severozahodnem delu Tovarniške ceste (*sl. 2: 5*).<sup>43</sup> Rezultati raziskav na območju Tovarniške ceste so pokazali, da je bila cesta široka približno 8 m in je imela podlago iz masivnih, do 50 cm velikih apnenčevih lomljencev, ki jih je prekrival tlak iz prodnikov. V nasutju ob cesti sta bili najdeni dve železni obuvali za kopita, ki sta okvirno datirani v čas od sredine 1. do konca 2. st. (*sl. 3*).<sup>44</sup> Na podlagi novcev, odkritih na tem mestu, lahko sklepamo, da je cesta ostala v uporabi še v času 3. in 4. st.<sup>45</sup>

*sio Longatico.*

<sup>35</sup> Šašel Kos 1997, 24; Kolb 1999, 829.

<sup>36</sup> Šašel 1975, 77.

<sup>37</sup> Šašel 1975, 78.

<sup>38</sup> *CIL* III, 4614.

<sup>39</sup> *CIL* III, 413\*.

<sup>40</sup> Petru 1975a, 191; 1975b, 191; Šašel 1975, 83 (42 in 43); Frelj 1988, 36–40, *sl. na str. 41*; 2003, *op. 78*.

<sup>41</sup> Frelj 2003, 13, *op. 29*.

<sup>42</sup> Frelj 2003, 15.

<sup>43</sup> Arheološko najdišče Logatec – križišče; Šinkovec 2018, 42–44.

<sup>44</sup> Šinkovec 2018, 68.

<sup>45</sup> Novčne najdbe z raziskav na križišču med Tržaško in Tovarniško cesto je opredelila Alenka Miškec iz Narodnega muzeja Slovenije.

The course of the roads around Longaticum is attested by two milestones mentioned by Janez Dolničar in his *Epitome chronologica* from the year 1714; the first one was supposedly discovered in 1686 in Vodice pri Kalcah,<sup>37</sup> while the other one was found in the near surroundings of Logatec in 1699.<sup>38</sup> Both have been lost, and their transcriptions are unreliable.<sup>39</sup>

### THE SETTLEMENT IN DOLENJI LOGATEC (LONGATICUM)

Longaticum was situated along the main road between Aquileia and Emona, which followed the course of the present-day cart-route under the Sekirica hill and continued along the Čevica road through Dolenji Logatec. Before the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, larger stone slabs were discovered during the road reconstruction in the area of Čevica, which arguably represented the remains of a Roman road.<sup>40</sup> Nevertheless, the remains of the road were archaeologically documented for the first time yet in the area of the new gas station opposite the Narodni dom in 2002 (*Fig. 2: 3*)<sup>41</sup> and in the north-western part of Tovarniška cesta (*Fig. 2: 5*) in 2013.<sup>42</sup> The results of the excavations in the area of Tovarniška cesta indicate that the road was about 8 m wide and laid on a base made of up to 50 cm large limestone quarry stones, which were covered with pebble paving. By the road two metal hipposandals were found, which are roughly dated from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (*Fig. 3*).<sup>43</sup> According to the coin finds from the excavations, it is assumed that the road stayed in function until the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>44</sup>

As Frelj speculated,<sup>45</sup> the road station must have been located in the vicinity of the crossroads between the itinerary road and the ancient route via the Ocrja pass. It is supposed that the latter one branched off towards south in the area of Dolenji Logatec and ran at the foot of Martinj Hrib along the course of present-day Notranjska cesta road. The contemporary settlement, which was probably adjacent to the station,<sup>46</sup> supposedly spread some 400 m along the main road between

<sup>37</sup> *CIL* III, 4614.

<sup>38</sup> *CIL* III, 413\*.

<sup>39</sup> Petru 1975a, 191; 1975b, 191; Šašel 1975, 83 (42 and 43); Frelj 1988, 36–40, *fig. on p. 41*; 2003, *note 78*.

<sup>40</sup> Frelj 2003, 13, *note 29*.

<sup>41</sup> Frelj 2003, 15.

<sup>42</sup> Archaeological site Logatec – križišče; Šinkovec 2018, 42–44.

<sup>43</sup> Šinkovec 2018, 68.

<sup>44</sup> Coins from the excavations at the crossroads between Tržaška and Tovarniška cesta streets were determined by Alenka Miškec from the National Museum of Slovenia.

<sup>45</sup> Frelj 1988, 26.

<sup>46</sup> Stations were usually located outside settlements or even on their own (Šašel Kos 1997, 24).



Sl. 3: Obuvalo za kopito z najdišča Logatec – križišče.  
Fig. 3: A hipposandal from the site Logatec - križišče.  
(Foto / Photo: S. Olić, © Arhos d.o.o.)

