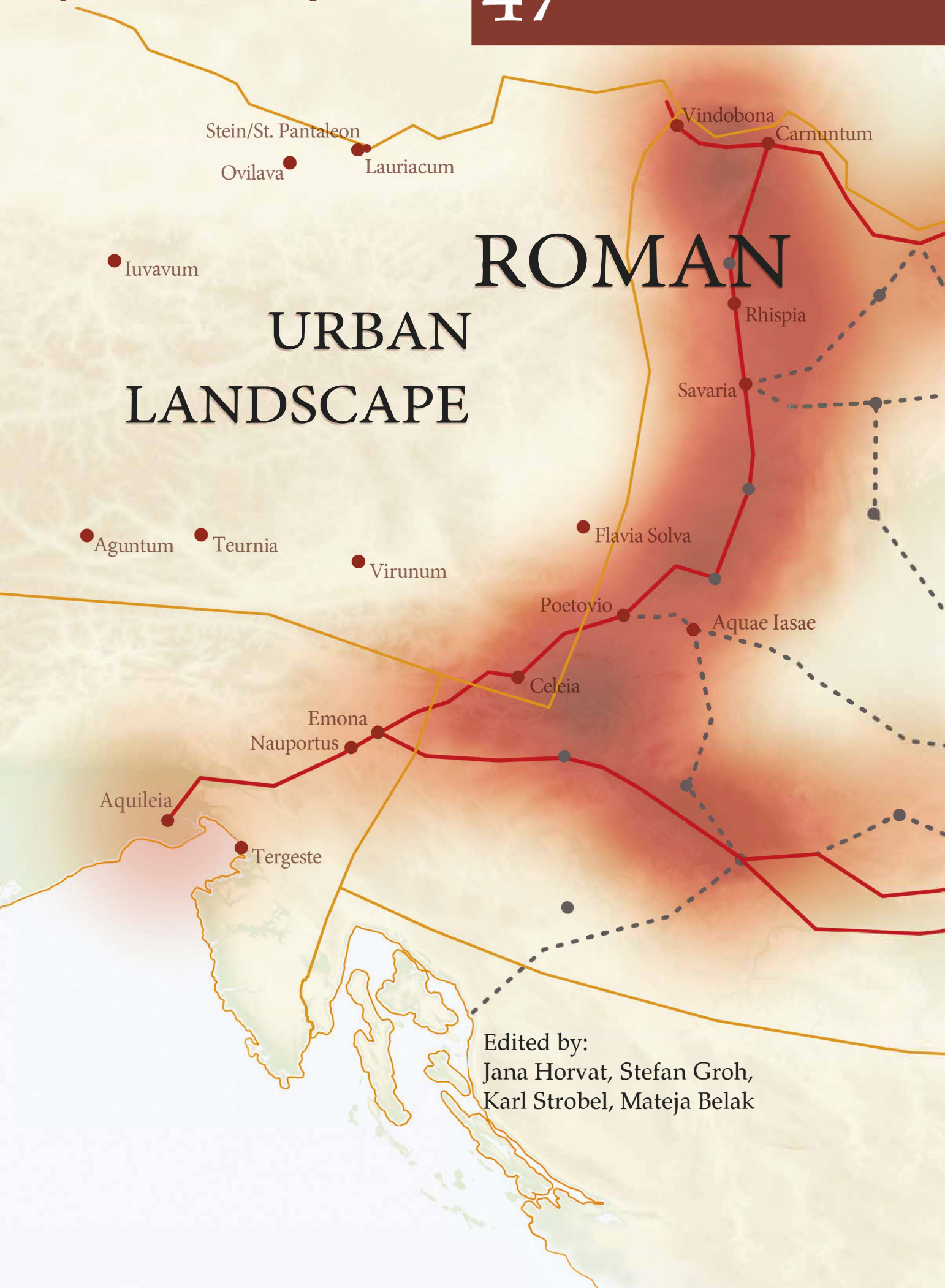


# ROMAN URBAN LANDSCAPE



Stein/St. Pantaleon  
Ovilava  
Lauriacum

Vindobona  
Carnuntum

Iuvavum

Rhispa

Savaria

Aguntum  
Teurnia

Virunum

Flavia Solva

Poetovio

Aquae Iasae

Celeia

Emona  
Nauportus

Aquileia

Tergeste

Edited by:  
Jana Horvat, Stefan Groh,  
Karl Strobel, Mateja Belak

Zbirka / Series  
Uredniki zbirke / Editors of the series

**OPERA INSTITUTI ARCHAEOLOGICI SLOVENIAE 47**  
Jana Horvat, Benjamin Štular, Anton Velušček

Jana Horvat, Stefan Groh,  
Karl Strobel, Mateja Belak  
(ur. / eds.)

