

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 Jadrantom 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.

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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

VIPAVA

Vesna TRATNIK



Izveček

Rimska naselbina v Vipavi je v geografskem pogledu antičnih piscev ležala na prostoru Julijskih Alp, na vzhodnem obrobju akvilejskega agra. V tem času je naselbina domnevno obsegala vznožje vzpetine Stari grad in ravnico pod njo. Del hiše iz 1. in 2. st. je bil raziskan na Beblerjevi ulici. Odkrito je bilo tudi grobišče iz tega časa, za katerega so značilni pokopi v skupnih, morda družinskih grobnicah. Na severnem obrobju Vipave, na najdiščih Bela in Grublje so bili odkriti naselbinski ostanki iz časa od 1. do 4. st, z zidanimi in lesenimi stavbami. Najmlajše posamične rimske najdbe so datirane v drugo polovico 4. in na začetek 5. stoletja.

Ključne besede: Italija (10. regija), Vipava, rimska doba, naselbina, grobišče, družinske grobnice

Abstract

The Roman settlement in Vipava lies in an area that ancient geographers considered part of the Julian Alps, at the eastern edge of the territory of Aquileia. Archaeological evidence has shown it stretched across the foot of the hill of Stari grad and the flatland below it. Part of the settlement was excavated at the Beblerjeva street, revealing a building from the 1st–2nd centuries. Other excavations revealed the contemporary cemetery, characterised by burial in common, presumably family tombs. At the northern outskirts of Vipava, the habitation remains from the 1st to the 4th century take the form of masonry and wooden buildings. The last recorded Roman artefacts are stray finds from the second half of the 4th and the early 5th century.

Keywords: Italy (Regio X), Vipava, Roman period, settlement, cemetery, family tombs

GEOGRAFSKI IN HISTORIČNI ORIS

Vipava leži ob vznožju planote Nanosa, na vzhodnem obrobju Vipavske doline. Naselje označujejo številni izviri reke Vipave in impozantna veduta z ruševinami Starega gradu v ozadju. Klimatsko in reliefno ugodno nižinsko območje je primerno za poljedelstvo, dobro uspeva vinska trta. Planota Nanosa je bila nekdanj primerna za pašništvo in druge dopolnilne gospodarske dejavnosti (les, lov, oglarstvo, smola). Plovnost reke Vipave do sedaj še ni bila dokazana. Ime Vipava (lok. Trg, nem. Wippach, it. Vipacco) etimološko ni pojasnjeno, ena izmed več možnosti je, da izhaja iz latinskega osebnega imena *Vippius*.¹

Antično ime kraja ni poznano. Naselje leži ob izviri reke Vipave, ki je na Tabuli Peutingeriani označena kot *fl. Frigidus*.² V geografskem pogledu antičnih piscev so na ta prostor segale Julijske Alpe, na najnižjem delu Alp pa je bil prelaz Okra, čez katerega so v poznem republikanskem obdobju vodile trgovske poti iz Akvileje in iz Tergesta do Navporta.³ Po Šašlovi utemeljitvi lahko Okro enačimo s pogorjem Nanosa, ki sega od Vipave do Šmihela. Ta prostor naj bi poseljevali Karni, ki so pri Okri mejili na Japode.⁴

Vipavska dolina je verjetno že v prvih dveh desetletjih 1. st. pr. n. št. pripadala provinci Galiji Cisalpini. Po bitki pri Filipih, leta 42 pr. n. št., je bila Cisalpina priključena Italiji in domnevno se je takrat vzhodna meja Italije premaknila na reko Rižano.⁵ Po avgustejski razdelitvi Italije na upravne regije je akvilejski ager obsegal območje Furlanske nižine od Tilmonta (it. Tagliamento) do Devina, severozahodni del Krasa (Šempolaj, Praprot), Vipavsko dolino, čez Razdrto je segal do Bevk pri Vrhniki, kjer je mejil na upravno območje kolonije Emona.⁶ Po Dioklecijanovi upravni reformi v 4. stoletju je območje 10. regije spadalo v provinco *Venetia et Histria*.

ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Glavni strokovnjaki, zadolženi za arheološko dediščino na območju Vipavske doline od sredine 19. st. dalje so bili dopisniki dunajske Centralne komisije (*k. k. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der kunst-und historischen Denkmale*): Karl Moser je leta 1891 poročal, da so bili pri Vipavi, na travniku z ledinskim imenom Police, najdeni odlomki žar in rimski novci, grobišče je nameraval raziskati.⁷ Josip Mantuani je

¹ Snoj 2009, 457.

² Tab. Peut. III 5.

³ Strabon IV 6, 10; VII 5, 2. Zbrani in prevedeni odlomki: Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 19–22.