Kot je domneval že Frelih,<sup>46</sup> je cestna postaja najverjetneje ležala v neposredni bližini križišča med itinerarsko cesto in starodavno cesto čez prelaz Okra, ki se je na območju Dolenjega Logatca odcepila proti jugu in je domnevno vodila ob vznožju Martinj Hriba po trasi današnje Notranjske ceste. Sočasna naselbina, ki je najverjetneje stala ob cestni postaji,<sup>47</sup> se je domnevno raztezala v približno 400 m dolgem pasu vzdolž glavne ceste med Narodnim domom na zahodu (sl. 2: 2) ter današnjim križiščem med Tržaško in Tovarniško cesto na vzhodu (sl. 2: 5).

Na ožjem naselbinskem območju do danes niso bili odkriti ostanki starejše, predrimske poselitve, ki bi kazali na staroselsko zasnovo naselja. Najstarejši rimskodobni poselitveni ostanki so bili odkriti leta 2006 ob gasilskem domu na Tržaški cesti, kjer so bili dokumentirani ostanki lesenega objekta z maltnim tlakom in več ognjišči, ki so bili okvirno datirani v avgustejsko-tiberijsko obdobje (sl. 2: 4).<sup>48</sup> Med najdbami so prevladovali odlomki uvoženega italskega posodja, najdena pa je bila tudi fibula tipa Aucissa. Nad naselbinskimi plastmi je ležala masivna konstrukcija, sestavljena iz do 50 cm velikih apnenčevih lomljencev, prekritih s slojem peska, ki jo po načinu gradnje in orientaciji lahko povežemo z že omenjenimi ostanki ceste, odkrite leta 2013 v severozahodnem delu Tovarniške ceste (sl. 2: 5).<sup>49</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Frelih 1988, 26.

<sup>47</sup> Postaje so praviloma stale zunaj obstoječih naselbin, pogosto pa so bile celo na samem (Šašel Kos 1997, 24).

<sup>48</sup> Logatec – arheološko najdišče Tabor (Topličanec 2007, 46–48).

<sup>49</sup> Šinkovec 2018.



Sl. 4: Ostanki ceste iz zgodnjerskega obdobja na najdišču Logatec – križišče.

Fig. 4: The remains of the road from the early Roman period on the site Logatec - križišče.

(Foto / Photo: M. Vujasinović, © Arhos d.o.o.)

Narodni dom in the west and the crossroads between Tržaška and Tovarniška cesta streets in the east.

Thus far, in this area, no traces of earlier, pre-Roman settlement were found that would indicate the autochthonous origin of the settlement. The earliest settlement remains were discovered in the area of Gasilski dom (firehouse) in Tržaška cesta, where remains of a wooden building with mortar paving and several fireplaces, dated to the Augustan-Tiberian period, were found (Fig. 2: 4).<sup>47</sup> A fibula of the Aucissa type was discovered there as well as the fragments of mainly imported Italian vessels. Above the settlement layers, lay a massive structure consisting of up to 50 cm large limestone quarry stones covered with a layer of sand. Regarding its construction and orientation, the structure resembled the remains of the road found in the north-western part of Tovarniška cesta.<sup>48</sup>

The central part of the Roman settlement with a road station supposedly lay in the area of the basketball court in front of Narodni dom (Fig. 2: 2). In 1989, a small trench was dug here under the surveillance of Marko Frelih, and the remains of a part of a building were

<sup>47</sup> Logatec – Archaeological site of Tabor (Topličanec 2007, 46–48).

<sup>48</sup> Šinkovec 2018.



Osrednji del rimske naselbine s cestno postajo je domnevno ležal na območju košarkarskega igrišča in zelenice pred Narodnim domom (sl. 2: 2). Leta 1989 je bila na tem mestu pod vodstvom Freliha izkopana manjša sonda, v kateri so bili odkriti ostanki dela večjega bivalnega objekta, datiranega v čas od 1. do 4. st.<sup>50</sup> Objekt je imel domnevno leseno konstrukcijo, od katere so se ohranili zgolj kamniti temelji, grajeni v suhozidni tehniki, medtem ko je bila notranjost objekta prekrita s tlakom iz zbite ilovice. Odkriti so bili ostanki dveh poselitvenih faz, ločeni med seboj s plastjo žganine, ki jo Frelih povezuje z opustošenjem naselbine ob vpadu Kvadov in Markomanov okrog leta 170. Med značilnimi predmeti naselbinske materialne kulture starejše faze, datirane v čas 1. in 2. st., je izstopala steklena skodela iz brezbarvnega stekla, okrašena z vrezanim okrasom, ki je sodila med izdelke najvišjega kakovostnega razreda zgodnjecesarske steklarske produkcije.<sup>51</sup>