**ROMAN URBAN LANDSCAPE. TOWNS AND MINOR SETTLEMENTS  
FROM AQUILEIA TO THE DANUBE**

*Recenzentki / Reviewed by*  
*Tehnična ureditev in prelom /*  
*Technical editor and DTP*  
*Oblikovanje ovitka /*  
*Front cover design*  
*Založnik / Publisher*  
*Zanj / Represented by*  
*Izdajatelj / Issued by*  
*Zanj / Represented by*  
*Tisk / Printed by*  
*Naklada / Print run*

Katarina Šmid, Julijana Visočnik  
Mateja Belak  
Tamara Korošec  
Založba ZRC  
Oto Luthar  
ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za arheologijo  
Anton Velušček  
Present d.o.o.  
500 izvodov / copies

*Izid knjige so podprli /*  
*Published with the support of*

Javna agencija za raziskovalno in inovacijsko dejavnost RS, Universität Klagenfurt,  
Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut der Österreichischen Akademie der  
Wissenschaften, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU



**ZRC SAZU**

*Slika na nasovnici /*  
*Front cover photo*

Jederna ocena gostote za avtonomna mesta v rimski Panoniji  
Kernel density estimator for the autonomous towns in Roman Pannonia  
(after Donev (in this book), Fig. 2)

Ljubljana 2024; prva izdaja, prvi natis / first edition, first print

Prva e-izdaja knjige (pdf) je pod pogoji licence Creative Commons 4.0 CC-BY-NC-SA  
prosto dostopna tudi v elektronski obliki (pdf) / First e-edition of the book (pdf) is freely  
available in e-form (pdf) under the Creative Commons 4.0 CC-BY-NC-SA.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610508281>

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji  
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

904(4)«652»  
94(37)

ROMAN urban landscape : towns and minor settlements from Aquileia to the Danube /  
edited by Jana Horvat ... [et al.]. - 1. izd., 1. natis = 1st ed., 1st print. - Ljubljana : Založba  
ZRC, 2024. - (Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae, ISSN 1408-5208 ; 47)

ISBN 978-961-05-0827-4  
COBISS.SI-ID 182571267

ISBN 978-961-05-0828-1 (PDF)  
COBISS.SI-ID 182700035

**ROMAN URBAN LANDSCAPE**  
**TOWNS AND MINOR SETTLEMENTS**  
**FROM AQUILEIA TO THE DANUBE**

Edited by

Jana Horvat  
Stefan Groh  
Karl Strobel  
Mateja Belak



Založba ZRC

**LJUBLJANA 2024**



# CONTENTS

Foreword (Jana HORVAT, Karl STROBEL, Stefan GROH) .....	7
Urbanisation (Karl STROBEL) .....	9
Urbanisierung – Romanisierungspolitik oder Ergebnis von administrativer Organisation und Urbanität durch politisch-sozialen Wandel? Die Stadt als strukturelles Erfolgsmodell (Karl STROBEL) .....	11
The urban corridors of Roman Pannonia (Damjan DONEV) .....	33

## *Regio X*

Aquileia and its urban development in the light of recent and ongoing research (Patrizia BASSO, Jacopo BONETTO, Daniela COTTICA, Simone DILARIA, Federica FONTANA, Andrea Raffaele GHIOTTO, Marina RUBINICH, Cristiano TIUSSI, Paola VENTURA) .....	53
Urbanistic studies in Aquileia (Stefan GROH) .....	77
L'impianto urbano di Tergeste: nuovi dati e riletture (Paola VENTURA, Massimo BRAINI, Valentina DEGRASSI) .....	87
Nauportus / Vrhnika (Tina ŽERJAL) .....	105
Archaeological research of Emona in the period 2000–2022: New findings about the urbanistic development of the Roman town and previous military use of the area (Andrej GASPARI, Iris BEKLJANOV ZIDANŠEK, Matej DRAKSLER, René MASARYK, Ana PLESTENJAK, Petra VOJAKOVIĆ, Tina ŽERJAL, Danica MITROVA) .....	127

## *Noricum*

Municipium Claudium Celeia (Jure KRAJŠEK) .....	151
Oppidum <i>Solva</i> und Municipium <i>Flavia Solva</i> (Noricum) (Stefan GROH) .....	165
Forschungen im norisch-römischen Zentralraum Magdalensberg-Zollfeld 2002-2022 (Heimo DOLENZ, Desiree EBNER-BAUR, Eleni SCHINDLER KAUDELKA, mit Beiträgen von Andreas Kall, Stefan Kasic, Julia Leitold, Nina Schranz-Prodinger) .....	183
Teurnia/St. Peter in Holz. <i>Municipium et metropolis inter Alpes</i> (Josef EITLER, Yvonne SEIDEL, unter Mitwirkung von Stefan GROH) .....	225
Municipium Claudium Aguntum (Martin AUER) .....	243

Municipium Claudium Iuvavum. Versuch einer aktuellen Bestandsübersicht (Peter HÖGLINGER) .....	269
Ovilava, das römische Wels, im Lichte der Forschungsergebnisse der vergangenen 20 Jahre (Renate MIGLBAUER) .....	285
Circum Lauriacum. Forschungen zum zentralen Knotenpunkt am norischen Donaulimes (Stefan TRAXLER, Eva THYSELL, Julia KLAMMER, Barbara KAINRATH, Gerald GRABHERR) .....	307
Das hippodamische Straßensystem im Lagerdorf des Auxiliarkastells in Stein/St. Pantaleon-Erla (Gerald GRABHERR, Barbara KAINRATH) .....	317
Der Legionsstützpunkt Lauriacum/Enns. Siedlungsstruktur – Gräberfelder – Siedlungsentwicklung (Eva THYSELL, Stefan TRAXLER, Lisa HUBER) .....	327

