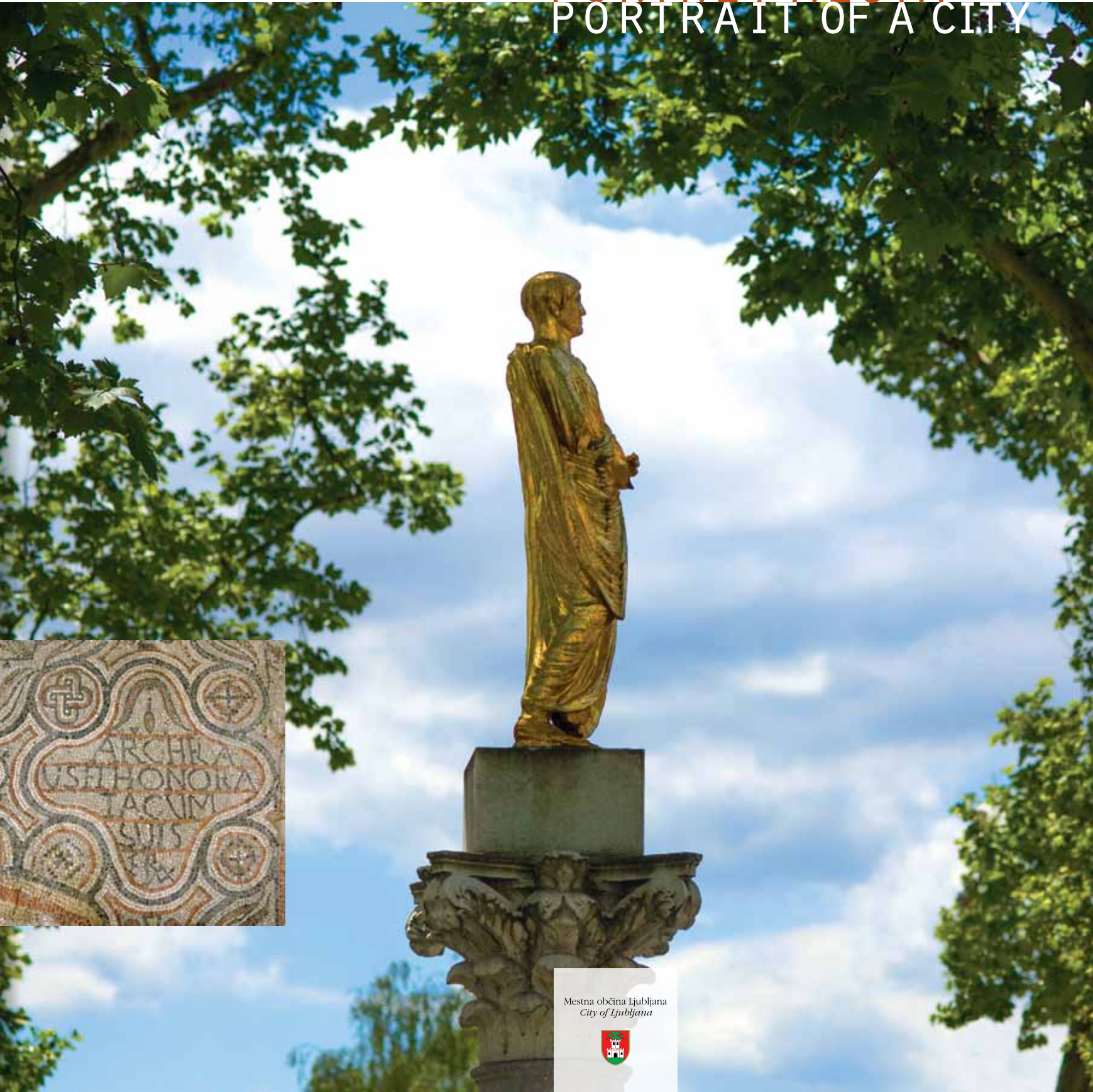


EMONA

PORTRET MESTA PORTRAIT OF A CITY

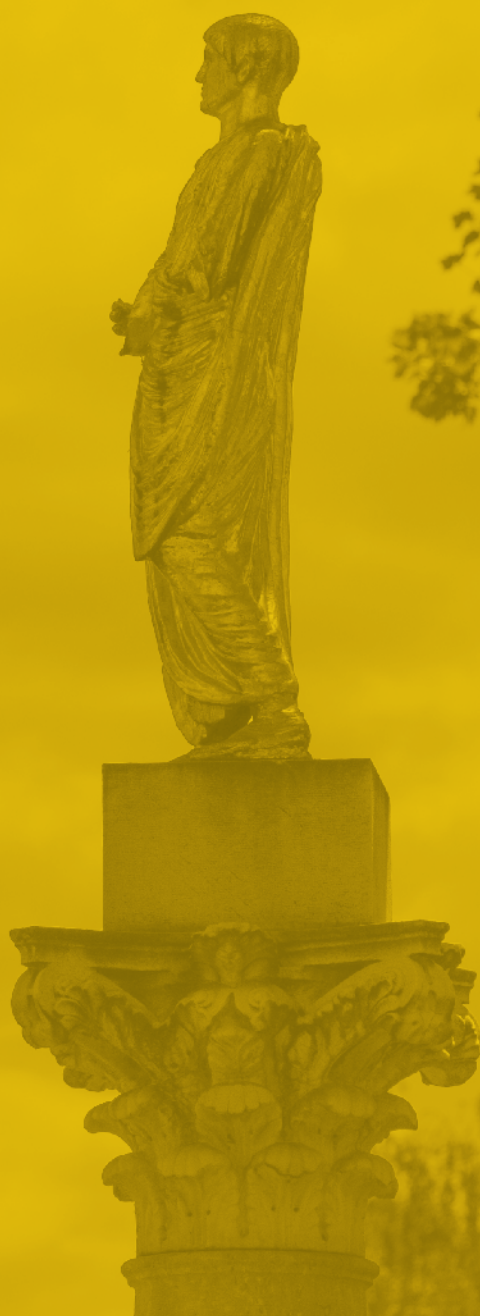


Mestna občina Ljubljana
City of Ljubljana



EMMONA

PORTRET MESTA
PORTRET OF A CITY



EMONA

Vsebina

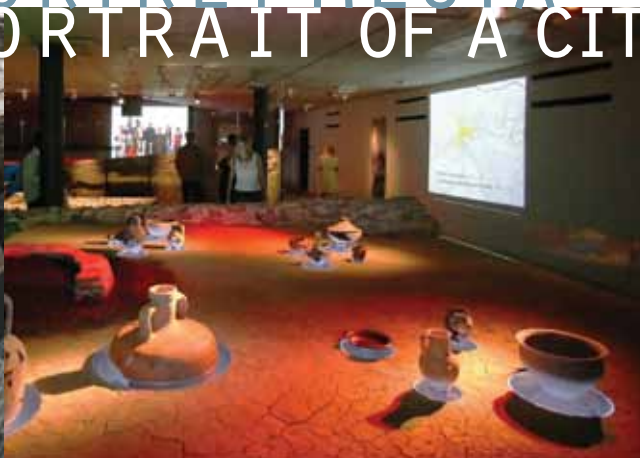
ZBIRKA
PORTRET MESTA

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PORTRET MESTA PORTRAIT OF A CITY



Spoštovani!

Dva tisoč let pred današnjo podobo Ljubljane je na tem mestu stalo rimsko mesto Emona, obzidana urbana naselbina s pravokotno postavitvijo ulic, osrednjim forumom in drugimi javnimi stavbami ter celo komunalno opremo. To je bil eden od temeljev našega današnjega mesta, naše lepe Ljubljane.

Ponosen sem, da smo znali ter zmogli ohraniti našo zgodovino in dediščino, na podlagi katere lahko danes, dva tisoč let po Emoni, opazujemo njene arheološke ostaline, ki omogočajo celovit vpogled v takratno ureditev in življenje, hkrati pa se zavedamo pomena tega naselja za ves nadaljnji razvoj Ljubljane.

Publikacija, ki je pred vami, postavlja v središče Emono. Osvetljuje njeno geografsko, kulturno, strateško, politično in gospodarsko vlogo, ob tem pa poudarja arhitekturo in urbanizem takratnega časa.

Zahvaljujem se vsem, ki ste sodelovali pri pripravi publikacije, in vas vabim v čas Emone, k raziskovanju takratnega življenja ali obisku katerega od številnih dogodkov v okviru praznovanja 2000-letnice Emone. Ta častitljiva obletnica ni samo priložnost za vpogled v našo bogato preteklost, temveč tudi razlog, da vsi skupaj storimo največ, kar lahko, za lepše urbano življenje danes in jutri.

Ljubljana svojo identiteto gradi na spoštovanju celotne zgodovine, saj lahko le na tej osnovi usmerjamo in nadgrajujemo razvoj v smeri, ki zagotavlja kakovostno življenje meščank in meščanov vseh generacij. Da smo na pravi poti, dokazuje tudi najvišji naziv s področja trajnostnega razvoja evropskih mest »Zelena prestolnica Evrope 2016«, ki nam ga je podelila Evropska komisija!

Zagotavljam vam, da bomo vztrajali na začrtani poti, in upam, da bodo naši zanamci z enakim spoštovanjem gledali na »naš« čas, kot danes mi gledamo na Emono!

Zoran Janković
župan Mestne občine Ljubljana



Dear Readers,

Two thousand years before today's Ljubljana, the Roman town of Emona stood in this place – a walled urban settlement with a square layout of streets, a central forum, other public buildings, and even water supply and sewers. This was one of the foundations of today's city, our beautiful Ljubljana.

I am proud that we knew how to – and were able to – preserve our history and our heritage, based on which today, two thousand years after Emona, we can admire its archaeological remains. These offer comprehensive insight into how life was structured then, and at the same time

they make us become aware of the significance of that settlement for all of Ljubljana's further development.

This volume is dedicated to Emona. It sheds light on its geographical, cultural, strategic, political and economic role, and it also highlights the architecture and urban planning of that time.

I am grateful to everyone that participated in preparing this publication, and I invite you to step back to the days of Emona, to explore the life of that time or to attend one of the many events being held to celebrate two thousand years of Emona. This venerable anniversary is not only an occasion to examine our rich past, but also an opportunity for all of us to do our utmost to create a more beautiful urban life today and tomorrow.

Ljubljana builds its identity on respect for its entire history because it is only on this foundation that we can guide and improve development in a direction that guarantees a quality life for our citizens of all generations. Proof that we are on the right path also lies in the fact that the European Commission conferred upon Ljubljana the highest recognition for the sustainable development of European cities: the 2016 European Green Capital Award.

I guarantee you that we shall continue to follow the path we have laid out, and I hope that the generations that follow us will look back upon "our" time with the same respect that we feel for Emona.

Zoran Janković
Mayor of the City of Ljubljana

Beseda urednice

Publikacija Emona, ki je pred vami, je druga v zbirki Portret mesta, ki jo izdaja Mestna občina Ljubljana za promocijo in večjo prepoznavnost naše prestolnice doma in v tujini.

V tej publikaciji je predstavljena Emona, mesto, ki so ga Rimljani ustanovili na območju Ljubljanskega vrata, da bi utrdili imperialno oblast na severovzhodni meji Italije. Ta prva mestna naselbina je imela vse lastnosti, ki so značilne tudi za današnja moderna mesta: hierarhično ulično mrežo, tlakovane ulice in trge, javne spomenike, javne palače, zasebne stanovanjske stavbe . . . , zaradi utrdbenega značaja pa tudi obzidje. V mestu so prebivalci živeli podobno, kot živimo še danes. Ukvarjali so se s trgovino in obrtjo, politiko in družbo, kulturo in športom, družili so se na javnih mestih in doma. Kljub velikim socialnim razlikam – delili so se na svobodne državljane in sužnje – je v mestu več kot petsto let potekalo dokaj mimo, toda živahno življenje, kar nam dokazujejo številne arheološke najdbe.

V 5. stoletju se je življenje v mestu zaradi vdorov barbarov začelo spreminjati, leta 452 so ga razrušili Huni, meščani pa so se večinoma pred barbarскими vpadi razbežali na bližnje hribe, nekateri so odšli tudi dalj, v zavetje istrskih mest.

Čeprav je bilo mesto razrušeno in se je njegov prvotni pomen – braniti vzhodno mejo rimskega cesarstva – izčrpal, se je naselbinska tradicija v Ljubljanski kotlini nadaljevala do danes. Ob ruševinah rimskega mesta je zrastle srednjeveška naselbina, na temeljih rimskega mesta pa se je v drugi polovici 19. stoletja začelo razvijati moderno mesto na ravnini med Gradom in Rožnikom. Zgodovinska obdobja so mestu dodajala nove vsebine, obliko in pomen ter tudi nove identitete, ki jih kljub moderni preobleki zlahka prepoznamo v današnji podobi mesta, tako v ulični mreži, razporeditvi trgov, značilnostih javnih spomenikov, pomembnih javnih zgradbah, stanovanjski arhitekturi in ne nazadnje tudi v načinu mestnega življenja. V nasprotju z arhitekturo mesto ni monolitna umetnina, zasidrana v nekem določenem časovnem obdobju, ampak je živ organizem, ki se nenehno spreminja in prilagaja novim okoliščinam ter sprejema nove izzive. Spreminjanje mesta je zgodovinski proces. Generacija za generacijo, posamezniki in skupine gradijo, rušijo in na novo postavljajo strukture ter jim dajejo nove identitete. Kljub temu pa je, zlasti v zadnjih stotih letih, vse bolj prisotno spoznanje, da je proces spreminjanja in prilagajanja treba regulirati in dediščino zgodovinskih obdobj ohraniti v čim bolj avtentični obliki, vendar na način, ki ne zavira mestnega razvoja in upošteva potrebe modernega načina življenja. Med arhitekti se je pri nas tega prvi zavedel Maks Fabiani. V svojem osnutku regulacije Ljubljane (1895) je ključne elemente zgodovinskega mesta sprejel kot izhodišče za načrtovanje novega, v svojem projektu za trg pred

Foreword by the Editor

The publication Emona is the second in the series Portrait of a City, which is being issued by the City of Ljubljana in order to promote and enhance the profile of our capital city in Slovenia and abroad.

This publication presents Emona, a town founded by the Romans at the Ljubljana Gap in order to consolidate their imperial authority over Italy's northeast frontier. This first urban settlement had all of the features that characterise modern towns today: a hierarchical street network, paved streets and squares, public monuments, prominent public buildings, private residential buildings – and also a wall because of its fortified character. The residents of the town lived similarly to us today. They engaged in trade and crafts, politics and society, culture and sports; they socialised in public places and at home. Despite great social differences – they were divided into free citizens and slaves – for over five hundred years life in the town was quite peaceful, but also dynamic, as testified by many archaeological finds.

In the fifth century, life started to change in the town because of incursions by barbarian tribes. In 452 the town was destroyed by the Huns; most of the residents fled from the barbarian attacks into the nearby hills, and some went even further away, to the refuge of towns in Istria.

Although the town had been destroyed and its original purpose – protecting the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire – was defunct, the settlement tradition in the Ljubljana Basin has continued until today. Alongside the ruins of the Roman town there arose a medieval settlement, and on the foundations of the Roman town on the level area between the castle and Rožnik Hill the modern town started to develop in the second half of the 19th century. Historical periods gave the town a new substance, shape and significance, as well as new identities, which can easily be recognised in the character of today's city despite its modern transformations: that is, in the street network, layout of squares, characteristics of public monuments, important public buildings, residential architecture and, not least of all, also the urban lifestyle.

In contrast to architecture, a town is not a monolithic work of art anchored in a particular time period, but is a living organism that is constantly changing and adapting to new circumstances and taking on new challenges. Change a town is a historical process. Generation after generation, individuals and groups build, destroy and once again erect structures and give them new identities. Despite this, especially in the last hundred years, there has been an increasing awareness that it is necessary to regulate the process of change and adaptation, and to preserve the heritage of historical periods in the most authentic form possible, but in a manner that does not hinder urban development and that takes into account the needs of the modern lifestyle. One of the first architects to become

1 Emonec
(hrani Narodni muzej
Slovenije, foto:
T. Lauko).
Citizen of Emona
(kept by Narodni
muzej Slovenije,
photo: T. Lauko).



sodno palačo pa je celo kot prvi razmišljal o tem, da bi ohranjene rimske spomenike predstavil v novozgrajenem mestnem prostoru.

Če so njegove ideje pred stotimi leti veljale za revolucionarne, je danes vključevanje arheološke dediščine v oblikovanje modernega mestnega prostora sestavni del in velik izziv urbanističnega oblikovanja, skrb za varovanje in oživljanje zgodovinske dediščine pa pomemben del kulturne politike. Posebej Ljubljana se lahko pohvali s tem, da je ohranjanju zgodovinske in arheološke dediščine v zadnjih desetletjih namenila veliko pozornosti ter da je tudi v njenih razvojnih prostorskih dokumentih zapisano, da imata varovanje in prenova zgodovinskega mesta prednost pred novogradnjami. Nagrada, ki jo je Ljubljani podelilo italijansko združenje zgodovinskih in umetniških centrov L'Associazione Nazionale Centri Storico-Artistici (ANCSA) v Gubbio za uspešno vključevanje zgodovinske dediščine v moderno mestno tkivo, je dokaz, da je slovenska prestolnica na pravi poti in da lahko služi kot zgled tudi drugim večjim mestom.

Breda Mihelič

aware of this in Slovenia was Max Fabiani. His 1895 draft urban development plan for Ljubljana used key elements of the historical town as the basis for planning the new town, and his project for the square in front of the courthouse was the very first to consider displaying preserved Roman monuments in a newly built urban space. His ideas may have been considered revolutionary a hundred years ago, but today the inclusion of archaeological heritage in shaping modern urban space is a component part and great challenge to urban planning, and conserving and reviving historical heritage is an important element of cultural policy. Ljubljana in particular can be proud of the fact that so much attention has been directed toward preserving historical and archaeological heritage in recent decades, and that its spatial development documents stipulate that the conservation and renovation of the historical town take precedence over new construction. The award that Ljubljana received from the Italian National Association of Historical and Artistic Centres (ANCSA) in Gubbio for successfully incorporating historical heritage in its modern urban fabric confirms that the Slovenian capital is on the right path and that it may also serve as an example for other cities.

Breda Mihelič

Predgovor Foreword

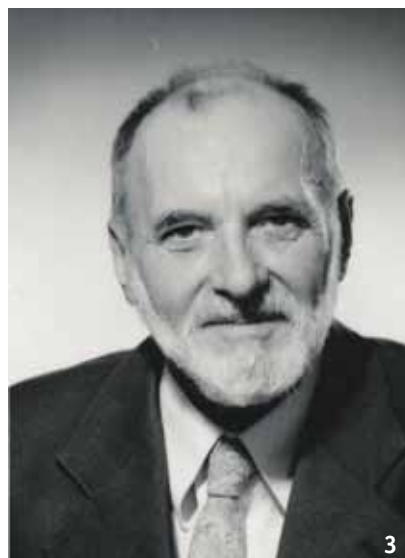
Publikacija, ki je pred vami, je posvečena najstarejši urbanizaciji na območju današnje Ljubljane in nastanku rimskega mesta Emona (Colonia Iulia Emona). Natančnega datuma nastanka mesta sicer ne poznamo, na podlagi različnih zgodovinskih in arheoloških virov pa lahko trdimo, da se je to zgodilo pred dva tisoč leti.

This publication is dedicated to the oldest urban structure in the territory of Ljubljana and the founding of the Roman town of Emona (Colonia Iulia Emona). The precise date of the town's founding is uncertain, but based on various historical and archaeological sources it is known that this occurred over two thousand years ago.

Ljubljanska kotlina, lahko prehodna nižina na sečišču poti med Jadranskim morjem in Srednjo Evropo ter Italskim polotokom in Panonsko nižino, je z ugodnimi podnebnimi razmerami spodbujala poselitev že v prazgodovinski dobi. V obdobju poznega neolitika (tretje in drugo tisočletje pr. n. št.) je bilo s koliščarskimi naselbinami poseljeno Ljubljansko barje, veliko zamočvirjeno in delno ojezerjeno območje južno od današnje Ljubljane. V obdobju pozne bronaste dobe, v času t. i. kulture žamih grobišč, nekako v I. stol. pr. n. št., je bilo poseljeno območje Prul na južnih brežinah Grajskega griča ob reki Ljubljanici. Z nasipi in jarkom utrjen vrh griča je omogočal, da je vojaška posadka z lahkoto nadzirala povezave daleč naokoli. Obšimo, tej naselbini pripadajoče grobišče, je bilo odkrito na območju Novega trga in se je raztezalo vse do Kongresnega trga. Ugodna geografska lega ob plovni reki Ljubljanici je vzbujala zanimanje rimskih osvajalcev že vsaj dve stoletji pr. n. št. Trgovci in vojaki so v drugi polovici I. stol. pr. n. št. na Prulah, na desnem bregu reke, v zavetju Grajskega griča, ustanovili trgovsko naselje in utrjeno vojaško postojanko. Ta je postala oporišče za izgradnjo civilnega mesta na drugi strani Ljubljanice, ki je bilo zgrajeno v prvih desetletjih I. stol. n. št. in je bilo zaradi barbarskih vpadov uničeno v 5. stol. n. št. Čez šeststo let se je na prostoru med reko in Grajskim gričem ponovno pričel nov proces urbanizacije, ki je s širjenjem v prihodnjih stoletjih pripeljal do današnje podobe slovenske prestolnice.

The Ljubljana Basin is an easily traversed lowland at the intersection of routes between the Adriatic Sea and Central Europe, and the Apennine Peninsula and the Pannonian Plain. Its favourable climate encouraged settlement even in prehistoric times. During the Early Neolithic (the third and second millennia BC) there were pile dwellings in the Ljubljana Marsh, a large swampy and partially lake-covered area south of today's Ljubljana. The Prule neighbourhood on the south slope of Castle Hill along the Ljubljanica River was settled during the late Bronze Age, at the time of the Umfield Culture, around the eleventh century BC. The hilltop fortified with embankments and a ditch allowed a military contingent to easily keep watch over transport connections far around. The extensive cemetery belonging to this settlement was discovered at what is now *Novi trg* (New Square) and extended to *Kongresni trg* (Congress Square).

The favourable geographical location along the navigable Ljubljanica River attracted the interest of Roman conquerors by at least the second century BC. In the second half of the first century BC, merchants and soldiers founded a trading settlement and fortified military camp at Prule on the right bank of the river in the shelter of Castle Hill. This became a foothold for creating a civil town on the other side of the Ljubljanica, which was built in the first decades of the first century AD and



- 1 Walter Šmid (1875–1951):** arheolog, izkopavalec Emona v prvih desetletjih 20. stol. (NMS). Walter Schmid (1875–1951): archaeologist, excavator of Emona in the first decades of the twentieth century (NMS).
- 2 Ljudmila Plesničar Gec (1931–2008):** arheologinja, izkopavalka Emona v drugi polovici 20. stol. (MGML). Ljudmila Plesničar Gec (1931–2008): archaeologist, excavator of Emona in the second half of the twentieth century (MGML).
- 3 Jaroslav Šašel (1924–1988):** arheolog, epigrafik, eden najpomembnejših raziskovalcev emonske zgodovine (foto: C. Narobe). Jaroslav Šašel (1924–1988): archaeologist, epigraphist, one of the most important researchers of Emona's history (photo: C. Narobe).



4

4 Mitološki nastanek Emone sega v čas Argonavtov (J. V. Valvasor, Die Ehre deß Hertzogthums Crain, 1689).

The mythological origin of Emona goes back to the Argonauts (Johann Weikhard von Valvasor, Die Ehre deß Hertzogthums Crain, 1689).

Dolga stoletja vidne razvaline rimskega mesta so že zelo zgodaj vzbujale zanimanje starinoslovcev. Humanist Janez Gregor Dolničar (tudi Thalnitscher, 1655–1719) je dal v novo sezidano stolnico sv. Nikolaja v začetku 18. stol. vzdati več nagrobnikov iz rimske Emone. V začetku 20. stol. je arheološko zgodovino Emone raziskoval Walter Schmid, tedaj kustos deželnega muzeja. Izkopal in restavriral je, med drugim, tudi južno stranico rimskega obzidja, ki jo je nato v dvajsetih letih prenovil arhitekt Jože Plečnik (1872–1957). V času živahne gradbene dejavnosti v drugi polovici 20. stol. je največje arheološke raziskave vodila Ljudmila Plesničar Gec, ki je izpeljala več predstavitev *sub divo* v koloniji Juliji Emoni. Z izkopavanji in svojim znanstvenim delom je v zakladnico znanja o Emoni odločilno prispeval tudi Jaroslav Šašel. V zadnjih dveh desetletjih so arheološke raziskave v mestu nadaljevali Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Območna enota Ljubljana, ter Muzej in galerije mesta Ljubljane s številnimi zunanjimi sodelavci. Mestna občina Ljubljana se je s svojimi številnimi službami dejavno vključila v obeleževanje 2000-letnice. Izpeljanih je bilo več dogodkov, namenjenih domačinom in obiskovalcem iz tujine, šolski mladini ter laični in strokovni javnosti. Znova so bili urejeni obstoječi arheološki parki v mestu, ob parku Zvezda je nastal moderen informacijski center, posodobljena je bila ulična oprema s krožno potjo ter oznakami najpomembnejših kulturnih ustanov in objektov. Prepričani smo, da so dogodki, posvečeni Emoni, s svojo raznolikostjo, kakovostjo in množičnostjo pustili dodaten pečat modernemu mestu in prispevali k dvigu zavesti njegovih prebivalcev.

Boris Vičič

was destroyed by barbarian attacks in the fifth century. Six hundred years later, an urbanisation process began in the area between the river and Castle Hill. Its expansion during the subsequent centuries gave Slovenia's capital its character today.

The ruins of the Roman town, visible for long centuries, piqued antiquarians' interest very early on. The humanist Johann Gregor Thalnitscher (1655–1719) had several gravestones from Roman Emona embedded into the wall of the new Ljubljana cathedral at the beginning of the eighteenth century. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the archaeological history of Emona was studied by Walter Schmid, the curator of the provincial museum of Carniola. Among other things, he also excavated and restored the southern Roman wall, which was then reworked in the 1920s by the architect Jože Plečnik (1872–1957). During extensive construction activity in the second half of the twentieth century, the largest archaeological studies were headed by Ljudmila Plesničar Gec, who created many open-air exhibits of Emona. Jaroslav Šašel also made valuable contributions to the body of knowledge of Emona through his excavations and research.

In the last two decades, the Ljubljana Regional Unit of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and the Museums and Galleries of Ljubljana have continued to carry out archaeological research in the town together with many of their external associates. The City of Ljubljana with its many offices is actively participating in marking the two-thousandth anniversary of the town. Several events have been carried out for locals and visitors from abroad, schoolchildren, the general public and the professional community. The existing archaeological parks in the city have been renovated, a modern information centre has been set up at *park Zvezda* (Star Park) and the street furnishing has been updated with a walking loop and signs for the most important cultural institutions and structures. We are convinced that through their variety, quality and large number, the events dedicated to Emona will leave an additional mark on the modern city and contribute to raising its residents' awareness.

Boris Vičič

ANDREJ GASPARI

PORTREIT MESTA
PORTRAIT OF A CITY

Rimsko mesto *A Roman Town*

MED SEVERNIM
JADRANOM IN
PODONAVJEM

BETWEEN THE
NORTHERN ADRIATIC
AND THE DANUBE

Oris geografske lege ter upravne, kulturne in ekonomske zgodovine Emone in njen sodobni družbeni pomen.

A Description of the Geographical Location and Administrative, Cultural and Economic History of Emona and Its Modern Social Significance.





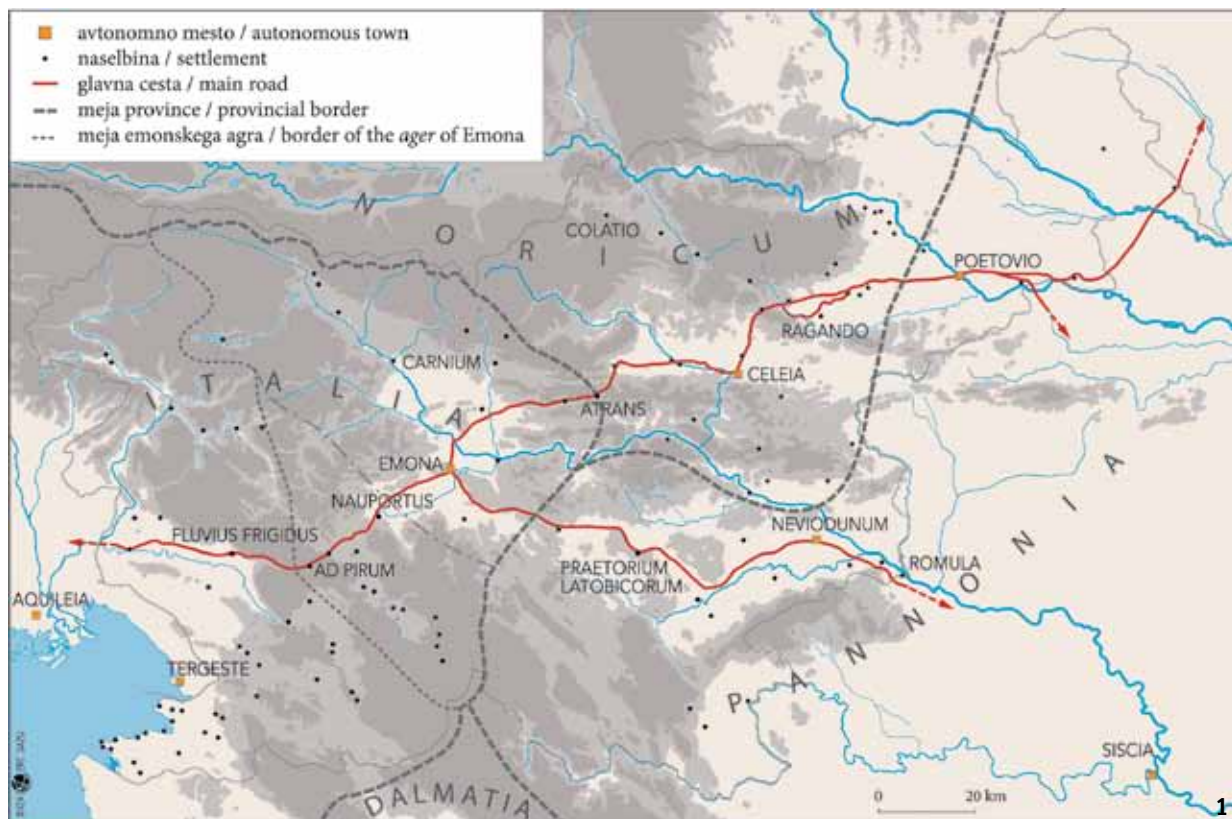
Uvod

Colonia Iulia Emona je bila najpomembnejše antično mesto v skrajnem severovzhodnem delu rimske Italije. Za antične avtorje, npr. Plinija Starejšega (23–79 n. št.) ali Ptolemeja, grškega geografa iz 2. stol. n. št., je bila Emona v geografsko-političnem smislu del Ilirika oziroma Panonije, upravno pa je bila od začetka vključena v italško X. regijo

Introduction

Colonia Iulia Emona was the most important ancient town in the extreme northeast part of Roman Italy. For ancient authors such as Pliny the Elder (AD 23–79) or Ptolemy, a Greek geographer of the second century AD, Emona was part of Illyria or Pannonia in the geographical and political sense, but administratively it was included in tenth

1 Rimska avtonomna mesta in glavne povezave na jugovzhodnoalpskem območju (ZRC SAZU; izdelala: M. Belak). Roman autonomous towns and main communications in the southeast Alpine area (ZRC SAZU; created by M. Belak).