Domneva se, da se je naselbina proti severovzhodu širila do današnjega križišča med Tržaško in Tovarniško cesto, kjer so bili pri raziskavah leta 2013 odkriti ostanki dela naselbinskega kompleksa (sl. 2: 5).<sup>52</sup> Čez to območje je pred izgradnjo naselbine potekala manjša stranska cesta, ki je vodila od glavne ceste proti severu. Grajena je bila iz več plasti peska in lomljenecv, ki so tvorile dobre 3 m široko cestišče, obdano na zahodni strani z enim, na vzhodni strani pa z dvema drenažnima jarkoma (sl. 4). Po opustitvi ceste v drugi polovici 1. st. je bil prostor zahodno od nje oblikovan v rahlo privzdignjen plato, na katerem je bila zgrajena naselbina. Odkriti so bili ostanki dveh naselbinskih faz. Iz starejše faze so izvirali ostanki lesenih stavb, od katerih so se ohranili tlaki iz zbite ilovice, datirani v zaključni del 1. in na začetek 2. st. V mlajši fazi je bil na njihovem mestu zgrajen večji objekt z vkopanimi kamnitimi temelji, grajenimi v suhozidni tehniki, ki je imel verjetno lesen pod in leseno nadzemno konstrukcijo, prekrito z opečnato strešno kritino (sl. 5). Opuščen je bil na začetku druge polovice 2. st. Med gradivom iz naselbinskih plasti<sup>53</sup> so poleg odlomkov uvoženega italskega posodja, predvsem amfor, izstopali številni odlomki dvoročajnih bikoničnih skled (sl. 6), ki so verjetno predstavljale izdelke lokalnih delavnic, saj so bile do zdaj v večjem številu znane predvsem z okoliških najdišč (npr. z grobišča v Cerknici).<sup>54</sup> Glede na odsotnost značilnih ostankov naselbinskih aktivnosti, kot so ognjišča, objekti verjetno niso imeli bivalne funkcije.

<sup>50</sup> Frelih 1989, 18–27; 2002, 81, sl. 2, 3; 2003, 14–16.

<sup>51</sup> Lazar 2003, 42–44; 2004, 58, sl. 2: 1.

<sup>52</sup> Arheološko najdišče Logatec – križišče; Šinkovec 2018.

<sup>53</sup> Za analizo gradiva, odkritega na najdišču Logatec – križišče, glej Šinkovec 2018.

<sup>54</sup> Urleb 1983, t. 3: 1; 13: 4; 18: 2; 21: 6. Podobne skledе se pojavljajo tudi na Ulaki nad Starim trgom pri Ložu (Gaspari 2000), na Uncu in v Ljubljani ter v strugi reke Ljubljanice (ustna informacija Andrej Gaspari, Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani, Oddelek za arheologijo).



Sl. 5: Ostanki temeljev objekta iz mlajše naselbinske faze na najdišču Logatec – križišče.

Fig. 5: The remains of the foundations of the building from the second settlement phase on the site Logatec – križišče.

(Foto / Photo: M. Vujasinović, © Arhos d.o.o.)

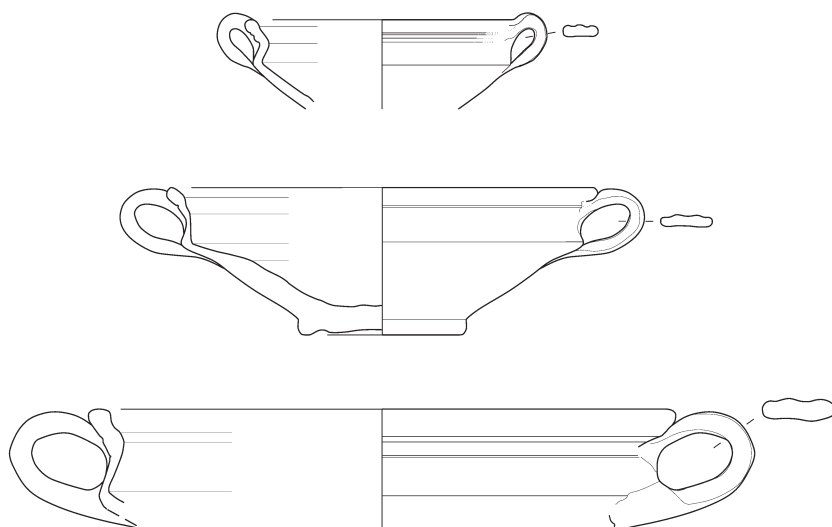
excavated.<sup>49</sup> The structure of the building was probably wooden and only stone foundations, built-in drywall technique, preserved, while its interior was paved with beaten loam. According to the finds the building was dated to the period between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Two settlement phases were detected, separated by a layer of burnt residue, which Frelih links with the destruction of the settlement during the incursion of the Marcomanni and Quadi around the year 170. Among the finds from the earlier phase (between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries), a bowl of decoloured glass with facet-cut decoration deserves special attention: it can be attributed to the highest quality glass products of the early Roman Empire.<sup>50</sup>