⁴ Šašel 1974, 9–17; Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 21.

⁵ Zaccaria 2007, 130; Šašel Kos, 2000, 281.

⁶ Šašel Kos 2000; 2002a; 2002b, 251, sl. 3.

⁷ Moser 1891, 35.

GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Vipava lies at the foot of Mt. Nanos, on the eastern fringes of the Vipava Valley. It is set among the numerous karst springs of the River Vipava against the backdrop of the ruins of an old castle (Stari grad) perched on a spur above. The climate and terrain of the flatland to the west are suitable for agriculture, also for growing grape vines. Mt. Nanos rising to the east was once exploited for pasturing and other complementary activities (forestry, hunting, charcoal and resin production). The River Vipava is not used for river traffic today and we have no evidence to suggest it was navigable in the past. Neither is the etymology of the name Vipava (locally known as Trg, *Wippach* in German and *Vipacco* in Italian) clear; it has been suggested it may originate in the Latin name of *Vippius*, among other possibilities.¹

The name of the ancient settlement is unknown. It was located at the springs of the River Vipava marked as *fl. Frigidus* on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*.² The ancient geographers considered that the area formed part of the Julian Alps, with the pass known as *Ocra* located in their lowest part. In the Late Republic, caravan routes from Aquileia and Tergeste led across this pass and continued towards Nauportus.³ According to Šašel, the name *Ocra* pertains not only to the pass, but to the whole range of Mt. Nanos that extended from Vipava to Šmihel. It was an area inhabited by the Carni, a tribe that bordered the Iapodes at *Ocra*.⁴

The Vipava Valley formed part of the province of Cisalpine Gaul probably as early as the beginning of the 1st cent. BC. It was included into Italy after the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC; this is probably the occasion when the eastern border of Italy moved to the River Rižana.⁵ Following the Augustan regional division of Italy, the territory of Aquileia as part of *regio X* comprised the Friuli plain from the River Tagliamento to Duino/Devin, the north-western part of the Carso/Kras, the Vipava Valley, reached across the Razdrto Pass to Bevke near Vrhnika, where it bordered the territory of Emona.⁶ This administrative arrangement changed in the 4th century, when Diocletian's reforms included *regio X* into the province of *Venetia et Histria*.

HISTORY OF RESEARCH

The main experts and those responsible for the archaeological heritage of the Vipava Valley in the

¹ Snoj 2009, 457.

² Tab. Peut. III 5.

³ Strabo IV 6, 10; VII 5, 2.

⁴ Šašel 1974, 9–17; Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 21.

⁵ Zaccaria 2007, 130; Šašel Kos 2000, 281.

⁶ Šašel Kos 2000; 2002a; 2002b, 251, Fig. 3.

leta 1912 poročal, da so bili v Vipavi najdeni poškodovani grobovi.⁸ Alberto Puschi je domneval rimsko utrdbo na mestu poznejšega srednjeveškega gradu.⁹ Leta 1960 so v Vipavi naključno odkrili zakladno najdbo novcev iz druge polovice 3. st.¹⁰ V šestdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja je bil ustanovljen Zavod za spomeniško varstvo v Novi Gorici, pod okriljem katerega je prostor Vipave raziskovala arheologinja Nada Osmuk s sodelavci.¹¹ Leta 2005 je bil izkopen del grobišča na Laurinovi ulici.¹² Na najdišču Bela in Grublje je bil del rimskodobne naselbine raziskan leta 2008.¹³ Leta 2011 je bila raziskana parcela pod Starim gradom,¹⁴ v letu 2017 je bila odkrita rimska hiša na Beblerjevi ulici.¹⁵

PRAZGODOVINA

Prazgodovinska naselbina se domneva na vzpetini Stari grad (*sl. I: 3*) nad Vipavo, potrujeta jo srp iz bronzaste dobe in lončenina, odkrita ob strojnem izkopu pobočja na spodnji grajski terasi.¹⁶ Pri širitvi starega kamnoloma, na lokaciji Za Tabrom (*sl. I: 12*), so leta 1912 odkrili skeletne grobove iz železne dobe. Ohranili so se prstan, en manjši in dva para velikih bronastih uhanov ter kosti.¹⁷ Kamnito orodje in prazgodovinska keramika so bili najdeni tudi med izkopavanji na najdišču Bela in Grublje (*sl. I: 1,2*), na parceli Tomažič (*sl. I: 4*) in na rimskodobnem grobišču v Laurinovi ulici (*sl. I: 5*).¹⁸ Marchesetti je domneval naselbino tudi na Gradišču pri Vipavi, vendar je dosedanje raziskave še niso potrdile.¹⁹