(X. regio Venetia et Histria). Južna meja mestu pripadajočega ozemlja (*ager*), ki je v zgodnji fazi rimske prisotnosti v Ljubljanski kotlini potekala pri Bevkah, je bila pozneje prestavljena na območje Razdrtega, kjer je emonski *ager* mejil na mestno območje kolonije Tergeste (Trst). Na Idrijsko-Cerkljanskem se je emonsko ozemlje stikalo z območjem municipija *Forum Iulii* (Čedad), na Karavankah in Trojanah s provinco Norik oziroma mestnim območjem municipija *Virunum* (Gosposvetsko polje), med območjem Višnje Gore in Kolpo pa je emonski *ager* mejil na provinco Panonijo oziroma mestno območje municipija *Neviodunum* (Dmovo pri Krškem).

Prazgodovinska predhodnica rimske naselbine

V predrimskem obdobju je strateško pomembno vozlišče prometnih poti med Sredozemljem, Balkanom in Baltikom v ožini Ljubljanskih vrat med Grajskim gričem in Šišenskim hribom obvladovala prazgodovinska naselbina, ki je s prekinitvami obstajala vse od pozne bronaste dobe (14./13. stol. pr. n. št.) do rimske osvojitve v sredini 1. stol. pr. n. št. Na ugodni legi na robu ojezerjene ravnice Ljubljanskega barja, med današnjo Špico in izlivom Malega grabna v Ljubljano, nedaleč od poznejših naselbinskih jeder, je že v bakreni dobi (3. tisočletje pr. n. št.) stalo koliščarsko naselje. Zelo pomembna za naselbino v Ljubljanskih vratih je bila reka Ljubljanica, ki je bila že od srednje bronaste dobe (18.–15. stol. pr. n. št.) plovna vse od izvirov pri Vrhniki. O organiziranem prevozu

Region of Italy: Venetia and Istria (*Regio X Venetia et Histria*). The southern border of the territory belonging to the town (the *ager*), which was near Bevke during the early phase of the Roman presence in the Ljubljana Basin, was later shifted to the Razdrto area, where Emona's territory bordered on that of the colony of Tergeste (now Trieste). In the Idrija–Cerkno area, Emona's territory bordered that of the town of Forum Iulii (now Cividale del Friuli), in the Karawanks and at Trojanah with the province of Noricum and the town of Virunum (in the Zollfeld Plain), and between Višnja Gora and the Kolpa River Emona's territory bordered on the province of Pannonia and the town of Neviodunum (now Dmovo).

The prehistoric predecessor to the Roman settlement

In the pre-Roman period, the strategically important hub/crossing of transport routes between the Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Baltic in the Ljubljana Gap between Castle Hill and Šiška Hill was controlled by a prehistoric settlement that existed intermittently from the late Bronze Age (fourteenth/thirteenth century BC) until the Roman takeover in the mid-first century BC. By the Copper Age (third millennium BC) a pile-dwelling settlement stood at the favourable location on the edge of the lake-covered plain of the Ljubljana Marsh, between what is now Špica (Špica Point – cape at the confluence of Ljubljanica River and the Gruber Canal) and the outlet of the Little Canal into the Ljubljanica River, not

2 Ljubljanska vrata z juga, posneta z višine 5000 m (MGML).
The Ljubljana Gap from the south, aerial photo from 5,000 m (MGML).

3 Glavna najdišča kovinskih obdobj prazgodovine v Ljubljani (foto: A. Hodalič).
The main prehistoric Metal Age sites in Ljubljana (photo: A. Hodalič).



blaga in povezavah z nizvodno ležečimi kraji ob Savi in Donavi poleg številnih arheoloških najdb iz same struge pričajo tudi navedbe grških in rimskih geografov in zgodovinarjev, npr. Strabona (64/63 pr. n. št.–23. n. št.) v delu Geografija (*Geographica*) in Plinija Starejšega v delu *Naturalis Historia*. Najbolj znana pa je legenda, zapisana

far from the later settlement cores. The Ljubljanica River was very important for settlement at the Ljubljana Gap; from the middle Bronze Age (eighteenth to fifteenth centuries BC) onwards it was navigable all the way from its sources near Vrhnika. Greek and Roman geographers and historians, such as Strabo (64/63 BC – AD 23) in his *Geographica* (Geography) and Pliny the Elder in his *Naturalis Historia* (Natural History), mention organised cargo transport and connections with downstream locations along the Sava and Danube Rivers; this is also testified to by many archaeological finds from the bed of the river itself. Best known of all is the legend written down by Sozomen and Zosimus, fifth-century historians, which directly connects the founding of Emona with the Argonauts.

The political and military seat of the settlement from the late Bronze Age and the early iron Age (fourteenth/thirteenth to fourth century BC) was probably located at the hill fort on Castle Hill, which was fortified with a wall, and a residential and commercial suburb was discovered at the naturally protected foot of Castle Hill between *Stari trg* (Old Square) and the Prule neighbourhood. According to latest research, in prehistory the left bank of the Ljubljanica River was used exclusively for burials. A major flat cremation and urn cemetery has been discovered



1. kolišče na Špici/bakrena doba; 2. gradišče na Grajskem griču/mlajša bronasta do železna doba; 3. naselbina na območju Gornjega trga, Žabjeka in Prule/mlajša bronasta do železna doba; 4. grobišče na dvorišču SAZU/mlajša bronasta do železna doba; 5. grobišče na lokaciji NUK II/mlajša bronasta do starejša železna doba; 6. grobišče na Kongresnem trgu/pozna bronasta in starejša železna doba
1) pile-dwelling at *Špica* (Špica Point) / Copper Age; 2) fortification on Castle Hill / late Bronze Age to Iron Age; 3) settlement in the *Gornji trg* (Upper Square) area; Žabjek and Prule neighbourhoods / late Bronze Age to Iron Age; 4) cemetery in the SAZU courtyard / late Bronze Age to Iron Age; 5) cemetery at the NUK II site / late Bronze Age to early Iron Age; 6) cemetery at *Kongresni trg* (Congress Square) / late Bronze Age and early Iron Age

pri Sozomenu (*Sozomenos*) in Zosimu (*Zosimos*), zgodovinarjih iz 5. stol. n. št., ki ustanovitev Emone neposredno povezujeta z Argonavti.

Politično-vojaški sedež naselbine iz pozne bronaste in starejše železne dobe (14./13.–4. stol. pr. n. št.) se je najverjetneje nahajal na gradišču na Grajskem griču, utrjenem z obzidjem, stanovanjsko-gospodarsko predmestje pa je bilo odkrito na naravno zavarovanem vznožju Grajskega griča med Starim trgom in Prulami. Po dosedanjih spoznanjih je bil levi breg Ljubljanice v prazgodovini namenjen izključno pokopavanju. Večje plano žgano in žamo grobišče so odkrili na območju med Novim trgom, NUK in Turjaško palačo, na katerem so pokopavali v času med 14./13. in 6. stol. pr. n. št., gomilno grobišče z žamimi pokopi iz 9./8. stol. pr. n. št. pa so našli na Kongresnem trgu. Ime Emona, katerega končnica kaže na sorodnost s starimi toponimi severnojadranskega prostora, je zelo verjetno nosila že naselbina predkeltskega prebivalstva iz mlajše železne dobe, ki ga povezujemo s skupino severnojadranskih ljudstev (mogoče Veneti ali Karni). Okoli leta 250 pr. n. št. je ta prostor osvojila plemenska zveza keltskih Tavriskov, ki so se priselili z vzhoda. Tavriski, tradicionalni sovražniki Rima, so si prizadevali pridobiti nadzor nad prometom med Apeninskim in Balkanskim polotokom, ki je vodil čez prelaz Okra (Razdrto – vrata med Sredozemljem in srednjo Evropo). Kot odziv na poskuse keltske naselitve v Furlaniji je leta 181 pr. n. št. rimski senat ustanovil latinsko kolonijo Akvilejo (*Aquileia*, Oglej). Ta je postala branik tudi proti drugim rimskim nasprotnikom, npr. Filipu V. Makedonskemu in Mitridatu VI., ki so načrtovali vdor na Italski polotok s severovzhoda, ter izhodišče kaznovanih in osvajalnih pohodov rimskih konzulov v Ilirik in Makedonijo.

Rimska vojska v Ljubljanskih vratih in naselitev italjskih trgovcev

Rimska osvojitve Ljubljanske kotline, ustanovitev kolonije Emone in gradnja mesta na levem bregu Ljubljanice so neločljivo povezane z Gajem Julijem Cezarjem (*Gaius Julius Caesar*, 100–44 pr. n. št.) ter njegovim pranečakom in posinovljencem Oktavijanom, poznejšim Avgustom (*Imperator Caesar Divi F. Augustus*; 63 pr. n. št.–14 n. št.). Avgust je v desetletjih po Cezarjevi smrti razširil ozemlje rimskega imperija na celotno Sredozemlje in pokrajine v njegovem zaledju od Grčije, Male Azije, Sirije, Egipta in severne Afrike, Iberskega polotoka, Galije, velikega dela Germanije onstran Rena in Ilirika do Donave vse do obal Črnega morja. Osrednji del Ljubljanske kotline, na katerem so živeli Tavriski, je prišel pod neposredno rimsko oblast z vojaškim posredovanjem v času Cezarjevega prokonzulata v Galiji Cisalpini. Leta 42/41 pr. n. št. je to ozemlje postalo del rimske Italije, v času Oktavijanovih vojn v Iliriku (36–33 pr. n. št.) pa je bilo že globoko v zaledju glavnih vojaških operacij, usmerjenih prvenstveno proti Japodom, Segestanom in plemenom v Dalmaciji.

V oktavijansko-zgodnjeavgustejskem obdobju (okoli 40/25 pr. n. št.) so se ob vznožju Grajskega griča med Starim trgom in Karlovškimi vrati naselili italjski trgovci z družinami. Na nasprotnem koncu Ljubljanskega barja je bila v zavoju Ljubljanice na vrhniških Dolgih njivah sočasno ali že nekoliko prej zgrajena močno utrjena naselbina oziroma postojanka s skladišči in pristaniščem, ki velja za jedro rimskega Navporta (*Nauportus*).

in the area between *Novi trg* (New Square), the national university library and the Auersperg Mansion where burials took place between the fourteenth/thirteenth and sixth centuries BC, and a tumulus cemetery with cremation burials from the ninth/eighth century BC has been found at *Kongresni trg* (Congress Square).

The name Emona, the ending of which indicates a relation to old toponyms in the northern Adriatic area, was very likely already used by the pre-Celtic population of the late Iron Age, who are connected with the group of northern Adriatic peoples (perhaps the Veneti or Carni). Around 250 BC this area was taken over by the Taurisci, a federation of Celtic tribes, who arrived from the east. The Taurisci, traditional enemies of Rome, tried to assume control over traffic between the Apennine and Balkan peninsulas, which passed through the Odra Pass (at Razdrto – the gateway between the Mediterranean and Central Europe). As a response to the attempts at Celtic settlement in Friuli, in 181 BC the Roman Senate established the Latin colony of Aquileia. This also became a bulwark against other enemies of Rome, such as Philip V of Macedon and Mithridates VI, who planned to invade the Apennine Peninsula from the northeast, and a point of departure for punitive and conquering expeditions by Roman consuls to Illyricum and Macedonia.

The Roman army at the Ljubljana Gap and the settlement of Italian merchants

The Roman conquest of the Ljubljana Basin, the establishment of the colony of Emona, and the construction of the town on the left bank of the Ljubljanica River are inextricably connected with Julius Caesar (100–44 BC) and his grandnephew and adopted heir Octavian, later Augustus (63 BC – AD 14). In the decades following the death of Julius Caesar, Augustus expanded the territory of the Roman Empire to the entire Mediterranean and the lands bordering it, from Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, Gaul and a large part of Germany beyond the Rhine and Illyricum to the Danube and all the way to the shore of the Black Sea. The central part of the Ljubljana Basin, where the Taurisci lived, came under direct Roman control through military intervention during Julius Caesar's proconsulship of Cisalpine Gaul. In 42/41 BC this territory became part of Roman Italy, and during Octavian's wars in Illyricum (36–33 BC) it was already deep in the hinterland of the main military operations, primarily directed against the lapydes, Segestani and Dalmatian tribes.

During the Octavian and early Augustan period (around 40/25 BC), Italian merchants and their families settled at the foot of Castle Hill between *Stari trg* (Old Square) and the Karlovac Gate. At the same time or somewhat earlier, a strongly fortified settlement or station with warehouses and docks was built at the other end of the Ljubljana Marsh, at the bend in the Ljubljanica River at Dolge Njive in Vrhnika; this became the core of the Roman settlement of *Nauportus*.

In contrast to *Nauportus* and most other Italian centres of the time in the northern Adriatic and eastern Alpine area (e.g., Tergeste, Carnium and Gurina), the *emporium*, or commercial centre, below Castle Hill was evidently not fortified with walls and, as recent archaeological

1 Mejnik med mestnima območjema Akvileje in Emone, ki ga je leta 2001 odkril potapljač v strugi Ljubljanice pri Bevkah (NMS; foto: T. Lauko).

Boundary stone between the territories of Aquileia and Emona found by a diver in 2001 in the bed of the Ljubljanica River near Bevke (NMS; photo: T. Lauko).

2 Načrt zgodnjericinskih ostalin na lokaciji NUK II (A. Gaspari, 2010).

Layout of the early Roman remains at the NUK II site (A. Gaspari, 2010).



1

Emporij, trgovsko središče pod Grajskim gričem, ki v nasprotju z Navportom ter večino drugih sočasnih italjskih središč v severnojadranskem in vzhodnoalpskem prostoru (npr. *Tergeste*, *Camium*, *Gurina*) očitno ni bil utrjen z obzidjem in je bil, kot so pokazale arheološke raziskave v zadnjem času, pozidan pretežno z lesenimi stavbami, je doživel največji razcvet v avgustejskem obdobju (27 pr. n. št.–14 n. št.). Že pred gradnjo mesta na levem bregu Ljubljanice je imela naselbina pod Grajskim gričem pomembno administrativno vlogo, o čemer pričata mejni kamen med upravnima območjema Akvileje in Emone iz nabrežinskega apnenca, ki so ga našli v strugi Ljubljanice pri Bevkah, in nagrobnik akvilejskega sevira, člana kolegija šestih svečenikov, iz istovrstnega kamna, ki so ga našli v strugi pri Novem trgu. Oba spadata v zadnjo tretjino I. stol. pr. n. št. Po nekaterih domnevah je bil naselbini dodeljen kolonialni status med 31 in 27 pr. n. št. (po bitki pri Akciju leta 31 pr. n. št. in pred Oktavijanovim oklicem za Avgusta leta 27 pr. n. št.), kar potrjuje zlasti gens *Iulia* v imenu kolonije. Če bi bila Emona povzdignjena v kolonijo v poznejšem obdobju njegove vladavine, bi praviloma morala nositi naziv *Iulia Augusta* ali samo *Augusta*. Neposredno ob naselbini je bila na Prulah v času pannonjskih vojn, ki sta jih vodila princepsov prijatelj *Agripa* (*Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa*) in Avgustov pastorek Tiberij

studies have indicated, had mostly wooden structures. It reached its apex in the Augustan period (27 BC – AD 14). Even before the town was built on the left bank of the Ljubljanica River, the settlement below Castle Hill played an important administrative role, which is attested by the milestone between the two administrative areas of Aquileia and Emona made from Aurisina limestone and found in the bed of the Ljubljanica River near Bevke, and by the gravestone of an Aquileian *sevir*, or member of a six-person council, from the same type of stone found in the riverbed near *Novi trg* (New Square). Both of them belong to the last third of the first century BC. Some estimate that the settlement received the status of a colony between 31 and 27 BC (after the Battle of Actium in 31 BC and before Octavian declared himself Augustus in 27 BC), which is especially supported by the gens designation *Iulia* in the name of the colony. If Emona had been elevated to a colony during a later period of his rule, it ought to have borne the title *Iulia Augusta* or simply *Augusta*.

A military fortification was built directly next to the settlement in the Prule neighbourhood during the Pannonian wars, which were led by the *princeps*' friend Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Augustus' stepson Tiberius from 14 to 9 BC. It covered about 5 hectares and was pro-

- izkopano pred 2008 / excavated before 2008
- prvotna tla ali prvo nasutje / paleo-floor or first fill layer
- obrambni jarek tabora / defensive ditch of the camp
- jame in jarki, vkopani s prvotnih tal / pits and trenches, dug from original soil
- jame in jarki, vkopani z izravnave / pits and trenches, dug from levelling layer
- jame in jarki, vkopani s prvega nasutja / pits and trenches, dug from first fill layer
- temelji zidov - I. faza / wall foundations - Phase I
- zidovi - I. faza / walls - Phase I
- neizkopano / unexcavated
- meja izkopnega polja / border of the excavation field



2



1 Jarki niza lesenih barak in drugih objektov na območju insule XIII se ujemajo z obsegom poznejše stavbene četrti in usmeritvijo mestnega rastra (MGML).
The trenches of a series of wooden huts and other buildings in the *insula XIII* area correspond to the size of the later built-up area and orientation of the town grid (MGML).

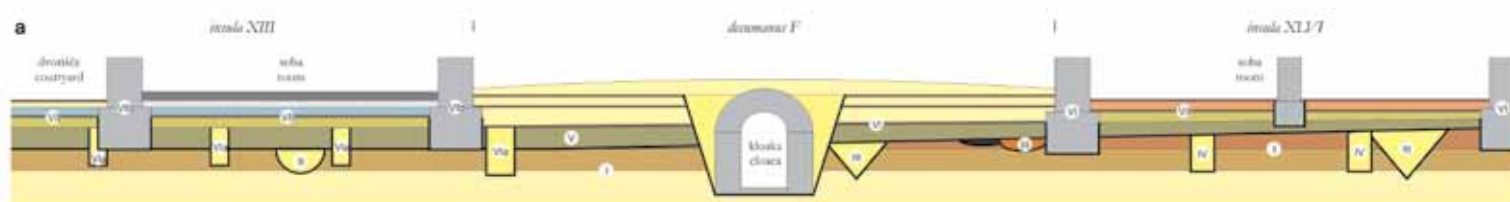
2 Shematiziran presek zgodnjericmskih ostalin: (a) Šumi; (b) NUK II (izdelal: R. Masaryk)
Schematised cross-section of early Roman remains: a) Šumi factory; b) NUK II (created by R. Masaryk).

(Tiberius) v letih 14–9 pr. n. št., zgrajena vojaška utrdba, ki je bila velika okrog 5 hektarjev, zavarovana s kamnitim obzidjem in dvojnimi jarkom in je omogočala nastanitev kohorte s petsto ali tisoč vojaki (pešci ali konjeniki). Na prostoru utrdbe, ki je imela verjetno tudi pristaniški del, je približno v času znamenitega upora panonsko-delmatskih plemen v letih 6–9 n. št. stal večji tabor z nizi barak, katerega obsega ne poznamo. Obe postojanki, utrdba in tabor, sta bili postavljeni na pomembni kopenski povezavi proti glavnemu regijskemu oporišču v Sisciji (Siscia, današnji Sisak).

Po zadušitvi upora, ki je izbruhnil med plemeni v današnji severni Bosni zaradi izterjave davkov in prisilnega novčenja v pomožne enote rimske vojske in med katerim je

tekted by a stone wall and double ditch, allowing the garrisoning of a cohort with five hundred or one thousand soldiers (infantry or cavalry). During the Great Illyrian Revolt of AD 6 to 9, the fortress area, which probably also included a port area, also had a large camp with a series of barracks, the size of which is not known. Both bases, the fort and the camp, were erected at an important land connection towards the main regional stronghold in Siscia (now Sisak).

After putting down the rebellion – which broke out among the tribes in what is now northern Bosnia due to tax collection and forced enlistment into auxiliary units of the Roman army, and during which Rome was threatened by rebels invasions through the Ljubljana Gap



I - geološka podlaga / geological base; II - prazgodovinski vkopi in grobovi / prehistoric pits and graves; III - vadbeni tabor, peči, vodne depresije / exercise camp, ovens, water basins; IV - jame in leseni objekti, katerih usmeritev se ne ujemata z mestnim rastrom / pits and wooden buildings, which orientation don't correspond to the city raster; V - izravnava za gradnjo zidov / levelling layer for the construction of the stone-built walls; VIa - lesene barake, ki se ujemajo z usmeritvijo in obsegom poznejših insul / wooden barracks, which correspond to the orientation and layout of the later insulae; VIb - zidane insule / stone-built insulae; VII - sediment na prvi hodni površini po gradnji insul / first floor-surface sediment after the construction of the insulae



Legenda

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| peščeno-prodna geološka osnova / geological base - fluvial sediments | prodno nastitje oz. tlak / gravel in-fill or floor | zasutja jam / pit in-fill |
| zemljena geološka osnova / geological base - soil | glinena tlak / clay floor | plast oblice oz. podlaga estriha / cobbles-terrazzo foundation |
| paleo-tla / paleo-floor | masutje oz. podlaga tlakov / in-fill of floor foundation layer | brušen maltni estrih / terrazzo/polished mortar floor |
| izravnava za gradnjo zidov insul / levelling for the construction of the insulae | sediment na pohodni površini / floor-surface sediment | meje depositov / interfacies |
| izravnava po izgradnji zidov insul / levelling after the construction of the insulae | oglje / charcoal | mejne površine oz. jame / inter-facies or pit |
| zidovi in druge zidane strukture / walls and other stone-built structures | peč / oven | oznaka faze / phase indicator |
| | les / wood | |



3 Gema pečatnega prstana iz karneola z vgravirano upodobitvijo menade ali mladega Bakha iz enega od zgodnejših depozitov v insuli XXXIX; druga polovica 1. stol. pr. n. št. (MGML; foto: A. Hodalič).
 Engraved gem of a carnelian seal ring with an image of a maenad or young Bacchus from one of the earlier deposits in insula XXXIX; second half of the first century BC (MGML; photo: A. Hodalič).

4 Emona; stanje raziskovanosti in ohranjenosti območja *intra muros* konec leta 2012 (izdelal: A. Gaspari).
 Emona: state of investigation and preservation of the area *intra muros* (inside the walls) at the end of 2012 (created by A. Gaspari).

Rimu grozil vdor upornikov čez Ljubljanska vrata proti Akvileji, je bil tabor na Prulah opuščen, težišče poselitve pa se je z vznožja Grajskega griča preneslo v novozgrajeno mesto na nenaseljenem prostoru današnjega Gradišča in Mirja.

Na območju Gradišča so našli sledove rimske vojske iz časa pred dograditvijo rimskega mesta, čeprav ni dokazov za to, da bi tu prej obstajal večji (legijski) tabor. Odkriti sledovi pripadajo jarkom vadbenega tabora, verjetno namenjenega za urjenje moštva iz tabora na Prulah, in sočasnim pečem za pripravo hrane, dalje nekoliko mlajšim lesenim objektom, katerih usmeritev odstopa od poznejše mestne mreže, ter končno barakam, postavljenim neposredno po trasiranju poteka mestnega obzidja, ulic in stavbnih parcel.

Gradnja mesta na levem bregu Ljubljanice in njegovi naseljenci

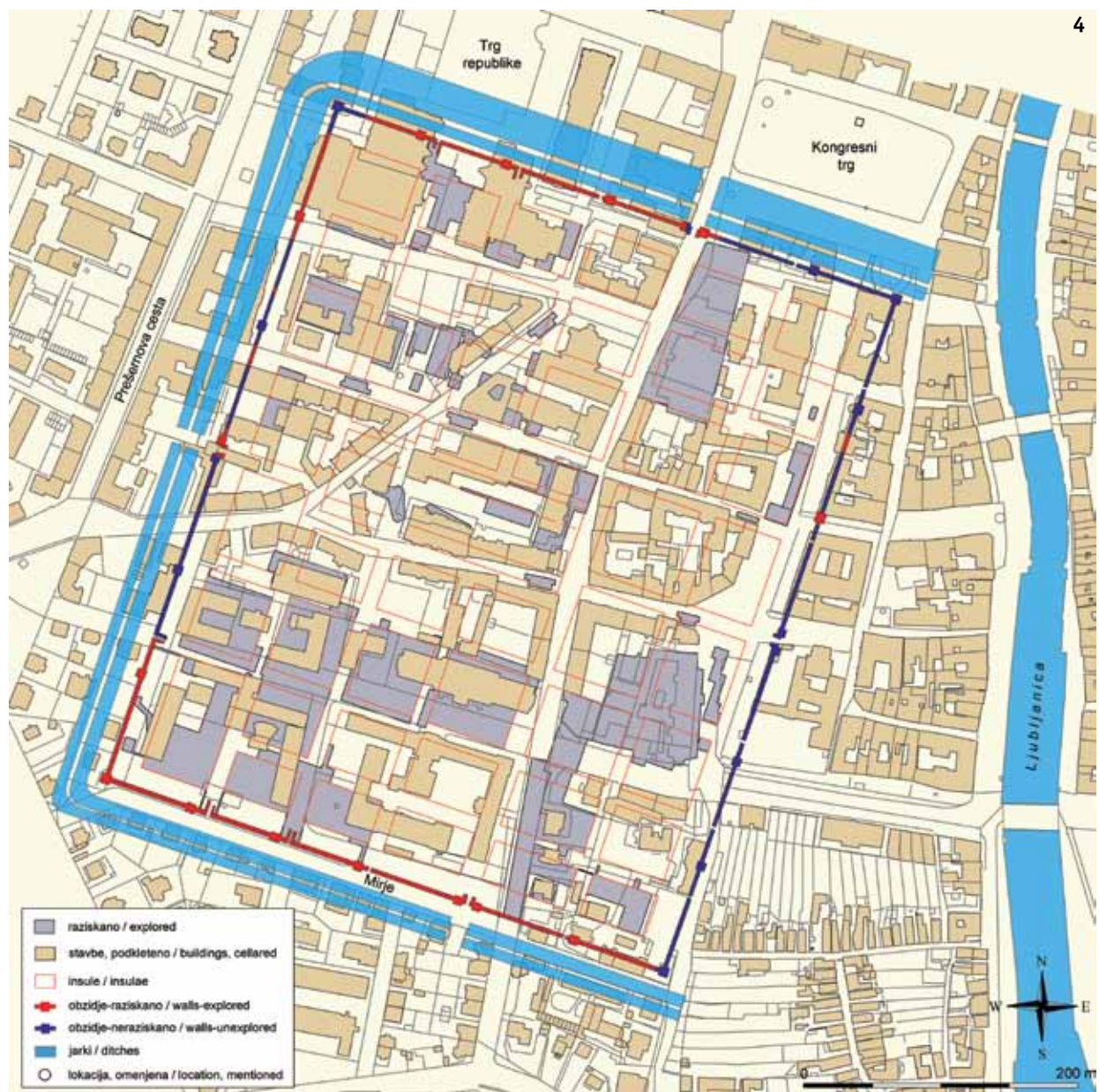
Gradnja mesta, ki je trajala okoli 3 leta ter so jo verjetno vodili legijam priključeni arhitekti in geodeti, je bila del Avgustovega programa ustanavljanja avtonomnih mest ter je pomenila simbolno in praktično utrditev imperialne oblasti na severovzhodni meji Italije. Obzidana mestna naselbina sredozemskega tipa je največji približek idealnemu

towards Aquileia – the camp at Prule was abandoned and the centre of gravity of the settlement shifted from the foot of Castle Hill to the newly built town in the unsettled area of today's Gradišče and Mirje neighbourhoods.

Traces of the Roman army from the period before the Roman town was completed have been found in the Gradišče neighbourhood, although there is no evidence that a major (legion) camp existed here earlier. The traces discovered belong to the ditch of the training camp, probably intended for drilling men from the camp at Prule, to the ovens from the same period for preparing food, as well as to the small wooden structures whose orientation deviates from the later town grid, and finally to the huts set up immediately after the town's walls, streets and blocks were laid out.

Building the town on the left bank of the Ljubljanica River and its settlers

Construction of the town, which lasted about three years and was probably led by architects and surveyors attached to the legions, was part of Augustus' program to establish autonomous towns and represented a symbolic





1 Maketa in multivizijska predstavitev Emone v Chopinovem prehodu pod Slovensko cesto ob Kongresnem trgu sta nastali leta 2012 v okviru projekta iEmona (MOL; foto: D. Wedam).

The model and multimedia presentation of Emona in the Chopinov prehod (Chopin Passage) under Slovenska cesta (Slovenia Street) next to Kongresni trg (Congress Square) was created in 2012 as part of the iEmona project (MOL; photo: D. Wedam).

2 Rimski most čez Savo med Ježico in Črnučami; tlorisni načrt stebrov VI in V (K. Pick in W. Schmid, 1913, sl. 92 in 93).

Roman bridge across the Sava River between Ježica and Črnuče; layout of piers VI and V (K. Pick & W. Schmid, 1913, Figs. 92, 93).

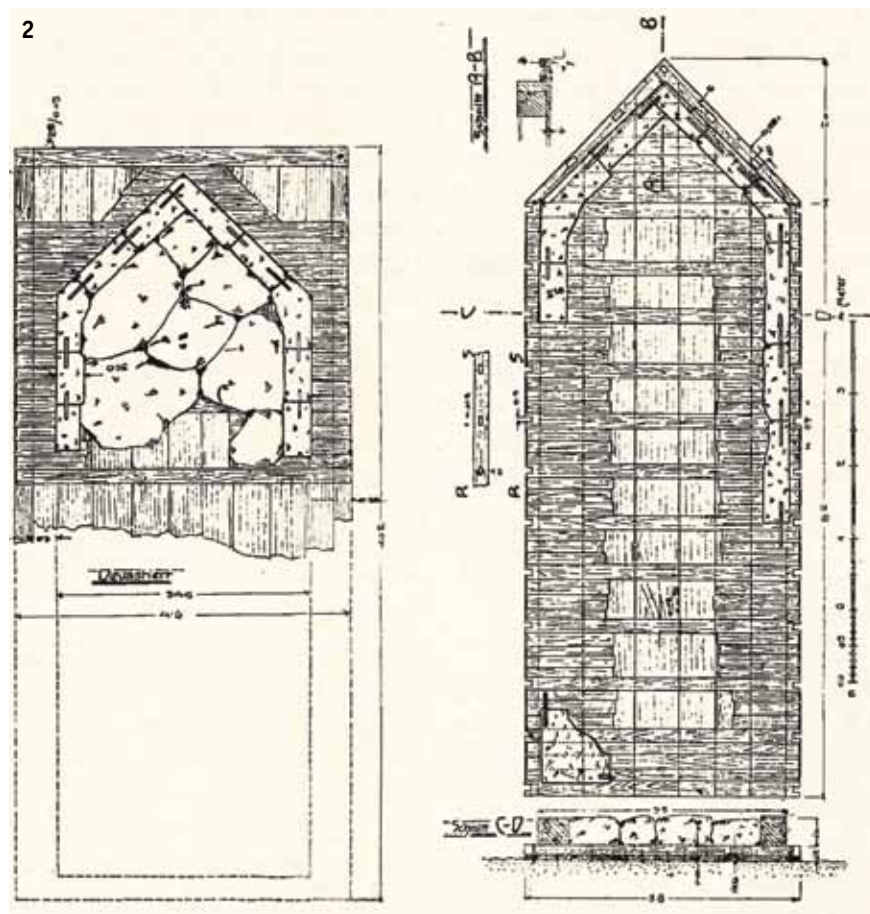
pravokotnemu mestu (*urbs quadrata*): obzidje je imelo 26 oziroma 28 stolpov, 4 glavna vrata in več stranskih, 2 obrambna jarka, pravokotno mrežo ulic (*cardines in decumani*), ki je delila mesto na 48 stavbnih parcel (*insulae*), forum in druge javne stavbe, vodovode in centralni kanalizacijski sistem.