It is assumed that at its peak the northeastern part of the settlement extended to the crossroads between Tržaška and Tovarniška cesta streets, where the remains of a part of a settlement complex were excavated in 2013 (Fig. 2: 5).<sup>51</sup> In the period before the construction of the settlement, a smaller side road passed the area, leading from the main road to the north. The road was approximately 3 m wide and built from several layers of sand and quarry stone (Fig. 4). Three drainage canals ran along the road; one along the western edge and two along the eastern edge. After the abandonment of the road in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, the ground to the west of it was shaped into an elevated plateau, on top of which the settlement was built. The remains of two settlement phases were detected. From the earlier phase, the remains of pavements from beaten loam preserved which probably belonged to wooden buildings, dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century or the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup>

<sup>49</sup> Frelih 1989, 18–27; 2002, 81, figs. 2, 3; 2003, 14–16.

<sup>50</sup> Lazar 2003, 42–44; 2004, 58, fig. 2: 1.

<sup>51</sup> Archaeological site Logatec – križišče; Šinkovec 2018.



Sl. 6: Dvoročajne bikonične sklede iz naselbinskih plasti na najdišču Logatec – križišče. Keramika. M. = 1:4.  
 Fig. 6: Two-handled biconical bowls from the settlement layers on the site Logatec - križišče. Ceramics. Scale 1:4.  
 (Risba / Drawing: J. Brečič, © Arhos d.o.o.)

#### Grobišče:

Ostanki grobišča so bili odkriti vzhodno od cerkve sv. Jožefa na območju Čevice v Dolenjem Logatcu (parc. št. 30 in 37/1, k. o. Blekova vas, sl. 2: 1). Na tem mestu sta bili pri gradbenih delih v letu 1978 najdeni dve oljenki in več odlomkov rimske keramike, ki so domnevno pripadali grobnemu inventarju. Poleg je bil odkrit 3 m dolg in 0,5 m širok suhozidni temelj, katerega funkcija in časovna pripadnost nista bili ugotovljeni. Pri nadaljevanju gradbenih del v letih 1980 in 1981 je bilo dokumentiranih sedem žganih grobov, ki so bili pri izkopu delno uničeni. Od najdb iz grobov se je ohranila zgolj ena oljenka.<sup>55</sup>

Načrtne raziskave grobišča so bile izvedene v letu 1987 nedaleč stran, kjer so bili odkriti še trije žgani in en skeletni grob. Za žgane grobove je bila značilna enostavna grobna jama, na dno katere je bila položena žganina pokojnika, medtem ko je skeletni grob vseboval slabo ohranjene ostanke lesene krste. V njem sta bila najdena bronasta pasna spona in lonček, ki je bil položen k nogam pokojnika.<sup>56</sup> Na podlagi ohranjenih najdb lahko grobove okvirno datiramo v čas od 2. do 4. st., medtem ko se datacija v 1. st. zdi manj verjetna.

#### Poznorimska cesta:

Iz zaključne faze obstoja naselbine izvirajo ostanki poznorimske ceste, grajene iz oblic in posameznih večjih lomljencev, ki je bila odkrita v severozahodnem delu To-

century, were found. In the second phase, a larger building with dry stone foundations was built in their place. It probably had wooden walls and floors and was covered with tile roofing (Fig. 5). The building was abandoned at the beginning of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Among the small finds from the settlement layers,<sup>52</sup> the shards of imported Italian pottery, mostly of amphorae, are predominant. In contrast, numerous fragments of two-handled biconical bowls were discovered (Fig. 6), which were probably a product of local workshops, since they are known mainly from the sites in the region (e.g., the Cerknica cemetery).<sup>53</sup> Given the absence of typical residuals of settlement activities, such as hearths, it is assumed that the buildings had no residential function.

#### Cemetery:

The remains of the cemetery were discovered east of the church of St Jožef in the area of Čevica in Dolenji Logatec (plots 30 and 37/1, cadastre municipality Blekova vas, Fig. 2: 1). During the construction works in the year 1978 two oil lamps and a few shards of Roman pottery were found there, which arguably belonged to the grave inventory. A 3 m long and 0.5 m wide wall was uncovered, the function of which is not clear. During the continuation of the works in 1980 and 1981 remains of

<sup>55</sup> Frelih, Mihevc 1985; Frelih 1988, 21–23, sl. na str. 24; 1991, 19; 2003, 10.

<sup>56</sup> Frelih 1988, 23, sl. na str. 24: gr. 1; 1991, 19–20; 2002, 81; 2003, 11.