mid-19th century were correspondents of the Austro-Hungarian *k. k. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der kunst-und historischen Denkmale* in Vienna. One of them was Karl Moser, who in 1891 noted that fragments of urns and Roman coins were discovered near Vipava, near a meadow known as Police; he intended to investigate the site.⁷ In 1912, Josip Mantuani reported on damaged graves from Vipava.⁸ Alberto Puschi posited a Roman fort on the hill of the later medieval castle (Stari grad).⁹ Much later, in 1960, a hoard of Roman coins from the second half of the 3rd century was found by chance in Vipava.¹⁰ The 1960s is also the time when the regional office of the heritage protection institute was founded in Nova Gorica (hereinafter ZVKDS OE Nova Gorica), which was thereafter charged with investigations in the Vipava area under the leadership of Nada Osmuk and her colleagues.¹¹ They excavated part of the cemetery under the street of Laurinova ulica in 2005.¹² Later investigations revealed part of the Roman settlement at the Bela and Grublje sites in 2008,¹³ part of the area below Stari grad in 2011¹⁴ and, most recently in 2017, a Roman house at the Beblerjeva street.¹⁵

PREHISTORY

It is presumed that the prehistoric settlement at Vipava lay on the hill of Stari grad. Its existence is supported by a Bronze Age sickle and pottery sherds that came to light during machine excavations on the slope of the lower terrace below the medieval castle.¹⁶ Inhumation burials from the Iron Age were found in 1912 while extending the ancient stone quarry at Za Tabrom. Only a finger ring, one small and two pairs of large bronze earrings were kept alongside the bones, the rest discarded.¹⁷ Stone tools and prehistoric pottery

⁸ Najdišče Na Plazu (Mantuani 1912; 1913).

⁹ Puschi 1902, 135.

¹⁰ Pegan 1967, 207; Kos 1986, 124–125, 132; *FMRSI I*, 69–73.

¹¹ Raziskave na arheološkem najdišču Bela in Grublje v letih 1984 (Osmuk 1985) in v letih od 2003 do 2005 (Osmuk 2000–2004; 2005a); pod Starim gradom leta 2000 (Osmuk 1999).

¹² Osmuk 2005b; Tratnik 2014.

¹³ Vodja raziskav Patricija Bratina (Tratnik 2012).

¹⁴ Fabec, Tratnik, Vinazza 2012.

¹⁵ Gruden 2018.

¹⁶ Bratina 2010, 174; Osmuk 1999.

¹⁷ V *Arheoloških najdiščih Slovenije* je najdišče dvakrat navedeno. Napačno pod imenom Podnanos (Petru S. 1975, 126) in pravilno: Vipava (Petru P. 1975, 126). Glej Mlinar 1999, 14, t. 29: 1–8; Mantuani 1912; 1913, 26. Najdbe hrani Narodni muzej v Ljubljani (inv. št. P 13023–13030).

¹⁸ Tratnik 2012, t. 1: 1; 2014, 284–285 in op. 94.

¹⁹ Vzpetina na južnem obrobju Vipave (Marchesetti 1903, 91; Bratina 2010, 169, št. 20).

⁷ Moser 1891, 35.

⁸ The Na Plazu site (Mantuani 1912, 282; 1913).

⁹ Puschi 1902, 135.

¹⁰ Pegan 1967, 207; Kos 1986, 124–125, 132; *FMRSI I*, 69–73.

¹¹ Investigations at the Bela and Grublje sites in 1984 (Osmuk 1985) and again in 2003–2005 (Osmuk 2000–2004; 2005a); investigations below Stari grad in 2000 (Osmuk 1999).

¹² Osmuk 2005b; Tratnik 2014.

