

# MANJŠA RIMSKA NASELJA NA SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU

## MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SLOVENIA

Uredniki / Edited by:  
Jana Horvat  
Irena Lazar  
Andrej Gaspari



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**LJUBLJANA 2020**

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## PREDGOVOR / PREFACE

Monografija je posvečena manjšim rimskim naseljem, ki ležijo na območju današnje Slovenije. Gre za prehodni in geografsko raznolik prostor, na katerega so segale tri velike upravne enote rimske države: Italija ter provinci Norik in Zgornja Panonija.

Strnjena naselja, ki jih predstavljamo, so po velikosti in pomenu vmesni člen med avtonomnimi mesti in razpršeno poselitvijo podeželja, katere osnova so bile vile rustike. V zadnjih desetletjih je arheologija z velikimi zaščitnimi izkopavanji pridobila obsežne in pomembne nove podatke o tovrstnih naseljih, ki pa do zdaj večinoma še niso bili poglobljeno analizirani in objavljeni. Potreba po zbranem vedenju se je npr. izrazito pokazala v sodelovanju z mednarodno skupino *Adriaticum mare* pri projektu Informatiziranega atlasa antičnega Jadrana (*AdriAtlas*). Tri ustanove, Inštitut za arheologijo Znanstvenoraziskovalnega centra Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Inštitut za arheologijo in dediščino Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem ter Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, so leta 2015 dale pobudo, da bi vedenje o manjših naseljih zbrali, ustrezno ovrednotili in dvignili na višjo raven.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari*

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

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

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

*Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari*

## ZAGRAD

Saša DJURA JELENKO



### Izvleček

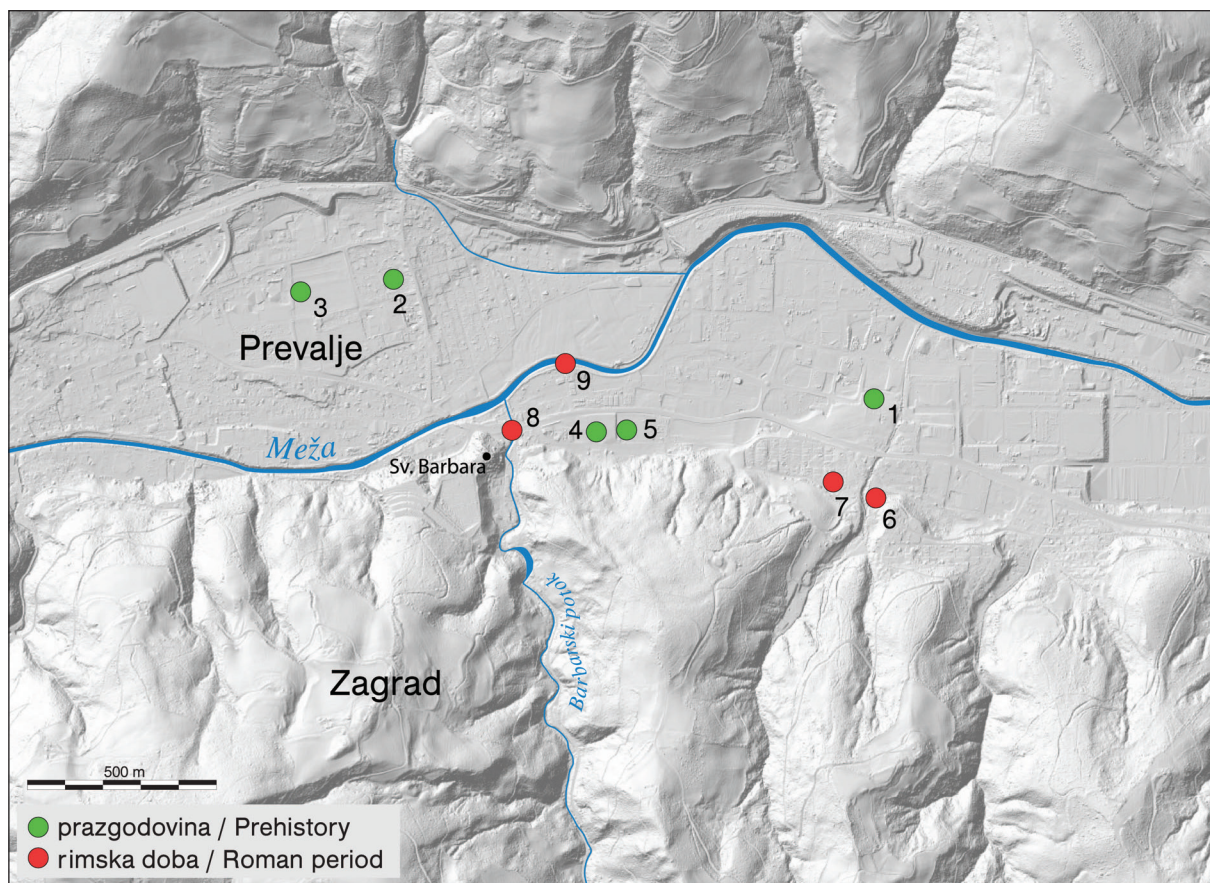
Hribovit zaselek Zagrad se razprostira južno od Prevalj v Spodnji Mežiški dolini. Arheološko najdišče Zagrad leži ob državni cesti (*via publica*) med Kolaciono in Jueno, verjetno kot mejna postaja med administrativnima teritorijema Celeje in Viruna. Ob povodnjih reke Meže in gradbenih delih v bližini Brančurnikovega mostu je bilo vse od druge polovice 19. stoletja odkritih okoli 50 kamnitih delov rimskih grobnic in arhitektonskega okrasa stavb (domnevno svetišča). Največ odlomkov pripada edikulam; izdelane so bile iz vzhodnoalpskega marmorja. Verjetno gre za žgane grobove. Izjema je Brančurnikov sarkofag (skeletni pokop), izdelan iz marmorja, ki izvira iz kamnoloma marmorja Kraig. Nenapisne reliefe iz Zagrada lahko datiramo od sredine 2. do sredine 3. st. Po kamnitih spomenikih sodeč, je morala v bližini stati ali obcestna naselbina ali pa razkošna podeželska vila.

**Ključne besede:** Norik, Zagrad, rimska doba, naselbina, svetišče, grobišče, edikula, sarkofag

### Abstract

The hilly settlement of Zagrad lies south of Prevalje in the Lower Meža valley, as part of the Carinthian region. The archaeological site of Zagrad is situated next to the public road (*via publica*) between Colatio and Iuenna, presumably as a former border station between the administrative territories of Celeia and Virunum. Due to the overflowing of the Meža River and construction work in the vicinity of Brančurnik's bridge, more than 50 stone parts of Roman tombs and architectural decoration (presumably belonging to a sanctuary) have been discovered since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most fragments belong to aediculae made of Eastern Alpine marble. The majority are probably cremation graves with the exception of Brančurnik's sarcophagus, which is made of the Kraig marble and represents evidence of an inhumation burial. The reliefs from Zagrad are dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century. Judging by the stone monuments, there was either a settlement or a luxurious rural villa in the vicinity.

**Keywords:** Noricum, Zagrad, Roman period, settlement, sanctuary, cemetery, aedicula, sarcophagus



Sl. 1: Zagrad, arheološka najdišča.

Fig. 1: Zagrad, archeological sites.