<sup>52</sup> For analysis of the material discovered on the Logatec–križišče site, cf. Šinkovec 2018.

<sup>53</sup> Urleb 1983, pl. 3: 1; 13: 4; 18: 2; 21: 6. Similar bowls occur in Ulaka above Stari trg pri Ložu (Gaspari 2000), in Unec and in Ljubljana as well as in the riverbed of the Ljubljanica River (oral information Andrej Gaspari).





varniške ceste (arheološko najdišče Logatec – križišče) in je tekla proti jugovzhodu, v smeri Planinskega polja (sl. 2: 5; 7).<sup>57</sup> Njen nastanek lahko na podlagi novčnih najdb datiramo v drugo polovico 4. st.,<sup>58</sup> verjetno pa je ostala v uporabi še v zgodnjemedievalnem obdobju.<sup>59</sup>

## NASELBINI V GORENJEM LOGATCU IN V VODICAH PRI KALCAH

Sočasno z rimsko naselbino v Dolenjem Logatcu sta na območju Logaške kotline obstajali še dve naselbinski jedri. Prvo je ležalo na območju Gorenjega Logatca (sl. 1: 2), kjer je bilo že v sedemdesetih letih 19. st. odkrito več rimskih novcev, od tu pa naj bi izvirala tudi naključna najdba bronastega kipca Merkurja ter več rimskih napisnih kamnov.<sup>60</sup> Na območju Tabora v starem vaškem jedru so bili pri regulaciji struge potoka Reka na Marekah v letih 1987 in 1988 po naključju odkriti ostanki dveh objektov s kamnitimi temelji, verjetno

<sup>57</sup> Šinkovec 2018, 45–46.

<sup>58</sup> Novčne najdbe z raziskav na najdišču Logatec – križišče je opredelila Alenka Miškec (glej Šinkovec 2018).

<sup>59</sup> O uporabi ceste vsaj še tekom 5. st. pričajo odlomki več železnih podkev.

<sup>60</sup> Petru 1975a.

Sl. 7: Ostanki poznorimske ceste na najdišču Logatec – križišče.  
Fig. 7: The remains of the late Roman road on the site Logatec – križišče.

(Foto / Photo: M. Vujasinović, © Arhos d.o.o.)

seven cremation graves were documented, which were partially damaged in the course of works. Only one oil lamp was preserved from the graves.<sup>54</sup>

Small research excavations of the cemetery were carried out in the near vicinity in 1987, where another three cremation and one inhumation grave were discovered. The cremation graves had simple burial pits, filled with burnt material, while in the inhumation grave remains of the wooden coffin were found. The latter comprised a bronze belt buckle and a pottery vessel, laid to the feet of the deceased.<sup>55</sup> Based on the survived finds, the graves can be roughly dated to the period from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, while dating in the 1<sup>st</sup> century seems less likely.

### *Late Roman road:*

The Late Roman road, built of pebbles and individual large quarry stones, was discovered in the north-western part of Tovarniška cesta street (archaeological site Logatec – križišče). It led towards the south-east, in the direction of Planinsko polje (Figs. 2: 5; 7).<sup>56</sup> According to the coin finds,<sup>57</sup> it is dated to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, but it probably remained in use even in the early medieval period.<sup>58</sup>

## THE SETTLEMENTS IN GORENJI LOGATEC AND IN VODICE NEAR KALCE

Besides the Roman settlement in Dolenji Logatec the remains of another two contemporary settlements are known from the Logatec basin. One lay in the territory of present-day Gorenji Logatec (Fig. 1: 2), where several Roman coins, as well as a bronze statue of Mercury and a few inscription stones, were discovered in the 1870s.<sup>59</sup> In the area of Tabor in the old village centre, the remains of two buildings with stone foundations were

<sup>54</sup> Frelj, Mihevc 1985; Frelj 1988, 21–23, fig. on p. 24; 1991, 19; 2003, 10.

<sup>55</sup> Frelj 1988, 23, fig. on p. 24: gr. 1; 1991, 19–20; Frelj 2002, 81; 2003, 11.

<sup>56</sup> Šinkovec 2018, 45–46.

<sup>57</sup> Coins from the excavations on the Logatec–križišče site were determined by Alenka Miškec (cf. Šinkovec 2018).

<sup>58</sup> The use of the road at least in the 5<sup>th</sup> century is attested by the finds of metal horseshoes.