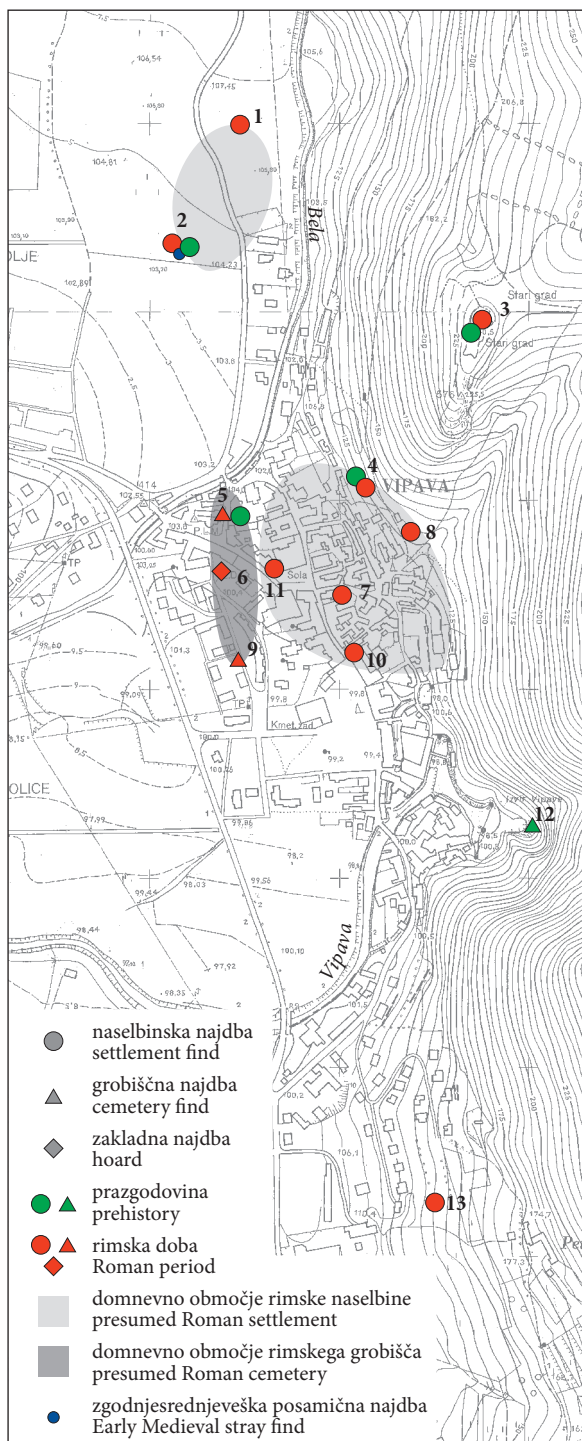
¹³ Investigations led by Patricija Bratina; Tratnik 2012.

¹⁴ Fabec, Tratnik, Vinazza 2012.

¹⁵ Gruden 2018.

¹⁶ Bratina 2010, 174; Osmuk 1999.

¹⁷ The finds are mentioned twice in *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*, erroneous at site of Podnanos (Petru S. 1975, 126) and correct at Vipava site (Petru P. 1975, 126). Mlinar 1999, 14, Pl. 29: 1–8. Mantuani 1912; 1913. Small finds kept in the National Museum of Slovenia in Ljubljana (Inv. Nos. P 13023–13030).



ARHEOLOŠKI SLEDOVI RIMSKE DOBE

Trško jedro Vipave je skromno raziskano. Strnje-no rimsko poselitev, ki so jo zamejevale struge izvirov in manjših pritokov reke Vipave, na podlagi zbranih podatkov domnevamo ob vznožju Starega gradu, na lokacijah Na hribu in na Trgu Pavla Rušta. Posamične

Sl. 1: Vipava. Obravnavana arheološka najdišča. M. = 1:10.000. (Dopolnjeno po: Tratnik 2014, sl. 1).

(Osnova: TTN 5, 2004, © Geodetska uprava RS)

Fig. 1: Vipava. Map of the Vipava area with marked sites mentioned in the text. Scale 1:10,000. (Supplemented after: Tratnik 2014, fig. 1).

1 – Ob Beli; – 2 Grublje; – 3 Stari grad; – 4 Tomažič; – 5 Laurinova ulica; – 6 Zdravstveni dom; – 7 Grabrijanova ulica; – 8 Parc. št. 2510 in 1511, k. o. Vipava; – 9 Police – 10 Glavni trg; – 11 Beblerjeva ulica 1 (Župnišče); – 12 Za Tabrom; – 13 Stara gora (Gradišče)

were also found during the investigations at the Bela and Grublje sites (Fig. 1: 1,2), Tomažič site (Fig. 1: 4), as well as at the Roman-period cemetery at Laurinova ulica (Fig. 1: 5).¹⁸ Marchesetti suggested that another prehistoric settlement stood on Gradišče pri Vipavi, a hill at the southern edge of Vipava, but its existence has not been confirmed.¹⁹

ROMAN PERIOD

Vipava is poorly investigated. Based on available archaeological evidence, we presume that the centre of the Roman settlement was located at the foot of Stari grad (the Na hribu and Trg Pavla Rušta sites), in the area delimited by the springs and tributaries of the River Vipava. Stray Roman finds have also come to light on the slopes of Stari grad (Fig. 1: 4),²⁰ during earthworks at Grabrijanova ulica (Fig. 1: 7)²¹ and on other lots (Fig. 1: 8).²² A layer with Roman-period structures and finds (stone floor, pottery sherds, animal bones) was recorded in the house at Glavni trg 2 (Fig. 1: 10).²³ Part of a Roman house presumably from the 1st–2nd centuries and fitted with mortar floor and plastered walls was excavated at Župnišče (Beblerjeva street, Nr. 1; Fig. 1: 11).²⁴ The summit of Stari grad has thus far only yielded stray finds that tell very little of the nature of human presence there (Fig. 1: 3).²⁵

The cemetery associated with the Roman settlement probably extended between the church of St Stephen and the Police site, possibly even further. Graves from the 1st and 2nd centuries were excavated at

¹⁸ Tratnik 2012, Pl. 1:1; 2014, 284–285 and Fn. 94.