#### *Pannonia Superior*

Vindobona – Legionsstandort und Municipium (Martin MOSSER, Kristina ADLER-WÖLFL) .....	357
Carnuntum – Eine antike Siedlungsagglomeration an der mittleren Donau (Christian GUGL, Mario WALLNER, Eduard POLLHAMMER) .....	377
Der nordwestpannonische Vicus <i>Rhispa</i> (Strebersdorf-Frankenau) an der Bernsteinstrasse (Helga SEDLMAYER) .....	403
Savaria in Bewegung. Topografische Forschung im südlichen Gebiet von Savaria (Ottó SOSZTARITS, Szilvia BÍRÓ) .....	415
Latest research in Poetovio (Jana HORVAT) .....	429
Recent discoveries in the sanctuary area of the Roman settlement Aquae Iasae (Varaždinske Toplice) (Dora KUŠAN ŠPALJ) .....	447

#### *Pannonia Inferior*

Aelia Mursa reimaged: A comprehensive study of urban evolution through archaeological insights (Tino LELEKOVIĆ) .....	471
Bassianae – a reassessment of epigraphic evidence (Snežana FERJANČIĆ, Olga PELCER VUJAČIĆ) .....	503
List ob abstracts .....	515

## FOREWORD



Roman towns and minor settlements in the area of Caput Adriae, Noricum and Pannoniae. The settlements discussed in the book are marked in red (revised version of Šašel Kos, M., P. Scherrer (eds.) *The Autonomous Towns of Noricum and Pannonia*, Situla 40–42, 2002–2004).

More than two decades ago, the proceedings of the conference held in Brdo, Slovenia (1999) were published in three important volumes, which provided an overview of the Roman towns in Noricum, in the Pannonian provinces, as well as of Emona (Ljubljana) in the north-eastern corner of Regio X: Marjeta Šašel Kos, Peter Scherrer (eds.), *The autonomous towns of Noricum and Pannonia*, *Noricum* (2002), *Pannonia I* (2003), *Pannonia II* (2004). Three further conferences were devoted to various aspects of life in the Danube provinces: László Borhy, Paula Zsidi (eds.), *Die norisch-pannonischen Städte und das römische Heer im Lichte der neuesten archäologischen Forschungen* (2005), Peter Scherrer (ed.), *Domus. Das Haus in den Städten der römischen Donauprovinzen* (2008) and Irena Lazar (ed.), *Religion in public and private sphere* (2011).

Since then, new and exciting evidence on these topics has accumulated in the areas between the northern

Adriatic and the middle Danube region, and several new interpretations have been presented for the development of *municipia* and *coloniae*, but also of minor settlements with a different status. Karl Strobel considered taking a fresh look at Roman urban settlements by evaluating the new research results and reassessing our understanding of local and regional development from different and sometimes new perspectives. At his initiative, from 20 to 22 October 2022, Celje hosted the conference 'Roman urbanism in the north-eastern part of Regio X, in Noricum and the Pannonian provinces: towns and secondary settlements, New results and perspectives'. It was organised in cooperation with four institutions: Pokrajinski muzej Celje, Universität Klagenfurt – Abt. Alte Geschichte, Altertumskunde und Archäologie, ZRC SAZU – Inštitut za arheologijo, and Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

In view of the wealth of new knowledge, it was decided to prepare a book presenting new elements of the urbanistic aspects of Roman towns and minor settlements in the large area of Caput Adriae, Noricum, and Pannoniae. The result of these efforts is twenty-six contributions by 54 authors from eight countries (Austria, Slovenia, Italy, Croatia, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia). With this publication, we have attempted to expand the knowledge about the development of towns and some other important settlements and their integration into a larger network of urban and rural agglomerations.

The initial two articles present broader but different perspectives on urbanisation. In the next part, twenty-two settlements are discussed. The extreme north-east of Regio X is represented by four settlements (Aquileia, Tergeste, Emona and Nauportus). The book includes most of the autonomous towns in Noricum as well as some other settlement areas (Celeia, Flavia Solva, Virunum, Magdalensberg, Teurnia, Aguntum, Iuvavum, Ovilava, Lauriacum, Stein). Selected towns and minor settlements are presented from the provinces of Pannonia Superior (Vindobona, Carnuntum, Strebersdorf-Frankenau, Savaria, Poetovio, Aquae Iasae) and Pannonia Inferior (Mursa, Bassiane).

The book offers the most important results of mainly large research groups. Two research strategies stand out in particular, with which it was possible to record comprehensive data on large or even massive ancient settlements. Systematic and large-scale geophysical surveys have provided excellent insight into areas that were not built on in modern times. These surveys are combined with various other methods such as aerial photography, LiDAR images, surface surveys and archaeological excavations (e.g., Carnuntum, Flavia

Solva, Stein, Teurnia). In modern, heavily built-up areas, however, researchers relied mainly on the accurate recording and mapping of all kinds of archaeological evidence, from chance finds to preventive excavations. After several decades, this tedious and laborious work led to rich results (e.g., Ovilava, Iuvavum, Celeia, Mursa, Emona, Aquileia). In most cases, however, combining all possible traditional and modern methods enabled an enormous increase in knowledge.

We wish and intend that the information in this book will enable and stimulate an understanding of the individual towns and provide a more general picture to shed light on certain questions concerning the economic and social role of the settlement in the wider area between the Adriatic and the Danube. The area is located in the contact zone between the eastern and western halves of the Empire and encompasses parts of the three geographical areas (i.e., the Mediterranean, Alpine and Continental worlds), which could make the book interesting for a broader understanding of the functioning of the Roman Empire. Ultimately, we hope the publication will be a starting point for further research.