Sodelovanje vojske pri gradnji Emone in njene infrastrukture posredno omenja tudi rimski zgodovinar Tacit (*Tacitus*; okoli 56–po 117 n. št.) v svojih Analih (*Annales*), ko opisuje upor legionarjev v Navportu ob Avgustovi smrti leta 14 n. št. Ti so prišli gradit ceste in mostove ter druge inženirske objekte, med drugim verjetno tudi okoli 300 metrov dolg most čez Savo med Ježico in Črnučami na glavni itinerarski cesti (*via publica*) od Emone proti severovzhodu, ki je vodila po trasi t. i. Jantame poti.

Sledovi antične zemljiške parcelacije (centuriacije), ki je nastala z razlastitvijo staroselske skupnosti (*civitas*) po vzpostavitvi rimske oblasti in kakršna je še danes značilna za zaledje Akvileje, Pule in Zadra, za zdaj še niso bili odkriti. Zelo verjetno je bilo Ljubljansko polje kot najrodovitnejše zemljišče v okolici Emone razdeljeno med koloniste hkrati z naselitvijo mesta, pri čemer je bil za osnovno os domnevne centuriacije določen podaljšek glavnega mestnega karda, tj. skoraj popolnoma naravnost potekajoč odsek ceste med Emono in savskim mostom. Kolonijo v Emoni, tj. naselbino polnopravnih rimskih državljanov (*cives romani optimo iure*), so sestavljali kolonisti iz severne in deloma iz srednje Italije, v manjšem delu tudi veterani panonskih legij (XV. *Appolinaris* in VIII. *Augusta*), v mestu pa so se verjetno naselili tudi pripadniki staroselske elite.

Emonci, med katerimi so v precejšnjem številu izpričani člani italjskih družin *Caesemii*, *Cantii*, *Barbii* itn., so bili vpisani v volilno okrožje (*tribus*) *Claudia*, podobno kot prebivalci nekaterih drugih mest v tem delu Italije. Administrativna pripadnost Emone Italiji je za njene prebivalce

and practical consolidation of imperial authority over Italy's northeast border. The Mediterranean-style walled urban settlement was the greatest approximation of the ideal square town (*urbs quadrata*): the walls had twenty-six or twenty-eight towers, four main gates and many side gates, two defensive ditches, a rectangular street network (*cardines* and *decumani*) that divided the town



3 Nagrobnik – kenotaf Tita Julija Montana z reliefno upodobitvijo značilne oborožitve konjenikov – okroglega ščita in para sulic (NMS; foto: T. Lauko).

Gravestone: cenotaph for Titus Julius Montanus; a relief depicting characteristic horseman's armament: a round shield and a pair of lances (NMS; photo: T. Lauko).

4 Leta 2008 odkrita razbitina druge tovorne ladje, zgrajena kmalu po letu 3 n. št. (foto: A. Hodalič).

Wreckage of a cargo ship found in 2008; built after AD 3 (photo: A. Hodalič).



3

pomenila določene davčne in zemljiško posestne olajšave, nekaj privilegijev in prednostne možnosti za vzpon na družbeni in ekonomski lestvici. Privilegiji so izgubili pomen z Dioklecijanovimi reformami konec 3. stol., ko so bile province sodno-upravno izenačene z regijami Italije. Gospodarske osnove prvih emonskih naseljencev so bili trgovina na dolge razdalje, brodarjenje in prevoznništvo ter predelava in dobava surovin, zlasti lesa, kamna, opeke in železa, kar dokazujejo arheološki ostanki teh dejavnosti v mestu ali širši okolici ter epigrafske omembe cehovskih združenj čolnarjev, tesarjev oziroma drvarjev in strojarjev. O vitalnosti mesta, njegovi upravi in njegovih inštitucijah pričajo posvetila in nagrobni napis; eden zanimivejših je vklesan v stelo za L. Terencija Vitala (*L. Terentius Vitalis*) iz Avguste Taurinov (*Iulia Augusta Taurinorum*, Torino), ki navaja, da se je v Akvileji rojeni trgovec šolal v Emoni.

Razvoj mesta in naselbine v okolici

Sodeč po dokumentiranih obnovah stavb in obzidja ter kronološki zastopanosti grobov na mestnih nekropolah ob glavnih vpadnicah iz smeri Akvileje, Celeje (*Celeia*, *Celje*), Neviodunuma (Drmovo pri Krškem) in Karnija (*Carnium*, Kranj), ki z več kot 3.500 dokumentiranimi grobovi uvrščajo emonska pokopališča med največja raziskana

into forty-eight blocks or *insulae*, a forum, and other public buildings, water mains and a central sewer system. The participation of the army in building Emona and its infrastructure is also indirectly mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus (ca. AD 56 – after 117) in his *Annales* (Annals), which describes the legionnaires' rebellion in Nauportus upon the death of Augustus in AD 14. They had come to build roads, bridges and other civil engineering, probably also including the approximately three-hundred-metre bridge across the Sava between Ježica and Črnuče on the main itinerary road (*via publica*) from Emona toward the northeast, along the route of the Amber Road.

Traces have not yet been discovered of the ancient land division (*centuriatio*), which occurred with the expropriation of the native community (*civitas*) after the establishment of Roman authority and which is still characteristic of the countryside surrounding Aquileia, Pula and Zadar. It is very likely that the Ljubljana Basin, and the most fertile land in the vicinity of Emona, was divided among the colonists at the same time the town was settled, whereby the basic axis for the presumed allotment was an extension of the town's main *cardo*; that is, an almost completely straight stretch of road between Emona and the bridge across the Sava.

The colony in Emona (i.e., the settlement of *cives romani optimo iure* 'Roman citizens with full rights') was comprised of colonists from northern Italy and some from central Italy, as well as a small share of veterans of the Pannonian legions (the *Legio XV Appollinaris* 'Fifteenth Apollonian Legion' and *Legio VIII Augusta* 'Eighth Augustan Legion'), and also some members of the pre-Roman elite probably settled in the town.

The citizens of Emona, among whom are attested a large number of Italian families such as the Caesernii, Cantii, Barbii and so on, were registered in the Claudia tribe, or voting district, similar to the residents of certain other towns in this part of Italy. Emona's administrative affiliation with Italy offered to its citizens certain tax and land-ownership advantages, certain privileges and priority in climbing the social and economic ladder. These privileges lost their importance with Diocletian's reforms at the end



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1 of the third century, when the provinces were made judicially and administratively equal with the Italian regions. The first settlers of Emona made their livelihood through long-distance trade, ferrying, and transportation, and processing and supplying raw materials, especially wood, stone, tiles and iron, which prove archaeological remains of these activities in the town or wider environment and epigraphic mentions of guild associations of boatmen, carpenters or lumbermen, and tanners. The vitality of the town, its administration and its institutions are testified to by dedications and grave inscriptions: one of the most interesting of these is carved on a stele for L. Terentius Vitalis from Iulia Augusta Taurinorum (now Turin), stating that this merchant born in Aquileia was educated in Emona.

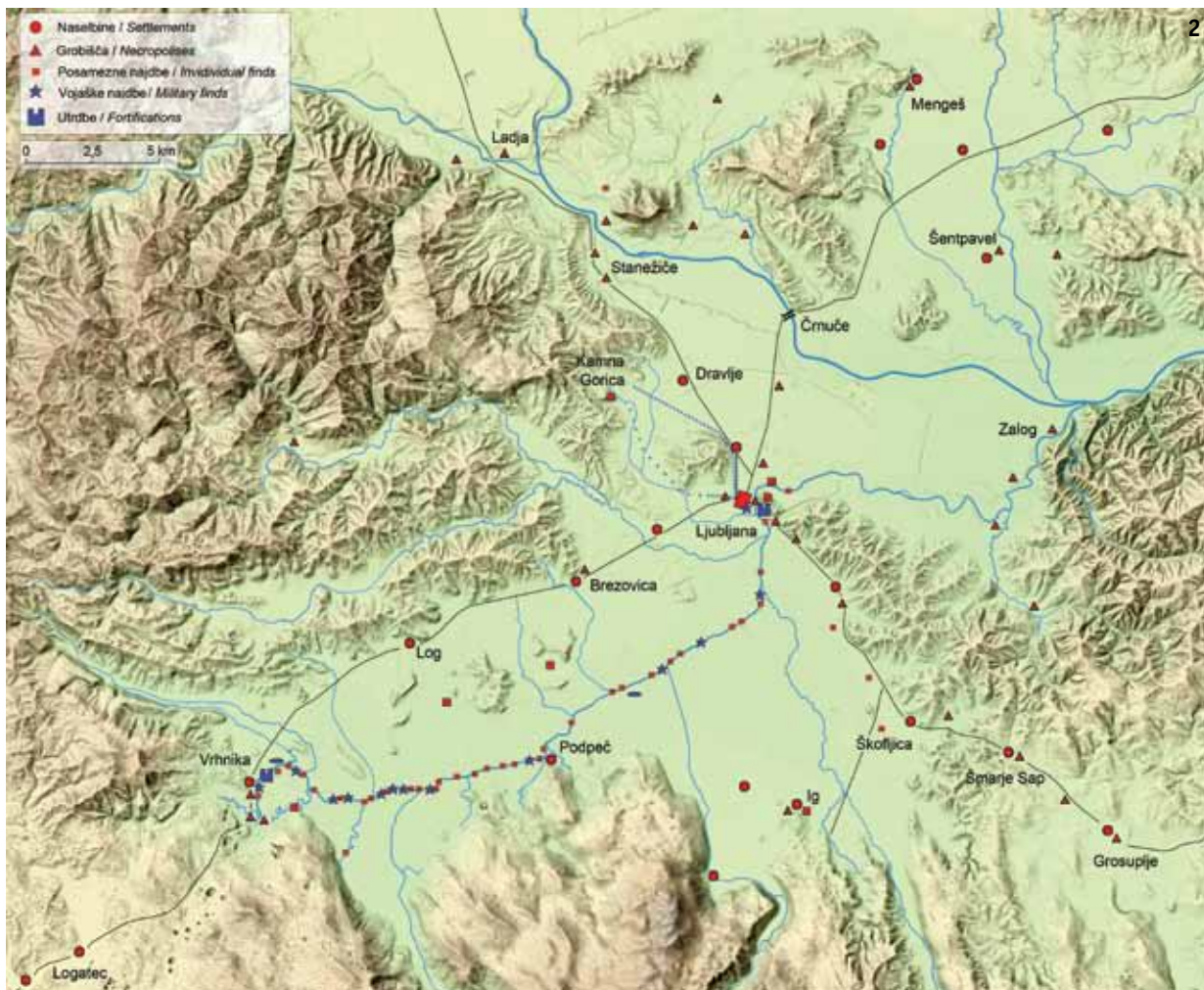
Development of the town and surrounding settlements

Judging from documented renovation of the buildings and walls, and from the chronological distribution of graves in the town necropolises along the main roads from Aquileia, Celeia (now Celje), Neviodunum (Dmovo) and Carnium (Kranj) – whose over 3,500 documented graves rank Emona's cemeteries among the largest cemeteries in the empire studied to date – the town reached its heyday in the first century and the first two-thirds of the second century. The different ethnic and social composition of the population was why the quality of Emona's grave architecture and architectural décor of the public buildings generally did not reach the quality of the grave-stones and architectural statuary in neighbouring towns

1 Portret enega od pripadnikov julijsko-klavdijske dinastije iz Ljubljane, verjetno del forumskega okrasa (NMS; foto: T. Lauko).

A marble head of a member of the Julio-Claudian dynasty from Ljubljana; probably part of the forum decoration (NMS; photo: T. Lauko).

2 Pomembnejša najdišča rimskega obdobja (1.–3. stol.) v osrednjem delu Ljubljanske kotline (izdelal: A. Gaspari). **Major sites from the Roman period (1st–3rd c.) in the central part of the Ljubljana Basin (created by A. Gaspari).**



3 Okrogla ščitna grba iz Ljubljanice pri izlivu Bistre iz leta 260 n. št. (MGML; foto: T. Lauko).
Round shield boss found in the Ljubljanica near the mouth of the Bistra River; from AD 260 (MGML; photo: T. Lauko).

grobišča v imperiju, je mesto doživelo največji razcvet v 1. stol. in prvih dveh tretjinah 2. stol. Drugačna etnična in socialna sestava prebivalstva je vzrok, da kakovost emonske grobne arhitekture in tudi stavbnega okrasa mesta večinoma ne dosega nagrobnikov in arhitekturne plastike v sosednjih mestih Italije ter Norika, kot sta bili npr. Celeja in Poetovio (Ptuj), ki so ju v večji meri naseljevali pripadniki keltske aristokracije oziroma veterani. Tudi religija je bila v Emoni, kjer so v zgodnjem obdobju častili zlasti bogove iz rimskega panteona (npr. Jupiter, Viktorija, Neptun, Diana, Kama ...), pozneje pa so se uveljavile tudi vzhodne religije (Eskulap, Velika mater, Oreja, Serapis), mnogo bližje mestom v severni Italiji kot bližnjim mestom Norika in Panonije, v katerih je izpričano veliko število lokalnih kultov. Emonci so kot svojo zaščitnico častili Ekvorino, boginjo barjanskega prostora, drugo izpričano lokalno božanstvo pa je bil *Laburus*.

Ena glavnih naselbin staroselske skupnosti, v kateri so živeli tudi člani emonske uprave, je stala na območju Studenca v bližini Iga. Na tem območju so našli več nagrobnikov in drugih napisnih kamnov, na podlagi katerih so prvotno sklepali, da je Emona stala na Igu, kar se je pozneje izkazalo kot napačno, vedenje o lokacijah stavbnih ostankov in drobnih najdb pa se je večinoma porazgubilo. Do staroselske naselbine je vodila lokalna (vicinalna) cesta čez Barje med Škofljico in Studencem (v bližini Iga), z Emono pa je bilo naselje povezano tudi po plovni Iščici (Ižici). Zdi se, da Rimljani razen regulacije struge Ljubljanice med Podpečjo in Ljubljano, do katere je najverjetneje prišlo v 1. ali začetku 2. stol. zaradi pospeševanja plovbe in izkoriščanja podpeškega kamnoloma, v naravne razmere takrat močno zamočvirjene barjanske ravnine niso posegali. Med drugimi poselitvenimi jedri emonskega agra velja poleg novonastalih naselbin in postaj ob glavnih cestah pri Logu in Brezovici, Ježici, Rudniku in Lanišču pri Škofljici, Sp. Šiški, Stanežičah in Ladji pri Medvodah, ob Ljubljanici v Zalogu ter podeželskih vil, zlasti na območju gorenjske ravnine med Begunjami, Domžalami in Savo, omeniti tudi staroselska jedra v Polhovem Gradcu in Podlipoglavu. Stagnacijo Emone po Markomanskih vojnah proti koncu 2. stol., med katerimi so germanska plemena prodrla vse do severne Italije, je poglobila epidemija kuge oziroma črnih koz, ki so jo na Zahod zanesli premiki vojaških enot iz bližnjevzhodnega limesa po vojnah s Parti (161–166 n. št.). Plasti žganine, ki so bile dokumentirane v južnem in severozahodnem delu mesta, ter obnove posameznih insul in obzidja iz sredine 3. stol. se tradicionalno povezujejo s pohodom Maksimina Tračana (*Maximinus Thrax*; 236–238) leta 238, o paniki, ki so jo povzročali vdori gemansko-sarmatskih plemen v Panonijo pa pričajo založne najdbe denarja z Iga in iz Kamne Gorice ter obnove obzidja, za katere so porabili tudi žrtvenike in nagrobnike. Bogati pokopi iz druge polovice 3. stol. kažejo, da mesta niso trajno zapuščali niti premožnejši prebivalci, ampak so se ti le občasno umikali v skrivališča v okoliškem hribovju.

Razcvet Emone v poznorimskem obdobju

Utrditev imperija, h kateri so prispevale socialne, upravne in gospodarske reforme cesarjev Avrelijana (*Aurelianus*; 270–275), Dioklecijana (*Diocletianus*; 284–305) in Konstantina (*Constantinus*; 306–337), so slabile državljanske

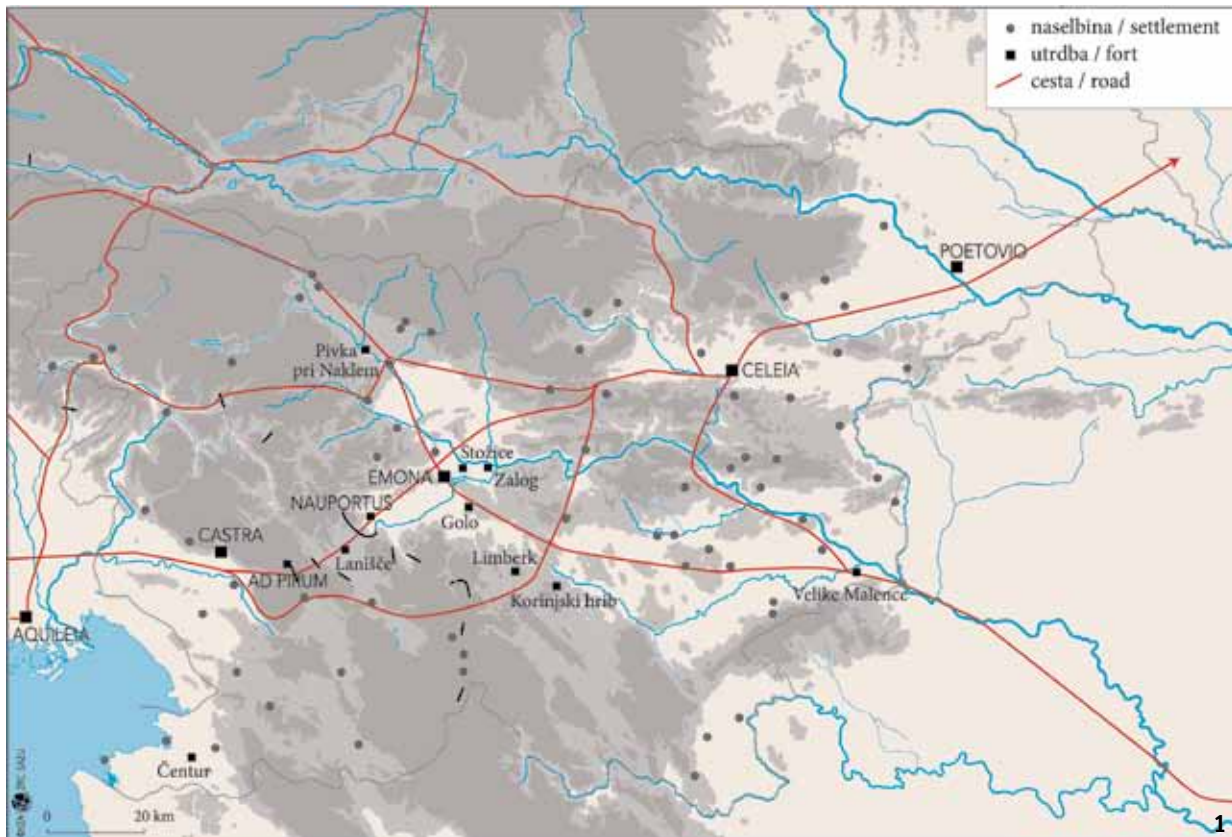
in Italy and Noricum, such as Celeia and Poetovio (Ptuj), which were predominantly settled by members of the Celtic aristocracy or veterans. The religion in Emona – where in the early period deities from the Roman pantheon (e.g., Jupiter, Victoria, Neptune, Diana, Cama, etc.) were primarily worshipped, and later on eastern religions also became established (Asclepius, Cybele, the Ourea and Serapis) – was much closer to towns in northern Italy than the nearby towns of Noricum and Pannonia, in which a large number of local cults are attested. Emona's residents also worshipped Equrna, a goddess of the marsh area, as their patron, and *Laburus* was another local deity attested elsewhere.

One of the main pre-Roman communities, where members of Emona's administration also lived, stood in the area Studenec near Ig. Several gravestones and other inscribed stones have been found in this area, based on which it was initially concluded that Emona stood at Ig, which later turned out to be wrong, and information about the local remains of buildings and small finds was mostly gradually lost. A local road (*via vicinalis*) led to the pre-Roman settlement across the Ljubljana Marsh between Škofljica and Studenec (near Ig), and the settlement was also connected to Emona by the navigable Iščica (Ižica) River. It seems that the Romans did not make any major changes in the natural conditions of the marsh plain, which was very swampy at that time, except



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for regulating the course of the Ljubljanica River between Podpeč and Ljubljana, which was probably carried out in the first century or beginning of the second century in order to aid navigation and exploit the quarry at Podpeč. Among other settlement cores in Emona's territory, in addition to the newly founded settlements and stations along the main roads at Log pri Brezovici and Brezovica pri Ljubljani, Ježica, Rudnik and Lanišče near Škofljica, Spodnja Šiška, Stanežiče, and Ladja near Medvode, along the Ljubljanica River in Zalog, and rural villas, especially in the Upper Carniolan plain between Begunje, Domžale and the Sava River, mention should also be made of the of settlement cores in Polhov Gradec and Podlipoglav. The stagnation of Emona after the Marcomannic Wars towards the end of the second century, during which Germanic tribes penetrated all the way into northern



1 Utrdbe, komunikacije in pomembnejše naselbine jugovzhodnoalpskega prostora v poznorimskem obdobju (ZRC SAZU; izdelala: M. Belak). Fortifications, communications and major settlements in the southeast Alpine area during the late Roman period (ZRC SAZU; created by M. Belak).

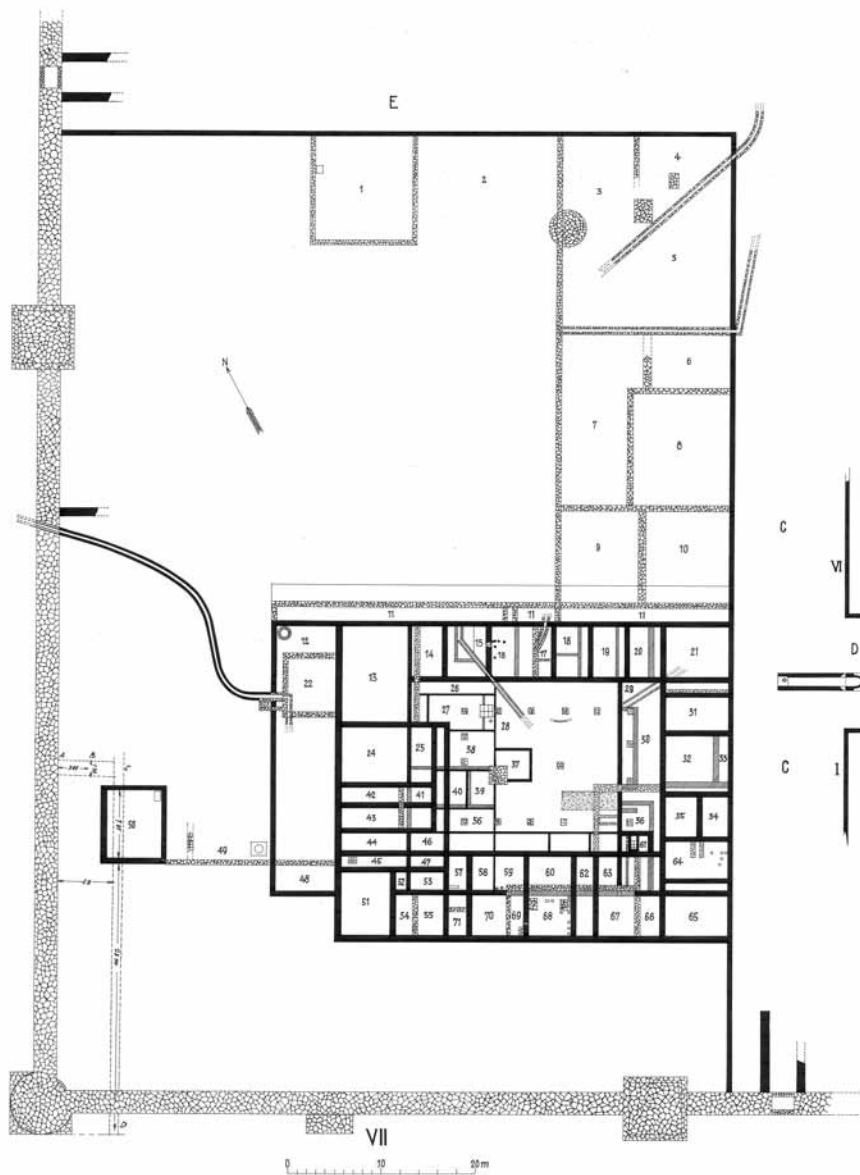
2 Maketa ostankov rimske arhitekture na lokaciji NUK II v merilu 1 : 50 (NUK; foto: D. Badovinac). 1:50 scale model of the remains of Roman architecture at the NUK II (National and University Library; ZRC SAZU; photo: D. Badovinac).

vojne med vzhodno in zahodno polovico države, spopadi med cesarji in številnimi pretendenti za prestol (uzurpatorji) ter gospodarska kriza in obubožanje prebivalstva. Od zadnje tretjine 4. stol. je imperij ogrožal naraščajoči pritisk germansko-nomadskih ljudstev Alanov, Gotov in Hunov, ki ga nista zadržala niti okrepitev obrambnega sistema s stolpi, trdnjavami in zapornimi zidovi med Reko in Čedadom (*Clastra Alpium Iuliarum*) niti naseljevanje barbarov na rimskih tleh v zameno za opravljanje lokalnih obrambnih dolžnosti v sklopu federalnih enot.

Italy, was exacerbated by a plague or smallpox epidemic, which was brought to the west by the withdrawal of military units from the near eastern *limes* following the Roman–Parthian War (AD 161–166). Layers of burnt material documented in the southern and northwest part of the town, and the renovation of individual *insulae* and walls in the mid-third century are traditionally connected with the campaign of Maximinus Thrax (reigned 236–238) in 238. The panic created by the incursion of Germanic and Sarmatian tribes into Pannonia is attested



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by finds of coin hoards in Ig and Kamna Gorica, as well as the repair of the city walls, for which sacrificial altars and gravestones were also used. Rich burials from the second half of the third century indicate that the wealthier residents also had not permanently left the towns, but only occasionally withdrawn to refuges in the surrounding hills.

Emona's flourishing in the late Roman period

The stability of the empire, which had been fostered by the social, administrative and economic reforms of the emperors Aurelian (270–275), Diocletian (284–305) and Constantine the Great (306–337), was weakened by civil wars between the eastern and western halves of the state, conflicts between the emperors and many pretenders to the throne (usurpers), economic crises and impoverishment of the population. Starting in the last third of the fourth century, the empire was threatened by growing pressure from Germanic and nomadic peoples such as the Alans, Goths and Huns, who were not held back even by reinforcing the defensive system with towers, fortresses and frontal walls between Rijeka and Cividale del Friuli (the *Clastra Alpium Iuliarum* 'Julian Alps Barrier') nor by allowing barbarians to settle on Roman soil in exchange for performing local defensive duties as part of federated units.

Major investments in the town were documented during the Constantinian dynasty (AD 306–364) and in the second half of the fourth century. At that time, renovation started on the walls and the forum, construction of large public thermal and entertainment complexes commenced, and remodelling began on the majority of *insulae*. Combining lots into a single one, expanding courtyards to the town walls and setting up gardens in abandoned parts of the *insulae* are all archaeologically

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3 Okoli osrednjega dvorišča so razporejeni gospodarski prostori in shrambe, v južnem delu pa razkošno okrašeni stanovanjski prostori (W. Schmid, 1913).

Commercial premises and storehouses were arranged around the central courtyard, and in the southern part there were luxuriously decorated residential premises (W. Schmid, 1913).

4 Vojaška in konjeniška oprema iz poznorimskih plasti (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Army and cavalry equipment from the late Roman layers (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



4

Večje naložbe v mesto so dokumentirane v času konstantinske dinastije (306–364 n. št.) in v drugi polovici 4. stol. Tedaj začno obnavljati obzidje in forum ter graditi večje javne termalne in zabavišne komplekse in preurejati večino insul. Arheološko so dokumentirani združevanje stavbnih parcel v eno, razširitve dvorišč do obzidja in urejanje vrtov v opuščenih delih insul. V insulah južno od foruma so bile odkrite založne najdbe zlatnikov ter zlate in srebrne palice iz časa bojev za oblast in vdorov barbarov. Posebej znamenit je depo zlatih medaljonov, ki dokumentira spopade med uzurpatorjem Magnencijem (*Magnentius*; 350–353) in legitimnim cesarjem Konstancijem II. (*Constantius II*; 337–361) v letih 351/352, v ta čas pa verjetno spada tudi najdba dveh skeletov, ki sta bila odvržena drug na drugega severno od mestnega obzidja. En novčni depo se povezuje tudi z vpadom Kvadov in Sarmatov v Panonijo v letih 374/375. Razcvet Emona v zadnji tretjini 4. stol. je najverjetneje povezan s povečano prisotnostjo vojaštva, saj je bila v mestu verjetno vsaj občasno nastanjena posadka iz ene od treh alpskih legij (*legiones-pseudocomitatenses luliae Alpinae*), enot globinske obrambe Dioklecijanove vojaške organizacije.

documented. In the *insulae* south of the forum, hoards of gold coins and gold and silver ingots have been discovered from the time of struggles for power and barbarian incursions. Especially interesting is a cache of gold medallions that documents conflicts between the usurper Magnentius (350–353) and the legitimate emperor, Constantius II (337–361) in 351/352. The discovery of two skeletons, thrown one on top of the other north of the town wall, probably also belongs to this period. A cache of coins is also connected with the attack of the Quadi and Sarmatians in Pannonia in 374/375. The flourishing of Emona in the last third of the fourth century is most probably connected with the increased presence of the military because a contingent of one to three Alpine legions (*legiones-pseudocomitatenses luliae Alpinae*) was probably at least occasionally stationed in the town. These were defence-in-depth units in Diocletian's military organisation.

Christianity, which still suffered many violent attacks towards the end of the third century AD in the eastern Alps and Pannonia, was proclaimed one of the official religions through a decree by Galerius (305–311) and Constantine the Great. The establishment of Christianity in the town is well attested by archaeological evidence and written sources only after the mid-fourth century, which is connected with political events and shifts in the largely Christianised military units from east to west, which strengthened the already existing Christian community in Emona. In addition to the basilica complex with the baptistery in *insula XXXII*, it is likely that two simple hall churches also stood in the area of *insulae XII* and *XIII* in the southern part of the town; also known are several objects (oil lamps with a Christogram, a circle from a labarum, etc.) and graves with clear Christian markings. The proclamation of a single official state religion in AD 395 after the conflict between Theodosius (347–395) and the usurper Eugenius was immediately followed by the destruction of the cultic images of other religions throughout the entire empire. This is attested by the finds of broken forum ornaments in wells. The changed social circumstances in the late Roman period are also evidenced by the use of Roman gravestones and other stone items from public buildings to repair the sewers and carry out other construction in the town, as well as to make covers for the sarcophagi in the cemeteries, which in comparison with the older ones were generally more concentrated and found near the city walls.