1 Dobja vas; 2 Farna vas; 3 Prevalje; 4 Brančurnikov dol 1; 5 Brančurnikov dol 2; 6 Dobji dvor;  
7 Dobja vas – Tomaževo; 8 Brančurnikov most; 9 Meža 2015.

(Vir za podlago / Map source: [http://gis.arso.gov.si/evode/profile.aspx?id=atlas\\_voda\\_Lidar@Arso](http://gis.arso.gov.si/evode/profile.aspx?id=atlas_voda_Lidar@Arso))

## GEOGRAFSKA LEGA

Pretežno hribovit zaselek Zagrad leži južno od Prevalj<sup>1</sup> v Spodnji Mežiški dolini, na ozemlju Koroške (sl. 1; 2). Reka Meža je med Prevaljami in Ravnami oblikovala do 1 km široko dolino, po kateri je že od nekdaj potekala razmeroma enostavna prometna povezava preko Mislinjske in Mežiške doline v osrednji del vzhodnoalpskega prostora proti Celovški kotlini.

Na avstrijskem vojaškem zemljevidu iz druge polovice 18. stoletja (sl. 3) so Prevalje označene kot Zgornje in Spodnje Jezero,<sup>2</sup> v mapi franciscejskega katastra<sup>3</sup> pa so v okolici gostilne Brančurnik (sl. 1: 8), kjer so bili od druge polovice 19. stoletja dalje odkriti posamezni rimski kamniti spomeniki, zanimivi toponimi *u Toplize*, *Studenzen*, *per Studenze*, *per Zeste*. Za cerkvijo sv. Barba-

<sup>1</sup> Nadmorska višina Prevalj znaša 411 m.

<sup>2</sup> Od tod tudi cerkev sv. Device Marije na Jezeru.

<sup>3</sup> Arhiv Republike Slovenije, SI AS 178 – Franciscejski kataster za Koroško, k. o. Dobja vas (K294), Farna vas (K329) in Zagrad (K388).

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The mostly hilly settlement Zagrad lies south of Prevalje<sup>1</sup> in the Lower Meža valley, as part of the Carinthian region (Fig. 1; 2). The Meža River carved an up to 1 km wide valley between Prevalje and Ravne, which has always provided a relatively easy traffic route through the Mislinja and Meža valleys onto the central part of the Eastern Alpine area leading to the Klagenfurt basin.

On an Austrian military map from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 3), Prevalje is marked as Zgornje and Spodnje Jezero;<sup>2</sup> it is also interesting to note that on the Franciscan cadastre map,<sup>3</sup> in the vicinity of the Brančurnik Inn (Fig. 1: 8) where individual Roman stone monuments have been discovered since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> cen-

<sup>1</sup> The elevation of Prevalje is 411 m above sea level.

<sup>2</sup> Also located here is the church of sv. Devica Marija na Jezeru (St Mary the Virgin at Lake).

<sup>3</sup> SI AS 178 – Franciscan cadastre for Carinthia, cadastral communities Dobja vas (K294), Farna vas (K329), and Zagrad (K388).





Sl. 2: Zagrad. Gostilna Brančurnik, cerkev sv. Barbare s pokopališčem in nekdanja tovarna Paloma z Brančurnikovim mostom (ob desnem robu). Posnetek iz zraka proti jugozahodu. (Foto: P. Juvan)

Fig. 2: Zagrad. Brančurnik Inn, the church of St Barbara and the Brančurnik's bridge. Aerial photo towards southwest. (Photo: P. Juvan)



Sl. 3: Zagrad. Izsek iz vojaškega zemljevida iz let 1763–1787 (Rajšp 2000, sekcija 139).

Fig. 3: Zagrad. Military map dated between 1763–1787 (Rajšp 2000, section 139).

re leži še kmetija p. d. *pri Temelju oz. Temeljev vrh* (sl. 4). Zagrad pomensko sorodno izhaja iz toponima Gradišče, Grad. Leta 1975 so bila z Zagradom povezana tri prazgodovinska in eno rimsko najdišče (Truhlar 1975, 106). Brančurnikov sarkofag, domneven grad pri Temelju in jezero so se ohranili v mitskih zgodbah.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> “Vsako pripoved o nastanku Prevalj začenjamo z eno od ljudskih pripovedk, starih storij o jezeru. Nekoč je bilo jezero in pri Temelnu v Zagradu je stal grad. Tri grajske hčerke, ki

tury, toponyms such as *u Toplize, Studenzen, per Studenze, per Zeste*<sup>4</sup> are used. There is also a farm behind the church of St Barbara, informally known as: at Temelj's or Temeljev vrh (*Foundation hill*; Fig. 4). The name “Zagrad” is associated with and derived from the toponym Gradišče, Grad. One Roman and three prehistoric sites were known in Zagrad in 1975 (Truhlar 1975, 106). Brančurnik's sarcophagus, the

<sup>4</sup> i.e. Spa; Water Spring; At Water Spring; Near the Road.



Sl. 4: Zagrad. Izsek iz Franciscejskega katastra iz leta 1827.

Fig. 4: Zagrad. Franciscan cadastre 1827.

(Vir / Source: <https://mapire.eu>)

Rimsko grobišče Zagrad leži na tromeji katastrskih občin Farna vas, Dobja vas in Zagrad (sl. 1: med 8 in 9).

so se vozile po jezeru, so v nenadnem viharju utonile. Dva na smrt obsojena ujetnika sta si odkupila življenji s tem, da sta razbila Votla peč. In ko je jezero odtoklo tam pod Votlo pečjo, je dal graščak na mestih, kjer so našli hčerki, sezidati cerkvi – v spomin na Marijo cerkev sv. Device Marije na Jezeru, v spomin na Barbaro cerkev sv. Barbare in Rozaliji votlino (kapelico) pod cerkvijo sv. Barbare. *Tri graščakove hčerke*, zapisala: Franc Kotnik, Franc Sušnik (Horjak 2012, 68).

alleged castle at Temelj's and the lake were maintained in folktales.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, the Roman cemetery Zagrad lies at the juncture of three cadastral municipalities: Farna vas, Dobja vas, and Zagrad (Fig. 1: between 8 and 9).

<sup>5</sup> "We start every origin story of Prevalje with one of the folk legends, old tales about the lake. Once there was a lake and at Temeln in Zagrad stood a castle. Three castle daughters who rowed across the lake drowned in a sudden storm. Two prisoners sentenced to death bought their lives by breaking the rock Votla peč. And once the lake flowed out from beneath Votla peč, the lord of the castle erected two churches at the spots where his daughters were found—in memory of Mary, the church of St Mary the Virgin at Jezero, in memory of Barbara, the church of St Barbara, and to Rosalia, a chamber (chapel) below the church of St Barbara." [*Tri graščakove hčerke (Three Castle Daughters)*, Written by Franc Kotnik and Franc Sušnik]. (Horjak 2012, 68).

## ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Rimske marmorne spomenike iz Zagrada poznamo od leta 1860.<sup>5</sup> Ob raznih zemeljskih delih so na Peruzzi-jevi žagi ob Plešivčnikovem (kasneje Brančurnikovem) mostu odkrili prvih dvajset večjih obdelanih kamnov (sl. 1: 8).<sup>6</sup> M. F. Jabornegg navaja ostanke okroglega ajdovskega templja v bližini Meže in polkrožne odlomke stebrov.<sup>7</sup> V strugi Meže, blizu mostu pri Brančurniku, so 1870 odkrili sarkofag, še enega pa so v začetku 20. stoletja pustili ležati v vodi.<sup>8</sup> Leta 1894 je lastnik žage postal F. Lahovnik, ki je na tem mestu kmalu zgradil tovarno bele lesovine. Gradbena dela ob gradnji tovarniškega kanala ob Meži so razkrila še več obdelanih antičnih kvadrov z reliefi in brez njih. Dvignili so jih iz Meže ali pa so bili opaženi v njeni neposredni bližini.<sup>9</sup> Kvader z nimfo in kip centuriona sta v začetku 20. st. razkrili povodnji reke Meže. Vseh kamnov naj bi bilo okoli petdeset. Nekatere (od devet do enajst) so vzdali v Lahovnikovo brusilnico za les, reliefne plošče, kvader in nekaj konstrukcijskih plošč danes hranijo na Ravnah<sup>10</sup> in Prevaljah, za večino se je izgubila vsakršna sled. Jaro Šašel jih je leta 1953 naštel še trideset. Kip centuriona in reliefno ploščo z upodobitvijo Atisa so odpeljali v Koroški deželni muzej v Celovcu<sup>11</sup> in le sarkofag je ostal v bližini mesta odkritja.<sup>12</sup> Z izjemo sarkofaga in napisne plošče, vzdane v tovarni, ki pa ni bila nikoli prepisana, so vsi ostali spomeniki brez napisov.<sup>13</sup> Obdelane kamne z grobišča Zagrad so sekundarno uporabili kot klopi, mize, vogalne kamne ob hišah in gostilnah na Prevaljah in v okolici.

Na območju nekdanje tovarne Paloma, tovarne lepenke Prevalje,<sup>14</sup> je Koroški pokrajinski muzej (v nadaljevanju KPM) leta 2006 izvedel arheološke raziskave (Brančurnikov dol 1; sl. 1: 4). Ugotovljeno je bilo, da so območje tovarne v preteklosti zaradi neposredne bližine poplavne Meže 2–3 m visoko nasuli z odpadnim materialom, arheološki depozit v ozkem pasu med reko in vznožjem Barbarinega griča pa je zaradi večdesetletnega gospodarskega izkoriščanja močno poškodovan.

M. Kumprej je v svoji diplomski nalogi (2008) raziskala Jueno (Globasnica/Globasnitz) v luči nagrobnih

<sup>5</sup> Vermischte Nachrichten, *Klagenfurter Zeitung* 178 (4. 8. 1860), str. 719.

<sup>6</sup> Med njimi tudi dele zidnih vencev (napušče).

<sup>7</sup> Jabornegg 1870, 131.

<sup>8</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 354, 375.

<sup>9</sup> Šašel 1953; Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 349.

<sup>10</sup> Do leta 2004 so bili spomeniki hranjeni v Bitenčevem prehodu Koroške osrednje knjižnice dr. Franca Sušnika na Ravnah na Koroškem. Po obnovi knjižnice je bil lapidarij prestavljen v kapelo gradu Ravne.

<sup>11</sup> Kip oficirja hrani Koroški deželni muzej. Leta 2008 so ga prestavili v Globasnico, od leta 2011 je razstavljen v lapidariju *sub divo* ob arheološkem romarskem muzeju.

<sup>12</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006; Kumprej 2008.

<sup>13</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 376.

<sup>14</sup> Identična lokacija kot pri zgoraj omenjenih tovarnah.

## RESEARCH HISTORY

The Roman marble monuments from Zagrad have been known since 1860.<sup>6</sup> During various fieldworks at Peruzzi's sawmill next to Plešivčnik's (later Brančurnik's) bridge, the first twenty large pieces of worked stone were discovered (Fig. 1: 8).<sup>7</sup> Jabornegg mentions the remains of a circular pagan temple near the Meža River as well as semicircular fragments of pillars.<sup>8</sup> In the Meža riverbed near Brančurnik's bridge, a sarcophagus was discovered in 1870, and another one was left in the water at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>9</sup> In 1894, Lahovnik became the owner of the sawmill and continued to build a softwood factory on that spot shortly after that. Construction work for the factory channel along the Meža River revealed an even greater number of worked antique slabs, some of which had reliefs. They were either extracted from the Meža River or observed in its immediate vicinity.<sup>10</sup> A cube depicting a nymph and a centurion statue were revealed by two floods of the Meža River at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The total number of stones is estimated at around fifty. A number of them (nine to eleven) were built into Lahovnik's sawmill, and while some, like the relief slabs, the cube, and some construction slabs, are now kept in Ravne<sup>11</sup> and Prevalje; however, most were lost without a trace. In 1953, Jaro Šašel noticed thirty of them. The centurion statue<sup>12</sup> and the relief slab of Attis were taken to the Regional Museum of Carinthia in Klagenfurt; only the sarcophagus remained near the discovery site.<sup>13</sup> With the exception of the sarcophagus and the inscription slab built into the factory, which has never been transcribed, all remaining monuments carried no inscriptions.<sup>14</sup> Worked stones were used secondarily as various benches, tables, and cornerstones near houses and inns in Prevalje and its vicinity.

In 2006, in the area of the former Paloma factory and Prevalje cardboard factory,<sup>15</sup> the Koroški pokrajinski muzej carried out archaeological research (Brančurnikov dol 1; Fig. 1: 4). It was discovered that due to common

<sup>6</sup> Vermischte Nachrichten, *Klagenfurter Zeitung* 178 (4. 8. 1860), 719.

<sup>7</sup> Including parts of the geison.

<sup>8</sup> Jabornegg 1870, 131.

<sup>9</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 396, 408.

<sup>10</sup> Šašel 1953; Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 393–394.

<sup>11</sup> Until 2004, the monuments were stored in the Bitenc passage of the Dr Franc Sušnik Central Carinthian Library. After the renovation of the library, the lapidarium was transferred to the chapel of Ravne Castle.

<sup>12</sup> The statue of the officer is kept by the Regional Museum of Carinthia in Klagenfurt. In 2008, it was moved to Globasnitz and has been exhibited in the lapidarium *sub divo* next to the Archaeological Pilgrim Museum since 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006; Kumprej 2008.

<sup>14</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 408.