The book is based on the collaboration of three institutions (ZRC SAZU - Inštitut za arheologijo, Universität Klagenfurt, Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften). It is the result of the concentrated efforts of the authors and numerous other individuals. In addition to the two main reviewers, Katarina Šmid and Julijana Visočnik, numerous colleagues shared their knowledge with the authors and the editors and provided them with expert advice.

*Jana Horvat, Karl Strobel, Stefan Groh*



# URBANISATION

Karl STROBEL

For a long time, Tacitus' statement about an urbanizing policy of Agricola in Britain (Agric. 21, 1-2) was seen to be the contemporary key marker of the Roman strategy of civilizing the conquered provinces in north-western and south-eastern Europe by urbanisation creating an urban *romanitas* as a new identity and lifestyle of the elites and of the people living in the new cities. This model of urban Romanisation is being discussed especially for Roman Britain, but it is now included into the debates of identity-culture, post-colonialism and imperialism theories emerging in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The structural determinant of urbanisation within the organisation of the Empire and its administrative government is more and more neglected. Also the modern theoretical concepts of urbanism and urbanisation being a megatrend of modern civilisation and meaning the population shift from rural countries to cities and the development of mega-cities cannot be used for analysing the urbanisation in the Roman Empire.

Urbanisation is an obvious phenomenon in the western provinces of the Roman Empire; it is based on the autonomous city-state or municipality represented in the East by the Greek and Hellenistic *polis*, in the West by the model of the Roman-Italic *civitas*. In the Roman definition, the terminus *civitas* had different meanings: the territory of a statutory corporation of citizens or municipality, also the central settlement or town of such a territorial unit, then the common right of a statutory corporation of people, i. e. the specific citizenship, and at last the *multitudo* or *corpus hominum*, the constituting body of free human beings of a *civitas*. It is always the community or corporate body of all free citizens who formed the *civitas* which represented the territorial sovereignty as an autonomous territorial unit under Roman provincial supremacy. Such a statutory corporation could be a peregrine *civitas*, a *civitas* with Latin

citizenship, a *municipium* with *ius Latii minus* or *maius* or a *colonia* with Latin legal status or a *colonia* of Roman citizens. All these communities in the provinces had to pay the *tributum solis* for possession and *ususfructus* of the provincial land, only the land of the few Roman colonies with *ius Italicum* had the same legal status as the land of Roman citizens in Italy, the soil being tax-free and with the full right of personal property (*proprietas, dominium ex iure Quiritium*). The elected magistrates of the communities with Latin legal status received the Roman citizenship together with their families. The rest of the free population remained in their peregrine status. Even in Roman colonies not all free inhabitants of the city-territory had the Roman citizenship. Still in Late Antiquity, the imperial authority considered the cities not only as administrative sub-unities, but as autonomous territorial entities with its own constitution, self-government and administration, with legislative competences and traditional jurisdiction. The system of autonomous cities being the decentralised organisation of the provinces remained a basic structure of the Empire into the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD; there was no break in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD as often supposed.

The autonomous city-states or municipalities with their self-administration provided the basic structure for the decentralised system of Roman administration and dominance in the empire with a minimum of centralised institutions and personal. This system provided stability for the Roman rule and integrated the local and regional elites. The legal hierarchy of the different levels of communities in the provinces which differentiated not only the *civitates* themselves but also settlements within the decentralised inner organisation of the *civitates* made the system even more efficient. This element of structural organisation of the Empire was the main focus of the imperial policy concerning urbanisation.

Each autonomous community or city state had its own internal constitution, its special civil laws, its own *religio* and its own local citizenship. All citizens inherited this local citizenship for lifetime, even if they lived in another city as foreigners or co-opted citizens. Even if they also have the Roman citizenship as a superior ‘international’ citizenship, they were obliged to fulfil the *munera* as citizens of their home-city or *patria*. The municipalities and their magistrates had to perform the regional and local administration, including tax obligations, and the lower jurisdiction in their territories, thus building up the decentralised administrative system of the Empire. However, still in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD the imperial government preserved and respected the legal status of the *civitates liberae (et foederatae)* being officially sovereign states under the conditions of international law and of their interstate relations with Rome based upon mutual treaties or granted privileges. However, absolute loyalty to Roman rule had to be ensured.

A perfect example of structural urbanisation, of this strategy of administrative organisation on a regional level by establishing autonomous municipalities, is the creation of the town Augusta Treverorum probably on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 12 BC by the Roman authority as the new centre of the peregrine Civitas Treverorum. The Civitas Treverorum with its new urban centre became a colonia of Latin citizenship under Claudius. In Noricum, a new administrative and political structure with urban settlements as the new regional centres was established under Claudius in a well-planned act of urbanisation policy, but only within the territory of the early *provincia in regno Norico* conquered in 16 BC and enlarged in 15 BC. The inner organisation of the new province was established in eight peregrine civitates of the Norici, Ambidravi, Ambilini, Ambisontes, Saevates, Laianci, Elveti and Uperaci who formed the *concilium provinciae* already in 12/11 BC. The Claudian reorganisation created five municipia of Latin legal status, Virunum, Teurnia, Aguntum, Iuvavum and Celeia. All the central cities of these autonomous

communities were new creations, even the Roman city of Celeia was built on a totally new city-plan. The civitates of the Ambisontes, Elveti and Alouni were merged into the municipium of Iuvavum, the Saevates, Laianci and Ambilini into the municipium of Aguntum, the civitas of the Norici was divided between Virunum in the north and Celeia in the south. Teurnia got the enlarged territory of the Ambridravi, the rest of the Uperaci was merged into the territory of Virunum.