Decline of the town, presence of Germanic peoples and Slavic settlement

The last major renovation works in the town were carried out in the second decade of the fifth century. After attacks by nomadic tribes in the mid-fifth century (the incursion of the Huns from Pannonia towards Aquileia in 452 is thought to have been fatal for the town), which is attested by finds of arrows and other archery equipment characteristic of Central Asia, the town was unable to recover. Individual remains of buildings – including the rotunda, which is still insufficiently understood and built on the remains of the forum basilica – and individual small finds indicate that at the beginning of the sixth century only small groups of residents remained in

1 Kakovostno izdelan nagrobnik iz sredine 1. stol. n. št., ki ga je dal postaviti osvobojenec Lucij Kancij Fid (*L. Cantius Fidus*) zase in za svojo šestletno hčerko Kancijo Optato (MGML; foto: T. Benedik).
A high-quality gravestone from the mid-first century AD; erected by the freedman Lucius Cantius Fidus for himself and his six-year-old daughter Cantia Optata (MGML; photo: T. Benedik).



1

Krščanstvo, zoper katerega je bilo v vzhodnoalpsko-panonskem prostoru še proti koncu 3. stol. usmerjenih več pogromov, je bilo z odlokoma Galerija (*Galerius*; 305–311) in Konstantina razglašeno za eno od uradnih religij. V mestu je uveljavitev krščanstva arheološko in literarno dobro izpričana šele po sredini 4. stol., kar se povezuje s političnimi dogajanjmi in premiki v veliki meri pokristjanjenih armadnih enot z vzhoda proti zahodu, ki so okrepile že obstoječo krščansko skupnost v Emoni. Poleg bazilikalnega kompleksa s krstnico na območju insule XXXII sta bili preprosti dvoranski cerkvi verjetno tudi na območju insul XII in XIII v južnem delu mesta, znanih pa je tudi nekaj predmetov (oljenk s kristogrami, kolo labaruma ...) in grobov z izrazitim krščanskim obeležjem. Razglasitvi za edino uradno državno vero leta 395 po spopadu med Teodozijem (*Theodosius*; 347–395) in uzurpatorjem Evgenijem (*Eugenius*) je takoj sledilo uničevanje kulturnih podob drugih verstev po vsem imperiju. O tem pričajo najdbe poškodovanega forumskega okrasa v vodnjakih. O spremenjenih družbenih okoliščinah poznorimskega obdobja priča tudi uporaba rimskih nagrobnikov ter druge kamnite opreme javnih stavb za popravila kloak in druge gradnje v mestu, kot tudi za pokrove sarkofagov na grobiščih, ki so v primerjavi s starejšimi praviloma prostorsko bolj zgoščena in se nahajajo v bližini obzidja.

Zaton mesta, prisotnost germanskih ljudstev in naselitev Slovanov

Zadnja večja obnovitvena dela v mestu segajo v drugo desetletje 5. stol. Po napadih nomadskih plemen v sredini 5. stol. (za mesto naj bi bil usoden hunski prodor iz Panonije proti Akvileji leta 452), o katerih pričajo najdbe pušičnih osti in druge lokostrelske opreme, značilne za srednjeazijski prostor, si mesto ni več opomoglo. Posamezni ostanki stavb, med katere spada še vedno ne dovolj pojasnjena rotunda, zgrajena na ostankih forumske bazilike, in posamične drobne najdbe dokazujejo, da so v začetku 6. stol. v mestu ostale le manjše skupine prebivalcev, medtem ko so se drugi zatekli v odročne višinske naselbine v okolici (npr. Polhograjska gora in Hom nad Soro) in v zavetje obalnih mest severne Istre, ki je bila pod oblastjo bizantinskega eksarha v Raveni. Zadnja omemba emonske škofije je ohranjena v zapisu cerkvenega zbora škofov oglejskega patriarhata, ki je nastal ob posvetitvi katedrale sv. Evfemije v Gradežu v sedemdesetih letih 6. stol. Iz njega je razvidno, da se ga je udeležil tudi Emonski škof »*Patricius episcopus sanctae ecclesiae Emonensis*«.

Germanske vojaške posadke z družinami, zlasti Goti, ki so se na tem območju naselili ob koncu 5. stol., so za svoje nadzorne točke oziroma bivališča izbirali lokacije v okolici razrušenega mesta, kar nakazuje tudi toponim *Atamine*, vulgarizirana oblika poimenovanja *Ad Emonam* (pri Emoni). To ime je v 8. stol. iz neimenovanih virov prevzel anonimni geograf iz Ravene v svojem opisu vojnih administrativnih enot, ki se nanaša na obdobje gotske in frankovske oblasti pred vdorom Langobardov leta 568. Glavna povezava med Panonijo in Italijo je v času preseljevanja ljudstev vodila od Trojan v Furlansko nižino mimo utrdbe v Kranju in čez Škofjeloško-Cerkljansko hribovje. Tudi Slovani, katerih prisotnost je v Ljubljanski kotlini dokumentirana od druge polovice 7. stol. naprej, so se naseljevali v okolici Emone, svoje mrtve pa so v 8. in 9. stol.

the town, whereas the others had fled to remote higher settlements (e.g., Mount Polhov Gradec and Hom Hill above Sora River) and to the refuge of coastal towns in northern Istria that were under the authority of the Byzantine exarch in Ravenna. The last mention of the Emona diocese is preserved in a record from the ecclesiastical council of bishops of the Patriarchate of Aquileia drawn up when Saint Euphemia's Cathedral in Grado was consecrated in the 570s. It is evident from the document that the Bishop of Emona also attended: *Patricius episcopus sanctae ecclesiae Emonensis* 'Patrick, bishop of the holy church of Emona'.

Germanic military units with their families, especially Goths, who settled in this area at the end of the fifth century, chose locations for their observation points and residences in the vicinity of the ruined town, which is also shown by the toponym *Atamine*, a vulgarised form of the name *Ad Emonam* 'near Emona'. This name was adopted in the eighth century from unnamed sources by an anonymous geographer from Ravenna in his description of military administrative units, which applied to the period of Gothic and Frankish authority before the Lombard invasion in 568. The main communication between Pannonia and Italy during the Migration Period led from Trojan to the Friulian Plain past the fortress in Kranj and through the Škofja Loka–Cerkno Hills.

The presence of the Slavs is also documented in the Ljubljana Basin from the second half of the seventh century onwards. They settled near Emona, and in the eighth and ninth centuries they also occasionally buried their deads in the ruins of the ancient town and in the structures in the immediate vicinity of the walls, which gradually became a convenient source of building material for medieval Ljubljana. Before the castle on Castle Hill and the settlement below it were built in the eleventh century, the main settlement core may have been located near the ancient building complex in the Šempeter neighbourhood. The importance of a navigable route between Vrhnika and Ljubljana during the Slavic period is also demonstrated by a presumed fortification at the confluence of the Ljubljanica and Iščica Rivers, which finds date to the end of the eighth century and first half of the ninth century.

Conclusion

This Roman town, officially known as *Colonia Iulia Emona*, is the archetype of the ancient *urbs quadrata*, or walled urban settlement with a square network of streets that separated blocks of buildings (*insulae*), with the central space of a forum as the administrative, religious and commercial centre of an autonomous settlement of Roman citizens and other public buildings and communal infrastructure. In contrast to conjectures by certain past researchers, the town did not develop from a more permanent military camp, or *hiberna*. The Mediterranean-style ancient town arose as part of a uniform colonisation programme by Emperor Augustus and has the closest parallels with the colonies in northern Italy (e.g., Aosta and Turin). As part of contemporary urban sites in the continental part of the empire, Emona's canonical square shape was exceptional. Because of the shift of the centre of gravity of the medieval settlement to the opposite bank of the Ljubljanica River, the archaeological remains in the wider area of today's Gradišče and Mirje neighbourhoods were preserved



občasno pokopavali tudi v ruševinah antičnega mesta in objektih v neposredni bližini obzidja, ki so sčasoma postali priročen vir gradbenega materiala za srednjeveško Ljubljano. Pred nastankom gradu na Grajskem griču in naselja pod njim v 11. stol. se je glavno naselbinsko jedro morda nahajalo v bližini antičnega stavbnega kompleksa na območju Šempetra. Pomen plovne poti med Vrhniko in Ljubljano v slovanskem obdobju nakazuje tudi domnevna utrdba na sotočju Ljubljanice in Iščice, ki po najdbah sega v konec 8. in prvo polovico 9. stol.

Sklep

Rimsko mesto s polnim imenom Colonia Iulia Emona velja za arhetip antičnega *urbs quadrata*, obzidane urbane naselbine s pravokotno mrežo ulic, ki omejujejo stavbne bloke (*insulae*), z osrednjim prostorom forumom kot upravnim, religioznim in trgovskim središčem avtonomne naselbine rimskih državljanov ter drugimi javnimi stavbami in komunalno opremo. Mesto v nasprotju z domnevami nekaterih starejših raziskovalcev nima predhodnika v stalnejšem vojaškem taboru (*hiberna*). Antično mesto sredozemskega tipa je nastalo v okviru enotnega kolonizacijskega programa cesarja Avgusta in ima najbližje primerjave med kolonijami v severnoitalskem prostoru (npr. Aosta, Torino). V okviru sočasnih urbanih najdišč iz kontinentalnih delov imperija je kanonična pravokotna oblika Emone izjemna. Arheološke ostaline na širšem območju današnjih četrti Gradišče in Mirje so se zaradi prenosa težišča srednjeveške naselitve na nasprotni breg Ljubljanice ohranile v skoraj neprimerljivem obsegu, ki omogoča celovit in neponovljiv vpogled v stavbni razvoj

to an almost incomparable degree, offering comprehensive and unmatched insight into the architectural development of a Roman town from the first to fifth centuries AD and changes in the use of individual areas over time. The wealth of small items of material culture and other archaeological finds is an invaluable resource for specialised research on cultural history, technology and the natural sciences.

All of this indicates that the remains of Roman Emona are among the most important cultural monuments in Slovenia. Taking into account the research significance, completeness, typicality, rarity, exceptionality, and aesthetic and historical importance and comparison with largely contemporary archaeological sites in Slovenian territory, in the region and in the broader European context, the other remains connected with the town of Emona found in this area should be treated with the greatest possible care. The next logical step in possible improvements to or renewals of existing protection regimes for Emona's archaeological heritage is to prepare and implement a plan for non-destructive and low-invasive research as soon as possible in order to determine the level of preservation and archaeological potential.

The goals of reserve protection – or preserving the integrity of individual highly rated areas of archaeological remains in their existing extent – currently go hand in hand with regimes for protecting the natural components of garden architectural heritage, which also limits changes to the existing landscape. In the case of certain real estate, especially privately held land, despite the principle of protecting owners' rights and balanced con-

1 Lokacija domnevne karolinške utrdbe na sotočju Ljubljanice in Iščice (foto: J. Hanc). **Site of a presumably Carolingian fortress at the confluence of the Ljubljanica and Iščica Rivers (photo: J. Hanc).**

rimskega mesta od 1. do 5. stol. n. št. in spremembe namembnosti posameznih predelov skozi čas, bogastvo predmetov drobne materialne kulture in drugih arheoloških najdb pa je neprecenljiv vir za specialistične kulturno-zgodovinske, tehnološke in naravoslovne preiskave.

Iz povedanega izhaja, da spadajo ostaline rimske Emone med najpomembnejše kulturne spomenike v Republiki Sloveniji. Upošteva se raziskovalno pomembnost, celovitost, tipičnost, redkost, izjemnost ter estetsko in zgodovinsko pomembnost in primerjalno vrednotenje z okvirno sočasnimi arheološkimi najdišči na nacionalnem ozemlju, regiji in v širšem evropskem prostoru bi morali biti preostali prostorsko zaključeni ostanki emonskega urbanizma obravnavani z največjo mogočo skrbnostjo. Logično nadaljevanje morebitne nadgradnje oziroma prenove obstoječih varstvenih režimov za arheološko dediščino Emone je čimprejšnja priprava in izvedba načrta nedestruktivnih in šibkoinvazivnih raziskav za določitev ohranjenosti in arheološkega potenciala.

Cilji rezervatnega varstva oziroma ohranjanja celovitosti posameznih najvišje ovrednotenih območij arheoloških ostalin v obstoječem obsegu gresta trenutno z roko v roki z režimom za varovanje naravnih sestavin vrtnoarhitekturne dediščine, ki omejuje tudi poseganje v oblikovanost reliefa. V primerih nekaterih zemljišč, zlasti tistih v zasebni lasti, pa kljub načelom varovanja pravic lastnikov in sorazmernosti ukrepov varstva ni realno pričakovati brezkonfliktnega doseganja načrtanih ciljev. Med mogočimi rešitvami takih okoliščin sta tudi uveljavljanje predkupne pravice Mestne občine Ljubljana na določenih območjih ali dolgoročni zakup posameznih zemljišč, v primeru nadgradnje statutarnega varstva pa tudi izplačilo nadomestila za zmanjšano možnost gospodarske in druge rabe. Na drugih območjih je potrebno dosledno zasledovanje politike odvracanja oziroma racionalizacije posegov ter spodbujanje uporabe inženirskih rešitev, ki zmanjšajo vpliv gradenj ali drugih posegov v prostor na arheološke ostaline. Predlagani koncept ohranjanja seveda ne izključuje raziskovalnih posegov, katerih pričakovani rezultati pomenijo pomemben prispevek k varstvu, poznavanju ali višanju zavesti o arheoloških ostalinah.

servation measures, it is not realistic to expect to reach the planned goals without conflict. Possible solutions to such circumstances include using the City of Ljubljana's pre-emptive rights to certain areas or long-term lease of individual plots of land and, in the case of expanded statutory protection, also payment of compensation for reduced opportunity for commercial or other use. In other areas it is necessary to consistently follow the policy of rejecting or economising interventions and use of engineering solutions that reduce the impact of construction or other spatial interventions on archaeological remains. Of course, the proposed conservation concept does not exclude research interventions whose expected results represent an important contribution to protecting, learning about, or raising awareness of archaeological remains.

Predstavitev *Presentation*

RIMSKEGA MESTA

OF THE ROMAN TOWN

Uvod

Na območju današnje Slovenije se mesta prvič pojavijo v času rimske ekspanzije v začetku prvega tisočletja našega štetja. Rimljani ob zasedbi prostora Ljubljanske kotline niso prišli v prazen prostor, saj so tu že tisočletja prej živeli ljudje. Emona je bila namreč postavljena na prehodu med Srednjo Evropo, Italijo in Balkanom, kjer so že dolgo pred Rimljani potekale pomembne prometne povezave in so se naseljevali ljudje. O tem govori tudi zgodba o grških junakih Argonavtih, ki naj bi ustanovili Emono.

Introduction

In the area of what is now Slovenia, towns first appeared during Roman expansion at the beginning of the first millennium AD. When the Romans occupied the Ljubljana Basin, they did not arrive in an empty place because people had already been living there for millennia. Emona was founded at the transition between central Europe, Italy and the Balkans, where there were important trade routes and people had settled long before the Romans. This is also alluded to by the story of Jason and the Argonauts, the legendary founders of Emona.





1 Emona na maketi iz začetka 20. stol. (MGML; risba: M. Paternoster). Model of Emona from the beginning of the twentieth century (MGML; drawing: M. Paternoster).

2 Rekonstrukcija mreže Emone znotraj rastra Ljubljane (MGML; risba: D. Mlekuž). Reconstruction of Emona's grid within Ljubljana (MGML; drawing: D. Mlekuž).

Emono so zgradili v prvem desetletju 1. stol. v zahodnem delu današnjega središča Ljubljane, zahodno od reke Ljubljanice. Že od začetka so jo gradili po enotnem načrtu. Zasnovali so jo na projektni mreži 6 x 8 kvadratov s stranicami, dolgimi po 60 rimskih dvojnih korakov¹ oziroma 89,82 m. Imela je pravokoten tloris (po najnovejših izmerah so bile zunanje dimenzije 521,8 x 433,2 m), osrednji trg (*forum*) in pravokotno ulično mrežo, znotraj katere so bila stavbna zemljišča – *insulae* (insule). Pod cestami so v smeri zahod–vzhod tekle kloake, večji kanalizacijski kanali, ki so odvajali odpadno vodo v Ljubljanico. V mesto so naselili koloniste. Od okoli 30 najstarejših emonskih družin jih je bilo trinajst iz severne Italije, osem iz srednje Italije, dve iz Narbonske Galije (*Gallia Narbonensis*) in dve iz južne Italije.

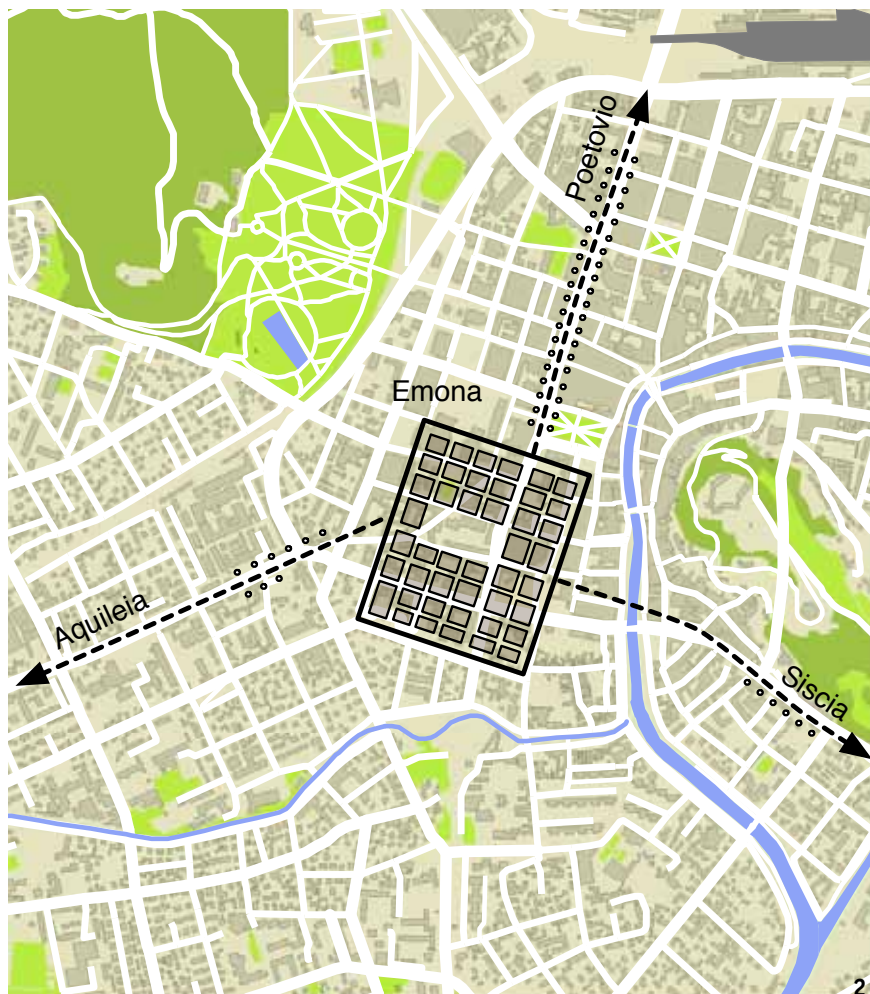
Emona je cvetela od 1. do 5. stol. V mestu je verjetno živelo od 3000 do 5000 prebivalcev.

Rimska mesta: urbanizem kot ideologija in politika

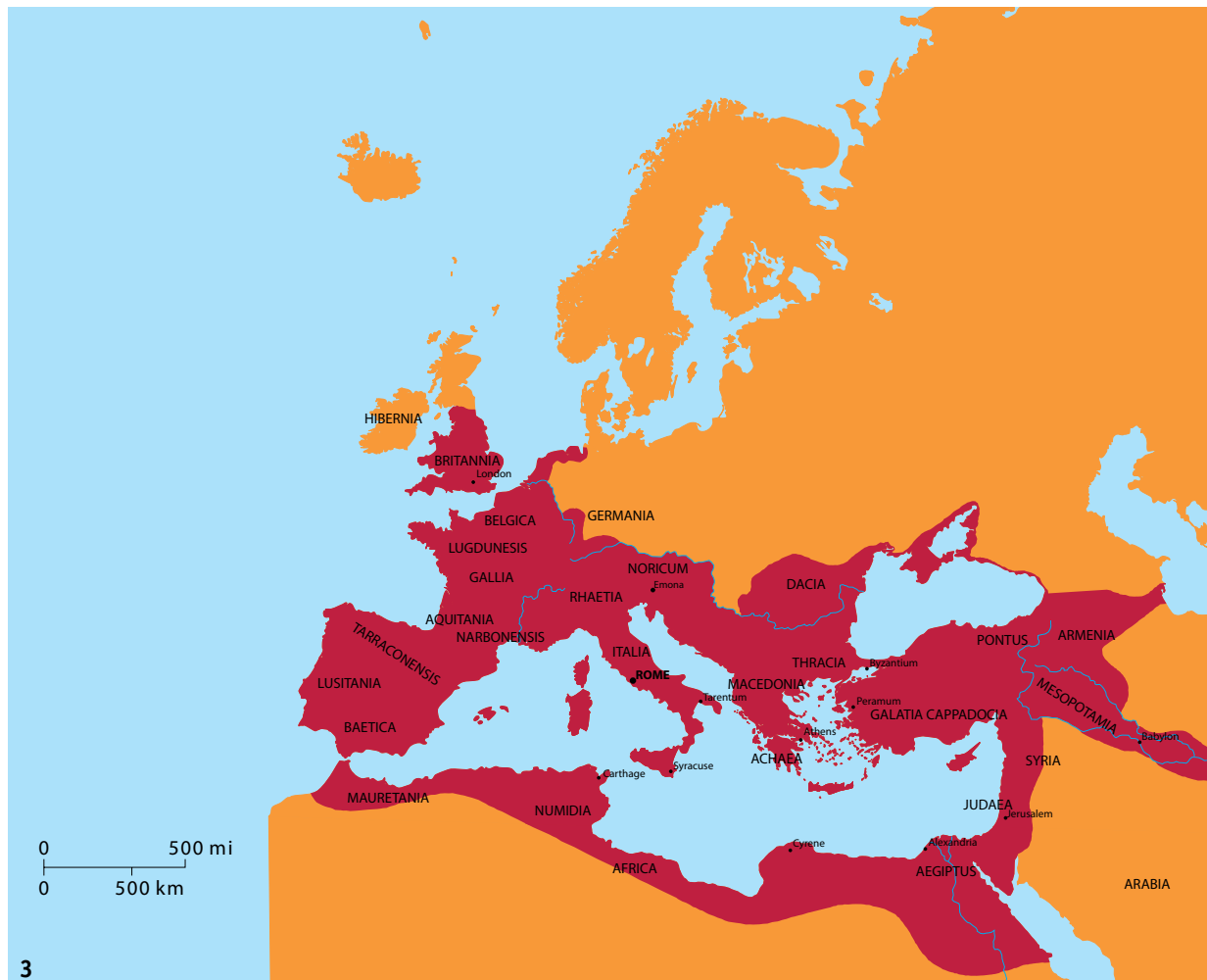
Rimski imperij je bil ogromen. Na svojem vrhuncu, v 2. stol. n. št., je imel več kot 60 milijonov prebivalcev, ki so živeli na okoli 5 milijonih km²: od Hadrijanovega zidu v severni Angliji do Evfrata v Siriji, od vodne poti Ren–Donava, ki je povezovala Srednjo Evropo s Črnim morjem, do severoafriske obale in Egipta. Imperij – ki je objemal Sredozemsko morje – je bil prepreden z mrežo mest. Emona je bila eno od manjših, toda za svojo okolico izjemno pomembno mesto.

Mesto je Rimljanom pomenilo simbol civilizacije: verjeli so, da civilizirani ljudje živijo v mestih, medtem ko barbari živijo v vaseh, na kmetijah ali kot nomadski živinorejci. Urbana identiteta rimskega mesta je izhajala iz njegove upravne vloge, političnega statusa, njegove značilne fizične zunanje podobe ter števila in pomena javnih zgradb.

Emona was built in the first decade of the first century AD in the western part of what is now Ljubljana's city centre, west of the Ljubljanica River. From the very be-



3 Največji obseg imperija v 2. stol. (MGML).
Greatest extent of the empire in the second century (MGML).



Rimski koncept »mestnosti« ni vključeval samo bivanja, ampak tudi mestni način življenja: politično udeležbo in odgovornost, sodelovanje pri skupnih religioznih opravilih in javnih dogodkih ter tudi pri gradnji javnih spomenikov in zgradb, v katerih se kaže bogastvo skupnosti. Mesta so bila središča politične moči in privilegijev, središča uprave, obrti in trgovine, kulture in znanja ter tudi izraz imperialne ideologije. Rimsko državo je sestavljala mreža mest oziroma mestnih skupnosti, ki so bile relativno samostojne upravne enote in obenem dobro povezane s središčem imperija, Rimom. Upravno središče mestne skupnosti je bilo na mestu, na katerem se je zbirala lokalna elita, ki je skrbelo za lokalne zadeve, se povezovale s centralno vlado v Rimu in upravljala tudi druga naselja znotraj mestne skupnosti.

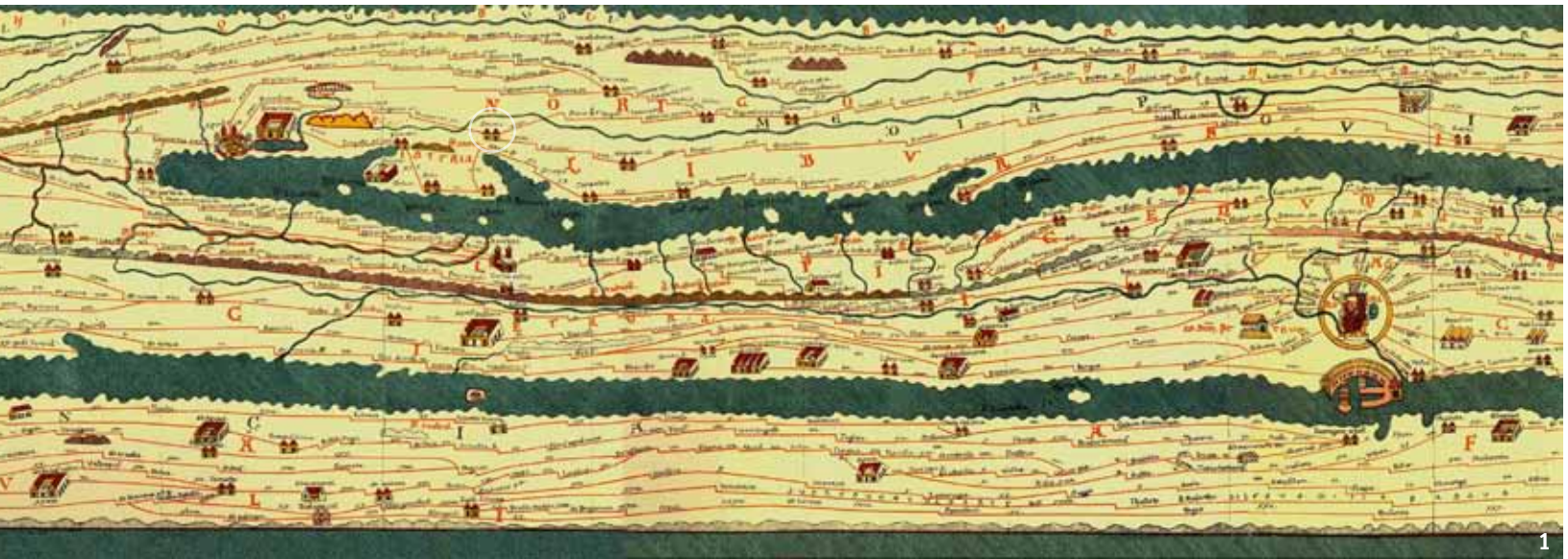
Ljudje v imperiju so imeli skupno vlado, vojsko, denarni sistem in ekonomijo ter tudi skupne grško-rimske mite, javne rituale (npr. igre) in religiozne prakse (npr. imperialni kult). Homogenost na tako velikem območju so zagotavljala prav mesta. Navade rimskega življenja – način obedovanja, žrtvovanje bogovom, obiskovanje kopaljšča in amfiteatra, udeležba na uradnih ceremonialnih dogodkih – so oblikovale rimsko identiteto. Rimska mesta so si bila tudi fizično podobna: povsod – od Zahodne Evrope do Severne Afrike – jih lahko prepoznamo po značilnih potezah: pravilni tloris in pravokotna cestna mreža, v katero so vpeti trgi, kopaljšča, gledališča, templji in druge javne zgradbe.

gining it was built according to a uniform plan. It was based on a planning grid of six by eight blocks with sides that were sixty Roman double paces¹ or 89.82 m long. It had a rectangular layout (based on the latest measurements, the external dimensions were 521.8 by 433.2 m), a central square or forum, and a rectangular street layout that demarcated blocks, or *insulae*. Sewers, or *cloacae*, ran beneath the streets in an east-west direction and carried wastewater to the Ljubljanica River. Colonists settled the town. Out of about thirty of the oldest families of Emona, thirteen were from northern Italy, eight from central Italy, two from Narbonensian Gaul (*Gallia Narbonensis*) and two from southern Italy. Emona flourished from the first to fifth century. Its population was between 3,000 and 5,000.

The Roman town: urbanism as ideology and politics

The Roman Empire was enormous. At its peak, in the second century AD, it had a population of over sixty million people living across about five million square kilometres: from Hadrian's Wall in northern England to the Euphrates River in Syria, and from the Rhine-Danube river route, which connected central Europe with the Black Sea, to the north coast of Africa and Egypt. Emona was one of the smallest towns, but nonetheless an extremely important one for the surrounding area.

For the Romans, a town was a symbol of civilisation; they believed that civilised people lived in towns and that barbarians lived in villages, on farms or as nomadic herders. The urban identity of the Roman town derived from its



1

Začetki mesta Emona

Rimske kolonije, kot je bila Emona, so bile ustanovljene drugače kot druge vrste rimskih mestnih naselbin. Njihova lega je bila natančno določena s sveto mejo (*pomerium*). Ustanovitev rimskih kolonij je usmerjala in nadzorovala rimska vlada, ki so jo sestavljali senat in rimsko ljudstvo (*senatus populusque romanus*) ter je imenovala osebo, odgovorno za načrtovanje novega urbanega središča, za dodelitev zemljiških parcel na mestnem upravnem območju in za izbiro prvega mestnega sveta (*ordo decurionum*). Colonia Iulia Emona je namreč v skladu z rimsko politično organizacijo imela mestni svet ter letno voljene duumvire in edile². Upravljanje mesta je urejalo več zakonov oziroma mestnih statutov, ki so jih sprejeli ob ustanovitvi mesta. Ti so bili v različnih mestih podobni, kar je prispevalo k relativno enotnemu vzorcu rimskega urbanizma.