¹⁹ Marchesetti 1903, 91; Bratina 2010, 169, No. 20.

²⁰ Osmuk 1999, 142; Republican *as* and a coin from the 4th century (FMRSI IV, 36); sherds of Early Roman amphorae (Fabec, Tratnik, Vinazza 2012, 34, Add. 6, Pl. 4: 1–4).

²¹ Tratnik 2014, 256.

²² Tratnik 2014, 256.

²³ Tratnik 2014, 256.

²⁴ Gruden 2018.

²⁵ Osmuk 1999.

rimske najdbe so bile odkrite ob raziskavah na pobočju Starega gradu²⁰ (*sl. I: 4*), ob delih na Grabrijanovi ulici²¹ (*sl. I: 7*) in na posameznih parcelah²² (*sl. I: 8*). Plast z rimskodobnimi najdbami (kamnit tlak, odlomki lončenine, živalske kosti) je bila odkrita ob delih v hiši na Glavnem trgu 2²³ (*sl. I: 10*). Del rimske hiše, domnevno iz 1. in 2. st., z estrihom in ometanimi stenami, je bil izkopan v nekdanjem župnišču na Beblerjevi ulici 1 (v nadaljevanju Župnišče; *sl. I: 11*).²⁴ Rimska poselitev na vrhu Starega gradu še ni potrjena, poznane so posamične najdbe (*sl. I: 3*).²⁵

Grobišče je verjetno obsegalo vsaj območje med današnjo cerkvijo sv. Štefana in ledino Police. Grobovi iz 1. in 2. st. so bili odkriti na Laurinovi ulici²⁶ (*sl. I: 5*), odlomki žar in rimski novci pa so bili najdeni na ledini Police²⁷ (*sl. I: 9*).

Na severnem obrobju Vipave, na najdiščih Bela in Grublje (*sl. I: 1,2*) je drugo poselitveno območje, kjer je dokazana kontinuiteta od 1. do 4. st. Tu domnevamo manj strnjeno poselitev z zidanimi in lesenimi stavbami ter gospodarskimi objekti.²⁸ Na južnem obrobju Vipave, na Stari gori (*sl. I: 13*) so bile odkrite posamične rimske najdbe.²⁹

TRASA RIMSKE CESTE

Rimska cesta v Vipavi še ni odkrita. Po terenskih opažanjih arheologov Nade Osmuk in Božidarja Slapšaka je rimska cesta od Vipave do Razdrtega vodila višje kot današnja magistralna cesta. Južno od Vipave naj bi se začela vzpenjati po pobočju Nanosa, od Gradišča pri Vipavi, mimo cerkvice sv. Nikolaja, čez Barnice za Gradiščem nad Hraščami proti Gradišču nad Razdrtim.³⁰ Odsek trase rimske ceste z delno ohranjenimi kolesnicami je bil odkrit na Sušču pod Razdrtim.³¹

²⁰ Raziskave po gradnji gozdarske poti (Osmuk 1999; republikanski as in novec iz 4. st. (*FMRSl IV, 36*); odlomki zgodnjerskih amfor na parceli Tomažič (Fabec, Tratnik, Vinazza 2012, 34, priloga 6, t. 4: 1–4).

²¹ Neobjavljeno, Nada Osmuk, dokumentacija v arhivu ZVKDS OE Nova Gorica, mapa Vipava. Opomba: Tratnik 2014, 256.

²² Glej op. 21.

²³ Glej op. 21.

²⁴ Gruden 2018.

²⁵ Osmuk 1999.

²⁶ Tratnik 2012.

²⁷ Moser 1891.

²⁸ Tratnik 2012.

²⁹ Osmuk 1985.

³⁰ Slapšak 1998.

³¹ Svoljšak 2003.