However, the inner territorial organisation of the cities or civitates in the Not-Hellenised provinces of the empire was also formed by hierarchized sub-levels of decentralised administration within the municipalities, the *pagi* and the *vici* as semi-autonomous statutory corporate bodies equipped with inner autonomy and self-administration and low jurisdiction under the control of the civitas-magistrates. The definition of the vicus in Roman law and administration consider it to be a *res publica* of its own with its own elected magistrates and local jurisdiction or at least granted by the Roman authorities with a market and market jurisdiction. The Roman vicus is a legal person, a corporate body under public law with its own religious organisation, it is even the official place of birth (*patria, origo*) as mark of origin below the civitas-notification. The vicus is a non-urban *res publica vice civitatis* of a corporate body of inhabitants, and the vicus is at the same time the official central settlement of its territorial subunit in the territory of a civitas. The vici can be called “small cities”. The modern archaeological terminology uses the terminus *vicus* for different types of settlements, but this has nothing to do with the strict definition of the terminus in Antiquity. Especially there cannot be a vicus on the military territory around a Roman military camp, because a *res publica* of its own was not possible under the specific legal status of military soil being the direct property and possession of the Populus Romanus. They are always only canabae. The mark of origin for their indigenous population is *castris*.

## LIST OF ABSTRACTS

Urbanisation – Romanisation policy or result of administrative organisation and urbanity through political-social change? The city as a structural model of success (Karl STROBEL) .....	11
The urban corridors of Roman Pannonia (Damjan DONEV) .....	33
Aquileia and its urban development in the light of recent and ongoing research (Patrizia BASSO, Jacopo BONETTO, Daniela COTTICA, Simone DILARIA, Federica FONTANA, Andrea Raffaele GHIOTTO, Marina RUBINICH, Cristiano TIUSSI, Paola VENTURA) .....	53
Urbanistic studies in Aquileia (Stefan GROH) .....	77
Urban planning of Tergeste: new data and reinterpretations (Paola VENTURA, Massimo BRAINI, Valentina DEGRASSI) .....	87
Nauportus / Vrhnika (Tina ŽERJAL) .....	105
Archaeological research of Emona in the period 2000–2022: New findings about the urbanistic development of the Roman town and previous military use of the area (Andrej GASPARI, Iris BEKLJANOV ZIDANŠEK, Matej DRAKSLER, Rene MASARYK, Ana PLESTENJAK, Petra VOJAKOVIĆ, Tina ŽERJAL, Danica MITROVA) .....	127
Municipium Claudium Celeia (Jure KRAJŠEK) .....	151
Oppidum Solva and municipium Flavia Solva (Noricum) (Stefan GROH) .....	165
Research in the Noric-Roman central area Magdalensberg-Zollfeld 2002–2022 (Heimo DOLENZ, Desiree EBNER-BAUR, Eleni SCHINDLER KAUDELKA (with contributions from Andreas Kall, Stefan Kasic, Julia Leitold, Nina Schranz-Prodinger) .....	183
Teurnia/St. Peter in Holz. <i>Municipium et metropolis inter Alpes</i> (Josef EITLER, Yvonne SEIDEL with the participation of Stefan Groh) .....	225
Municipium Claudium Aguntum (Martin AUER) .....	243
Municipium Claudium Iuvavum. Attempt to create a current overview (Peter HÖGLINGER) .....	269
Roman Ovilava (Wels), based on research results of the past 20 years (Renate MIGLBAUER) .....	285
Circum Lauriacum. Research on the central junction of the Noric Danube Limes (Stefan TRAXLER, Eva THYSELL, Julia KLAMMER, Barbara KAINRATH, Gerald GRABHERR) .....	307
The Hippodamian road system in the settlement of the auxiliary fort in Stein/St. Pantaleon-Erla (Gerald GRABHERR, Barbara KAINRATH) .....	317
The Legion base Lauriacum/Enns. Settlement structure – cemeteries – settlement development (Eva THYSELL, Stefan TRAXLER, Lisa HUBER) .....	327
Vindobona – legionary garrison and municipium (Martin MOSSER, Kristina ADLER-WÖLFL) .....	357
Carnuntum – Roman period settlement agglomeration on the Middle Danube (Christian GUGL, Mario WALLNER, Eduard POLLHAMMER) .....	377
The north-west-Pannonian vicus Rhipia (Strebersdorf-Frankenau) on the Amber Road (Helga SEDLMAYER).....	403
Savaria in motion. Topographic research in the southern area of Savaria (Ottó SOSZTARITS, Szilvia BÍRÓ) ....	415
Latest research in Poetovio (Jana HORVAT) .....	429
Recent discoveries in the sanctuary area of the Roman settlement Aquae Iasae (Varaždinske Toplice) (Dora KUŠAN ŠPALJ) .....	447
Aelia Mursa reimaged: A comprehensive study of urban evolution through archaeological insights (Tino LELEKOVIĆ) .....	471
Bassianae – a reassessment of epigraphic evidence (Snežana FERJANČIĆ, Olga PELCER VUJAČIĆ) .....	503