<sup>15</sup> At the same location as the above-mentioned factories.

spomenikov in pri tem ugotovila, da kamni iz Zagrada kažejo večjo podobnost s spomeniki iz Juene in Viruna kot pa z nagrobniki iz celejskega agra.<sup>15</sup>

## PRAZGODOVINA

Ploščata dletasta sekira izvira iz Dobje vasi (*sl. I: 1*), preluknjana kladivasta sekira iz Podkrajja, prazgodovinske črepinje naj bi bile najdene za Kristanovo domačijo v Farni vasi 6 (*sl. I: 2*).<sup>16</sup> Na Prevaljah naj bi bila najdena tudi tulasta bronasta sekira z ušescem in še dva kovinska (?) predmeta, ki pa sta neznano kje (*sl. I: 3*).<sup>17</sup> Lahko je šlo za depojsko ali grobno najdbo. Datirana je v Ha B.<sup>18</sup>

Odlomki prazgodovinske lončenine<sup>19</sup> so bili odkriti med arheološkimi raziskavami lokacije Brančurnikov dol 1 (*sl. I: 4*), nekaj atipičnih kosov pa tudi leta 2008 med izkopavanji lokacije Brančurnikov dol 2 (*sl. I: 5*) južno od regionalne ceste Ravne–Prevalje oz. 300 m od gostilne Brančurnik.<sup>20</sup>

## ARHEOLOŠKI OSTANKI RIMSKE DOBE (*Sl. 5–12*)

Kljub velikemu številu obdelanih marmornih kamnov z grobišča Zagrad, ki naj bi bili najdeni bolj ali manj na istem kraju, še vedno ne poznamo natančne lokacije odkritja, še manj je znanega o pripadajoči vili oz. naselbini. Delno bi to lahko pripisali povodnjim reke Meže.<sup>21</sup> Arheološke raziskave na obravnavanem obmo-

floods of the Meža River, its immediate vicinity was stacked 2–3 m high with waste material; archaeological deposits in the narrow belt between the river and the area beneath Barbara's hill have been heavily damaged.

In her undergraduate thesis (2008), M. Kumprej explored Iuenna (Globasnitz) with a central focus on tombstones and concluded that the stones from Zagrad showed greater similarity with statues from Iuenna and Virunum than those from the ager of Celeia.<sup>16</sup>

## PREHISTORY

The flat chisel axe originates from Dobja vas (*Fig. I: 1*), another stone axe from Podkraj, and prehistoric shards were supposedly found behind Kristan's homestead at Farna vas 6 (*Fig. I: 2*).<sup>17</sup> The bronze axe was allegedly discovered at Prevalje together with two metal (?) objects, the present location of which remains unknown (*Fig. I: 3*).<sup>18</sup> It could have been a hoard or grave find dated to Ha B.<sup>19</sup>

Prehistoric pottery fragments<sup>20</sup> were discovered during archaeological research of the Brančurnik dol 1 area (*Fig. I: 4*), some atypical fragments were also found in 2008 during the excavations at Brančurnikov dol 2 (*Fig. I: 5*), south of the Ravne–Prevalje regional road.<sup>21</sup>

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD (*Figs. 5–12*)

Despite the high number of worked marble stones from the Zagrad cemetery which were supposedly found at roughly the same area, the exact discovery spot is still unknown, even less so the corresponding villa or settlement. This could be partly due to the Meža River floods.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Istega leta je Občina Prevalje začela projekt Vandravskega trga, kjer so osrednji prevaljski trg vsebinsko zapolnili z odličnimi rimskimi nagrobnimi spomeniki iz Zagrada (Kumprej Gorjanc 2013).

<sup>16</sup> Pahič 1975, 275.

<sup>17</sup> Najdbe so odkupili iz zbirke Boehmker. Hrani jo Avstrijski arheološki inštitut na Dunaju.

<sup>18</sup> Šinkovec 1995, 67, t. 17: 99.

<sup>19</sup> 8 kosov.

<sup>20</sup> Poročilo o arheološkem orientacijskem sondiranju na lokaciji Prevalje (rimsko grobišče EŠD 7630) – Zagrad (z dne 11. 9. 2006) in Poročilo o arheološkem pregledu in sondiranjih na lokaciji Prevalje, Brančurnikov dol 2 (rimski cesta EŠD 7627) zaradi nameravanega odkupa parcel št. 135/1, 129/4, 129/7 in 130/6 k. o. Dobja vas s strani podjetja Inpos, d. o. o. (z dne 1. 9. 2008). Neobjavljeno, arhiv KPM.

<sup>21</sup> "Leta 1898 je bil decembra izredno hud mraz. Meža je zmrznila vse od Dravograda do Črne. Petega, šestega januarja naslednje leto pa je nenadoma prišla odjuga. Narasla voda je odnesla jez in še obrambni zid. V izgubo je šel ves material. Še isto leto so začeli graditi širši jez. Pri kopanju temeljev so med peskom in glenom v Meži odkrili zanimive stvari iz rimske dobe. Kipov, soh in rakev in drugega je bilo menda za cel vagon. Kipov je zdaj nekaj na Ravnah, nekaj v Mariboru, nekaj pa v Celovcu v muzejih" (Kordež 2003, 39; Kumprej 2008, 13).

<sup>16</sup> The copies of the Zagrad stones are exhibited in the central public square in Prevalje (Kumprej Gorjanc 2013).

<sup>17</sup> Pahič 1975, 275.

<sup>18</sup> They bought the finds from the Boehmker collection. It is kept by the Austrian Archeological Institute in Vienna.

<sup>19</sup> Šinkovec 1995, 67, pl. 17:99.

<sup>20</sup> 8 pieces.

<sup>21</sup> Unpublished reports, Archive of Koroški pokrajinski muzej.

<sup>22</sup> "In 1898, December was extremely cold. The Meža River froze all the way from Dravograd to Črna. On the fifth or sixth of January next year, southern winds caused a sudden thaw. Waters rose and took both the dam and the defensive wall. All material was lost. That same year, the construction of a wider dam began. While digging for the foundation, interesting objects from the Roman period were discovered among the sand and sediment. Apparently, the amount of statues, coffins, and other objects could fill an entire wagon. The statues are now dispersed: some in Ravne and Maribor,



Sl. 5: Zagrad. Torzo kipa oficirja.  
 Fig. 5: Zagrad. Torso of the statue of an officer.  
 (Foto / Photo: B. Bončina)

čju, ki jih je KPM izvedel med letoma 2006 in 2008,<sup>22</sup> niso razkrile sledov rimske ceste. Glede na pripovedi domačinov je verjetneje, da je potekala severno od ceste Ravne na Koroškem–Prevalje (sl. 1).

Notico o templju je zabeležil Jabornegg; stari ljudje naj bi pripovedovali, da so se na mestu odkritja velikega števila “težkih” najdb na enem mestu videli okrogli sledovi temeljev “poganskega templja” in da njihova originalna lega ni dosti premaknjena.<sup>23</sup> V prid svetišča govori odkritje obdelanega kamna, ki smo si ga septembra 2016 ogledali pri Erihu Sirku na Prevaljah (sl. 7).<sup>24</sup> Arhitrav z dvema fascijama bi lahko pripadal nekemu svetišču, manj verjetno portiku.

Marmorna *plinta* rimskega stebra kot spodnja profilacija podija oz. podstavka, na katerem stoji steber, bi prav tako lahko pripadala svetišču (sl. 8).<sup>25</sup> Odkrili smo

<sup>22</sup> Brančurnikov dol 1 (2006), Brančurnikov dol (2006, Hofer), Brančurnikov dol 2 (2008, Inpos). Neobjavljeno, arhiv KPM.

<sup>23</sup> Šašel 1953, 16.

<sup>24</sup> Vel. 129,5 × 35 × 34 cm. Kamen hrani pred svojo hišo (Ugasle peči 11) in ga je pred časom pripeljal s prevaljskega igrišča, kjer je vrsto let služil kot klopi. Na kamen nas je opozorila M. Kumprej Gorjanc, za kar se ji lepo zahvaljujemo.

<sup>25</sup> Glede na znan premer stebra, ki se ni ohranil, predvidevamo višino stebra 2,85 m (za steber s korintskim kapitelom; nekaj manj za steber z jonskim kapitelom). Za pomoč pri interpretaciji arhitrava in plinte se zahvaljujem Bojanu Djuriću.