Laurinova ulica (*Fig. 1: 5*).²⁶ At Police, urn sherds and Roman coins were found towards the end of the 19th century (*Fig. 1: 9*).²⁷

Another centre of habitation has been recorded on the northern outskirts of Vipava, at Bela and Grublje (*Fig. 1: 1,2*). Evidence suggests it was a less densely inhabited area of masonry and wooden buildings, as well as outhouses,²⁸ that was continuously occupied from the 1st to the 4th century. Stray Roman finds also came to light on the southern outskirts of Vipava, at Stara gora (*Fig. 1: 13*).²⁹

ROMAN ROADS

No traces of the Roman roads in Vipava have as yet been found. The field surveys by Nada Osmuk and Božidar Slapšak have suggested that the road from Vipava towards Razdrto led higher than the modern main road. It presumably began its ascent east of Vipava and led along the foot of Mt. Nanos from Gradišče pri Vipavi, past the church of St Nicholas, across Barnice east of Gradišče nad Hraščami towards Gradišče nad Razdrtim.³⁰ A section of the Roman road with partially surviving wheel ruts was unearthed at Sušec below Razdrto.³¹

HOUSING

Part of a Roman house was investigated at Župnišče, in Beblerjeva ulica (*Fig. 1: 11; 2*). Excavations uncovered a paved court with a stone-framed hearth. It was associated with a building to the north, slightly raised above the level of the court. The house had a mortar floor. One of its rooms was partitioned with a brick wall in *opus spicatum*. There was a semicircular corner niche built against the partition wall. The walls were plastered. The house dates to the 1st–2nd century.³²

CEMETERY

Part of the Roman cemetery was excavated at Laurinova ulica (*Fig. 1: 5; 3*). The nine investigated tombs span from the 1st to the second half of the 2nd century.³³

The anthropological analysis has shown that the deceased were cremated (*crematio*) on a common pyre

²⁶ Tratnik 2012.

²⁷ Moser 1891.

²⁸ Tratnik 2012.

²⁹ Osmuk 1985.

³⁰ Slapšak 1998.

³¹ Svoljšak 2004.

³² Gruden 2018.

³³ Tratnik 2014.



Sl. 2: Vipava. Pogled na rimsko hišo na Beblerjevi ulici 1 (Župnišče) (foto: Tilen Podobnik).

Fig. 2: Vipava. The Roman house at Župnišče, Beblerjeva ulica 1 (photo: Tilen Podobnik).

POSAMEZNI OBJEKTI V NASELJU

V Župnišču, na Beblerjevi ulici 1 je bil raziskan del rimske hiše (sl. 1: 11; 2). Večji del izkopanega območja je zavzemalo tlakovano dvorišče z ognjiščem, ki je imelo kamnit obod. Na severnem robu je stala stavba, ki je bila nekoliko dvignjena nad nivo dvorišča. Tlakovana je bila z estrihom in en prostor je bil predeljen z opečnato steno, grajeno v tehniki ribje kosti. Stene so bile ometane. Ob predelni steni je bila zidana polkrožna niša. Stavba je datirana v 1. in 2. st.³²

GROBIŠČE

Del rimskega grobišča (9 grobov) je bilo izkopanih na Laurinovi ulici (sl. 1: 5; 3), ob cerkvi sv. Štefana. Grobovi so datirani v čas od 1. st. do druge polovice 2. st.³³

Opravljeni so bile antropološke in arheozoološke analize ostankov. Analiza grobov z Laurinove ulice je pokazala, da so umrle sežigali (*crematio*) na skupni grmadi (*ustrina*). Del žganih kosti je bil shranjen v žare skupaj s pepelom in ogljem z grmade. Kot žara so bili uporabljeni lonci kuhinjske keramike, v enem primeru

(*ustrina*). Part of the cremated bones was then collected into urns together with the ash from the pyre. They used kitchenware jars as urns, in one case more precisely an Auerberg type jar. Some of the urns were covered with a small stone slab, a sherd of an amphora or a thin-walled cup. Many of the graves also held ash and cremated bones outside the urn, strewn on the bottom of the grave pit, or in another vessel in the grave. The cremated bones included those of animals, which are seen as traces of the burial ritual. Archaeozoological analyses have shown that most belonged to sheep or goats and cattle. The composition of the grave goods is quite uniform; an individual burial in an urn was associated with a drinking set consisting of a jug and a cup or beaker. Coins were also placed in the graves.

The deceased were buried either in a cist composed of stone slabs, of tegulae or a combination of tegulae and stone slabs, under an amphora with the top cut off or in simple pits covered with a tegula.

A particular feature of the cemetery is 'family tombs', with two or more burials in the same tomb. One such tomb contained three burials laid one beside or on top of the other and spanning two centuries (Fig. 3).³⁴

³² Gruden 2018.

³³ Tratnik 2014.