<sup>59</sup> Petru 1975a.

z leseno konstrukcijo in opečnato strešno kritino.<sup>61</sup> Pri odkritju je bila poleg značilnega naselbinskega gradiva, predvsem odlomkov keramičnega in steklenega posodja ter delov noše, najdena velika količina železove žindre, ki je bila najverjetneje povezana s kovaško dejavnostjo. Odkriti so bili tudi štirje poznorimski novci iz časa 3. in 4. st. Odkrito gradivo, predvsem keramične najdbe, kažejo na povezavo s starejšo prazgodovinsko naselbino na vzpetini Velike Bukve nad Gorenjim Logatcem. Domneva se, da je na tem mestu stal *vicus* staroselskega prebivalstva.<sup>62</sup>

Rimski naselbinski ostanki so bili odkriti tudi na območju Vodice pri Kalcah v jugozahodnem delu Logaške kotline (*sl. I: 4*). Domnevna naselbina je ležala ob trasi rimske ceste, ki je vodila iz Logatca na Hrušico, na ravnini neposredno pred vzponom na Lanišče, kjer so bili leta 1988 dokumentirani ostanki rimske ceste, vsekane v skalnato pobočje.<sup>63</sup> Na najdišču so bili gradnji plinovoda v letih 1981 do 1984 najdeni številni raznovrstni rimski predmeti in novci iz 1. st. pr. n. št. do 4. st. n. št.<sup>64</sup> V bližini je bilo izkopanih tudi več naključnih kovinskih najdb, odkritih s pomočjo detektorja kovin.<sup>65</sup> Najdbe verjetno pripadajo rimski obcestni postojanki ali vikusu z lesenimi zgradbami, saj ostanki zidanih objektov pri raziskavah niso bili odkriti.<sup>66</sup>

accidentally uncovered during regulation works on the Reka creek in 1987 and 1988.<sup>60</sup> The structure of the buildings was probably wooden and covered with tile roofing. Beside typical settlement finds, among which shards of pottery and glass, as well as parts of attire, prevailed, a large amount of iron slag was discovered, which was interpreted as the remains of a smithery. The settlement stayed inhabited until the late Roman period, as is attested by four late Roman coins dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. According to discovered material, especially pottery, it seems that the settlement was directly connected with the prehistoric settlement, located on the Velike Bukve hill. Frelih assumes that the settlement represented a *vicus* of autochthonous population.<sup>61</sup>

Roman settlement remains were also discovered in the territory of Vodice near Kalce in the southwestern part of the Logatec basin (*Fig. I: 4*). The settlement was located on the plain along the course of the Roman road, which led from Logatec to Hrušica. From Vodice the road began to ascent in the direction of Lanišče, where a twenty-metre long section of the road cut in the rocky slope was documented in 1988.<sup>62</sup> During construction works on the gas pipeline from 1981 to 1984 various Roman finds and coins dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were discovered on the site.<sup>63</sup> Also, numerous chance metal finds were found in the area, acquired with the use of metal detectors.<sup>64</sup> The finds probably belong to the Roman roadside post or vicus. Since no traces of buildings built of stone were discovered it is assumed that the settlement consisted mainly of wooden houses.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>61</sup> Frelih 1988, 25; 2003, 12. Z obravnavano naselbino lahko morda povežemo tudi naključne najdbe rimske keramike, ki je bila odkrita pri gradnji prizidka osnovne šole v Gorenjem Logatcu (Krašna 2017, 34–35).

<sup>62</sup> Frelih 2003, 12.

<sup>63</sup> Frelih 1988, 36.

<sup>64</sup> Frelih 1988, 36; 2003, 26; Pflaum 2007, 316.

<sup>65</sup> Naključne kovinske najdbe, ki jih hrani Vojni muzej v Logatcu, je obdelala Veronika Pflaum. Del najdb je po vsej verjetnosti pripadal poznorimski zakladni najdbi (Pflaum 2007).

<sup>66</sup> Frelih 1988, 36; Pflaum 2007, 316. Nekateri avtorji (Frelih 2003, 29) domnevajo, da se je na tem mestu stala rimska preprežna postaja (*mutatio*) In Alpes Iulia, ki je omenjena na Tabuli Peutingeriani. V prid tej domnevi govori lega naselbine tik ob vznožju vzpona na Lanišče, kjer je bil zadnji vir pitne vode pred vstopom v hribovit kraški svet Hrušice. Z zadržkom je potrebno vzeti mnenje Janeza Švajncerja, ki je na to mesto lociral cestno postajo *mansio Longatico* (Švajncercer 2004, 13).

<sup>60</sup> Frelih 1988, 25; 2003, 12. Stray finds of the Roman pottery were also discovered during extension construction of the Elementary school in Gorenji Logatec (Krašna 2017, 34–35).

<sup>61</sup> Frelih 2003, 12.

<sup>62</sup> Frelih 1988, 36.

<sup>63</sup> Frelih 1988, 36; 2003, 26; Pflaum 2007, 316.

<sup>64</sup> Chance metal finds, which are kept in War Museum in Logatec, have been analysed by Veronika Pflaum. A part of the finds probably belonged to the late Roman hoard (Pflaum 2007).