Kolonija Emona je bila skrbno načrtovana v skladu z uveljavljenimi kozmološkimi in simboličnimi pravili. Imela je geometrično pravilno pravokotno obliko (*urbs quadrata*). Ulice so bile usmerjene glede na štiri glavne strani neba. Dekumani – ceste V–Z – so bili v liniji z osjo Sonca, kardini – ceste S–J pa z osjo Severnice. Mesto je bilo podoba sveta v malem, odsev kozmičnega reda, ki je bil najvišji simbol stabilnosti rimskega imperija.

Oblika novozgrajene kolonije Emone je bila zelo podobna obliki sočasnih vojaških taborov (*castra*). To pri kolonijah tega časa ni bilo izjema in je morda povezano z dejstvom, da so bili do 1. stol. pr. n. št. vsi rimski državljani načeloma tudi vojaki.

Pred gradnjo mesta je svečenik *avgur* opazoval let ptic in iz tega razbral božanske znake o primernem času gradnje. Nova kolonija Emona je bila zgrajena z ritualom, s katerim je bil po tradiciji zgrajen tudi Rim: krava in bik, vprežena v plug, sta zaorala prvo brazdo (*sulcus primigenius*) v pravokotni liniji, mejo prihodnjega mesta. Na prostoru, na katerem so bila načrtovana mestna vrata, so plug dvignili in prenesli. S tem ritualom je bila vsaka nova kolonija vpeta v rimski svet po tradiciji zgodbe o nastanku Rima.

Zgraditev Emone je bila velik gradbeni, inženirski in organizacijski podvig, ki je zahteval močan nadzor nad gradnjo, potrebnim materialom in delavci, ki so sodelovali pri gradnji. Ljudmila Plesničar v svoji knjigi *Urbanizem Emone* (1999) navaja, da so samo za izgradnjo obzidja z obse-

administrative role, political status, characteristic external physical features, and the number and significance of public buildings. The Roman concept of urban life included not only dwelling in a town, but also an urban lifestyle: political participation and responsibility, participation in shared religious rites and public events, and in building public monuments and buildings that displayed the wealth of the community.

Towns were the centres of political power and privileges, the centre of administration, crafts and trade, and culture and learning, and were also an expression of imperial ideology. The Roman state was comprised of a network of towns or urban communities that were relatively independent administrative units but were simultaneously connected to Rome, the imperial centre. The administrative centre of the urban community was where the local elite met to take care of local matters; this elite also formed links with the central government in Rome and managed other settlements within the urban community. People in the empire shared a government, military, monetary system and economy, as well as joint Greco-Roman myths, public rituals (e.g., games) and religious practices (e.g., the imperial cult). Homogeneity across such a large area was ensured by the towns. The practices of Roman life – meals, making sacrifices to the gods, visiting cemeteries and amphitheatres, participating in official ceremonial events – shaped Roman identity. Roman towns were also physically similar; everywhere, from western Europe to northern Africa, they were distinguished by characteristic features: a rectangular layout and street network into which squares, baths, theatres, temples and other public buildings were positioned.

The beginnings of the town of Emona

Roman colonies like Emona were established differently than other types of Roman urban settlements. Its position was precisely demarcated by the sacred boundary, or *pomerium*. The founding of Roman colonies was directed and supervised by the Roman government, which was comprised of the senate and the Roman people (*senatus populusque romanus*), and which appointed the person responsible for planning new urban centres, for distributing parcels of land in the urban administrative area and

1 Emona na tabuli Peutingeriani; na desni Rim. Ta in drugi itinerarji kažejo goste, s poštними postajami opremljeno mrežo cest med mesti in naselji. Učinkovit povezovalni sistem je omogočal hitro potovanje sporočil, ukazov in dobrin po ogromnem imperiju.³ Emona on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*; Rome to the right. This and other itineraries show a dense road network equipped with post stations between towns and settlements. This effective connection system allowed messages, decrees and goods to travel quickly across the enormous empire.³



2

- 2 Upodobitev oranja prve brazde in razdelitve zemlje (MGML; risba: V. Toman). Depiction of cutting the original furrow and dividing the land (MGML; drawing: V. Toman).

- 3 Portret cesarja Avgusta, ustanovitelja Emone, na novcu. Predmet hrani MGML (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Image of Emperor Augustus, Emona's founder, on a coin; kept by MGML (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

- 4 V tlorisu so vidni sledovi vojaških barak rimskega tabora ob Karlovški cesti. Tribuna 1 (Arhej d.o.o.). Traces of the military barracks of the Roman camp on Karlovška cesta (Karlovac Street) are visible in the layout (Arhej d.o.o.).

gom okoli 1950 m odkopali več kot 10.000 m³ proda in glinje ter uporabili in vgradili nad 30.000 m³ kamenja in vsaj 6000 m³ malte. Gradnja Emone je trajala okoli tri leta, pri njej pa so gotovo sodelovali vojaki iz tabora ob današnji Karlovški cesti.



4

Emonsko upravno območje

Kolonija Emona je bila upravno-administrativni, gospodarski in kulturni center obsežnega mestnega upravnega območja (*agra*), ki se je raztezalo od Atransa (Trojane) po Karavankah proti severu, na vzhodu nekje do Višnje Gore, na jugu je meja potekala verjetno po reki Kolpi, na zahodu pa je emonsko ozemlje pri vasi Bevke na Ljubljanskem barju mejilo na akvilejsko.



3

for selecting the first town council, or *ordo decurionum*. *Colonia Iulia Emona*, as it was known, had a town council in line with Roman political organisation and annually elected *duumviri* and *aedile*.² The administration of the town was regulated by various laws or civil statutes that were adopted when the town was founded. These were similar in various towns, which contributed to the relatively uniform pattern of Roman urban planning.

The colony of Emona was carefully planned in line with established cosmological and symbolic rules. It had a geometrically square form (*urbs quadrata*). The streets were laid out based on the four cardinal directions. The *decumani*, or east-west streets, were in line with the axis of the Sun, and the *cardines*, or north-south streets, were in line with the axis of the North Star. The town was an image of the world in miniature, a reflection of cosmic order, which was the highest symbol of stability of the Roman Empire.

The layout of the newly built colony of Emona was very similar to the form of contemporary military camps (*castra*). This was not uncommon for colonies at that time and may be connected with the fact that until the first century AD all Roman citizens were also soldiers in principle.

Before building the town, a priest known as an *augur* observed the flight of birds to discern divine signs of what the appropriate time to build would be. The new colony of Emona was built with the ritual that Rome was also traditionally said to have been built with: a cow and a bull were yoked to a plough and cut the original furrow (the *sulcus primigenius*) in a rectangular line, marking the border of the future town. At places where there would be a gate, the plough was lifted and the furrow interrupted. With this ritual, every new colony was anchored in the Roman world following the tradition of the story of Rome's founding.

The building of Emona was an enormous construction, engineering and organisational challenge that demanded strong supervision over the building process, the materials needed and the workers involved in the construction. In her book *Urbanizem Emone* (The Urban Planning of Emona, 1999), Ljudmila Plesničar claims that to build the walls alone, which stretched about 1,950 m, more than 10,000 m³ of gravel and clay was dug, and over 30,000 m³ of stone and at least 6,000 m³ of mortar were used. It took about three years to build Emona, and sol-

Prihod Rimljanov je temeljito spremenil ljubljanski prostor. Ozemlje staroselcev je bilo priključeno imperiju. Koloniji Emoni je pripadlo obsežno zaledje – mestni ager. Del emonskega agra je bil premerjen in razdeljen na zemljiške parcele, namenjene kolonistom. Večino najboljših parcel v tej na novo definirani pokrajini so dobili emonski kolonisti, priseljenci z državljanskimi pravicami, staroselci pa so bili odrinjeni na slabša območja.

Taka razdelitev zemlje v emonskem prostoru ni zanesljivo dokazana, je pa domnevana glede na analogije drugod po imperiju.



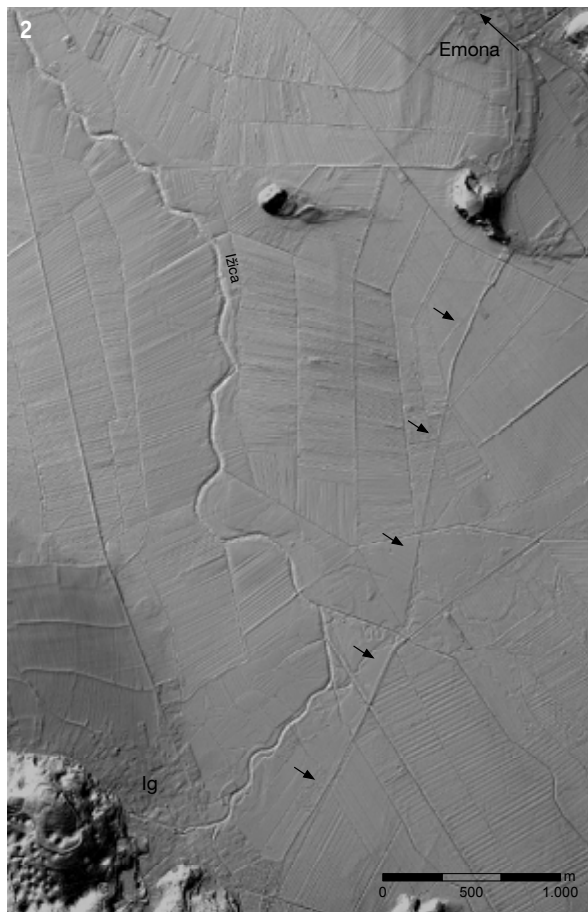
S parcelacijo zemlje je bila povezana gradnja cest na emonskem mestnem območju. Do I. stol. je imperij prekrila ogromna mreža medmestnih cestnih povezav, ki jih je dala zgraditi država. Ceste, ki so bile tlakovane s kamni, so bile primerne za vsako vreme, dobro vzdrževane in sorazmerno varne. Z gradnjo nove cestne povezave med Akvilejo in Emono čez Hrušico (stara prazgodovinska povezava je tekla čez Razdrto) je Emona postala pomembno prometno vozlišče. Nova cesta je zagotavljala hitrejšo in boljšo povezavo z osrčjem imperija.



diers from the camp along what is now *Karlovška cesta* (Karlovac Street) were surely involved in the construction.

Emona's administrative area

The colony of Emona was an administrative, economic and cultural centre of an extensive urban administrative area, or ager, which extended from Atrans (now Trojanje) along the Karawanks to the north, to the east approximately to Višnja Gora, to the south probably down to the Kolpa River, and to the west up to the village of



Bevke in the Ljubljana Marsh, where Emona's territory bordered on that of Aquileia.

The arrival of the Romans radically changed the area of Ljubljana. The territory of the previous settlers was annexed to the empire. The colony of Emona had an extensive countryside, the town's ager. Part of Emona's ager was surveyed and divided into parcels of land intended for colonists. Most of the best lots in this newly defined region were obtained by Emona's colonists, who were immigrants with citizens' rights, and the previous settlers were displaced onto poorer land.

Such a division of land in the Emona area is not reliably attested, but it is likely by analogy with other places in the empire.

The division of land was connected with building streets in Emona's urban territory. By the first century, the empire was covered by an enormous network of road connections between towns built by the state. The roads, which were paved with stone, could be used in any weather, were well maintained and were relatively safe. With the construction of a new road connection between Emona and Aquileia via Ad Pirum (now Hrušica; the

1 Del rimske ceste Emona–Siscia – predstavitev *in situ* v kleti Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Part of the Roman road from Emona to Siscia is displayed *in situ* in the basement of the City Museum of Ljubljana (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

2 Nekateri odseki cest v širšem emonskem prostoru so bili speljani popolnoma naravnost, na primer težaven odsek čez močvirno območje od Babne gorice proti Igu (Lidar posnetek © Center za preventivno arheologijo, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije; izdelal: D. Mlekuž). Some road sections in the wider Emona area were laid out completely straight; for example, a difficult section through the swampy area from Babna Gorica towards Ig (Lidar image © Preventive Archaeology Centre, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia; created by D. Mlekuž).

3 Nagrobnik Tercije in Kvarte z območja Iga; na zgornjem delu portret pokojnice. Predmet hrani MGML (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Gravestone of Tertia and Quarta from the Ig area; the upper part depicts the deceased. Kept by MGML (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

4 Vizualizacija Emona kot zaporedja monumentalnih volumnov in z njimi določenih poti gibanja prebivalca/obiskovalca (risba: D. Mlekuž). Visualisation of Emona as a sequence of monumental structures and routes of movement for residents and visitors defined by these (drawing: D. Mlekuž).

5 Napis Ekvorni, boginji, ki so jo častili le v Ljubljanski kotlini (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Inscription to Equina, a goddess worshipped only in the Ljubljana Basin (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

Tako kot v večini rimskih mest sta bili osnovni dejavnosti prebivalcev Emona kmetovanje in izkoriščanje plodne zemlje v okolici mesta, ki so jo novi naseljenci dobili v last. Polja, pašniki in gozdovi v okolici mesta so zadovoljili potrebe po sadju, zelenjavi, žitu in lesu, ki je bil osnovni gradbeni material in kurivo. Emona je skoraj vso hrano za svoje prebivalce pridelala v svoji okolici. Premožnejši so za obdelovanje in upravljanje svojih posestev imeli upravitelje, drugi so svojo zemljo obdelovali in upravljali sami. V širšem emonskem prostoru se je razvila značilna rimska podeželska struktura: vasi, manjši zaselki, posestva, opekarnice. Manjši kraji so postali lokalna središča in trgi – Karnij na prostoru današnjega Kranja, Navport na prostoru današnje Vrhnike, na prostoru današnjega Lga in Mengša pa večji vasi oziroma kraji, katerih rimskih imen ne poznamo.

Floris in cestna mreža Emona

Kolonija Emona je imela pravilen pravokotni floris s pravokotno mrežo ulic, ki je delila mesto na 47 pravokotnih stavbnih blokov – insul. Obdana je bila z obzidjem. Ulično mrežo je sestavljalo pet ulic v smeri sever–jug in sedem v smeri vzhod–zahod. Ulice so bile široke 8 dvojnih korakov oziroma skoraj 12 m, obe glavni cesti pa sta bili še širši. Ulice so bile tlakovane z zbitim prodom, pomešanim s peskom in malto. Imele so pločnike, ki so bili izdelani iz zbite gline in so bili od ceste razmejeni s kamni. Na cestah in ulicah so potekale tudi javne slovesnosti, politična zborovanja in religiozne procesije.

Floris Emona dokazuje, da je bilo mesto načrtno ustanovljeno in zgrajeno po enotnem načrtu. Glavni ulici (*cardo in decumanus maximus*) sta mesto delili v 4 dele. Glavni kardo mesta ni sekal po sredini, ampak je bil pomaknjen proti vzhodu, tako da se je izognil forumskemu prostoru. Glavni kardo in dekuman sta zunaj obzidanega mesta povezovala Emona proti zahodu v smeri Trsta (*Tergeste*) in Ogleja (*Aquilea*), proti vzhodu v smeri proti Sisku (*Siscia*) in Balkanu, proti severu v smeri Celja (*Celeia*), Ptuja (*Poetovio*) in naprej do meje imperija, ki je potekala po Donavi (donavski *limes*).

Spomeniki in pomembne javne stavbe znotraj mesta so bili logično razporejeni in so služili kot orientacijske točke – mestne dominante. Glavna mestna vrata so krasi



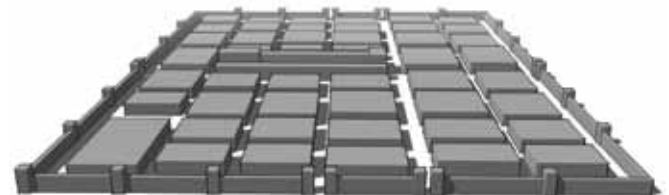
old prehistoric connection passed through what is now Razdrto), Emona became an important traffic hub. The new road provided a faster and better connection with the heart of the empire.

As in most Roman towns, the main activity of Emona's residents was farming and exploiting the fertile land near the town, which the settlers were given ownership of. The fields, pastures and woods near the town satisfied their needs for fruit, vegetables, grain and wood, which was a basic building material and also used for heating. Emona produced nearly all of the food for its population locally. Wealthier residents had managers that worked and oversaw their land, and others worked and managed their land themselves. A typical Roman rural structure developed in the broader area around Emona: villages, small hamlets, estates and brick works. Smaller places became local centres and markets: Carnium at the site of today's Kranj, Nauportus at today's Vrhnika and large villages or other settlements whose names are unknown at today's Ig and Mengeš.

Emona's layout and street network

The colony of Emona had a rectangular layout and street grid that divided the town into forty-seven rectangular blocks of buildings, or *insulae*. It was surrounded by a wall. The street network was composed of five north-south streets and seven east-west streets. The streets were eight double paces or nearly twelve metres wide, and the two main streets were even wider. The streets were paved with tamped gravel mixed with sand and mortar. They had pavements made of tamped clay that were separated from the street with stones. The streets were also the scene of public ceremonies, political gatherings and religious processions.

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The layout of Emona shows that the town was founded based on a plan and built following a uniform plan. The two main streets (the *cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus*) divided the town into four parts. The *cardo maximus* did not run through the centre of the town, but was shifted towards the east so that it avoided the forum area. Outside the enclosed town, the *cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus* connected Emona to the west in the direction of Tergeste (now Trieste) and Aquilea, to the east in the direction of Siscia (Sisak) and the Balkans, and to the north in the direction of Celeia (Celje), Poetovio (Ptuj) and beyond to the border of the empire, which followed the Danube River (the Danubian *limes*). Monuments and important public buildings within the town were logically distributed and served as orientation points or civic landmarks. The main town gates were decorated with imperial inscriptions. Based on a large plinth discovered at the northern town gates, archaeologists conclude that the gate was also decorated with a large statue, probably one of Caesar.

cesarski napisi. Po velikem podstavku, ki so ga odkrili na severnih mestnih vratih, arheologi sklepajo, da je vrata krasil tudi velik, verjetno cesarski kip.

Poleg cestnih povezav je bila za Emono zelo pomembna vodna pot po reki Ljubljanici. Številne najdbe z dna Ljubljaniče, ki izvirajo iz različnih obdobij od srednje kamene dobe naprej, kažejo, da je imela reka tudi religiozni pomen. Z Ljubljaničo sta bili verjetno povezani predrimski božanstvi Laburus in Ekvorna. Laburus je bil verjetno lokalni vodni bog, Ekvorna pa božanstvo bližnjega Barja, ki je bilo zelo priljubljeno tudi v Emoni.

Obzidje

Eden najmočnejših simbolov mesta je bilo mestno obzidje. Bilo je simbol moči in varnosti, za okoliško prebivalstvo pa je pomenilo tudi pribežališče ob nevarnostih. Obzidje je mesto omejevalo in ga tako vzpostavljalo kot ločen, privilegiran, poseben prostor. Mestno obzidje bilo vsem – mestnim prebivalcem, okoličanom, popotnikom – vidni znak urbanega statusa Emone in njene vključenosti v mrežo mest, ki so sestavljala imperij.

Emonsko obzidje je bilo debelo več kot dva metra, visoko od šest do osem metrov in utrjeno s stolpi. V bližini glavnih vzhodnih vrat so našli odlomke napisne plošče, ki govorijo o donaciji cesarjev Avgusta in Tiberija mestu. Plošča je bila verjetno vzdana nad mestna vrata.

Emona se je širila tudi zunaj obzidja. Na severni strani, zunaj emonskega obzidja, na prostoru današnjega Kon-



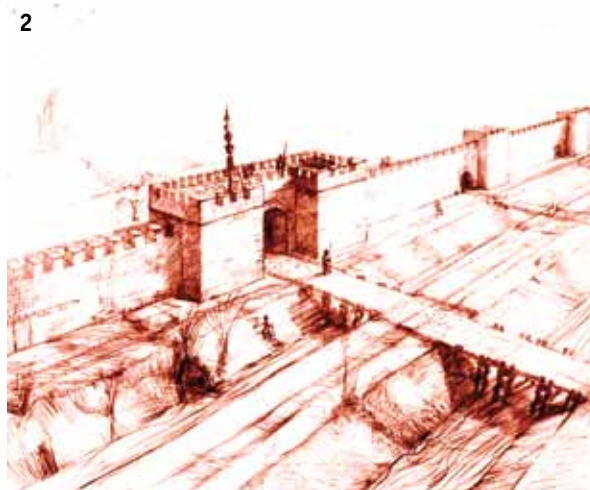
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In addition to its road connections, the water route on the Ljubljanica River was very important for Emona. Many finds from the bed of the Ljubljanica, dating from the Middle Stone Age onwards, show that the river also had religious significance. The Ljubljanica was probably connected with the pre-Roman deities Laburus and Equrna. Laburus was probably a local water deity. Equrna was a

1 Rimski zid na Mirju pred Plečnikovo intervencijo okoli leta 1915 (MGML).

The Roman wall in Mirje before Plečnik's intervention, around 1915 (MGML).

2 Varianti rekonstrukcije emonskih glavnih severnih vrat (MGML).

Two versions for the reconstruction of Emona's main northern gate (MGML).

3 Dolga fronta južnega emonskega obzidja, ohranjenega na Mirju v Ljubljani (MGML).

Long face of Emona's southern wall, preserved in Ljubljana's Mirje neighbourhood (MGML).

4 Ena od rimskih stavb na Kongresnem trgu ob odkritju (MGML; foto: D. Badovinac).

One of the Roman buildings in Kongresni trg (Congress Square) at its discovery (MGML; photo: D. Badovinac).

gresnega trga, so našli urejene in udobne stanovanjske stavbe, podobne tistim znotraj obzidja.

Forum in javna arhitektura

Emonski forum je bil zgrajen na najvišji točki t. i. Ljubljanskih vrat, na zahodni strani glavnega mestnega kardaa, na

deity of the nearby marsh and was also very popular in Emona.

Town walls

One of the most powerful symbols of a town was the town wall. It was a symbol of strength and security, and



5 Rekonstrukcija Emona: sredi mesta, na presečišču obeh glavnih cest, se je nahajal emonski forum (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of Emona: the forum was in the centre of town at the intersection of the two main streets (MGML; created by I. Rehar).

križišču z glavnim mestnim dekumanom. Emonski forum je meril 64 x 190 m in zavzemal prostor šestih insul.⁴ V razmerju do velikosti samega mesta je bil precej obsežen. Emonski forum je bil tlakovan s prodniki in kamnitimi ploščami ter okrašen s kipi cesarjev in veljakov. S treh strani

for the surrounding population it also represented a refuge to flee to in case of danger. The wall delimited the town and established it as a separate, privileged and special space. For everyone – the townspeople, surrounding residents and travellers – the town wall was a visible sign

6 Vzhodni del foruma med arheološkimi izkopavanji; vidni ostanki civilne bazilike in poznoantične rotunde (MGML; foto: S. Habič). Eastern part of the forum during excavation with the remains of the civil basilica and rotunda from Late Antiquity (MGML; photo: S. Habič).





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ga je obkrožal pokrit stebriščni hodnik, za katerim so bile trgovske zgradbe in skladišča, na četrti stranici pa je stala bazilika, verjetno največja zgradba v Emoni. V njej so potekale sodne razprave in različni pravni posli, tam so brali cesarske razglase in tudi trgovali. Ob baziliki je stala pokrita pravokotna dvorana, emonska kurija (*curia*), v kateri se je sestajal mestni svet. V bližini sta morala stati tudi mestni arhiv in zakladnica, ob robu foruma pa so bile trgovine, pekarnice in gostilne ter stojnice z živili. Na severni strani foruma je stal tempelj, posvečen Jupitru, Junoni in Minervi, poleg teh pa so v Emoni častili še več drugih božanstev in tudi cesarsko hišo s procesijami, petjem ter žrtvovanjem živali in rastlin.

Forum je bil center javnega mestnega življenja. Poleg upravnih in trgovskih aktivnosti so na njem potekali festivali, različne igre, religiozne in profane proslave, npr. predstave, gladiatorski boji, boji med zvermi oziroma uprizoritve lova na divje živali, tekme konjskih vpreg, gledališke igre itd. Zlasti v mestih, ki niso imela gledališča in amfiteatra, so tovrstne prireditve prirejali na forumu. Za zdaj še ni bilo dokazano, ali je Emona imela gledališče, strokovnjaki le domnevajo, da bi bilo lahko to skrito pod še neraziskanim karejem med Rimsko cesto, Trgom francoske revolucije in Gregorčičevo ulico.

Emonski forum se je nahajal na križišču današnje Slovenske in Rimske ceste, na prostoru gostilne Pod lipo in stanovanjske soseske Ferantov vrt. Arhitekt Edvard Ravnikar je spomin na emonski forum ohranil med bloki v obliki odprtega prostora velikosti forumske ploščadi (*platea*). Ostanke emonskih arkad s trgovinami in upravnimi stavbami so ohranjeni pod današnjimi bloki. V kletnih prostorih, v sedanji Jakopičevi galeriji ob Slovenski cesti, je ohranjen in predstavljen del temeljev emonske bazilike in (verjetno krščanske) rotunde.

Med javnimi mestnimi zgradbami so bila zelo pomembna javna kopališča. Bila so dostopna vsem in namenjena vsakodnevni uporabi; možnost kopanja na rimski način je bila ena glavnih privlačnosti rimskih mest tudi za podeželane in popotnike. Večina meščanov je mestno kopališče obiskala vsaj enkrat dnevno, običajno popoldne. Kopanje za Rimljane ni bilo le higienska nujnost, temveč globoko ukoreninjena družbena in kulturna navada.

Emona je imela verjetno več javnih kopališč; doslej sta bili odkriti dve, v insuli XVII ob Zoisovi cesti, na območju načrtovane nove narodne univerzitetne knjižnice NUK II, in v insuli XXXIX, na območju nekdanje tovarne Šumi ob Slovenski cesti. Emonsko kopališče ob Zoisovi cesti, zgrajeno ob koncu 4. stol., je imelo tudi prostore za rekreacijo in skoraj 40 m² velik plavalni bazen. V ta ko-



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of Emona's urban status and its inclusion in the network of towns that made up the empire.

Emona's wall was more than two metres thick, six to eight metres high and fortified with towers. Near the main eastern gate fragments of an inscribed plaque were found, referring to a donation to the town by emperors Augustus and Tiberius. The plaque was probably installed over the town gate.

Emona also extended outside its walls. On the north side, outside the wall, at the location of today's *Kongresni trg* (Congress Square), well-built and comfortable residential structures were found similar to those inside the wall.

The forum and public architecture

Emona's forum was built at the highest point of the Ljubljana Gap, on the west side of the town's main *cardo*, where it crossed the main *decumanus*. Emona's forum measured 64 by 190 metres⁴ and took up the space of six *insulae*. It was quite large compared to the size of the town itself.

Emona's forum was paved with cobbles and stone tiles, and was decorated with statues of the emperors and great men. It was surrounded on three sides with a covered arcade, behind which there were commercial buildings and storehouses. On the fourth side was the basilica, probably the grandest building in Emona. Judicial discussions and various legal matters took place in it, and this is where imperial decrees were read and transactions

1 Del stropne poslikave z območja foruma (MGML).

Part of the ceiling painting from the forum area (MGML).

2 Domnevni prostor emonskega gledališča (foto: Ž. Okorn). Presumed site of Emona's theatre (photo: Ž. Okorn).

3 Del keramične maske, odkrit pri izkopavanjih na lokaciji Šumi. Take maske niso bile rekviziti pri predstavah, ampak naprodaj za spominek ali votiv (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Part of a ceramic mask discovered during excavation at the Šumi factory. Such masks were not theatre props, but were sold as souvenirs or votive items (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



3



4 Oljenka z upodobitvijo glavnega božanstva rimskega panteona, Jupitra, z orlom.

Orel je bil Jupitrov simbol in tudi eno od vojaških znamenj, ki so jih nosile rimske legije (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Oil lamp with an image of the chief deity of the Roman pantheon, Jupiter, with an eagle. The eagle was Jupiter's symbol and also one of the military symbols used by the Roman legions (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

5 Gema z upodobitvijo dirke z dvovprego (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster).

Engraved gem depicting a chariot race (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster). Rekonstrukcija emonskega javnega stranišča (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of Emona's public toilets (MGML; created by I. Rehar).



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pališki kompleks je verjetno spadalo tudi javno stranišče iz konca 4. stol., katerega ostanke so odkrili v bližini, pod Emonsko cesto.

Kopališča so bila velike zgradbe, ki jih je praviloma imela v lasti država ali mestna uprava, vstop pa je bil brezplačen. Običajno je imelo kopališče štiri dele: potilnico, v kateri

carried out. Next to the basilica was a covered rectangular hall, Emona's *curia*, where the town council met. Nearby would have stood the town archive and treasury, and at the edge of the forum there were shops, bakeries, inns and stalls selling food. On the north side of the forum there was a temple dedicated to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Alongside these many other deities and even the imperial house were worshipped in Emona through processions, singing, animal sacrifices and cereal offerings. The forum was the centre of the town's public life. In addition to the administrative and commercial activities taking place in it, there were festivals, various games, and religious and secular celebrations (e.g., performances, gladiator fights, fights between animals, acting out hunts



6



se je obiskovalec spotil, bazen s toplo vodo, v katerem si je spral pot, bazen z mrzlo vodo za osvežitev in prostor za masažo. Večina kopališč je zagotavljala tudi prostore za telovadbo, igre z žogo ipd. Čas med kopanjem in po njem je bil namenjen druženju, pogovorom ter igranju različnih iger z žetoni in kockami.

Stanovanjska arhitektura

Južno in severno od foruma so stale stanovanjske hiše, v bližini foruma pa so bile hiše namenjene pretežno gospodarski dejavnosti, trgovini in obrti.



Emonske hiše so bile različno velike, odvisno od velikosti insule. Najmanjše so merile 14 x 34, največje pa 40 x 45 rimskih dvojnih korakov. Praviloma so bile večstanovanjske, načrtovane za več družin; vsako stanovanje je imelo svoj vhod. Bivalni in delovni prostori so bili razporejeni okoli notranjega dvorišča oziroma vzdolž osrednjega hodnika.

Hiše v Emoni so bile podobne kot v mnogih drugih rimskih mestih. Bile so grajene iz kamna, pokrite z opeko, okrašene s freskami in mozaiki, priklopljene na mestni kanalizacijski sistem, imele so centralno kurjavo in najpозnejše od 3. stol. naprej številne tudi vodo iz vodovoda. Bivalni standard je bil seveda odvisen od ekonomskega statusa prebivalcev. Rimska družba je bila socialno in ekonomsko zelo razslojena, na eni strani so bili izjemno bogati in močni, na drugi strani revni in popolnoma brezpravni prebivalci. Status je določal vsakdanje življenje

for game, chariot races, theatrical performances and so on). Especially in towns that did not have a theatre and amphitheatre, such events were held in the forum. It has not yet been determined whether Emona had a theatre; experts only surmise that there may have been a theatre in a still-unexplored block between *Rimska cesta* (Rome Street), *Trg francoske revolucije* (French Revolution Square) and *Gregorčičeva ulica* (Gregorčič Street).

Emona's forum was located at the intersection of what is now *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street) and *Rimska cesta* (Rome Street), at the site of the *Pod lipo* inn and the *Ferantov vrt* (Ferant Park) housing development. In memory of Emona's forum, the architect Edvard Ravnikar retained an open area between the high-rises the size of the forum's *platea*, or square. The remains of Emona's arcades with shops and administrative buildings are preserved below today's high-rises. The basement areas in what is now the Jakopič Gallery along *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street) preserve and display part of the foundations of Emona's basilica and the (probably Christian) rotunda.