OPERA INSTITUTI ARCHAEOLOGICI SLOVENIAE

1. Janez Dular, Slavko Ciglencečki, Anja Dular, Kučar. *Železnodobno naselje in zgodnjekrščanski stavbni kompleks na Kučarju pri Podzemlju / Eisenzeitliche Siedlung und frühchristlicher Gebäudekomplex auf dem Kučar bei Podzemelj*, 1995. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503002>
2. Ivan Turk (ed.), *Moustérienska »koščena piščal« in druge najdbe iz Divjih bab I v Sloveniji / Mousterian »bone flute« and other finds from Divje Babe I cave site in Slovenia*, 1996. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503040>
3. Jana Horvat (with contributions by Vesna Svetličič, Meta Bole, Metka Culiberg, Draško Josipović, Marko Stokin, Nina Zupančič), *Sermin. Prazgodovinska in zgodnjersimska naselbina v severozahodni Istri / A Prehistoric and Early Roman Settlement in Northwestern Istria*, 1997. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503170>
4. Slavko Ciglencečki (with contributions by Zvezdana Modrijan, Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Ivan Turk), *Tinje nad Loko pri Žusmu. Poznoantična in zgodnjersrednjeveška naselbina / Tinje oberhalb von Loka pri Žusmu. Spätantike und frühmittelalterliche Siedlung*, 2000. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503279>
5. Janez Dular, Irena Šavel, Sneža Tecco Hvala, *Bronastodobno naselje Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu / Bronzezeitliche Siedlung Oloris bei Dolnji Lakoš*, 2002. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612544980>
6. Janez Dular, *Halštatske nekropole Dolenjske / Die hallstattzeitlichen Nekropolen in Dolenjsko*, 2003. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502944>
7. Irena Lazar, *Rimsko steklo Slovenije / The Roman glass of Slovenia*, 2003. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503156>
8. Anton Velušček (ed.), *Hočevarica. Eneolitsko kolišče na Ljubljanskem barju / An eneolithic pile dwelling in the Ljubljansko barje*, 2004. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545055>
9. Ivan Turk (ed.), *Viktorjev spodmol in / and Mala Triglavca. Prispevki k poznavanju mezolitskega obdobja v Sloveniji / Contributions to understanding the Mesolithic period in Slovenia*, 2004. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503293>
10. Anton Velušček (ed.), *Resnikov prekop. Najstarejša koliščarska naselbina na ljubljanskem barju / Resnikov prekop. The oldest pile-dwelling settlement in the Ljubljansko barje*, 2005. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545154>
11. Andrej Gaspari (ed.), *Zalog pri Verdu. Tabor kamenodobnih lovcev na zahodnem robu Ljubljanskega barja / Zalog near Verd. Stone Age hunters' camp at the western edge of the Ljubljansko barje*, 2006. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545178>
12. Janez Dular, Sneža Tecco Hvala, *South-Eastern Slovenia in the Early Iron Age. Settlement – Economy – Society / Jugovzhodna Slovenija v starejši železni dobi. Poselitev – gospodarstvo – družba*, 2007. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545239>
13. Ivan Turk (ed.), *Divje babe I. Paleolitsko najdišče mlajšega pleistocena v Sloveniji. I. del: Geologija in paleontologija / Divje babe I. Upper Pleistocene Palaeolithic site in Slovenia. Part I: Geology and Palaeontology*, 2007. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545277>
14. Andrej Pleterski (with Timotej Knific, Borut Toškan, Janez Dirjec, Benjamin Štular and Mateja Belak), *Zgodnjersrednjeveška naselbina na blejski Pristavi. Najdbe / Frühmittelalterliche Siedlung Pristava in Bled. Funde*, 2008. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545413>
15. Benjamin Štular, *Mali grad. Visokosrednjeveški grad v Kamniku / Mali grad. High Medieval Castle in Kamnik*, 2008. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545529>
16. Anton Velušček (ed.), *Koliščarska naselbina Stare gmajne in njen čas. Ljubljansko barje v 2. polovici 4. tisočletja pr. Kr. / Stare gmajne pile-dwelling settlement and its era. The Ljubljansko barje in the 2nd half of the 4th millennium BC*, 2009. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545611>