Archaeological research, carried out by the Koroški pokrajinski muzej between 2006 and 2008,<sup>23</sup> has not revealed traces of a Roman road. According to local tales, it is more likely that it ran north of the Ravne–Prevalje road (Fig. 1).

A note about the temple was recorded by Jabornegg: elderly local people reportedly mentioned that at the discovery site of a large quantity of “heavy” finds circular foundation traces of a pagan temple were seen at one spot and that their original location has not changed much.<sup>24</sup> This is supported by a worked stone find that we examined at Erih Sirk in Prevalje in September 2016 (Fig. 7).<sup>25</sup> An architrave with two fasciae could have belonged to a temple, less likely to a portico.

A marble plinth of a Roman column—the bottom of a profiled podium or pedestal on top of which the column was positioned—may have also belonged to a

some in Klagenfurt museums” (Kordež 2003, 39; Kumprej 2008, 13).

<sup>23</sup> Brančurnikov dol 1 (2006), Brančurnikov dol (2006, Hofer), Brančurnikov dol 2 (2008, Inpos). Reports (unpublished). Archive of Koroški pokrajinski muzej.

<sup>24</sup> Šašel 1953, 16.

<sup>25</sup> Size: 129.5 × 35 × 34 cm. The stone is kept outside the house (at Ugasle peči 11) and was transferred there some time ago from its previous location at a playground in Prevalje, where it served as a bench for many years. The stone was brought to our attention by Maja Kumprej Gorjanc, for which we kindly thank her.



Sl. 6: Zagrad. Deli nagrobnikov.

Fig. 6: Zagrad. Fragments of tombstones.

(Foto / Photo: T. Jeseničnik; archive of Kärntnerisches Landesmuseum, Klagenfurt)

jo pri zasebnem zbiralcu Jožefu Kozlarju iz Poljane, ki hrani tudi nekaj drugih kamnov iz Zagrada.<sup>26</sup>

Kvader z nimfo bi lahko bil del kapele ali svetišča, posvečenega nimfam (sl. 9). Na znanih reliefih z upodobljenimi nimfami iz Flavije Solve (Leibnitz / Lipnica),<sup>27</sup> *Aquae Iasae* (Varaždinske Toplice),<sup>28</sup> Bretzfeld-Unterheimbacha<sup>29</sup> so predstavljene nimfe zlasti v nimfejih.<sup>30</sup> Pogosto so bile čaščene v naravi, še posebej pri izvirih, jamah in vodnjakih.<sup>31</sup> Spomnimo se na toponime iz franciscejskega katastra Prevalj z imeni *u Toplize*, *Studenzen*, *per Studenze* (sl. 4).

Večina odkritih spomenikov pripada nagrobnim kapelicam – edikulam. Do danes je znanih približno 15 gradbenih elementov, ki pripadajo edikulam,<sup>32</sup> štirje

temple (Fig. 8).<sup>26</sup> It was discovered in a private collection of Jožef Kozlar from Poljana, who also stores some other slabs from Zagrad.<sup>27</sup>

A stone cube with a relief of a nymph could have been a part of a chapel or shrine dedicated to nymphs (Fig. 9). The reliefs of nymphs from Flavia Solva (Leibnitz),<sup>28</sup> *Aquae Iasae* (Varaždinske Toplice)<sup>29</sup> and Bretzfeld-Unterheimbach<sup>30</sup> mainly originate from nymphaea.<sup>31</sup> The nymphs were often worshipped in nature, especially near springs, caves, and wells.<sup>32</sup> Let us recall toponyms from the Franciscan cadastre of Prevalje with names such as *u Toplize*, *Studenzen*, *per Studenze* (Fig. 4).

Most discovered monuments belong to funerary chapels — aediculae. To date, there are approximately

<sup>26</sup> Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, kat. št. 9,10,18.

<sup>27</sup> Diez 1980, sl. 2.

<sup>28</sup> lupa 5390.

<sup>29</sup> lupa 7436.

<sup>30</sup> Diez 1980, 107; Kastelic 1998, 269; Kumprej 2008, 101.

<sup>31</sup> Käppel 2000, 1071; Kumprej 2008, 57.

<sup>32</sup> Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 349, kat. št. 5 (sl. 4), 353–354, kat. št. 13 (sl. 11); Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 75. Štirje kamni v gostilni Kocka na Poljani (J. Kozlar), ostalo na Prevaljah: do sedem plošč (nekdaj pri Lahovniku, sedaj A. Sušnik); profiliran kvader (A. Grošelj; Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, kat. št. 12); profilirana plošča (A. Pezdirc Vehovar; Kumprej 2008, kat. št. 34); vogalni odbijač (bivša tovarna Paloma; Dju-

<sup>26</sup> Given the preserved diameter of the column, the assumed height is 2.85 m (for the column with the Corinthian capital; a little less for the one with the Ionic capital). I would like to thank Bojan Djurič for his help with the interpretation of the architrave and plinth.

<sup>27</sup> Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, Cat. No. 9, 10, 18.

<sup>28</sup> Diez 1980, fig. 2.

<sup>29</sup> lupa 5390.

<sup>30</sup> lupa 7436.

<sup>31</sup> Diez 1980, 107; Kastelic 1998, 269; Kumprej 2008, 101.

<sup>32</sup> Käppel 2000, 1071; Kumprej 2008, 57.



Sl. 7: Zagrad. Arhitrav (neobjavljeno; hrani Erih Sirk, Prevalje).  
Fig. 7: Zagrad. Architrave (unpublished; stored by Erih Sirk, Prevalje).

kamni, ki pripadajo podnožju edikule (sl. 6a–c; 9; različice A.1 po Kremer 2001), plošča z dvema figurama (sl. 6d), ki sodi k notranjosti stebrnega dela različice A.2; v nadstropje edikule spada tudi odlomek z upodobitvijo ramena osebe.<sup>33</sup> Kip oficirja (sl. 5) pripada edikuli baldahinskega tipa.

Pokopi v edikulah so značilni za premožnejši sloj prebivalstva, pri nas poznamo takšne grobnice iz Šempetra, Celeje in Petovione.<sup>34</sup>

Na nekaterih rimskih spomenikih s Koroške smo opravili analizo marmorja. Ugotovili smo, da je večina kamnitih izdelkov narejena iz marmorja, ki izvira iz pohorskih marmolomov Bojtina, Lunežnik in Črešnova,<sup>35</sup> le Brančurnikov sarkofag (sl. 10)<sup>36</sup> je izdelan iz rdečkastega marmorja, ki izvira iz marmoloma Kraig severno od Celovca. Sarkofag je po obliki ter okrasu pletenine in akanta, ki sta sicer tipična za edikule, edinstven v širšem prostoru Viruna in Flavije Solve.<sup>37</sup>

Na širšem območju Prevalj so bili odkriti posamični rimski novci, ki domnevno izvirajo iz Leš (vas ali istoimenski potok), na terasi pri Dobjem dvoru pa so nad današnjim poslopjem Mercatorja našli rimski vrček (sl. 1: 6).<sup>38</sup> Pri Oblakovih v Dobji vasi so nad gramozno jamo na Tomaževem odkrili ostaline rimskega objekta (sl. 1: 7).<sup>39</sup> Obstaja možnost, da tudi nagrobna plošča za

ra Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 354, kat. št. 13); novoodkrita kamna iz Meže in Leš (neobjavljeno).