<sup>65</sup> Frelih 1988, 36; Pflaum 2007, 316. Some authors (Frelih 2003, 29) believe that this was the location of the Roman changing station (*mutatio*) In Alpes Iulia, which is mentioned in Tabula Peutingeriana. In favour of this assumption is the position of the settlement at the foot of the ascent to Lanišče, where the last source of drinking water was before entering the hilly karst region of Hrušica. In contrast, the assumption of Janez Švajncercer, who believes that this was the location of the roadside station *mansio Longatico*, seems doubtful (Švajncercer 2004, 13).

## ZGODOVINSKI RAZVOJ LONGATIKA

Nastanek cestne postaje *Longaticum* je bil tesno povezan z izgradnjo rimske državne ceste med Emona in Akvilejo, ki se je na območju Logaške kotline odcepila od starodavne prazgodovinske poti čez Razdrto in je vodila po najkrajši možni trasi čez prelaz Hrušica proti Italiji.<sup>67</sup> Ta strateško pomemben cestni odsek je bil najverjetneje zgrajen v času cesarja Avgusta, o čemer poročata antična zgodovinarja Tacit (druga polovica 1. in začetek 2. st.) in Festus (druga pol. 4. st.).<sup>68</sup> Iz časa neposredno pred izgradnjo ceste domnevno izvirajo ostanki zgodnjecesarke poselitve ob gasilskem domu v Dolenjem Logatcu (*sl.* 2: 4), ki jih lahko povežemo z nastanitvijo prvih italjskih priseljencev.

Naselbina s cestno postajo je najverjetneje ležala v bližini križišča med itinerarsko cesto, ki je vodila proti Kalcam in Hrušici, in cesto, ki se je odcepila proti jugu mimo Planinskega polja (Stari grad pri Uncu) in se nadaljevala čez prelaz Razdrto (*sl.* 1). Glede na dosedanje raziskave lahko sklepamo, da se je v času 1. st. in prve polovice 2. st. naselbina razprostirala na približno 400 m dolgem območju vzdolž glavne ceste od Narodnega doma na jugozahodu (*sl.* 2: 2) do križišča med Tržaško in Tovarniško cesto na severovzhodu (*sl.* 2: 5). Ob koncu 2. st. je bil severovzhodni del naselbine opuščen, njen obseg pa se je domnevno skrčil na ožje poselitveno jedro na območju današnjega Narodnega doma. Ta sprememba je bila morda posledica nemirnih časov ob vpadu Markomanov in Kvadov v drugi polovici 2. st., s katerimi Freljih povezuje tudi porušenje objektov starejše naselbinske faze na območju Narodnega doma.<sup>69</sup> Naselbina pozneje ni bila več obnovljena v polnem obsegu, kljub temu pa je, kot pričajo itinerarski viri iz 3. in 4. st., še vedno služila kot cestna postaja. Iz tega časa izvira tudi večji del grobov, odkritih ob cerkvi sv. Jožefa (*sl.* 2: 1).

V poznorimskem obdobju je območje Logaške kotline dobilo novo geostrateško vlogo, povezano z izgradnjo obsežnega obrambnega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, ki se je razprostiral med Kvarnerskim zalivom na jugu in dolino reke Bače na severu. Osrednji del sistema je bil prav v okolici Logaške kotline, preko katere je potekala državna cesta proti Italiji, ki je bila varovana s tremi zaporednimi linijami obrambnih zapor. Prva linija zapor, ki je ležala pred vstopom v Logaško kotlino s severovzhoda, se je razprostirala med Verdom pri Vrhniki in Marinčevim Gričem nad Strmico. Drugo linijo sta tvorili utrdbi na Lanišču in na Brstu pri Martinj Hribu ob jugozahodnem in jugovzhodnem robu kotline, medtem ko je tretji, najpomembnejši del predstavljala

## THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LONGATICUM

The origin of the Longaticum roadside station was closely connected with the construction of the Roman road between Emona and Aquileia, which parted from the ancient prehistoric route across the Ocra pass in the area of the Logatec basin and led along the shortest line across the Hrušica pass in the direction of Italy.<sup>66</sup> This strategically important road section was most probably built in the time of Augustus, as is mentioned by the ancient historians Tacit (second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> and beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century) and Festus (second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century).<sup>67</sup> From the period immediately before the construction of the road allegedly originate the remains of an early imperial settlement near Gasilski dom in Dolenji Logatec (*Fig.* 2: 4), which are attributed to the first Roman settlers.