17. Jana Horvat, Alma Bavdek, Okra. *Vrata med Sredozemljem in Srednjo Evropo / Odra. The gateway between the Mediterranean and Central Europe*, 2009. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545635>
18. Janez Dular, Marjana Tomanič Jevremov, Ormož. *Utrjeno naselje iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe / Ormož. Befestigte Siedlung aus der späten Bronze- und der älteren Eisenzeit*, 2010. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545659>
19. Andrej Pleterski (with contributions by Igorj Bahor, Vid Pleterski, Marko Žagar and Veronika Pflaum), *Zgodnjesrednjeveška naselbina na blejski Pristavi. Tafonomija, predmeti in čas / Frühmittelalterliche Siedlung Pristava in Bled. Taphonomie, Fundgegenstände und zeitliche Einordnung*, 2010. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545666>
20. Jana Horvat and Andreja Dolenc Vičič (with the contribution of Marjana Tomanič Jevremov and Marija Lubšina Tušek), *Arheološka najdišča Ptuj. Rabelčja vas / Archaeological Sites of Ptuj. Rabelčja vas*, 2010. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545697>
21. Borut Toškan (ed.), *Drobci ledenodobnega okolja. Zbornik ob življenjskem jubileju Ivana Turka / Fragments of Ice Age environments. Proceedings in Honour of Ivan Turk's Jubilee*, 2011. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545727>
22. Anton Velušček (ed.), *Spaha*, 2011. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545758>
23. Slavko Ciglenečki, Zvezdana Modrijan, Tina Milavec (with contributions of Benjamin Štular, Saša Čaval and Ivan Šprajc), *Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Naselbinski ostanki in interpretacija / Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Settlement remains and interpretation*, 2011. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545840>
24. Zvezdana Modrijan and Tina Milavec (with contributions of Peter Kos, Dragan Božič, Matija Turk, Petra Leben Seljak, Borut Toškan, Janez Dirjec, Francesco Boschini and K. Patrick Fazioli), *Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Najdbe / Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Finds*, 2011. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545871>
25. Maja Andrič (ed.), *Dolgoročne spremembe okolja 1*, 2012. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612545925>
26. Sneža Tecco Hvala, *Magdalenska gora. Družbena struktura in grobni rituali železnodobne skupnosti / Social structure and burial rites of the Iron Age community*, 2012. (EUR 57.00) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612546007>
27. Janez Dular, *Severovzhodna Slovenija v pozni bronasti dobi / Nordostslowenien in der späten Bronzezeit*, 2013. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612546038>
28. Andrej Pleterski, *The Invisible Slavs*, 2013. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612546083>
29. Ivan Turk, *Divje babe I. Paleolitsko najdišče mlajšega pleistocena v Sloveniji. II. del: Arheologija / Divje babe I. Upper Pleistocene Palaeolithic site in Slovenia. Part II: Archaeology*, 2014. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503446>
30. Sneža Tecco Hvala (ed.), *Studia Praehistorica in Honorem Janez Dular*, 2014. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503651>
31. Jana Horvat (ed.), *The Roman army between the Alps and the Adriatic*, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612549275>
32. Lucija Grahek, *Stična. Železnodobna naselbinska keramika / Stična. Iron Age Settlement Pottery*, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612549244>
33. Drago Svovljšak, Janez Dular, *Železnodobno naselje Most na Soči. Gradbeni izvidi in najdbe / The Iron Age Settlement at Most Na Soči. Settlement Structures and Small Finds*, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612549367>
34. Janez Dular, Sneža tecco Hvala (eds.), *Železnodobno naselje Most na Soči. Razprave / The Iron Age Settlement at Most na Soči. Treatises*, 2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610501091>
35. Andrej Pleterski, Benjamin Štular, Mateja Belak (eds.), *Izkopavanja srednjeveškega in zgodnjenovoveškega grobišča pri Župni cerkvi v Kranju v letih 1964–1970 / Excavations of Medieval and Post-Medieval cemetery at the Župna*

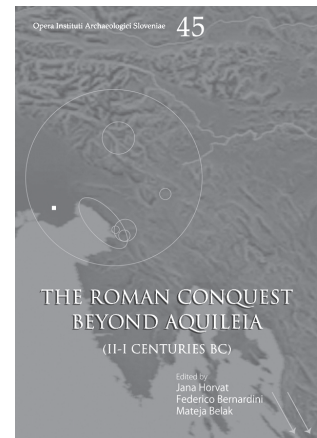
- cerkev in Kranj from 1964 to 1970*, Grobišče Župna cerkev v Kranju 1 / Cemetery Župna cerkev in Kranj 1, 2016.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789612549732>
36. Sneža Tecco Hvala, *Molnik pri Ljubljani v železni dobi / The Iron Age site at Molnik near Ljubljana*, 2017.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610503750>
37. Andrej Pleterski, Benjamin Štular, Mateja Belak (eds.), *Arheološka raziskovanja grobov najdišča Župna cerkev v Kranju med letoma 1972 in 2010 / Archaeological investigation of graves from Župna cerkev site in Kranj between 1972 and 2010*, Grobišče Župna cerkev v Kranju 2 / Cemetery Župna cerkev in Kranj 2, 2017.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610500315>
38. Andrej Pleterski, Benjamin Štular, Mateja Belak, Helena Bešter (eds.), *Začetek in konec raziskovanj grobišča pri Župni cerkvi v Kranju (1953 in 2011–2013) / The beginning and end of exploration at the Župna cerkev cemetery in Kranj (1953 and 2011–2013)*, Grobišče Župna cerkev v Kranju 3 / Cemetery Župna cerkev in Kranj 3, 2019.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610501503>
39. Slavko Ciglenečki, Zvezdana Modrijan, Tina Milavec (with contributions of Peter Kos, Mateja Kovač, Borut Toškan, Lucija Grahek, Darja Grosman, Julijana Visočnik), *Korinjski hrib in poznoantične vojaške utrdbe v Iliriku / Korinjski hrib and late antique military forts in Illyricum*, 2020. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502555>
40. Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari (eds.), *Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru / Minor Roman settlements in Slovenia*, 2020.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502586>
41. Jana Horvat, Branko Mušič, Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Anja Ragolič, *Arheološka najdišča Ptuja. Panorama / Archaeological Sites of Ptuj. Panorama*, 2020.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502722>
42. Benjamin Štular (ed.), *Srednjeveški Blejski otok v arheoloških virih / Medieval archaeology of Bled Island*, 2020.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502609>
43. Miha Mlinar, *Most na Soči. Arheološke raziskave v letih 2000–2016 na levem bregu Idrijce / The 2000–2016 archaeological investigations on the left bank of the Idrijca*, 2020. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610504887>
44. Primož Pavlin, *Tipologija, kronologija in razprostranjenost bronastodobnih jezičastoročajnih srpov v jugovzhodni Evropi / Typology, chronology, and distribution of Bronze Age tanged sickles in south-eastern Europe*, 2023.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610507048>
45. Jana Horvat, Federico Bernardini, Mateja Belak (eds.), *The Roman conquest beyond Aquileia (II-I centuries BC)*, 2023.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610507116>
46. Slavko Ciglenečki, *Between Ravenna and Constantinople. Rethinking Late Antique Settlement Patterns*, 2023.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610507369>