Among the town's public buildings, the public baths were very important. They were open to everybody and were intended for daily use; being able to bathe in the Roman manner was also one of the attractions of Roman towns for rural people and travellers. The majority of townspeople went to the town baths at least once a day, usually in the afternoon. For the Romans, bathing was not only necessary hygiene, but also a deeply engrained social and cultural practice.

Emona probably had several public baths; two have been discovered to date, in *insula XVII* on *Zoisova cesta* (Zois Street), at the site of the planned new national university library (NUK II), and in *insula XXXIX*, at the site of the former Šumi factory on *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street). The bath on *Zoisova cesta* (Zois Street), built at the end of the fourth century, also had a recreation area and a swimming pool measuring nearly 40 square metres. This bath complex probably also included a public toilet from the end of the fourth century, the remains of which were discovered nearby, below *Emonska cesta* (Emona Street).

The baths were large buildings that were usually owned by the state or civil administration, and admission was free. The baths usually had four parts: a room where the visitors would sweat, a pool with warm water where the sweat would be rinsed off, a pool with cold water for refreshing oneself and a massage area. Most baths also had an exercise area, an area for ball games and so on. The time spent bathing and afterwards was intended for socialising, chatting and playing various games with tokens and dice.

Residential architecture

South and north of the forum there were residential buildings, and near the forum the buildings were primarily used for commercial activities, shops and crafts.

Emona's buildings varied in size, depending on the size of the *insula*. The smallest measured 14 by 34 Roman double paces, and the largest were 40 by 45 double paces. They were generally multiunit dwellings planned for more than one family; each apartment had its own entrance. The living and working areas were arranged around an interior courtyard or along a central corridor.

1 Emonsko javno stranišče ob odkritju (MGML; foto: V. Šribar).
Emona's public toilets at their discovery (MGML; photo: V. Šribar).

2 Stenska poslikava v eni od sob v insuli XVII (MGML).
Fresco in one of the rooms in *insula XVII* (MGML).

3 Rekonstrukcija velike sobe z mozaikom v insuli XVa. Na rekonstrukciji je triklinij, trodelni kavč za obedovanje po rimskem običaju (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar).

Reconstruction of a large room with a mosaic in *insula XVa*. The reconstruction shows a *triclinium*, or tripartite sofa for dining in Roman style (MGML; created by I. Rehar).

4 Rimski način ogrevanja sob in termalnih prostorov, t. i. hipokavst, v prerezu (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). The Roman manner of heating rooms and baths: cross-section of a hypocaust (MGML; created by I. Rehar).



in tudi bivalni standard rimskega prebivalstva. Premožni prebivalci *insule XXXII* so na primer imeli celo svoje zasebno kopalnico. Bogati prebivalci mest so imeli v hišah velike obedovalnice, v katerih so se družili ob večerih, ko so prirejali razkošne obede, na katere so vabili sodelavce, sorodnike in prijatelje.

Mestna infrastruktura

Pod vsakim dekumanom so našli velike kanalizacijske kanale – kloake. Kloake so bile obokane in ponekod pokrite z velikimi kamnitimi ploščami, v katerih so bile odprtine, zamašene s čepom. Skozi te odprtine so lahko kloake dodatno spirali in tako preprečevali, da bi se zamašile, lahko so jih tudi odprli ob hudem dežju za zbiranje meteornih



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The buildings in Emona were similar to those in many other Roman towns. They were built of stone, roofed with tiles, decorated with frescoes and mosaics, and connected to the town's sewer system. They had central heating and, at least from the third century onwards, many of them were also connected to water mains. Of course, the living standard depended on the economic status of the residents. Roman society was socially and economically very stratified; on the one hand, there were very rich and powerful people, and on the other hand poor people with no rights at all. Status defined the everyday lives and also the living standard of the Roman population. For example, the wealthy residents of *insula XXXII* even had their own private baths. The rich townspeople had large dining rooms in their homes where they socialised at dinners for which they prepared elaborate feasts and to which they invited their co-workers, relatives and friends.

Town infrastructure

A large sewer, or *cloaca*, was found under every *decumanus*. The sewers were vaulted and were covered in places with large stone slabs that had openings closed with plugs. It was possible to rinse the sewers through these openings, preventing them from clogging, and they could also be opened during heavy rains to collect water. Smaller drains from the surrounding houses led to the sewers, and the sewage flowed through the channels into the Ljubljanica River.

Emona's water was initially supplied by wells. Each *insula* had at least one in its courtyard. There were public wells on the streets. In the second or third century, two aqueducts were built. The first came into the town from the northwest, probably from the spring in Kamna Gorica, and the other from the west; remains of the aqueduct



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1 Kloaka na najdišču NUK II; viden je obok in opečno tlakovanje (MGML; foto: A. Ogorelec). Sewer at the NUK II library site; the vault and brick paving can be seen (MGML; photo: A. Ogorelec).

2 Eden od šestih rimskih vodnjakov, odkritih med izkopavanjem na Kongresnem trgu med letoma 2009 in 2010 (MGML; foto: D. Badovinac). One of the six Roman wells discovered during excavation at Kongresni trg (Congress Square) between 2009 and 2010 (MGML; photo: D. Badovinac).



4

- 3** Rekonstruiran prezez ene od emonskih kloak: na vrhu, na cestišču, jo zapira plošča s premičnim čepom; globoka je skoraj v velikosti odraslega človeka (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar).

Reconstructed cross-section of one of Emona's sewers: at the top, on the street, it was closed by a slab with a removable plug; it was nearly as deep as the height of a grown man (MGML; created by I. Rehar).

- 4** Svinčena vodovodna cev z žigom izdelovalca Lucija Anirija Rufa, odkrita pri izkopavanjih insule XXXII (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster).

A lead water pipe with the seal of the producer Lucius Annirius Rufus discovered during excavation in *insula* XXXII (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

- 5** Arheološko izkopavanje poznoantičnega groba v eni od zadnjih raziskav severnega emonskega grobišča, na prostoru garažne hiše Kozolec (MGML; foto: R. Klasinc).

Excavation of a grave from Late Antiquity in one of the last studies of Emona's northern cemetery, at the Kozolec parking garage (MGML; photo: R. Klasinc).

voda. V kloake so bili speljani manjši kanalizacijski kanali iz okoliških hiš, iz kloak pa je bila kanalizacija speljana v reko Ljubljanico.

Emono so prvotno z vodo oskrbovali vodnjaki. Vsaka insula je imela na dvorišču vsaj enega. Javni vodnjaki so stali na ulicah. V 2. ali 3. stol. so zgradili dva vodovoda. Prvi je bil v mesto speljan s severozahoda, verjetno iz izvira v Kamni Gorici, drugi pa z zahodne smeri; na ostanke vodovoda so naleteli na Glinici, v Postojnski ulici in pri Tobačni tovarni.

Pokopališča

Pokopališča so bila vedno zunaj mesta, ob vpadnicah v mesto. Emonska pokopališča so se razprostirala daleč zunaj obzidja ob cestah proti Celeji (Celju), Akvileji (Ogleju) in Neviodunu (Drmovemu pri Krškem). Doslej je bilo najtemeljiteje raziskano največje, severno emonsko pokopališče; na prostoru od današnjega Kongresnega trga do Gospodarskega razstavišča so v arheoloških raziskavah odkrili več kot 3000 grobov. Na tem območju so severozahodno od grobišča našli tudi sledove obrtne cone z lončarskimi pečmi, deponije odpadkov ipd.

Emonci so svoje umrle sežigali in pokopavali v žarah, amforah in zidanih grobovih. Skupina grobov je bila včasih omejena na večjo družinsko grobno parcelo, katere obseg je bil jasno označen. Od 3. stol. naprej so sežiganje opuščali in umrle pokopavali v lesenih krstah. Premožni Emonci so si lahko privoščili kamnito krsto, sarkofag. Nad

have been found in Glinica, on *Postojnska ulica* (Postojna Street) and near the former tobacco factory.

Cemeteries

Cemeteries were always outside the town, along the main roads into town. Emona's cemeteries extended far beyond the walls along the roads towards Celeia (now Celje), Aquileia and Neviodunum (now Drmovo). So far the most extensive research has been carried out in Emona's largest cemetery to the north; in the area from what is now *Kongresni trg* (Congress Square) to the *Gospodarsko razstavišče* (Ljubljana fairground), over 3,000 graves were discovered in archaeological excavations. In this area traces of a tradesmen's district were also discovered northwest of the cemetery, with pottery ovens, waste pits and so on.

The people of Emona cremated their dead and buried them in urns, amphorae and masonry graves. A group of graves was sometimes limited to a large family grave plot whose size was clearly marked. Starting in the third century, cremation was abandoned and the dead were buried in wooden coffins. Wealthy Emona residents were able to afford stone sarcophagi. A stone marker usually stood over the grave, engraved with the name of the deceased, his or her profession and social status, and the names of his or her spouse and children.

One of the highest quality grave monuments from Emona's northern cemetery was discovered while digging the



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grobom je navadno stal kamnit nagrobnik, na katerem so bili vklesani ime pokojnika, njegov poklic, družbeni status ter imena zakonca in otrok.

Eden najbolj kakovostnih nagrobnih spomenikov, ki so jih našli na severnem emonskem grobišču ob kopanju temeljev za stavbo Kazina leta 1836, je t. i. Emonec, bronast in pozlačen kip v togo oblečenega meščana iz časa cesarja Trajana. Danes stoji kopija kipa v parku Zvezda, izvornik hranijo v Narodnem muzeju Slovenije.

Emona v pozni antiki

Po letu 313 je krščanstvo postalo legalna, konec 4. stol. pa edina uradna religija. Od takrat so bili cesarji praviloma kristjani in cerkev se je intenzivno vključila v upravljanje imperija. Med 4. in 6. stol. je krščanstvo spremenilo politično, geografsko in kulturno podobo imperija, krščanska vera pa postala najmočnejši znak pripadnosti grško-rimskemu svetu.

V Emoni sta bili v drugi polovici 4. stol. urejeni molilnici za opravljanje krščanskih obredov. Kmalu za tem je bil zgrajen večji verski kompleks s krstilnico in cerkvijo. Del kompleksa so bili tudi prostori za škofa, saj je bila Emona od 4. do 6. stol. sedež škofije. Vpetost Emone v tedanja aktualna dogajanja v imperiju dokazujejo živahni stiki emonske zgodnje krščanske skupnosti z milanskim cerkvenim krogom, kar dokazujejeta pismi cerkvenega očeta Hieronima predstavnikom emonske krščanske skupnosti iz druge polovice 4. stol.

V tem obdobju so Emonci polagoma prenehali vzdrževati mestno infrastrukturo, zanemarili so čiščenje in vzdrževanje

foundations for the *Kazina* (Casino) building in 1836. This is the Citizen of Emona statue, a gilded bronze figure in a toga from the time of Emperor Trajan. Today a copy of the stature stands in *park Zvezda* (Star Park), and the original is kept at the National Museum of Slovenia.

Emona in Late Antiquity

After AD 313 Christianity was legal, and by the end of the fourth century it was the only official religion. From that time onwards the emperors were generally Christians and the Church was more intensively included in managing the empire. Between the fourth and sixth centuries, Christianity changed the political, geographical and

1 Kip Emonca (MGML; foto: A. Peunik)
Citizen of Emona statue (MGML; foto: A. Peunik).

2 Mozaik iz molilnice v insuli XIII med arheološkimi izkopavanji (MGML; foto: A. Ogorelec).
Chapel mosaic in *insula XIII* during excavation (MGML; foto: A. Ogorelec).



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3 Rekonstrukcija mozaika v molilnici v insuli XXXII (MGML; izdelali: L. Plesničar Gec, D. Vahen).
Reconstruction of the chapel mosaic in insula XXXII (MGML; created by L. Plesničar Gec, D. Vahen).

4 Versko središče emonskih kristjanov med izkopavanji (MGML; foto: I. Rehar).
Religious centre of Emona's Christians during excavation (MGML; photo: I. Rehar).

5 Rekonstrukcija obreda krščenja v emonski krstilnici v insuli XXXII (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar).
Reconstruction of a baptism ceremony in Emona's baptistery in insula XXXII (MGML; created by I. Rehar).



kloak in mestnih jarkov in začeli več vlagati v nove krščanske zgradbe.

Kršćanstvo je bilo dejavnik novega vzpona, novega zagona za imperij, prineslo pa je tudi več pomembnih upravnno-administrativnih sprememb. Škofje v tem obdobju niso bili več samo cerkveni dostojanstveniki, ampak so prevzemali upravno-administrativne funkcije.

Emona je v času pozne antike doživela številne spremembe, spremenila se je njena fizična podoba in tudi način meščanskega življenja. Krščanski rituali – procesije, maše, krščevanje – so kmalu postali osrednje mestne prakse. Emona je postala tipično krščansko mesto, kakršna so bila tudi druga rimska mesta pozne antike.

Urbanizem Emona: mesto in družba

Mesto je hkrati artefakt in institucija, je fizični okvir, znotraj katerega vladajo različna pravila in prakse, ki določajo način mestnega življenja. Kot tako je ena najizjemnejših in najtrajnejših človekovih stvaritev.

Emona, prvo načrtno zgrajeno mesto v Ljubljanski kotlini, je bila eno od številnih rimskih mest, ki so sestavljala tedaj največji obstoječi sistem: rimski imperij. V njem so bila mesta ključni organizacijski členi, brez katerih sistem ne bi deloval. Bila so veliko več kot upravno-organizacijske enote: ustvarjala so nov rimski način življenja ter bila središča moči in privilegijev, kulture in znanja.

Ključni spremembi, ki ju je Emona prinesla v sedanjí ljubljanski prostor, sta urbanost in monumentalnost. Im-

cultural character of the empire, and the Christian faith became the most powerful symbol of belonging to the Greco-Roman world.

In the second half of the fourth century, two chapels were built in Emona for holding Christian rituals. Soon after this, a larger religious complex with a baptistery and a church was built. Part of the complex was also premises for a bishop because between the fourth and sixth centuries Emona was the seat of a diocese. Emona's integration in current events of the time in the empire is shown by the active contact that Emona's early Christian community had with the Church circle in Milan, which is shown by two letters from the Church father Jerome to representatives of Emona's Christian community in the second half of the fourth century.

During this period the citizens of Emona gradually stopped maintaining the town's infrastructure, neglected the cleaning and maintenance of the sewers and moats, and started spending more on new Christian buildings.

Christianity was a factor in the new rise and momentum of the empire, and it also resulted in several important administrative changes. During this period, bishops were no longer only religious dignitaries, but also assumed administrative functions.

During Late Antiquity, Emona experienced many changes; its physical appearance changed, as did the lifestyle of its residents. Christian rituals (processions, masses and baptisms) soon became central civil practices. Emona became a typical Christian town like many other Roman towns in Late Antiquity.

Emona's urban planning: town and society

A town is simultaneously an artefact and an institution; it is a physical framework governed by various rules and practices that define the town's lifestyle. As such, it is one of the most exceptional and most durable human creations.

Emona, the first planned town built in the Ljubljana Basin, was one of many Roman towns that constituted the largest



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1 Kamnite žare in sarkofagi z emonskega grobišča, hranjeni v lapidariju Narodnega muzeja Slovenije (foto: M. Nikšič). Stone urns and sarcophagi from the graveyard of Emona, kept in the stone collection of the National Museum of Slovenia (photo: M. Nikšič).

2 Kapitela iz emonske rotunde (MGML; foto: D. Šalehar). Capitals from Emona's rotunda (MGML; photo: D. Šalehar).

- 3 Pogled na odprt prostor med bloki v Ferantovem vrtu na mestu in v velikosti emonskega foruma (foto: M. Nikšič). View of the open space between housing blocks of *Ferantov vrt* (Ferant Park) on the location and in the size of Emona's forum (photo: M. Nikšič).



pozantno novo mesto, zgrajeno po pravilnem rimskem modelu in ritualu, je bilo v velikosti, organizaciji in administrativni vlogi popolnoma neprimerljivo s poselitvijo, ki je pred tem obstajala v tem prostoru. S svojo pravilno obliko, dimenzijami in organizacijo življenja je pričalo o moči, stabilnosti in prosperiteti rimske države. Mesto je produkt družbe, hkrati pa prostor, v katerem družba zaživi in se spreminja. Rimska družba je mesta producirala in se hkrati v njih tudi sama reproducirala: reprodukcija rimske družbe je bila urbana. Skozi življenje v mestu so Emonci in prebivalci mestnega območja (znova) postajali Rimljani. V urbanem kontekstu so sprejemali rimsko kulturo ter jo skozi stoletja preoblikovali in prilagajali spreminjajočim se okoliščinam.

Opombe

- ¹ Rimski dvojni korak = 1,497 m
- ² Vrste vodilnih mestnih uradnikov
- ³ Vir: <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/50/TabulaPeutingeriana.jpg>, sneto 25. 11. 2013
- ⁴ Za primerjavo – Trajanov forum v Rimu je meril 120 x 200 m.

system in the world at that time: the Roman Empire. Its towns were key organisational links without which the system would not have functioned. They were much more than merely administrative and organisational units: they created a new Roman lifestyle and were the centres of power, privilege, culture and knowledge.

The key changes that Emona introduced into what is now Ljubljana are urban planning and monumentalism. In terms of its size, organisation and administrative role, this magnificent new town, built following the square Roman model and ritual, was completely incomparable with the prior settlements that had existed in this area. Its regular layout, dimensions and organisation of life testified the power, stability and prosperity of the Roman state.

A town is a product of a society, but at the same time also a space where the society thrives and changes. Roman society produced towns and at the same time reproduced itself in them; the reproduction of Roman society was an urban phenomenon. Through life in the town, the citizens of Emona and the residents of the urban area (once again) became Romans. In the urban context they adopted Roman culture, and over the centuries they transformed and adapted it to the changing circumstances.

Notes

- ¹ A Roman double pace is 1.497 m.
- ² Types of leading town officials.
- ³ Source: <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/50/TabulaPeutingeriana.jpg>, 25 Nov. 2013
- ⁴ For comparison, Trajan's forum in Rome measured 240 by 200 metres.

Varstvo in predstavitev

DEDIŠČINE EMONE
V DANAŠNJI
PODOBI MESTA
LJUBLJANA

V skladu s slovensko prostorsko in dediščinsko zakonodajo so ostaline rimske Emone in njihovo varovanje vpeti v vse ustrezne izvedbene dokumente. Leta 1990 je bil sprejet »Odlok o razglasitvi arheološkega kompleksa v ljubljanskih občinah za kulturni in zgodovinski spomenik«, s katerim je bilo območje starejše poselitve razglašeno za spomenik lokalnega pomena.

Protecting and Displaying

EMONA'S
HERITAGE
IN MODERN
LJUBLJANA

In line with Slovenian spatial and heritage legislation, the remains of Roman Emona and their protection are embedded in all applicable implementing documents. The Ordinance Designating the Archaeological Complex in the Ljubljana Municipalities a Cultural and Historical Monument (Odlok o razglasitvi arheološkega kompleksa v ljubljanskih občinah za kulturni in zgodovinski spomenik) was adopted in 1990, whereby the older settlement area was designated a monument of local significance.



V skladu s slovensko prostorsko in dediščinsko zakonodajo so ostaline rimske Emone in njihovo varovanje vpeti v vse ustrezne izvedbene dokumente. Leta 1990 je bil sprejet »Odlok o razglasitvi arheološkega kompleksa v ljubljanskih občinah za kulturni in zgodovinski spomenik«, s katerim je bilo območje starejše poselitve razglašeno za spomenik lokalnega pomena. S tem odlokom so bile zaščitene vse do tedaj znane arheološke ostaline Ljubljane: prazgodovinska nekropola na Novem trgu in gradišče na Grajskem griču, Emona z grobišči in predmestji, zgodnje-srednjeveško grobišče pri cerkvi sv. Petra in podzemne ostaline srednjeveške Ljubljane. V odloku so bili upoštevani vsi takratni mednarodni standardi in konvencije o varovanju arheološke dediščine. V skladu z njimi so bili za celotno zavarovano območje predpisani različni režimi varovanja. Po priporočilih UNESCO so bile vzpostavljene tri stopnje varstvenega režima za območje rimske Emone:

1. Rezervatno varstvo (t. i. kontrolni blok) na Foersterjevem vrtu ob stavbi Filozofske fakultete (zemljišče znotraj arheološkega najdišča, na katerem do zdaj še ni bilo posegov v zemeljske plasti). Kakršni koli posegi v zemeljske plasti – tudi arheološki – so na tem varovanem predelu prepovedani.

2. Približno tretjina rimskega mesta je zavarovana z režimom varovanja, ki prepoveduje posege in varovane predele namenja izključno znanstvenim raziskavam in predstavitvi ostalin (Mirje, Starokrščanski center, Jakopičev vrt ...).

3. Za preostalo območje spomenika velja režim, ki zahteva arheološke raziskave pred kakršnim koli posegom. Po Ustavi Republike Slovenije za ohranjanje naravne in kulturne dediščine skrbijo država in lokalne skupnosti, ustava pa tudi določa, da je varovanje naravnih znamenitosti in redkosti ter kulturnih dobrin dolžnost slehernega državljana. Zakon loči med »kulturnim spomenikom« in »kulturno dediščino«. Medtem ko je »kulturni spomenik« formalnopravno zaščiten na podlagi sprejetega odloka (za spomenik državnega oz. lokalnega pomena), je »kulturna dediščina« zaščiten le s prostorskimi dokumenti in tako bolj podvržena različnim nekontroliranim posegom. Sprememba družbeno-političnega sistema v Sloveniji leta 1991 na področju varstva arheološke dediščine, njegovega varovanja in ohranjanja na osnovi razglašanja posameznih najdišč za spomenike lokalnega in državnega pomena ni povzročila revolucionarnih sprememb. Odlok o razglasitvi je še vedno v veljavi in uspešno služi svojemu namenu.

Določbe tega odloka so vpete v vse prostorske dokumente Mestne občine Ljubljana. Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (Območna enota Ljubljana) je vključen v vse formalne postopke sprememb in dopolnitev teh dokumentov. Določila odloka o razglasitvi so obvezno izhodišče za vse spremembe prostorskih dokumentov ter obvezna podlaga za pripravo kulturnovarstvenih pogojev in kulturnovarstvenih soglasij, ki jih izdaja spomeniškovarstvena služba. Glavni cilj spomeniškovarstvene službe je ohraniti čim več ostalin iz vseh arheoloških obdobjev ter jih v primernem obsegu in na najboljši način predstaviti stroki in javnosti. Seveda predstavitev na mestu odkritja zaradi različnih vzrokov ni vedno izvedljiva. Včasih jo ovira ali onemogoča vrsta gradiva (npr. organske ostaline, kakovost gradnje, obstojnost na zunanje



This decision protected all of the archaeological remains known at that time in Ljubljana: the prehistoric necropolis at *Novi trg* (New Square) and the fortification on Castle Hill, Emona with its cemeteries and suburbs, the early medieval cemetery at Saint Peter's Church and the remains of medieval Ljubljana below ground. The ordinance took into account all of the international standards and conventions on archaeological heritage protection applicable at that time. In line with these, various protection regimes were imposed for the entire protected area. Following UNESCO recommendations, three levels of protection regime were established for the area of Roman Emona:

1. Reserve protection (a "control block") at *Foersterjev vrt* (Foerster Park) next to the Faculty of Arts building (land within the archaeological site in which there has so far not been any intervention in the soil layer). Any sort of intervention in the ground layers, including archaeological, is prohibited in this area.

2. Approximately one-third of the Roman town has a protection regime that prohibits interventions, and protected zones are intended exclusively for research and displaying remains (Mirje, the Early Christian Centre, Jakopič Garden, etc.).

3. The rest of the monument area is governed by a regime that requires archaeological investigation before any kind of intervention.

Under the Slovenian constitution, the state and the local communities are responsible for preserving natural and cultural heritage. The constitution also provides that preserving natural monuments, rare features and cultural assets is the responsibility of every citizen. The law distinguishes between cultural monuments and cultural

1 Območje arheološkega spomenika Ljubljana; posebej so označeni najstrožje varovani predeli Emone (ZVKDS). Area of the Ljubljana archaeological monument; the most strictly protected parts of Emona are marked separately (ZVKDS).



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2 Južno emonsko obzidje na Mirju z izvedeno zaščito in predstavitvijo Walterja Schmidta in pred intervencijo Jožeta Plečnika (ZVKDS).

Emona's southern wall in Mirje as protected and displayed by Walter Schmid, before the intervention by Jože Plečnik (ZVKDS).

3 Južno emonsko obzidje na Mirju danes (ZVKDS).

Emona's southern wall in Mirje today (ZVKDS).

vplove itd.), drugič tudi smiselnost in izpovednost predstavitev v prostoru. V mestu, kot je Ljubljana, je treba varovati različne vrste dediščine, vendar tako, da se ne onemogoča mestni razvoj. Varstvena služba se mora prilagajati različnim, sicer popolnoma legitimnim interesom, razmišljanjem in potrebam mestnega razvoja.

Tako imenovane predstavitve *sub divo* (na prostem) so izjemno pomembna izhodišča pri načrtovanju in razvoju mesta. V Ljubljani je bil v tridesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja kot prvi predstavljen južni rimski zid na Mirju, ki ga je izkopal in raziskoval arheolog Walter Schmid. Za ohranitev in predstavitev rimskega zidu je bil posebej zaslužen dr. France Stele – od leta 1913 prvi konservator za takratno Kranjsko, ki je z obsežno mednarodno akcijo preprečil, da bi takratna ljubljanska mestna občina zaradi »oviranja razvoja« zid odstranila, čeprav je bil že izdelan načrt za pozidavo območja s stanovanjskimi vilami. Današnja podoba rimskega zidu je delo arhitekta Jožeta Plečnika, ki je obzidje v celotni odkopani dolžini ohranil, prenovil in opremil s številnimi (za današnjo doktrino predstavitev arheoloških ostalin) neustreznimi dodatki (npr. piramide, stopnice ...). Kljub temu je predstavitev z lapidarijem, zelenimi površinami in številnimi spolijami

heritage. Cultural monuments have formal legal protection based on ordinances adopted (for monuments of national or local significance), whereas cultural heritage is protected only through spatial planning documents and as such is more subject to various uncontrolled interventions.

The change in Slovenia's social and political system in 1991 did not result in revolutionary changes to the protection, safeguarding and conservation of archaeological heritage based on designating individual sites for monuments of local and national significance. The ordinance described above is still in force and is successfully serving its purpose.

The provisions of this ordinance are embedded in all of the City of Ljubljana's spatial planning documents. The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (Ljubljana regional unit) is involved in all formal procedures for changing and amending these documents. The provisions of the ordinance form a binding basis for all changes to spatial planning documents and a binding basis for preparing cultural protection conditions and cultural protection permits that are issued by the monument protection service. The main goal of the monument protection service is to preserve as many remains as possible from all archaeological periods and to present them to experts and the public to a suitable extent and in the best possible manner. Of course, presentation at the site of discovery is not always possible. Sometimes this is impeded or made impossible by the type of material (e.g., organic remains, quality of construction, weak resistance to external influences, etc.), and other times by the prudence and communicativeness of how the display fits into the surroundings. In a city like Ljubljana, it is necessary to protect various types of heritage, but in such a manner that it does not prevent urban development. The protection service must adapt to various (but completely legitimate) interests, considerations and needs of urban development.

Outdoor displays are an exceptionally important point of departure in city planning and development. The first archaeological structure displayed *in situ* in Ljubljana was



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zaokrožena celota ter kot taka izraz umetnikovega dojemanja antike in časa, v katerem je nastala.

V drugi polovici 20. stol. je Ljubljana doživela velik razmah gradbene dejavnosti, kar je spodbudilo obširne arheološke raziskave na območju rimskega mesta, ki jih je v glavnem vodila Ljudmila Plesničar Gec. Uspelo ji je ohraniti in urediti več rimskih ostalin. Po njeni zaslugi so bili urejeni arheološki muzej na prostem na Jakopičevem vrtu, kjer so predstavljeni ostanki emonskega stavbnega otoka št. XV, arheološki park z zgodnjekrščansko baziliko na mestu insule XXXII v bližini Cankarjevega doma in severna emonska vrata pod Slovensko cesto pred uršulinsko cerkvijo.

the southern Roman wall in the Mirje neighbourhood in the 1930s; it was excavated and studied by the archaeologist Walter Schmid. Particular credit for the conservation and display of the Roman wall goes to France Stele; he became the first conservator for the province of Carniola in 1913, and through an extensive international campaign he prevented the City of Ljubljana from removing the wall as an “obstacle to development” even though a plan had already been drawn up to build detached houses at the site. The appearance of the wall today is the work of the architect Jože Plečnik, who preserved and restored the wall along its completely excavated length, and outfitted it with many additions (unsuitable per today’s doctrine on displaying archaeological ruins) such as pyramids and steps. Nevertheless, the display with a stone monument collection, green areas and extensive spolia forms a complete whole and as such is an expression of the artist’s understanding of Antiquity and the time in which it was created. In the second half of the twentieth century, Ljubljana experienced a construction boom, which stimulated more extensive archaeological research in the area of the Roman town, largely headed by Ljudmila Plesničar Gec. She succeeded in preserving and preparing several Roman remains for display. It is to her credit that the open-air archaeological museum was created at Jakopič Garden, featuring the remains of Emona’s *insula* XV, the archaeological park with the early Christian basilica at the town’s *insula* XXXII near the Ivan Cankar Centre, and Emona’s northern gate under *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street) in front of Holy Trinity Church.

1 Arheološki park Jakopičev vrt v jugovzhodnem vogalu Emona (ZVKDS). *Jakopičev vrt* (Jakopič Garden) archaeological park in the southeast corner of Emona (ZVKDS).

2 Ljubljana, lokacija Šumi; kako globok je ta vodnjak in kaj vse se lahko še skriva na njegovem dnu? (Arhej d.o.o.) Ljubljana, Šumi factory site: how deep is this well and what may still lie hidden at its bottom? (Arhej d.o.o.)



Predstavitve starejših ostankov v modernem urbanem okolju zahtevajo posebej skrbno in odgovorno izvedbo in vzdrževanje. Z zadovoljstvom lahko ugotovimo, da so bili v Ljubljani med letoma 2000 in 2014, tudi zaradi praznovanja dvatisočletnice Emona, prenovljeni obstoječi arheološki parki in urejene nove, po obsegu sicer manjše predstavitve antične dediščine (npr. Plečnikov podhod ob podzemni garaži na Kongresnem trgu, Trg republike, Cankarjev dom in Mačkova ulica), ki pomembno prispevajo k prepoznavnosti mesta in osveščanju njegovih prebivalcev o pomenu njegove arheološke dediščine.



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- 3** Ljubljana, lokacija Šumi: odpadna jama s kosi amfor (2. stol. n. št.; Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Šumi factory site: waste pit with pieces of amphorae (second century AD; Arhej d.o.o.).
- 4** Ljubljana, lokacija Šumi (Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Šumi factory site (Arhej d.o.o.).