The roadside station with the surrounding settlement was most likely located in the immediate vicinity of the crossroads between the itinerary road leading towards Kalce and Hrušica, and the road that branched off south in the direction of Planinsko polje (Stari grad near Unec). During the 1<sup>st</sup> and the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, the settlement allegedly spread over an approximately 400 m long area along the main road from Narodni dom in the southwest to the crossroads between the Tržaška and Tovarniška cesta streets in the northeast. At the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the northeastern part of the settlement was abandoned and the settlement area presumably narrowed down to the settlement core around Narodni dom (*Fig.* 2: 2). This change may have been a result of the turbulent times following the incursions of the Marcomanni and Quadi in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. According to Freljih, the consequences of this event are most probably reflected in the destruction of the first settlement phase in the area of Narodni dom.<sup>68</sup> After that the settlement was no longer restored to its full extent; however, according to the itinerary sources from the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, Longaticum retained its function as a road station. From this period also a larger part of graves, discovered in the area near the church of St Jožef (*Fig.* 2: 1), originates.

In the late Roman period, the area of the Logatec basin was given a new geostrategic role, related to the construction of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* defence system, which extended between the Kvarner bay in the south and the Bača valley in the north. The central part of the system was located in the surroundings of the

<sup>67</sup> Za učinkovito delovanje rimskega cestnega omrežja je bil namreč poleg rednega vzdrževanja cest nujen tudi obstoj cestnih postaj, ki med seboj niso bile oddaljene več kot en dan potovanja (Šašel Kos 1997, 20).

<sup>68</sup> Šašel 1975, 80, 96.

<sup>69</sup> Freljih 2003, 15–16.

<sup>66</sup> In addition to the regular maintenance of the roads, the existence of the roadside stations was crucial for the efficient functioning of the Roman road system; the stations should have been no more than one day journey apart (Šašel Kos 1997, 20).

<sup>67</sup> Šašel 1975, 80, 96.

<sup>68</sup> Freljih 2003, 15–16.

trdnjava *Ad Pirum*, ki je ležala v višinskem zaledju na območju današnje Hrušice.<sup>70</sup>

Opustitev naselbine je bila najverjetneje povezana z burnimi notranje in zunanje političnimi dogodki ob koncu 4. in v začetku 5. st., v središču katerih se je znašlo območje Logaške kotline zaradi svoje lege ob meji z Italijo. Prav na tem prostoru so potekali srditi državljanski boji za oblast, ki so svoj vrhunec dosegli leta 394 v bitki pri Frigidu, v kateri sta se spopadla uzurpator Evgenij in Teodozij Veliki.<sup>71</sup> Nedolgo za tem, v letih 401 in 408, so preko Logaške kotline v Italijo vdrla Zahodni Goti pod Alarikovim vodstvom. Kot pričajo poročila antičnih avtorjev, sistem vojaških zapor čez alpske prehode v tem času ni bil več v funkciji in je najverjetneje izgubil svoj pomen.<sup>72</sup> To kaže na postopen razkroj političnih in ekonomskih struktur rimske države, ki je imel za posledico umik prebivalstva rimskih naselbin v odročnejše predele stran od glavnih prometnih poti.

Logatec basin, where three consecutive lines of fortifications spread, defending the passage along the main road to Italy. The first defence line extended between Verd near Vrhnika and Marinčev grič hill above Strmica, which closed the natural entrance to the Logatec basin from the northeast. The second line comprised the fortifications at Lanišče and at Brst near Martinj Hrib at the south and southwestern edge of the basin, while the third, central part of the system represented the *Ad Pirum* fort, located in the hilly hinterland in the area of present-day Hrušica.<sup>69</sup>

The abandonment of Longaticum was most likely connected with the turbulent political events at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries. Some of the most bitter civil fighting for power took place in the surroundings of the Logatec basin due to its location at the border of Italy, culminating Battle of Frigidus in the year 394 between the usurper Eugenius and Theodosius the Great.<sup>70</sup> Soon afterwards, in the years 401 and 408, the Western Goths under Alaric passed the Logatec basin on their way to Italy. According to Roman writers, the system of military fortifications of the Alpine crossings was no longer in function at that time and most likely lost its significance.<sup>71</sup> This indicates a gradual disintegration of the political and economic structures of the Roman state, which resulted in the withdrawal of the population of Roman settlements into more remote areas away from the main traffic routes.

*Translation: Gregor Pobežin*

<sup>70</sup> Najnovejša dognanja o obrambnem sistemu *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* so predstavljena v Kos 2014 in Kusetič et al. 2014. Za kartografski prikaz sistema zapor glej Kusetič et al. 2014, sl. 3.99.

<sup>71</sup> Bratož 2014, 160–183.

<sup>72</sup> Kos 2014, 40.

<sup>69</sup> The latest findings about the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* are represented in Kos 2014 and Kusetič et al. 2014. For a cartographic representation of the course of the defence system, cf. Kusetič et al. 2014, fig. 3.99.

<sup>70</sup> Bratož 2014, 160–183.

<sup>71</sup> Kos 2014, 40.



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