## The Roman conquest beyond Aquileia (II-I centuries BC)

Edited by: Jana Horvat, Federico Bernardini, Mateja Belak

The increase in archaeological knowledge sheds new light on the presence of the Roman army and conflict archaeology in the Caput Adriae region and on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. The nine contributions by 19 authors from four countries (Italy, Slovenia, Croatia and Austria) summarise the historical, epigraphic and archaeological evidence. The main part of the book is devoted to the northern Adriatic and its hinterland in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. The topography of the first year of the Histrian War (178-177 BC) is examined in the context of a historical debate. The archaeological evidence of the early Roman military presence is discussed in the chapters on the military camps of San Rocco and Grociana piccola, the beginnings of Tergeste on the hill of San Giusto, the conflicts with the autochthonous population, and the epigraphic evidence of the Roman army. The remains of the early Roman camps provide a new insight into the landscape of central Dalmatia. On the basis of written sources, the Roman offensive policy in the southern Adriatic, in the Ionian region and in the interior of the Balkans is analysed.

Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 45, 2023; 184 pages, 80 plans, photos and drawings  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610507116>; 37.00 EUR

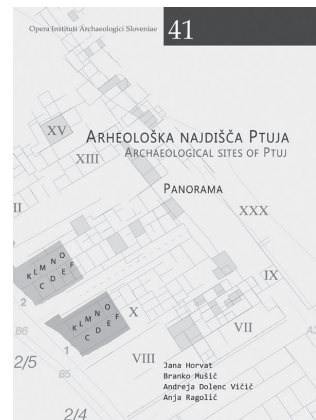


## Arheološka najdišča Ptuja. Panorama Archaeological sites of Ptuj. Panorama

Jana Horvat, Branko Mušič, Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Anja Ragolič

The hill of Panorama in Ptuj is one of the most important areas of Roman Poetovio. Chance finds and small-scale excavations in the past centuries have revealed the existence of significant archaeological remains that included buildings with numerous rooms and objects dedicated to a variety of deities, the remains of a sanctuary dedicated to the Nutrices, an Early Christian church, an aqueduct and a cemetery. The geophysical investigations have revealed the urban design with a rectilinear grid of streets and building plots. The first few chapters of the book present the history of archaeological research on Panorama, the analytical approaches and the geophysical investigations with the methods employed and the final results. The main chapters correlate the archaeological data of differing quality and nature (chance finds, rescue excavations, old and modern archaeological investigations, geophysical surveys) and locate them with a series of plans. The comprehensive overview is supported by a Catalogue of stone monuments that presents the basic data, descriptions, bibliography, commentary and photographs of the stone objects recovered on Panorama.

Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 41, 2020; 192 pages, 68 plans, 12 photographs of artefacts, 56 photographs and drawings  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502722>; 33.00 EUR



## Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru Minor Roman settlements in Slovenia

Edited by: Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari

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. Twenty-six authors wrote contributions on individual settlements in a comprehensive and clear manner roughly following a common concept. 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.

Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 40, 2020; 424 pages, 232 plans, photos and drawings  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502586>; 49.00 EUR



## Korinjski hrib in poznoantične vojaške utrdbe v Iliriku Korinjski hrib and late antique military forts in Illyricum

Slavko Ciglenečki, Zvezdana Modrijan, Tina Milavec

The monograph presents the results of two-year excavations (1982 and 1983) on the late-antique fortified hilltop settlement Korinjski hrib above Veliki Korinj in Suha Krajina, where the remains of five defence towers and an early Christian church were explored. The settlement was initially recognized as a military post and as such represented an exception in the Eastern Alpine area. Such a definition raised some doubts and dilemmas. These dilemmas are presented - in addition to geographical outline and research history - in the Introduction. The following set presents - in text and with abundant graphic material - field reports of excavations of towers, the church, and a small cemetery.

All groups of finds (non-pottery, pottery and coins) and anthropological and archaeological studies are also presented.

An extensive chapter is devoted to the interpretation of architectural remains (towers, church, the fort as a whole). The conclusion also discusses the prehistoric settlement, and the results of structural survey of the ruins of church of St George just below the fort.

Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 39, 2020; 400 pages, 229 plans, drawings and photos, 13 graphs, 39 plates, appendix  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610502555>; 49.00 EUR







Založba ZRC  
<https://zalozba.zrc-sazu.si>  
ZRC Publishing



79 €