Mestna občina je leta 2013 s pomočjo evropskih sredstev iz sklada za regionalni razvoj uredila Arheološki park Emona – Emonska promenada, ki povezuje 12 točk v mestu, na katerih so predstavljeni rimskodobni spomeniki. Posamezne točke so opremljene s pojasnjevalnimi tablami in kodirano aplikacijo za pametne telefone, ki omogoča vstop v virtualni svet rimskega mesta. Arheološka pot med revitaliziranimi arheološkimi točkami, še posebej prenovljeni Kongresni trg in infotočka iEmona v Chopinovem prehodu, je bila prepoznana kot dober primer vključevanja arheološke dediščine v sodobno mesto, kar potrjuje tudi dejstvo, da je Ljubljana za ta projekt dobila nagrado Gubbio, ki jo vsaka tri leta podeljuje italijansko združenje zgodovinskih in umetniških centrov. Za zagotavljanje sistemskega financiranja in vzdrževanja Arheološkega parka Emona je v letu 2013 mestni svet Mestne občine Ljubljana sprejel načrt upravljanja, za upravljavca parka pa določil javni zavod Muzej in galerije mesta Ljubljana. Načrt upravljanja Arheološkega parka Emona obsega predstavitev spomeniškovarstvenega območja parka z 12 lokacijami, analizo in oceno stanja posameznih predstavitev v parku (januarja 2013), strateške in operativne cilje razvoja spomenika, načrt zagotavljanja finančnih sredstev, seznam del, ki so bila predvidena med letoma 2013 in 2014 za zagotovitev primerne obeležitve dva tisoč let Emona in kazalnike, s katerimi se bo merila uspešnost izvedenih dejavnosti.

The display of earlier remains in the modern urban environment demands special care and responsible implementation and maintenance. It is satisfying to note that between 2000 and 2014, also because of the celebration of Emona's two-thousandth anniversary, the existing archaeological parks in Ljubljana were renovated and new ones created. These displays of ancient heritage on a smaller scale (e.g., the *Plečnikov podhod* / Plečnik Underpass, next to the underground parking garage at *Kongresni trg* / Congress Square, *Trg republike* / Republic Square, the Ivan Cankar Centre and *Mačkova ulica* / Maček Street), make an important contribution to the character of the town and to raising its residents' awareness about the significance of its archaeological heritage. In 2013 the city used EU financing from the European Regional Development Fund to create the Emona Archaeological Park and Emona Promenade, which links twelve points in the city that display Roman-era monuments. The individual points have explanatory signs and coded applications for smart phones that allow access to the virtual world of the Roman town. The archaeological trail between the revitalised archaeological points, especially the renovated *Kongresni trg* (Congress Square) and the iEmona information point in the *Chopinov prehod* (Chopin Passage) under *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street), was recognised as a good example of including archaeological heritage in a modern city. This is also confirmed by the fact that Ljubljana received the Gubbio Award for this project, which is conferred every three years by the Italian National Association of Historical and Artistic Centres.

In order to ensure systemic financing and maintenance, in 2013 the City of Ljubljana's town council adopted a management plan for the Emona Archaeological Park and appointed the Museum and Galleries of Ljubljana public institute as the manager of the park. The management plan comprises a presentation of the park's monument protection area at twelve locations, an analysis and assessment of the state of individual displays in the park (as of January 2013), strategic and operative goals of developing the monument, a plan for securing funding, a list of work anticipated between 2013 and 2014 to ensure that the two-thousandth anniversary of Emona is properly marked and indicators to measure the success of the activities carried out.

Also in the future, the main goal of the monument protection service will be preservation of archaeological remains to the greatest possible extent and study with



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Glavni cilj spomeniškovarstvene službe bo tudi v prihodnje ohranjanje arheoloških ostalin v čim večjem obsegu ter njihovo raziskovanje z najmodernejšimi metodami in standardi povsod, kjer bodo predvideni gradbeni posegi.

state-of-the-art methods and standards everywhere that construction is planned. This will necessitate good cooperation with the city's planning department and a good perspective on cultural heritage, especially archaeological heritage, among all those responsible. Responsible action by civil society will also be very important and will make a significant contribution to decisions adopted by the city and national authorities.

In line with the legislation in the area and in cooperation with the city services, the monument protection service is planning and partially also carrying out protective archaeological excavations in areas where construction is planned. The findings of these excavations are a point of departure for decisions on the method of preserving archaeological remains and the way of managing space. Often research findings prevent further construction and lead to changes in the development plan because the quality of heritage demands that it be displayed in situ (e.g., the early Christian basilica). Sometimes it is possible to display archaeological remains as part of the new con-

1 Ljubljana, lokacija Šumi; odtočni kanal iz ene od stavb (Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Šumi factory site: a drain from one of the buildings (Arhej d.o.o.).

2 Ljubljana, lokacija Potniški center; čiščenje skeletnih grobov (ZVKDS). Ljubljana, Passenger Centre site: emptying inhumation graves (ZVKDS).

3 Ljubljana, lokacija Šumi; dvigovanje mozaika iz stanovanjskega interierja (Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Šumi factory site: lifting the mosaic from residential interior (Arhej d.o.o.).

4 Ljubljana, lokacija Kongresni trg; izkopavanje v kletni etaži (Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Kongresni trg (Congress Square) site: "basement archaeology" is not always the most pleasant part of demanding and fatiguing fieldwork (Arhej d.o.o.).



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5 Ljubljana, lokacija Tribuna: sončni zahod nad deloviščem (Arhej d.o.o.).
Ljubljana, Tribuna factory site: sunset over the excavation area (Arhej d.o.o.).

6 Ljubljana, lokacija Kongresni trg: začetek raziskav na območju načrtovane podzemne garažne hiše (Arhej d.o.o.).
Ljubljana, Kongresni trg (Congress Square) site: beginning of excavations in the area of the planned underground parking garage (Arhej d.o.o.).



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Pri tem bo še naprej pomembno dobro sodelovanje z načrtovalskimi službami Mestne občine Ljubljana ter dober odnos pristojnih do kulturne in še posebej arheološke dediščine. Zelo pomembno pa bo tudi odgovorno delovanje civilne družbe, ki lahko bistveno prispeva k odločitvam mestnih in državnih struktur.

Spomeniška služba v skladu s področno zakonodajo in v sodelovanju z mestnimi službami načrtuje in deloma tudi izvaja t. i. zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja na območjih, ki so predvidena za gradnjo. Rezultati teh izkopavanj so izhodišče za odločanje o načinu ohranjanja arheoloških

strukture. Archaeologists are planning to set up a detailed archaeological cadastre of Ljubljana with all necessary topographic information in order to appropriately plan future construction and appropriately protect still-unexplored remains. In connection with this, an especially important project was started several years ago by Ljubljana archaeologists to precisely determine the extent of research carried out on Emona's area to date and to estimate the archaeological potential there. As part of this project, a detailed survey of all areas and types of interventions within Emona's walls was partially carried



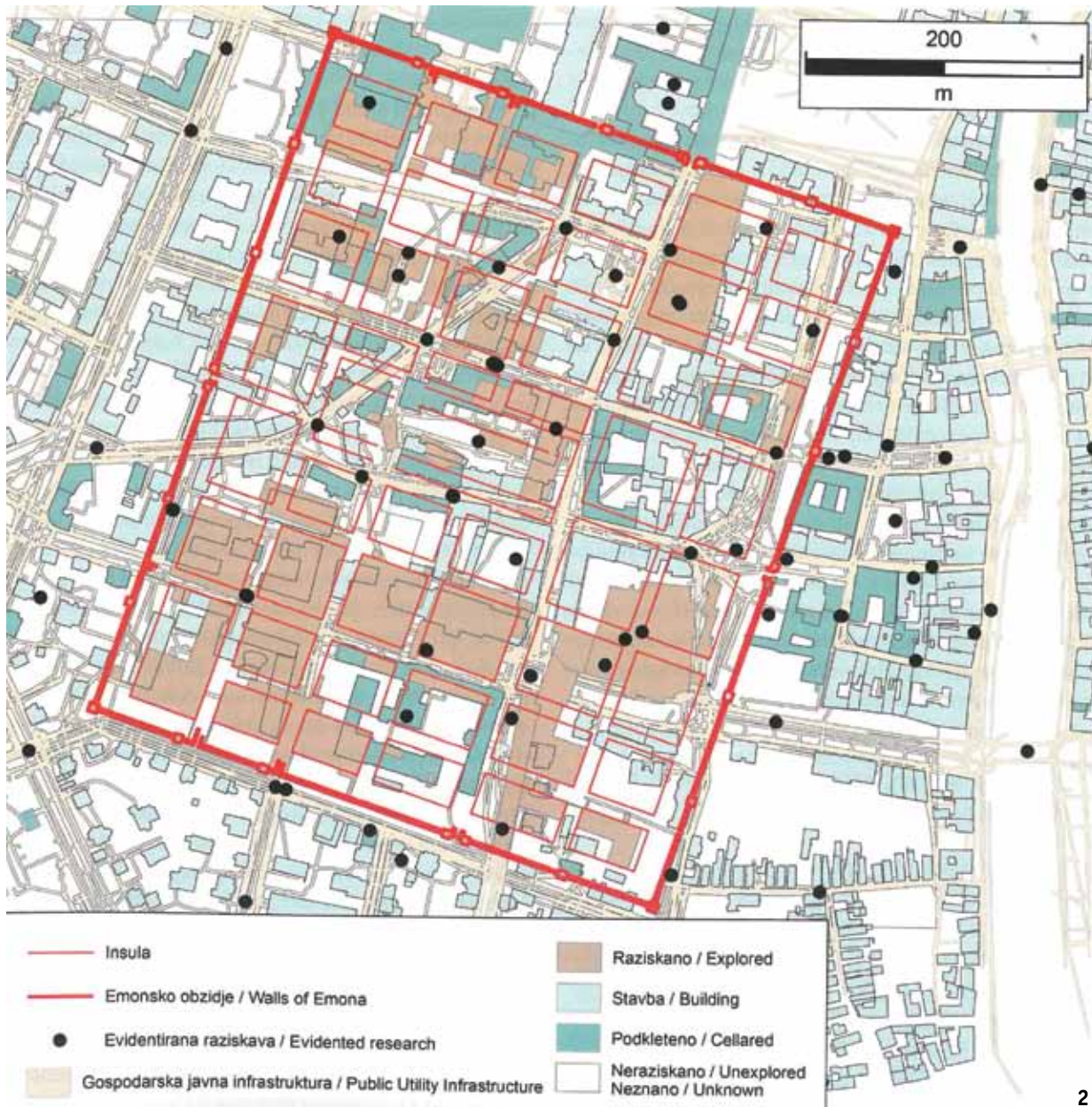
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ostalin in načinu urejanja prostora. Pogosto rezultati raziskav preprečijo nadaljevanje gradnje in vodijo v spremembo načrta gradnje, ker kakovost dediščine zahteva predstavitev *in situ* (npr. zgodnjekrščanska bazilika). Včasih je mogoče arheološke ostaline predstaviti v okviru novogradnje. Za natančno načrtovanje prihodnjih gradbenih posegov in ustrezno zavarovanje še neraziskanih ostalin arheologi načrtujejo izdelavo natančnega arheološkega katastra Ljubljane z vsemi potrebnimi topografskimi podatki. V zvezi s tem je posebej pomemben projekt, ki so ga pred nekaj leti začeli ljubljanski arheologi, da bi se natančno ugotovile stopnje raziskanosti emonskega pomerija in ocenil arheološki potencial območja. V okviru tega projekta je bil delno izveden natančen popis vseh površin in vrsti posegov *intra muros* (znotraj emonskega obzidja). Pokazalo se je, da je neraziskana še slaba tretjina emonskega areala. Za nadgradnjo obstoječih režimov varovanja pa bo treba čim prej izdelati načrt neinvazivnih (npr. georadarske raziskave) in nizkoinvazivnih metod raziskav (vrtine).

Poseben izziv za stroko je načrtovana predstavitev ostalin Emona v prihodnjem objektu narodne in univerzitetne knjižnice v neposredni bližini Križank, ki se nahaja na kri-



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- 1 Ljubljana, lokacija Tribuna; lesen sod iz enega od vodnjakov (zgodnje 1. stol. n. št.; Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Tribuna factory site: wooden barrel from one of the wells (early first century AD; Arhej d.o.o.).
- 2 Stanje raziskanosti in ocena ohranjenosti emonskih ostalin – 2012 (M. Štrajhar, 2013). State of investigation and assessment of the preservation of Emona's remains, 2012 (M. Štrajhar, 2013).



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3 Pritlična etaža nove univerzitetne knjižnice s predstavitvijo arheoloških ostalin Emona (iz zmagovalnega natečajnega projekta biroja Bevk Perović arhitekti).

Ground floor of the new university library with a display of Emona's archaeological remains (from the winning competition project by the Bevk Perović arhitekti bureau).

4 Pogled v vhodno dvorano nove knjižnice (iz zmagovalnega natečajnega projekta biroja Bevk Perović arhitekti).

View into the entry hall of the new library (from the winning competition project by the Bevk Perović arhitekti bureau).

žišču dveh emonskih ulic in pokriva dobršen del štirih stanovanjskih otokov (emonskih insul) ter ga Ministrstvo za izobraževanje, znanost in šport načrtuje že več desetletij. V sodelovanju s spomeniškovarstveno službo in zahtevo po ohranjanju rimskodobne arhitekture *in situ* so projektanti v vstopni etaži novogradnje predvideli prezentacijo najbolj izpovednih ostalin, ki bo vključevala muzeološko predstavitev posameznih arhitekturnih elementov (mo-

out. It turned out that nearly one-third of Emona's area is still unstudied. To add to the existing protection regimes it will be necessary to work out a plan as soon as possible for non-invasive methods (e.g., ground-penetrating radar) and low-invasive research methods (e.g., boreholes). A special challenge for the profession is the planned display of the remains of Emona in the future building of the national and university library immediately adjacent to the former Monastery of the Teutonic Knights, which is located at the intersection of two of Emona's streets and covers a good part of four of Emona's *insulae*. The library has been planned by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport for several decades. In cooperation with the monument protection service and demands to preserve Roman-era architecture *in situ*, on the entry floor of new structure the architects plan to display the most evocative remains, which will include a museum presentation of individual architectural elements (mosaics, frescoes, various paving, etc.) and present a clear and simple structure of the ancient town. Together with the library's anticipated new multicultural programme, Slovenia's capital will thus receive a building that is greatly marked by a civilisation from two thousand years ago.

The Roman-era remains are not Ljubljana's only archaeological heritage. A few years ago a prehistoric pile-dwelling settlement (from approximately 3000 BC) was partially studied at Špica (Špica Point, cape at the confluence of the Ljubljanica River and the Gruber Canal), placing the settlement of the Ljubljana Gap even further back in history. Because of the very sensitive material (wet wood), displaying pile dwellings *in situ* would be problematic and involve untested solutions, and so a modern museum display of the pile dwelling studied and the pile-dwelling culture in the Ljubljana Marsh is envisioned on the projection at Špica (Špica Point).



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1 Ljubljana, lokacija Tribuna pod južno brežino Grajskega griča (Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Tribuna factory site below the south slope of Castle Hill (Arhej d.o.o.).

2 Ljubljana, lokacija Šumi: pasno okovje (2. stol. n. št.; Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Šumi factory site: metal belt pieces (second century AD; Arhej d.o.o.).

3 Ljubljana, lokacija Potniški center: jantarna preslica, prideatek v grobu (3. stol. n. št.; foto: M. Lavrič). Ljubljana, Passenger Centre site: amber distaff, grave good (third century AD; photo: M. Lavrič).

4 Ljubljana, lokacija Potniški center: koščena lasnica z upodobitvijo ženskega doprsja (foto: M. Lavrič). Ljubljana, Passenger Centre site: bone hairpin decorated with a female bust (photo: M. Lavrič).

5 Ljubljana, lokacija Tribuna; ostaline iz organskih materialov so zelo redke – lesen klin za šotor (zgodnje 1. stol. n. št.; Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Tribuna factory site: remains from organic materials are very rare; a wooden tent peg (early first century AD; Arhej d.o.o.).

6 Ljubljana, lokacija Potniški center: bronasta pasna garnitura z napisom (V)TE(R)E (F)ELIX – UPORABLJAJ SREČEN (3. stol. n. št.; ZVKDS, foto: M. Lavrič). Ljubljana, Passenger Centre site: bronze belt fitting with the inscription (V)TE(R)E (F)ELIX 'Use [this] happily' (third century AD; ZVKDS; photo: M. Lavrič).

zaiki, freske, različni tlaki ...) ter predstavitev jasne in preproste strukture antičnega mesta. Skupaj s predvidenim novim multikulturnim programom knjižnice bi glavno mesto Slovenije tako dobilo objekt, ki bi mu velik pečat dajala civilizacija izpred dva tisoč let.

Rimskodobne ostaline niso edina arheološka dediščina Ljubljane. Pred nekaj leti je bilo na Špici delno raziskano prazgodovinsko kolišče (okoli 3000 pr. n. št.), ki poseljenost Ljubljanskih vrat postavlja še globlje v preteklost. Ker so predstavitve kolišč *in situ* zaradi zelo občutljivega gradiva (moker les) problematične in nepreizkušene, je na pomolu med Ljubljano in Gruberjevim prekopom predvidena moderna muzeološka predstavitev raziskanega kolišča in koliščarske kulture Ljubljanskega barja.

The settlement of the Ljubljana Basin was practically uninterrupted until Emona was founded. This is attested by finds from the settlements at Prule and Ljubljana Castle, and the remains of graves across the entire area from the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts to Kongresni trg (Congress Square).

The second important settlement complex from more recent archaeological periods is represented by medieval Ljubljana. Excavations have revealed the remains of the earliest medieval settlement from the eleventh century as well as a few more recent remains of the imposing town defence system at Krekov trg (Krek Square), which offer an outstanding opportunity to set up an archaeological display *in situ* with appropriate museum treatment.





7

- 7** Ljubljana, lokacija Šumi: gema z upodobitvijo Marsa (1. stol. n. št.; foto: A. Ozmec, Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Šumi factory site: engraved gem with an image of Mars (first century AD; photo: A. Ozmec, Arhej d.o.o.).



8

- 8** Ljubljana, lokacija Kongresni trg: zgodnjerimska bronasta fibula (Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Kongresni trg (Congress Square) site: an early Roman bronze fibula (Arhej d.o.o.).

Poselitev Ljubljanske kotline se je pravzaprav neprekinjeno nadaljevala do nastanka Emone. O tem pričajo naselbinske najdbe na Prulah in Ljubljanskem gradu ter ostanki grobišč na celotnem območju od Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti do Kongresnega trga.

Drug pomemben poselitveni kompleks iz mlajših arheoloških obdobij predstavlja srednjeveška Ljubljana. Izkopavanja so odkrila ostanke najstarejše srednjeveške poselitve iz 11. stol. ter malo mlajše ostaline mogočnega mestnega obrambnega sistema na Krekovem trgu, ki nudijo imenitno možnost ureditve arheološke predstavitve *in situ* z ustrezno muzeološko spremljavo.

Delo arheologov in pristojnih službe ni omejeno le na terenske posege. Zadnja obsežna izkopavanja so izjemno obogatila muzejske depoje in odprla veliko strokovnih vprašanj. Za odgovore nanje bo treba sistematično raziskati množico drobnih najdb, ki v marsičem dopolnjujejo ter celo spreminjajo dosedanje poznavanje nastanka, razvoja in zatona antičnega mesta. V prihodnosti naj bi vse to obsežno in zahtevno arheološko gradivo dobilo svoj prostor v moderni stalni muzeološki predstavitvi v novem »emonskem muzeju«.

- 9** Ljubljana, lokacija Tribuna: lesena zajemalka (pozno 1. stol. pr. n. št.; Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Tribuna factory site: a wooden ladle (late first century AD; Arhej d.o.o.).

- 10** Ljubljana, lokacija Tribuna: pozlačena zgodnjerimska fibula (zgodnje 1. stol. n. št.; Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Tribuna factory site: a gilded early Roman fibula (early first century AD; Arhej d.o.o.).

- 11** Ljubljana, lokacija Kongresni trg: grob vojščaka z vsemi potrebnimi pridatki za posmrtno življenje: posodje, orožje (začetek 1. stol. n. št.; Arhej d.o.o.). Ljubljana, Kongresni trg (Congress Square) site: soldier's grave with all requisites for the afterlife (vessels, weapons; Arhej d.o.o.).



9

The efforts of archaeologists and the services responsible are not limited to fieldwork. The last extensive excavations have greatly enriched the museum repositories and raised many questions for experts. To answer these, it will be necessary to systematically study a multitude of small finds, which in many ways add to and even change the understanding to date of how the ancient town arose, developed and declined. In the future all of this extensive and demanding archaeological material should receive its own place in a modern permanent museum exhibition in a new "Emona museum".



10



11

Sprehod *A Walk*

PO SLEDEH
RIMSKE EMONE

ALONG THE TRACES
OF ROMAN EMONA

Uvod

Emona je odločilno vplivala na urbanistični razvoj Ljubljane. V zahodnem delu današnjega mestnega središča lahko še danes brez težav razberemo sledove rimskega mesta.

Tako rekoč celotna ulična mreža zahodnega dela današnjega mestnega središča je nastala na osnovi emonske, v rastru emonskih insul. Slovenska cesta poteka skoraj popolnoma po trasi emonskega kardina, Rimska cesta pa v veliki meri po trasi emonskega dekumana. Sledovi rimskega mesta so vidni tudi v toponimih, npr. Ajdovščina kot ime za območje antičnega grobišča ali Gradišče kot ime za četrt in del današnje Slovenske ceste, na območju katerega je bilo središče rimske Emone.

Introduction

Emona exerted a decisive influence on Ljubljana's urban development. Especially in the western part of today's city centre, it is easy to discern the traces of the Roman town. More or less the entire street system of the western part of today's city centre is based on the grid of Emona's insulae, or rectangular housing blocks. Slovenska cesta (Slovenia Street) runs almost entirely along the line of the cardo, or north-south street; Rimska cesta (Rome Street) largely runs along Emona's decumanus, or east-west street. Traces of the Roman town can also be seen in toponyms; the name Ajdovščina (literally, 'heathendom') refers to the area of an ancient cemetery, and Gradišče (literally, 'fortress') as the name of a neighbourhood and part of today's Slovenska cesta (Slovenia Street), refers to the centre of ancient Roman Emona.



Razen zidu na Mirju, ki je v celoti izkopen in restavriran, so v današnji tlorisni strukturi mesta ohranjeni tudi ostanki vzhodnega, severnega in zahodnega dela rimskega obzidja, po katerih so lahko arheologi natančno določili potek celotnega rimskega obzidja. Arheološke raziskave Vegove in Turjaške ulice ob koncu osemdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja so dale natančen odgovor na vprašanje, kje je potekal rimski zid na Vegovi in v kakšnem odnosu do njega je bilo obzidje srednjeveške Ljubljane. Ostanki severnega mestnega obzidja so bili odkriti v južni zazidalni liniji Kongresnega trga in pod Slovensko cesto, kjer so bila izkopana in predstavljena severna emonska vrata, traso zahodnega obzidja pa označujejo ostanki rimskega obzidnega jarka zahodno od Snežniške ter Hrovatinov vrt med gostilno Lovec in hišo Rimska cesta 24.

Znotraj sodobne Ljubljane so ohranjene in predstavljene številne antične ostaline v dveh arheoloških parkih in kot posamezni spomeniki v mestnem javnem prostoru (npr. kip Emonca na Kongresnem trgu). Spomin na antično mesto se ohranja tudi simbolično v zazidalni zasnovi posameznih delov mesta in mestnem tlaku (npr. v kompleksu Trga republike) ali v antičnih oblikah in elementih, uporabljenih v moderni arhitekturi (npr. polkrožni pomol na fasadi stanovanjske stavbe v kompleksu Ferantov vrt kot spomin na krožno obliko poznorimske rotunde).

Sprehod predstavlja Arheološki park Emona, ki ga upravljajo Muzej in galerije mesta Ljubljane, in najpomembnejše arheološke spomenike, označene s tablami in povezane v turistično krožno pot po rimski Ljubljani. Na zemljevidu so označeni s številkami kot slike v sprehodu.

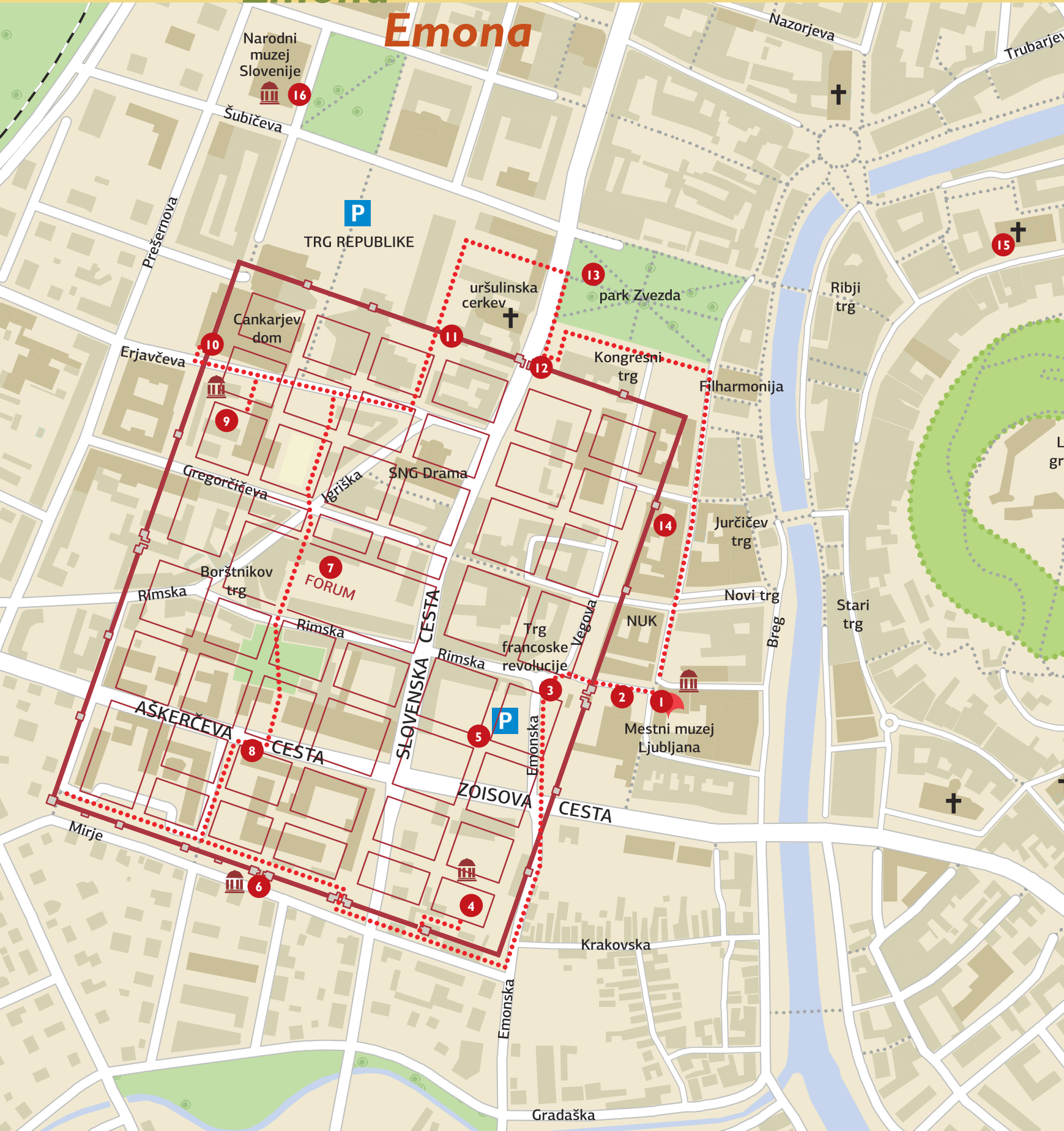
In addition to the wall in Mirje, which has been entirely excavated and restored, the structure of today's city layout also preserves remains of the eastern, northern and western parts of the Roman walls, based on which archaeologists were able to precisely define the entire course of the Roman walls. Archaeological studies along Vegova ulica (Vega Street) and Turjaška ulica (Auersperg Street) at the end of the 1980s precisely determined where the Roman wall ran along Vegova ulica (Vega Street) and what its relation was to the walls of medieval Ljubljana. The remains of the northern town wall were discovered in the southern construction line of Kongresni trg (Congress Square) and below Slovenska cesta (Slovenia Street), where Emona's northern gate was excavated and put on display, and the course of the western wall is marked by the remains of the Roman moat west of Snežniška ulica (Snežnik Street) and Hrovatinov vrt (Hrovatin Park) between the Lovec Inn and the house at Rimska cesta (Rome Street) number 24.

Modern Ljubljana preserves and presents many remnants of Roman antiquity in two archaeological parks and as individual monuments in public spaces (e.g., the Citizen of Emona statue in Kongresni trg (Congress Square)). The memory of the ancient town is also symbolically preserved in the construction of individual parts of the city and the paving – for example, the Trg republike (Republic Square) complex – and in ancient forms and elements used in modern architecture; for example, the semicircular projection on the residential building in the Ferantov vrt (Ferant Park) complex recalling the round shape of the late Roman basilica.

This walk presents the Emona Archaeological Park, which is managed by the Museum and Galleries of Ljubljana, and the most important archaeological monuments, marked with signs and connected into the Roman Ljubljana circular tourist route. The sights along the route are marked with numbers on the map.

Emona

Emona



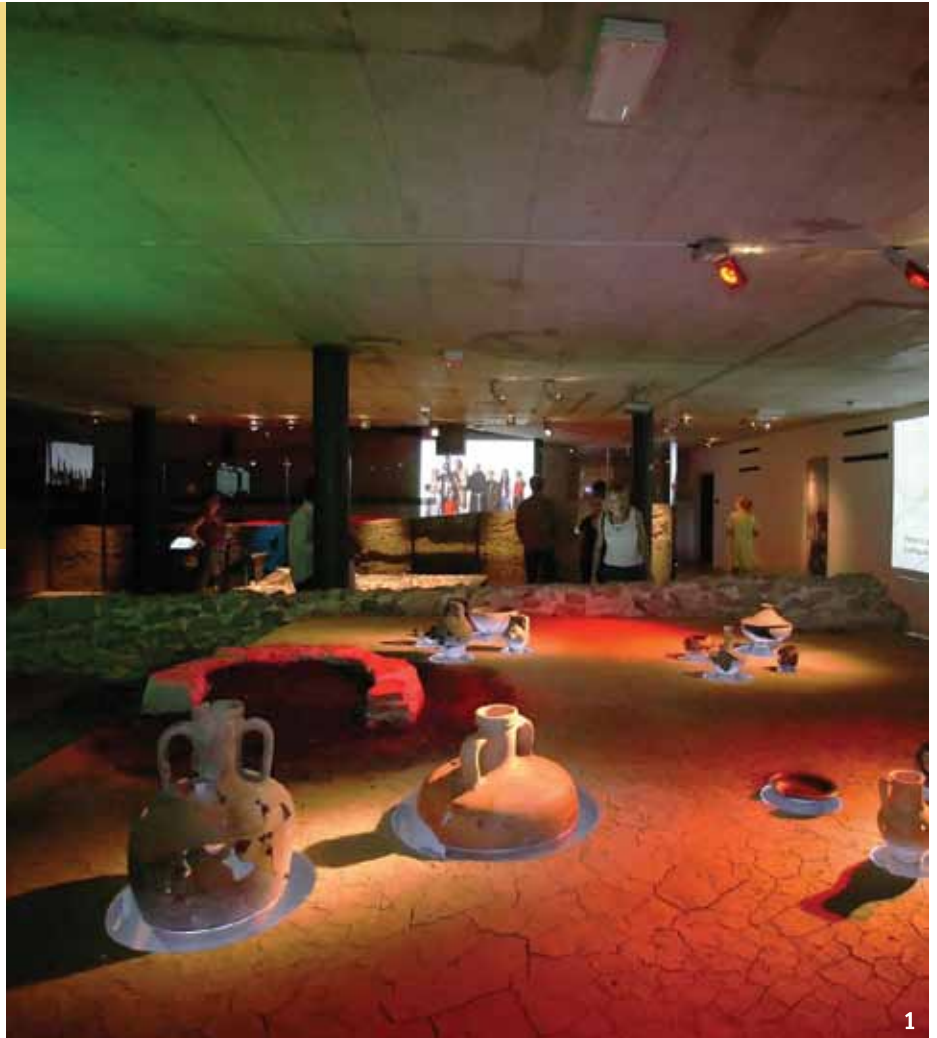
1 *Ostanki rimske ceste in hiše v kleti Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana*

Hiša je bila verjetno gostilnica ob pomembni cesti, ki je peljala iz Emona na vzhod, proti današnji Dolenjski cesti in naprej do pomembnih mest na Balkanu, kot je bila Siscia (Sisak).