<sup>33</sup> Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 352, kat. št. 9.

<sup>34</sup> Kremer 2001.

<sup>35</sup> Iz marmorja iz Črešnove je bila izdelana nagrobna plošča za Kvinkta iz Poljane (Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 374, kat. št. 11; Djura Jelenko 2012, 29).

<sup>36</sup> CIL III 6522.

<sup>37</sup> Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 375, kat. št. 13; Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 77, 97.

<sup>38</sup> Pahič 1975; Djura Jelenko 2009, sl. 40.

<sup>39</sup> Pahič 1967, 28.



Sl. 8: Zagrad. Marmorna *plinta* (neobjavljeno; hrani Jožef Kozlar, Poljana).

Fig. 8: Zagrad. Marble plinth (unpublished; stored by Jožef Kozlar, Poljana).

15 known building elements from aediculae;<sup>33</sup> four stones belong to the base of aedicula variant A.1 after Kremer (Fig. 6a–c; 9), a slab with two figures from the interior pillar section of variant A.2 (Fig. 6d); a fraction depicting a shoulder also belongs to the upper part of an aedicula.<sup>34</sup> A statue of an officer was part of an aedicula of the baldachin type (Fig. 5).

Burials in aediculae were typical for the upper class, and they are known from Šempeter, Celeia, and Poetovio.<sup>35</sup>

Marble from a number of Roman statues from Carinthia was analysed. The majority of stones are made of marble from Pohorje quarries such as Bojtina, Lunežnik and Črešnova;<sup>36</sup> only Brančurnik's sarcophagus (Fig. 10)<sup>37</sup> is made of reddish marble which originates from the Kraig marble quarry north of Klagenfurt. The peculiar shape and decoration of interwoven pattern and acanthus, otherwise typical for aediculae, render

<sup>33</sup> Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 393–394, Cat. No. 5 (fig. 4); 396, Cat. No. 13 (fig. 11); Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 75. Four stones in the Kocka Inn at Poljana (Kozlar), the rest in Prevalje: up to seven slabs (formerly at Lahovnik's, now owned by Sušnik); profiled cube (Grošelj; Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, Cat. No. 12); profiled slab (Pezdiric Vehovar; Kumprej 2008, Cat. No. 34); corner buffer (former Paloma factory; Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 396, Cat. No. 13); newly found stones from the Meža River and Leše (unpublished).

<sup>34</sup> Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 395, Cat. No. 9.

<sup>35</sup> Kremer 2001.

<sup>36</sup> Tombstone for Quinctus found in Poljana is made of marble from Črešnova (Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 407, Cat. No. 11; Djura Jelenko 2012, 29).

<sup>37</sup> CIL III 6522.



Sl. 9: Zagrad. Kvader z upodobitvijo nimfe. Del podnožja edikule različice A.1 (po Kremer 2001) ali del nimfeja.  
Fig. 9: Zagrad. Cube with a relief of a nymph. Part of the aedicula base variant A.1 after Kremer (2001) or part of a nymphaeum.  
(Foto / Photo: T. Jeseničnik)



Sl. 10: Zagrad. Brančurnikov sarkofag.  
Fig. 10: Zagrad. Brančurnik's sarcophagus.  
(Foto / Photo: T. Jeseničnik)



Sl. 11: Zagrad. Obdelan kamen z ohranjenimi moznicami (neobjavljeno; hrani KPM).  
Fig. 11: Zagrad. Worked stone with survived dowel holes (unpublished; Koroški pokrajinski muzej).  
(Foto / photo: S. Djura Jelenko)

the sarcophagus unique in the wider area of Virunum and Flavia Solva.<sup>38</sup>

In the wider Prevalje region, individual finds of Roman coins originate from Leše (the village or stream of the same name). A small Roman jug (Fig. 1: 6) was found at a terrace near Dobji dvor, above the current Mercator building.<sup>39</sup> At the Oblak family's property in Dobja vas, Roman building remains (Fig. 1: 7) were discovered above a gravel pit at Tomaževo.<sup>40</sup> There is even a possibility that the tombstone for Quintus from Poljana and the fragment of a funerary slab from Mežica originate from Zagrad.<sup>41</sup>

Stone statues from Zagrad are still being discovered. Carinthian Regional Museum documented the archaeological finds during the construction works along the Meža River in 2014 and 2015. On January 17<sup>th</sup> 2015, during the deepening of the riverbed approximately 250 metres from Brančurnik's bridge, workers discovered a Roman stone and lifted it onto the bank (Fig. 1: 9; 11). It may have been deposited there by the Meža River down-

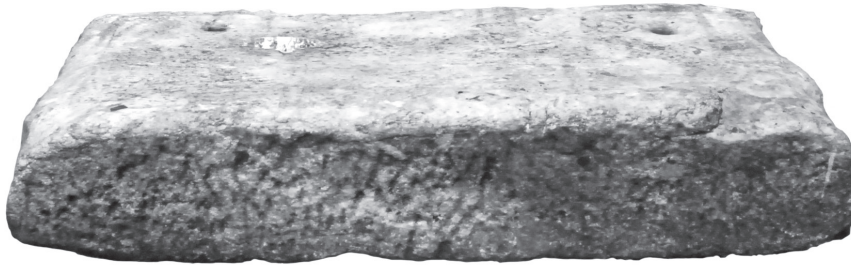
<sup>38</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 375, 408, Cat. No. 13; Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 77, 97.

<sup>39</sup> Pahič 1975; Djura Jelenko 2009, fig. 40.

<sup>40</sup> Pahič 1967, 28.

<sup>41</sup> Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 407.





Sl. 12: Zagrad. Masivna plošča (neobjavljeno; hrani družina Mesner, Leše).  
 Fig. 12: Zagrad. Massive slab (unpublished; stored by the Mesner family, Leše).  
 (Foto / photo: S. Djura jelenko)

Kvinkta iz Poljane in odlomek nagrobne plošče iz Mežice izvirata iz Zagrada.<sup>40</sup>

Kamnite spomenike iz Zagrada še vedno odkrivamo. V letih 2014 in 2015 je Koroški pokrajinski muzej izvedel arheološko dokumentiranje na območju vzdolž reke Meže od obrata Sistemske tehnike do Brančurnikovega mostu (ob gradbenih delih v zvezi s projektom izboljšanje poplavne varnosti v Dobji vasi). Pri poglobljanju struge pribl. 250 m od Brančurnikovega mostu so 17. 1. 2015 delavci odkrili rimski kamen in ga dvignili na brežino (sl. 1: 9; 11). Nizvodno od grobišča v Zagradu ga je ob povišanju voda morda prikotnila reka Meža, morda pa gre za najdbo *in situ*, saj se je še v drugi polovici 18. stoletja nekoliko gorvodno od najdišča Meža razcepila na dva kraka in ustvarila manjši otoček (sl. 4). Marmorni kamen je obdelan, močno zlizan od vode, nekoč je predstavljal del grobne kapelice.<sup>41</sup>

Masivno kamnito ploščo smo dokumentirali oktobra 2016 pri Mesnerjevih na Lešah (sl. 12).<sup>42</sup> Ohranili sta se dve luknji za povezovanje, prepoznavna so ležišča za stebričke oziroma noge (?). Morda je pripadala zgornjemu delu edikule.