³⁴ Tratnik 2014.

lonc tipa Auerberg. Nekaj žar je bilo pokritih: ali z manjšo kamnito ploščo, kosom ostenja amfore ali skodelico tankih sten. Pogosto se je nekaj žganine in žganih kosti nahajalo tudi zunaj žar, na dnu grobne skrinje ali v drugih posodah v grobu. Med žganimi kostmi so bile tudi posamezne živalske kosti, ki jih razlagamo kot sled pogrebnih obredov. Največ kosti pripada drobnici in govedu. Sestava grobnih pridatkov je zelo enotna. K posameznemu pokopu v žari je bilo pridano pivsko posodje: en vrč s skodelico ali čašo. V grobove so bili pridani tudi novci.

Grobna arhitektura je bila različna: pokop v skrinji iz kamnitih plošč, v skrinji sestavljeni iz tegul ali v kombinaciji tegul in kamnitih plošč. Drugi način je žarni pokop pod amforo z odrezanim zgornjim delom, tretji način pa je grob z žaro v preprosti grobni jami, pokrit s tegulo.

Značilnost grobišča so "družinski grobovi" z dvema ali več pokopi v isti grobni skrinji. Odkrita je bila tudi družinska grobnica s tremi grobovi, ki so ležali tik ob in drug na drugem, v katero so pokopavali dve stoletji³⁴ (sl. 3).

NAJDBE

Obraznava odkritih predmetov z grobišča in naselbine na lokaciji Grublje je pokazala, da v zgodnje cesarskem obdobju prevladuje posodje, ki je značilno za severovzhodno Italijo in severni Jadran. Navadno namizno posodje in skodelice tankih sten so bile najverjetneje delane v akvilejskih delavnicah, amfore so v tem obdobju večinoma severnojadranskega izvora. Prisotni so posamezni importi iz vzhodnega Sredozemlja, datirani v 2. in 3. st.

Med uvoženimi izdelki s konca 3. in iz 4. st. prevladujejo importi iz severne Afrike. V drugi polovici 4. st. se na najdiščih Bela in Grublje izrazito poveča število novčnih najdb.

Na ustju amfore z grobišča v Laurinovi ulici je žig C. Lekanija Basa,³⁵ na fibuli tipa *Aucissa* pa žig z napisom [P] VALE.³⁶ Na odlomku tegule z najdišča Grublje je delno ohranjen žig ...ARNI.³⁷

DRUŽBA

Konkretnih podatkov o družbi in družbenem statusu posameznikov iz Vipave nimamo. Na odkritem grobišču se odraža romanizirani sloj prebivalcev, posamezni elementi, npr. pokop v grobno skrinjo iz kamnitih plošč, pa se interpretirajo kot sled staroselske tradicije.



Sl. 3: Vipava. Laurinova ulica, grob 3B (foto: Tomaž Fabec).

Fig. 3: Vipava. The cemetery at Laurinova ulica, Grave 3B (photo: Tomaž Fabec).

SMALL FINDS

The analysis of the artefacts recovered from the cemetery and from the settlement at the Grublje site shows that most of those from the Early Imperial period consist of pottery characteristic of north-eastern Italy and the northern Adriatic. The plain tableware and thin-walled cups were presumably produced in Aquileian workshops, while the amphorae mainly came from the northern Adriatic. The artefacts also include imports from the eastern Mediterranean, dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

The imports from the end of the 3rd and the 4th century mainly comprise objects from northern Africa. At Bela and Grublje, there is a marked increase of coin finds in the second half of the 4th century.

Some of the products are stamped. The rim of an amphora found in the cemetery at Laurinova ulica bears the stamp of C. Laecanius Bassus,³⁵ an Aucissa brooch has a stamped inscription [P] VALE,³⁶ while a fragment of a tegula from Grublje bears a partially surviving stamp of ...ARNI.³⁷

SOCIETY

We have no concrete information on the society and social status of the people living in Roman Vipava. The finds from the cemetery reflect a Romanised population, while certain elements, for example burial in cists of stone slabs, are seen as traces of the indigenous tradition.

³⁴ Tratnik 2014.

³⁵ Tratnik 2014, 280, 281, 298, t. 18: 145.

³⁶ Tratnik 2014, 275, 297, t. 22: 198.

³⁷ Tratnik 2012, 119, sl. 13.

³⁵ Tratnik 2014, 280, 281, 298, Pl. 18: 145.

³⁶ Tratnik 2014, 275, 297, Pl. 22: 198.

³⁷ Tratnik 2012, 119, Fig. 13.

FUNKCIJA IN STATUS NASELJA NA OSNOVI ARHEOLOŠKIH VIROV

Za rimsko naselbino v Vipavi nimamo dovolj podatkov, da bi lahko utemeljeno sklepali o njenem statusu. Na podlagi dosedanjih arheoloških raziskav domnevamo, da se je naselbina razvila na temeljih prazgodovinske poselitve, na ugodni geografski legi in ob pomembni prometni povezavi. Odkrita stavba z ometom, maltnim estrihom in ognjiščem morda priča tudi o višjem standardu življenja posameznikov in ustreznem poznavanju gradbenih tehnik. Del raziskane naselbine Bela in Grublje, na severnem robu Vipave, z odkritimi lesenimi in z nekaj zidanimi objekti pa kaže bolj podeželski značaj.