Glavnino nenapisnih reliefov iz Zagrada lahko datiramo od sredine 2. do sredine 3. st. To je tudi čas največjega razcveta nagrobne umetnosti v Noriku.<sup>43</sup> Glede na ohranjene kamnite spomenike lahko domnevamo, da je v Zagradu ležalo rimsko grobišče z grobnicami v obliki edikul in žganimi grobovi. Edina izjema je Brančurnikov sarkofag.

Čeprav vemo, da so bili kamni odkriti na razdalji pribl. 150 m med Brančurnikovim mostom in začetkom

stream of the Zagrad cemetery during a stronger flow, or it could have been found *in situ*, given that as late as the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, somewhat upstream from the Meža site, the river split into two branches and created a smaller islet (Fig. 4). The marble stone is worked, badly eroded by water, and once represented a part of a funerary chapel.<sup>42</sup>

A massive slab was documented in October 2016 at the Mesner family in Leše (Fig. 12).<sup>43</sup> Two holes for attaching survived, locks for small pillars or feet (?) are also visible. It may have belonged to the upper part of an aedicula.

The bulk of uninscribed reliefs from Zagrad can be dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century. This century was also a period of the most significant development of funerary art in Noricum.<sup>44</sup> According to the surviving stone statues, it can be assumed that a Roman cemetery with aediculae tombs and cremation graves was situated in Zagrad. Brančurnik's sarcophagus is the only exception.

Although the stones were discovered a distance of approx. 150 m (between Brančurnik's bridge and the woodworking plant), the exact location of the necropolis remains unknown. Test trenching at this spot revealed modern filling and various construction activities that have badly damaged any archaeological traces. Because graves were usually located in the immediate vicinity of villas,<sup>45</sup> we can assume that traces of the settlement can be found in the vicinity of Brančurnik's bridge.

<sup>40</sup> Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 374.

<sup>41</sup> Začasno so ga shranili pri družini Klobučar, danes je shranjen v lapidariju kapele na gradu Ravne.

<sup>42</sup> Vel. 148 × 72 × 27 cm. Za pomoč pri interpretaciji se zahvaljujem Bojanu Djuriću.

<sup>43</sup> Pochmarski 1991, 139; Walde 2005, 20; Kumprej 2008, 101.

<sup>42</sup> It was temporarily kept by the Klobučar family and is now stored in the chapel lapidarium of Ravne Castle.

<sup>43</sup> Size: 148 × 72 × 27 cm. I would like to thank Bojan Djurić for his help with the interpretation.

<sup>44</sup> Pochmarski 1991, 139; Walde 2005, 20; Kumprej 2008, 101.

<sup>45</sup> Horn 2002, 295.

lesarskega obrata, natančna lokacija nekropole še vedno ni znana. Sondažne raziskave na tem mestu so razkrile novodobna zasipavanja ter številne gradbene dejavnosti, ki so močno poškodovale arheološke sledove. Grobovi so bili navadno locirani v neposredni bližini vil,<sup>44</sup> torej smemo ostanke naselbine iskati v neposredni bližini Brančurnikovega mostu.

## PODATKI O DRUŽBI

Nekateri ohranjeni spomeniki kažejo družbeni status pokojnikov. Edinstven je kip, ki predstavlja centuriona (*sl.* 5).<sup>45</sup> Ob levem boku nosi meč v nožnici, katere zaključek je značilen za konec 2. in za 3. st.<sup>46</sup> Po mnenju A. Schoberja orožje opredeljuje pokojnika kot aktivnega vojaka.<sup>47</sup> Portretiranec je upodobljen brez centurionske palice (*vitis*), ki naj bi opredeljevala njegov čin. Zaradi podobnih resastih pramenov ter oklepa s poudarjenimi mišicami je primerljiv z vojakom iz Lorcha v bližini Ennsa (*Lauriacum*), ki je datiran v severski čas.<sup>48</sup>

Nagrobnik pisarja (*sl.* 6a) poudarja višji sloj.<sup>49</sup> Nogo drži na posodi za akte (*capso*), oblečen je v kratko tuniko, ki spominja na srajco. To oblačilo je značilno predvsem za upodobitve služabnikov darovalcev in pisarjev v Noriku. Jantsch meni, da se takšna tunika nosi v povezavi s tipično domačimi kosi oblačil.<sup>50</sup> Služabniki pisarji se lahko pojavljajo na stranicah ar, kot je značilno za Flavijo Solvo,<sup>51</sup> pa tudi na reliefu edikule različice A.1, tip 2, kot pri primeru iz Zagrada.<sup>52</sup>

Relief žalujočega Atisa in Erota se pojavi v sestavljeni kompoziciji (*sl.* 6b). Erot v levici drži okroglo pokrito cilindrično posodo. Waldejeva meni, da tak Erot nadomešča mesto služabnic, ki v rokah držijo skrinjico z nakitom za gospodarico.<sup>53</sup> Njegova sporočilnost je krogotok časa in s tem večno vračanje v novo življenje in cvetenje po fazi dozorenja in smrti.<sup>54</sup>

Erot je upodobljen tudi na odlomku reliefne plošče, na kateri sta se ohranili zgolj lebdeči stopali (*sl.* 6c). Oba Erota sta stala v podnožju edikule različice A.1.

Tudi moški na reliefni plošči z dvema figurama (*sl.* 6d) je upodobljen v gosposki pozi, oblečen v togo z gubo v obliki črke U (variante b). Na njegovi desni strani sedi

<sup>44</sup> Horn 2002, 295.

<sup>45</sup> Odkrit je bil jeseni leta 1903 ob visokih vodah reke Meže (Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 352; Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 78).

<sup>46</sup> Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 80.

<sup>47</sup> Schober 1923, 177.

<sup>48</sup> *CSIR Österreich III/2*, Nr. 23; Kumprej 2008, 81, 90.

<sup>49</sup> V literaturi je prvič omenjen leta 1922 (Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 350, kat. št. 7).

<sup>50</sup> Jantsch 1934, 70; Kumprej 2008, 83.

<sup>51</sup> Pochmarski, Hainzmann 2004, 21.

<sup>52</sup> Kumprej 2008, 99.

<sup>53</sup> Walde 2005, 120; Kumprej 2008, 50.

<sup>54</sup> Walde 2005, 143; Kumprej 2008, 97.

## SOCIETY

Some statues indicate the social status of the deceased. The statue of a centurion (*Fig. 5*) is unique.<sup>46</sup> At his left side, he has a sword in a scabbard, the tip of which is characteristic of the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>47</sup> According to Schober, weapons define the deceased as an active soldier.<sup>48</sup> The portrayed is depicted without a staff of office (*vitis*), which would define his rank. Due to similar coarse locks and a muscle cuirass, he is comparable to the soldier from Lorch near Enns (*Lauriacum*), which is dated to the Severan dynasty period.<sup>49</sup>

The tombstone with a motif of a scribe (*Fig. 6a*) also originates from a monumental tomb.<sup>50</sup> His foot is positioned on a cist (*capso*), he is wearing a short tunic resembling a shirt. This attire was particularly characteristic of depictions of servants and scribes in Noricum. Jantsch believes that such tunics are typical domestic clothing.<sup>51</sup> Servant scribes may appear on sides of altars, as is typical for Flavia Solva,<sup>52</sup> as well as on reliefs of aedicula variant A. 1, type 2, as in the Zagrad case.<sup>53</sup>

Grieving Attis and Eros appear on the same relief (*Fig. 6b*). Eros is holding a round, cylindrical pot with a lid in his left hand. In Walde's opinion, such a depiction of Eros replaces the servants' position, who usually appear holding their master's jewellery box.<sup>54</sup> Its message is the cyclical nature of time; one's eternal return to new lives and the prospect of flourishing after periods of maturation and death.<sup>55</sup>

Only two floating feet of Eros survived on a fragmented slab (*Fig. 6c*). Both Erotes were standing at the base of aedicula variant A.1.

The relief slab with two figures (*Fig. 6d*) represents a man in a noble posture, wearing a toga with a U-shaped *sinus* (variant b) and the grieving woman sitting at his right side. The slab once stood in the interior with columns of aedicula variant A.2.<sup>56</sup> Similar relief slabs with whole figures are not exactly common among the Noricum material; a similarly depicted pair of deceased individuals can be found in St. Veit an der Glan.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>46</sup> It was discovered in fall 1903 during high waters of the Meža River (Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 395; Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 78).

<sup>47</sup> Kumprej Gorjanc 2013, 80.

<sup>48</sup> Schober 1923, 177.

<sup>49</sup> *CSIR Österreich III/2*, No. 23; Kumprej 2008, 81, 90.

<sup>50</sup> It was first mentioned in literature in 1922 (Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 394, Cat. No. 7).

<sup>51</sup> Jantsch 1934, 70; Kumprej 2008, 83.

<sup>52</sup> Pochmarski, Hainzmann 2004, 21.

<sup>53</sup> Kumprej 2008, 99.

<sup>54</sup> Walde 2005, 120; Kumprej 2008, 50.

<sup>55</sup> Walde 2005, 143; Kumprej 2008, 97.

<sup>56</sup> Kremer 2001, 321; Djura Jelenko, *Visočnik* 2006, 394, Cat. No. 6.

<sup>57</sup> *CSIR Österreich II/2*, 44, Nr. 163, Taf. 39; Kumprej 2008, 24.

žalujoča ženska. Plošča je nekoč stala v notranjosti stebrnega dela edikule različice A.2.<sup>55</sup> Primerljive reliefne plošče s celimi figurami niso ravno pogoste v noriškem materialu, podobno upodobljen par pokojnikov najdemo v Gradesu (St. Veit an der Glan).<sup>56</sup>

## NASELJE

Na Tabuli Peuntingeriani položaj antičnega Zagrada ni posebej označen.

Leži tik ob trasi ceste, ki je povezovala južnonoriški mesti – Celejo in Virunum, na sredini med Kolaciono (Stari trg pri Slovenj Gradcu) in Jueno, od vsake oddaljena 11 rimskih milj (16,3 km), kar ustreza razdalji, na kateri so bile lahko vzpostavljene obcestne postaje (*mansio, mutatio*).<sup>57</sup> Zagrad je zanimiv predvsem kot mejna postaja med administrativnima ozemljema Celeje in Viruna.<sup>58</sup> Razkošni kamniti spomeniki – deli edikul in sarkofag – bi lahko pripadali grobišču podeželske elite iz bližnje vile oziroma posestva ali pa grobišču neke manjše obcestne naselbine. Rimska podeželska grobišča naj bi od naselbin ležala v oddaljenosti med 100 in 400 m.<sup>59</sup> Ostanke podobnih družinskih grobnic poznamo npr. iz naselbin Šempeter ali Santikum (Villach/Beljak), postavljene so bile znotraj obzidanih grobnih parcel. Takšne družinske grobnice so značilne tudi za bližnje antično grobišče v Kolacioni.<sup>60</sup>

Rimski spomeniki iz Zagrada po svoji razkošnosti kažejo bogato podeželsko aristokracijo, ki je med zgodnjeantoninskim in srednjeseverskim obdobjem ali bivala v vili rustiki, ki je morda prevzela funkcijo mansia, ali pa v manjši naselbini. Več argumentov govori v prid pomembnejšega naselja in ne samo vile: število kakovostnih nagrobnih spomenikov, arhitektonski členi stavb, templja, ki niso nagrobni spomeniki, pa tudi sama lega v neposredni bližini ceste na mejnem območju med dvema mestnima teritorijema (Celeia in Virunum) in natanko v sredini med Kolaciono in Jueno. Domnevna rimska postaja v Zagradu je bila morda povezana tudi z oddihom v “toplicah”. Ledinska imena kažejo izvire tople vode.

## SETTLEMENT

On Tabula Peutingeriana, the location of Roman settlement at Zagrad is not specifically marked.

It lies right off the route of *via publica* that connected two towns of southern Noricum—Celeia and Virunum, positioned in the middle of Colatio (Stari trg pri Slovenj Gradcu) and Iuenna, namely 11 Roman miles (16.3 km) from each town, which could correspond to the distance at which road stations (*mansio, mutatio*) were built.<sup>58</sup> Zagrad is particularly interesting as a border station between the administrative territories of Celeia and Virunum.<sup>59</sup> The stone statues—parts of aediculae—and the sarcophagus could belong to a cemetery of the rural elite from a nearby villa or property, or to a cemetery of a small settlement near the public road. Rural Roman cemeteries were presumably positioned between 100 and 400 m from the settlements.<sup>60</sup> Remains of similar family tombs are known, e.g., from Šempeter or Santicum (Villach) settlements, they were positioned inside of walled funerary plots. Such family tombs are also typical of the nearby Roman cemetery in Colatio.<sup>61</sup>

Roman monuments from Zagrad, in their luxury, point to a rich rural aristocracy, which resided either in the *villa rustica* that assumed the position of *mansio* or in a smaller settlement between the early Antonine and mid-Severan period. A number of arguments point to a relatively significant settlement rather than mere villa: the quantity of quality funerary monuments, the architectural elements of the various buildings (possibly also a temple), the location in the immediate vicinity of the road in a border area of two municipalities (Celeia and Virunum) at the exact midpoint between Colatio and Iuenna. As the toponyms point to hot water springs, the location of the Roman thermal baths is also possible.

*Translation: Lucija Jelenko*

<sup>55</sup> Kremer 2001, 321; Djura Jelenko, Visočnik 2006, 349, kat. št. 6.

<sup>56</sup> CSIR Österreich II/2, 44, Nr. 163, Taf. 39; Kumprej 2008, 24.

<sup>57</sup> Tab. Peut. IV, 2.

<sup>58</sup> Kumprej 2008, 16.

<sup>59</sup> Kumprej Gorjanc 2008, 95.

<sup>60</sup> Djura Jelenko 2004, 33; 2012, 43.

<sup>58</sup> Tab. Peut. IV 2.

<sup>59</sup> Kumprej 2008, 16.

<sup>60</sup> Kumprej Gorjanc 2008, 95.

<sup>61</sup> Djura Jelenko 2004, 33; 2012, 43.

## Okrajšave / Abbreviations

CIL = *Corpus inscriptiorum Latinarum*.

CSIR = *Corpus signorum imperii romani – Corpus der Skulpturen der römischen Welt*.

lupa = UBI ERAT LUPA, F. und O. Harl, <http://lupa.at/> (Bildatenbank zu antiken Steindenkmälern).

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