RAZVOJ NASELBINE

Na poselitve Vipave v 1. st. pr. n. št. oz. v avgustejski dobi kažejo posamične najdbe novcev in zgodnjimskih amfor, odkritih na pobočju Starega gradu in v plasti rečnega nanosa na Laurinovi ulici.³⁸ V prvem stoletju je bila zgrajena nova državna cesta čez Hrušico,³⁹ ki je obšla Vipavo, domnevamo pa, da je stara, daljša trasa ceste čez Razdrto še vedno ostala v uporabi. Domnevno v tem času so bile v Vipavi zgrajene posamezne stavbe, ki ustrezajo višjemu bivalnemu standardu.⁴⁰ Iz 1. in 2. st. je tudi grobišče na Laurinovi ulici. Na severnem robu Vipave (Bela in Grublje) so poselitveni ostanki datirani od 1. do konca 4. st. Najmlajše posamične rimske najdbe so datirane v drugo polovico 4. st. in morda še na začetek 5. st.,⁴¹ v Vipavi je bil najden tudi Justinjanov zlatnik.⁴² O nadaljevanju rabe prostora v zgodnjem srednjem veku priča najdba bronastega pasnega okova avarskega izvora, z najdišča Grublje.⁴³

³⁸ Stari grad: republikanski as, datiran v prvo polovico 2. st. pr. n. št. (*FMRSI* V, 36. št. 15); odlomki amfor Lamboglia 2/Dressel 6A (Fabec, Tratnik, Vinazza 2012, 34, priloga 6, t. 4: 1-4). Laurinova ulica: mali keltski srebrnik, Tip Eis (Alenka Miškec, *Novčne najdbe*, dodatek v: Tratnik 2014 [str. 291]).

³⁹ Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 72–73: izgradnja v avgustejskem obdobju, Rufius Festus, Brev. 7.

⁴⁰ Stavba na Beblerjevi ulici (Župnišče), 1. in 2. st.

⁴¹ Odlomki amfor, novci: Tratnik 2012, 113, 121, 131.

⁴² *FMRSI* I, 69.

⁴³ Tratnik 2012, 120, sl. 15, t. 7: 7.

FUNCTION AND STATUS OF THE SETTLEMENT

The evidence on this subject is scarce. We may presume that the Roman settlement developed as a continuation of the prehistoric habitation in a geographically advantageous location and along an important line of communication. The house excavated at Župnišče, with plastered walls, mortar floors and a hearth may be the lodgings of a relatively affluent individual with the knowledge of the appropriate Roman building techniques. In contrast, the part of the settlement investigated at Bela and Grublje, with wooden and only few masonry buildings, shows a more rural character.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT

Stray finds of coins and pottery from the slopes of Stari grad and the alluvial layer at Laurinova ulica show that Vipava was already settled in the 1st century BC.³⁸ In the 1st century AD, a new main road was constructed that led across the Hrušica Pass³⁹ and avoided Vipava, but we presume that the old road across the Razdrto Pass remained in use. In this time, buildings were put up that reveal a high standard of living.⁴⁰ Also from the 1st and 2nd centuries is the burial grounds at Laurinova ulica. The habitation remains on the northern outskirts of Vipava (Bela and Grublje) span from the 1st to the end of the 4th century. The last of the stray finds date to the second half of the 4th or possibly the early 5th century;⁴¹ there was also a gold coin of Justinian that was found in Vipava.⁴² The continued human presence in the medieval period is attested by a bronze belt fitting of Avar origin, which was recovered at the Grublje site.⁴³

Translation: Andreja Maver

³⁸ Republican *as* dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC (*FMRSI* V, 36, No. 15); fragments of Lamboglia 2/Dressel 6A amphorae (Fabec, Tratnik, Vinazza 2012, 34, Add. 6, Pl. 4: 1–4); Laurinova ulica: small Celtic silver coin of the Eis type (Alenka Miškec, *Novčne najdbe*, Supplement in: Tratnik 2014, p. 291).

³⁹ Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 72–73, construction dated in Augustan age, Rufius Festus, Brev. 7.

⁴⁰ Building at Beblerjeva street (Župnišče), 1st and 2nd centuries.

⁴¹ Amphorae sheards, coins; Tratnik 2012, 113, 121, 131.

⁴² *FMRSI* I, 69.

⁴³ Tratnik 2012, 120, Fig. 15, Pl. 7: 7.

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