1 *Remains of the Roman road and house in the Ljubljana City Museum basement*

This house was probably an inn along the main road from Emona to the east towards today's Dolenjska cesta (Lower Carniola Street) and onward to important towns in the Balkans such as Siscia (now Sisak).

1 Ostanki objekta in posod, odkritih v njem, razstavljeni v kleti Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Remains of a building and the vessels discovered in it displayed in the basement of the City Museum of Ljubljana (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



2 *Nagrobnik emonske družine Kancij*

Nagrobnik je bil vzidan v križevniško cerkev. Odkrit je bil ob kopanju temeljev za novo cerkev v začetku 18. stol. Na nagrobni plošči piše: »Lucij Kancij, Lucijev sin (iz) volilnega okrožja Veline, je napravil za življenja sebi in Luciju Kanciju, Lucijevemu osvobodjencu očetu Probatu, (in) Kanciji, Lucijevi osvobodjenki materi Cirati.«¹ Pod napisom sta upodobljena pastirska palica in vrč.

2 *Gravestone of the Cantius family of Emona*

The gravestone was embedded in the wall of the church at the Teutonic Knights Monastery. It was discovered when excavating the foundations for the new church at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The gravestone reads: "Lucius Cantius Proculus, son of Lucius from the Velina tribe, built (this monument) during his lifetime for himself, for his father Lucius Cantius Probatu, freed by Lucius, and for his mother Cantia Cirata, freed by Lucius." A shepherd's staff and pitcher are depicted below the inscription.

2 Nagrobnik družine Kancij, vzidan v Križevniško cerkev (MGML; foto: U. Karer). Gravestone of the Cantius family embedded in the wall of the church at the Teutonic Knights Monastery (MGML; photo: U. Karer).

¹ L(ucius) Cantius L(ucii) f(ilius) Vel(ina) Proculus v(ivus) f(ecit) sibi et L(ucio) Cantio L(ucii) l(iberto) Probato patr(i) Cantiae L(ucii) l(ibertae) Cirratae matr(i)

3 Prostor glavnih vzhodnih vrat na Trgu francoske revolucije

Nad glavnimi vzhodnimi mestnimi vrati je verjetno stala marmorna plošča s cesarskim napisom, katere del je bil odkrit leta 1887. Rekonstruiran napis navaja: »Vladar Cezar, sin božanskega (Cesarja), Avgust, najvišji svečenik, trinajstkrat konzul, enaindvajsetkrat vrhovni poveljnik (imperator), ki mu je bila sedemintridesetkrat potrjena oblast tribuna, in Tiberij Cezar, sin božanskega Avgusta, Avgust, najvišji svečenik, dvakrat konzul, šestkrat vrhovni poveljnik, ki mu je bila šestnajstkrat potrjena oblast tribuna, sta dala (mestu) [obzidje in stolpe?].«²

Iz napisa so strokovnjaki ugotovili, da je bila plošča z napisom postavljena v drugi polovici leta 14 ali v prvi polovici leta 15, kar pomeni, da je takrat Emona že stala ter da sta cesarja Avgust in Tiberij dala zgraditi neko večjo javno zgradbo, morda – kot predvideva ta rekonstrukcija napisa – obzidje s stolpi. Ploščo hrani Narodni muzej.

3 Main eastern gate at Trg francoske revolucije (French Revolution Square)

A marble plaque with an imperial inscription, part of which was discovered in 1887, probably stood above the eastern town gate. The reconstructed inscription reads: "The Emperor Caesar, son of the deified (Caesar), Augustus, chief priest, consul for the thirteenth time, saluted imperator twenty-one times, holder of the tribunician power thirty-seven times, father of his country, and Tiberius Caesar, son of the deified (?) Augustus, son of Augustus, chief priest (?), consul for the second time, saluted imperator six times, holder of the tribunician power sixteen times, gave (the town) [walls and towers?]."²

Experts have determined from the inscription that the inscribed plaque was erected in the second half of AD 14 or the first half of AD 15, which means that Emona already existed at that time and that emperors Augustus and Tiberius had a somewhat larger building built, perhaps – as envisioned by the reconstructed inscription – a wall with towers. The plaque is kept by the National Museum.

3 Kamnita plošča z napisom cesarja Avgusta in cesarja Tiberija. Sivi del je leta 1887 odkrit del napisa, drugo je rekonstrukcija (predmet hrani Narodni muzej; preslikava: MGML). Stone plaque with an inscription by emperors Augustus and Tiberius. The grey section is part of the inscription discovered in 1887 and the rest is a reconstruction (item kept by the National Museum; reproduction: MGML).

IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·AVGVSTVS·P·M
COS·XIII·IMP·XXI·TRIB·POTEST·XXXVII·PATER·PATRIAE
TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVGVSTI·F·AVGVSTVS
P·M·COS·II·IMP·VI·TRIB·POTEST·XVI
MVRVM·TVRRESQ·DEDEDIT·INI

² [Imp(erator) Caesar divi f.] Augustu[s pont(ifex) max(imus)]
[co(n)s(ul) XIII imp(erator) XXI trib(unicia) potest(ate)] XXXVII pate[r patriae],
[Ti. Caesar divi (?) Au]gusti f(ilius) Aug[ustus]
[pont(ifex) max(imus) (?) co(n)s(ul) II imp(erator)] VI trib(unicia) potest(ate) XVI
[murum turresq(ue)? d]ederunt.

4 Arheološki park Emonska hiša na Mirju

V parku je na ogled del rimske hiše, ki je v celoti obsegala približno 500 m². Bila je razdeljena na posamezne stanovanjske enote, ki so bile z ločenimi vhodi povezane z velikim osrednjim dvoriščem.

V severozahodnem delu parka so predstavljeni ostanki rimske hiše iz 4. in 5. stol. Do arheoloških ostankov se sprehodimo po podestu in se po stopnicah spustimo v nekdanji hodnik. Na desni strani je soba, tlakovana s črno-belimi mozaikom v geometrijskem vzorcu, značilnem za 4. stol. Na levi strani je soba, ki je bila ogrevana s hipokavstom: topel zrak je bil speljan iz kurišča v sosednjem prostoru pod tlakom sobe v obokane prostore, ki so jih nosili opečni stebrički. Tudi opeke pod stenskim ometom so bile votle. Na ta način je topel zrak ogreval tla in stene prostora.

S hodnika sta vodila vhoda v velik prostor, kurišče hipokavsta, ter v manjšo sobo, ki je bila prav tako ogrevana in tlakovana s teracnim tlakom. Hišni odtočni kanal je bil speljan v kloako in po njej naprej v Ljubljano.

Na vzhodnem delu arheološkega parka so predstavljeni ostanki osrednjega dela hiše z delom notranjega dvorišča.

4 Emona House Archaeological Park in Mirje

The park displays part of a Roman house that had an area of approximately 500 m². It was divided into individual apartments that were connected through separate entrances into a large central courtyard.

The northwest part of the park has the remains of a Roman house from the fourth and fifth centuries. The archaeological artefacts can be accessed via a landing and then steps down into the former hallway. The room on the right has a black-and-white floor mosaic with a geometric pattern typical of the fourth century. The room on the left was heated with a hypocaust; warm air flowed from the furnace in the neighbouring room below the paved floor into a vaulted space supported by small brick columns. The bricks under the wall plastering were also hollow, allowing the warm air to heat the room's floor and walls.

The hallway had entrances to the large furnace room for the hypocaust and also to a smaller room, which was also heated and paved with terrazzo. The house's drain was connected to the town sewer, which led to the Ljubljana River.

The eastern part of the archaeological park has the remains of the central part of the house with part of the internal courtyard.

4a Arheološki park Emonska hiša danes (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Emona House Archaeological Park today (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

4b Rekonstrukcija hiše na območju današnjega parka (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of the house in today's park (MGML; created by I. Rehar).

4c Pogled na predstavljen sistem ogrevanja, t. i. hipokavst, in osrednji del arheološkega parka Emonska hiša (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). View of the heating system (hypocaust) and the central part of the Emona House Archaeological Park (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

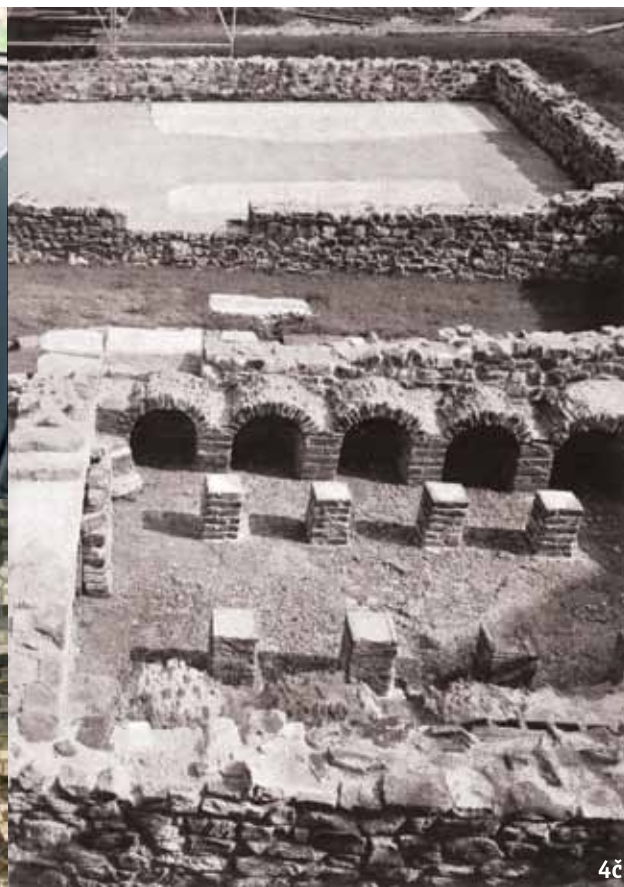
4č Arheološki park Emonska hiša, takrat Jakopičev vrt, ob odprtju (MGML). Emona House Archaeological Park, at that time Jakopič Park, when it was opened (MGML).

4d Črno-beli geometrijski mozaik v arheološkem parku Emonska hiša (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Black-and-white geometric mosaic in the Emona House Archaeological Park (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).





4c



4č



4d

5 Mestno javno kopališče ob Zoisovi cesti

Eno od emonskih javnih kopališč je stalo ob današnji Zoisovi cesti, na mestu, na katerem je predvidena izgradnja nove univerzitetne knjižnice, v kateri bodo ostanki javnega kopališča tudi predstavljeni.

5 Public town baths along Zoisova cesta (Zois Street)

One of Emona's public baths stood along today's Zoisova cesta (Zois Street) at the place where there are plans to build a new university library, which will also display the remains of the public bath.



5a

5a Območje načrtovane nove univerzitetne knjižnice med arheološkimi izkopavanji (MGML; foto: D. Snoj)
Site of the planned new university library during archaeological excavations (MGML; photo: D. Snoj).

5b Iz Aleksandrije uvožena posoda za olje je bila del pribora za čiščenje telesa pred kopanjem ali za masažo po njem. Razvit friz posode kaže motiv boja živali s človekom in živali z živaljo (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster, risba: D. Knific Lunder).



5b

An oil vessel imported from Alexandria was part of the accessories for cleaning the body before bathing or for a massage afterwards. When unfurled, the vessel's frieze shows a man fighting a beast, and two beasts fighting (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster, drawing: D. Knific Lunder).



6 Rimski zid na Mirju

Emonsko mestno obzidje je bilo debelo več kot 2 metra. Imelo je štiri glavna vrata in več stranskih. Zunanje strani zidu so bile zgrajene iz kamnitih kvadrov, vezanih z malto, notranjost pa je bila zapolnjena s konglomeratom oblic, manjših kamnov, peska in apna, zaradi česar je bil zid izjemno trden in močan. Obzidje je bilo na severni, zahodni in južni strani obdano z dvojnimi jarkom. Emonci so svoje obzidje večkrat popravili in obnovili. Nekatera stranska vrata so v pozni antiki zaradi nevarnosti vpadov barbarov zazidali. Na Mirju je skoraj v celotni dolžini ohranjena južna stranica emonskega obzidja. V 30. letih 20. stol. je bila obnovljena po načrtih arhitekta Jožeta Plečnika.

6 Roman wall in Mirje

Emona's town walls were over two metres thick. They had four main gates and several minor ones. The faces of the wall were made of mortared stone blocks, and the interior was rubble masonry (small stones, sand and lime), making the wall exceptionally firm and strong. A double moat surrounded the wall on the north, west and south sides. Emona's walls were repaired and renovated several times. Some of the secondary gates were walled up in Late Antiquity due to the danger of barbarian attacks. Nearly the entire length of Emona's southern wall is preserved in Mirje. In the 1930s this was reworked by the architect Jože Plečnik.

6a Rekonstrukcija južnega emonskega obzidja z glavnim južnim vhodom v mesto (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of Emona's southern wall with the main southern gate into the town (MGML; created by I. Rehar).

6b Rimski zid na Mirju danes (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). The Roman wall in Mirje today (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

6c Park na notranji strani rimskega zidu na Mirju (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Park inside the Roman wall in Mirje (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



6a



6b



6c

6č Plečnikov lapidarij po prenovi leta 2012 (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Plečnik's stone monument collection after renovation in 2012 (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



6č

6d Plečnikova piramida po prenovi leta 2012; pogled s severne strani z monumentalnim stebriščnim dohodom (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Plečnik's pyramid after restoration in 2012; view from the north with the monumental colonnaded approach (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



6d

6e Plečnikova prenova južnega emonskega obzidja: zatravljena piramida nad prehodom v Murnikovi ulici. Današnja piramida je kamnita osnova izvirne (MGML). Plečnik's reworking of Emona's southern wall; grass-covered pyramid above the passage to *Murnikova ulica* (Murnik Street). Today's pyramid is made with stones from the original (MGML).



6e

6f Rimski zid na Mirju danes (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Roman wall in Mirje today (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



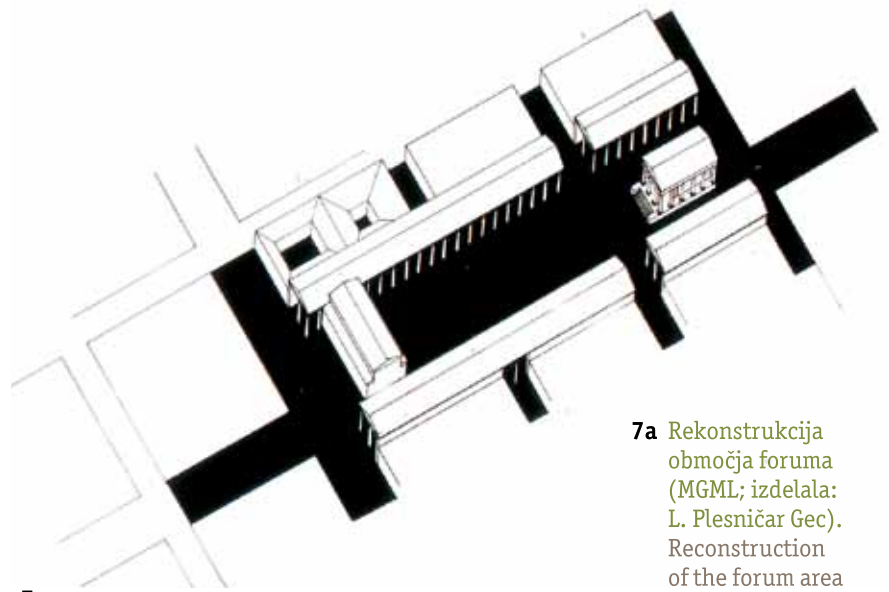
6f

7 Emonski forum

Forum je stal na križišču današnje Slovenske in Rimske ceste. V Galeriji Jakopič ob Slovenski cesti je ohranjen in na ogled del temelja forumske bazilike, ki je služila v upravne, sodne in trgovske namene. V Galeriji Jakopič je ohranjen tudi del temeljev poznoantične rotunde, okrogle stavbe, ki jo je verjetno uporabljala krščanska skupnost. Rotunda je simbolično označena s polkrožnim pomolom v zgornjem delu stavbe na Slovenski cesti 9.

7 Emona forum

The forum stood at the intersection of today's *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street) and *Rimska cesta* (Rome Street). The Jakopič Gallery on *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street) displays part of the foundation of the forum basilica, which served administrative, judicial and commercial purposes. The Jakopič Gallery also preserves part of the foundations of a rotunda from Late Antiquity: a round building that was probably used by the Christian community. The rotunda is symbolically marked by a semicircular projection in the upper part of the building at Slovenska cesta (Slovenia Street) number 9.



7a Rekonstrukcija območja foruma (MGML; izdelala: L. Plesničar Gec). Reconstruction of the forum area (MGML; created by L. Plesničar Gec).



7b Rekonstrukcija živahnega življenja trgovinic ob robu foruma (MGML; izdelala: K. Toman Kracina). Reconstruction of lively activity in small shops on the edge of the forum (MGML; created by K. Toman Kracina).

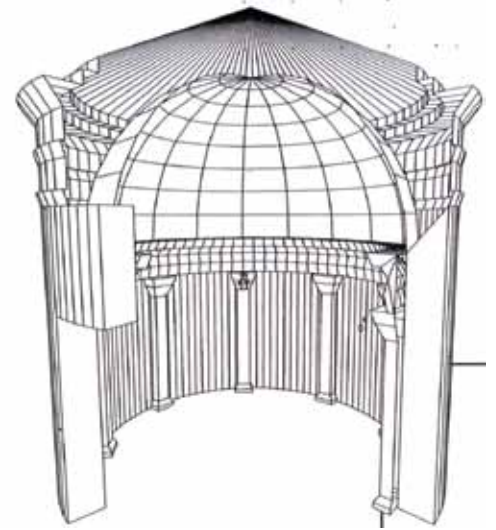


7c Temelj emonske bazilike v tlaku Galerije Jakopič (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Foundation of Emona's basilica in the pavement of the Jakopič Gallery (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

7č Rekonstrukcija emonske rotunde in reminiscenca nanjo v fasadi stavbe ob Slovenski cesti (MGML; foto: M. Nikšič)
 Reconstruction of Emona's rotunda and its reflection in the facade of a building on Slovenska cesta (Slovenia Street; MGML; photo: M. Nikšič).



7č

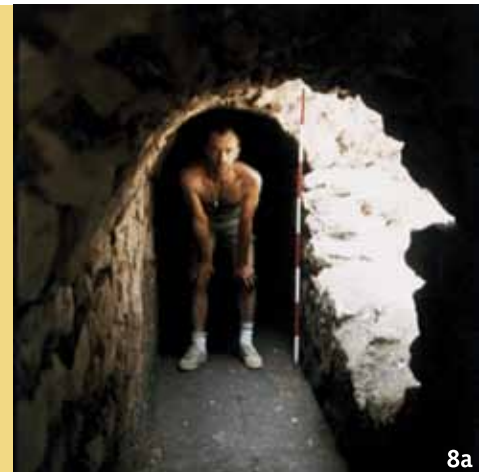


8 Kloaka na Aškerčevi cesti

V Emoni so pod dekumani (cestami, ki so potekale v smeri Z–V) zgradili kloake, velike kanalizacijske kanale, ki so odvajali odpadno vodo v Ljubljano.

8 Sewer on Aškerčeva cesta (Aškerc Street)

Large sewers were built below Emona's *decumani*, or east-west streets, to carry wastewater to the Ljubljana River.



8a



8b

8a Predstavitev emonske kloake ob Aškerčevi cesti (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster).
 Presentation of Emona's sewer along Aškerčeva cesta (Aškerc Street; MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

8b Kloaka ob Igriški ulici ob odkritju (MGML).
 The sewer along Igriška ulica (Ballcourt Street) when it was discovered (MGML).

9 Arheološki park Zgodnjekrščansko središče, Erjavčeva cesta 18

V parku so predstavljeni ostanki ene od pomembnih emonskih hiš, ki je bila sprva v zasebni lasti, pozneje pa so jo preoblikovali v upravni kompleks. Zgrajena je bila v 1. stol. n. št. in se je do okoli leta 300 ohranila tako rekoč nespremenjena. Šele v začetku 4. stol. so jo prenovili; obnovili so tlake, na novo poslikali stene in strope, vzpostavili sistem ogrevanja in zgradili tri bazenčke, ki so bili verjetno del zasebnega kopalništva. V drugi polovici 4. stol. so ob severnem pročelju hiše dogradili prostor z večbarvnim mozaikom z zgodnjekrščanskimi motivi, verjetno molilnico. V začetku 5. stol. je stavba postala krščansko središče, o katerem pričajo tudi pisni viri. Ob osrednjem dvorišču so zgradili pravokotno krstilnico z bazenčkom za krščevanje v sredini. Krstilnica je bila tlakovana z večbarvnim mozaikom v različnih motivih, med njimi so bila polja z imeni darovalcev, ki so prispevali sredstva za izdelavo tega mozaika.

9 Early Christian Centre Archaeological Park, Erjavčeva cesta (Erjavec Street) no. 18

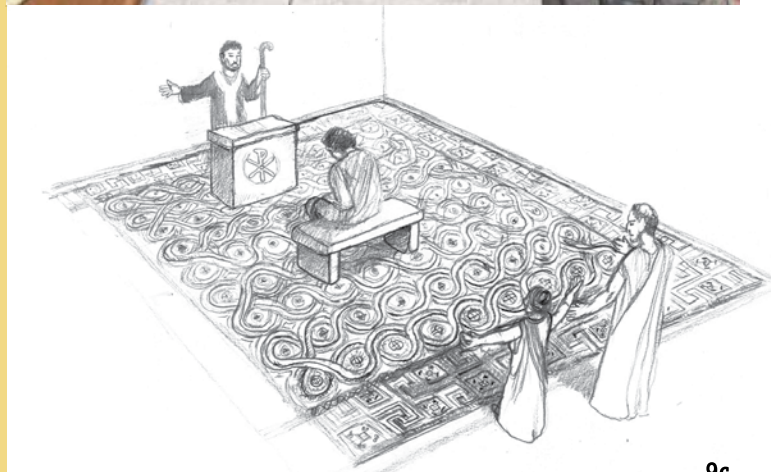
This park presents the remains of one of the most important houses in Emona, which was initially privately owned but later transformed into an administrative complex. It was built in the first century and was preserved more or less unchanged until around AD 300. It was only renovated at the beginning of the fourth century; the flooring was replaced, the walls and ceiling were repainted, and a heating system and three pools were installed, probably as part of a private bath. In the second half of the fourth century, an area with a multicoloured mosaic with early Christian motifs was added next to the north side of the house; it was probably a private chapel. At the beginning of the fifth century, the building became a Christian centre, also attested in written sources. Next to the central courtyard a rectangular baptistery was built with a baptismal font in the centre. The baptistery was paved with a multicoloured mosaic with various motifs, including fields with the names of those that had donated money for the mosaic.



9a



9b



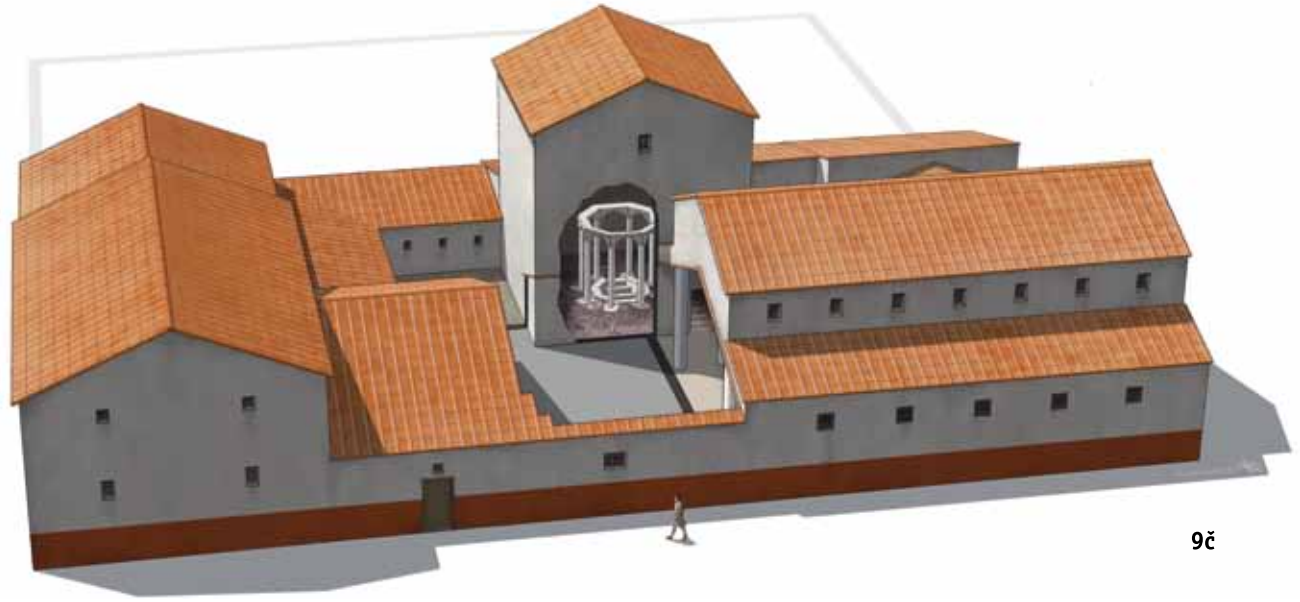
9c

9a Arheološki park Zgodnjekrščansko središče danes (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). The Early Christian Centre Archaeological Park today (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

9b Rekonstrukcija enega od kopalnih bazenčkov (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of one of the small pools (MGML; created by I. Rehar).

9c Rekonstrukcija molilnice (MGML; izdelal: S. Vrabič). Chapel reconstruction (MGML; created by S. Vrabič).

9č Ena od različnih rekonstrukcij zgodnjekrščanskega kompleksa (MGML, izdelal: I. Rehar).
One reconstructed version of the early Christian complex (MGML; created by I. Rehar).



9č

9d T. i. gradbeni napis arhidiakona Antioha za krstilnico in stebriščni hodnik (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster).
Building inscription by the archdeacon of Antioch for the baptistery and arcade (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



9d



9e

9e Eden od donatorskih napisov na mozaičnih tleh krstilnice: »Archelaus et Honorata cum suis f(e)cerunt p(edes) XX.«
Napis navaja, da sta Arhelaj in Honorata s svojimi dali narediti 20 čevljev (tega mozaika) (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster).
One of the donor inscriptions in the mosaic floor of the baptistery: *Archelaus et Honorata cum suis f(e)cerunt p(edes) XX* 'Archelaus and Honorata and their family had twenty feet (of this mosaic) built' (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



9f

9f Pogled na krstilnico (MGML; foto: A. Peunik).
View of the baptistery (MGML; photo: A. Peunik).

10 Zahodno obzidje ob Cankarjevem domu in Trg republike

Prostor v severozahodnem vogalu obzidanega mesta, na katerem danes stojijo Cankarjev dom, stolpnica TR3 in stolpnica Ljubljanske banke, je zasedal kompleks štirih velikih rimskih stavb. Ko so gradili kompleks Trga republike, so na tem območju odkrili 70 metrov dolg, še nepoškodovan del severnega in zahodnega mestnega obzidja, ki so ga zaradi gradnje morali razstreliti. Ohranili so le del zahodnega obzidja ob Cankarjevem domu na Erjavčevi.

Med stavbami, ki so jih odkrili na tem prostoru, je najzanimivejša velika večstanovanjska hiša št. 30. V njej je v prvi polovici 3. stol. bival Fructuoz, suženj iz cesarske hiše, ki je v imenu svojega gospodarja v Emoni skrbel za finančne posle. Tu so našli oltarček, ki ga je Fructuoz posvetil Jupitru Ohranjevalcu. Severno obzidje in del hiše št. 30 sta naznačena v tlaku med Cankarjevim domom in stolpnico NLB.

10 Western wall along the Cankarjev dom (Ivan Cankar Cultural and Congress Centre) and Trg republike (Republic Square)

A complex of four large Roman buildings stood in the northwest corner of the walled town, where the *Cankarjev dom* (Ivan Cankar Centre), TR3 Tower and NLB Tower now stand. When the complex at *Trg republike* (Republic Square) was being built, an intact seventy-metre part of the northern and western city wall was discovered. It was dynamited to make way for the new construction. Only part of the western wall is preserved along the *Cankarjev dom* (Ivan Cankar Centre) on *Erjavčeva cesta* (Erjavec Street).

Among the buildings discovered in this area, the most interesting is large multiunit house number 30. In the first half of the third century, this was the home of Fructuosus, a slave of the imperial household, who handled financial matters in Emona on his master's behalf. An altar was found here that Fructuosus dedicated to Jupiter the Protector. The northern wall and part of house number 30 are marked on the paving between the *Cankarjev dom* (Ivan Cankar Centre) and NLB Tower.



10a

10a Oltar cesarskega dispensatorja Fructuoza (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Altar of the imperial steward Fructuosus (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

10b Predstavljeni del zahodnega emonskega obzidja ob Cankarjevem domu (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Presentation of part of Emona's western wall next to the Cankar Centre (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



10b



11

11 Del severnega emonskega obzidja

Del severnega emonskega obzidja je vgrajen v temeljih uršulinskega samostana ob današnji ulici Josipine Turnograjske.

11 Part of Emona's northern wall

Part of Emona's northern wall is built into the foundations of the Ursuline convent along what is now *ulica Josipine Turnograjske* (Josipina Turnograjska Street).

11 Rekonstrukcija severnega obzidja z notranje, mestne strani (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of the northern wall from the inner (town) side (MGML; created by I. Rehar).



12a

12 Severna mestna vrata in rimski ostanki v garažni hiši Kongresni trg

Severna emonska vrata so delno ohranjena in predstavljena skupaj s severnim obrambnim zidom v Chopinovem prehodu pod Slovensko cesto, v katerem je postavljena tudi informacijska točka o dediščini Emone, poimenovana iEmona.

12 Northern city gate and Roman remains in the Congress Square (Congress Square) parking garage

Emona's northern gate is partially preserved and is displayed together with the northern defence wall in the *Chopinov prehod* (Chopin Underpass) below *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street), where there is also an information point on Emona's heritage called iEmona.

12a Rekonstrukcija severnih emonskih vrat (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of Emona's northern gate (MGML; created by I. Rehar).

12b Infotočka iEmona s predstavitvijo pločnika ob severni vpadnici (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). iEmona information point displaying the pavement along the main northern road (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



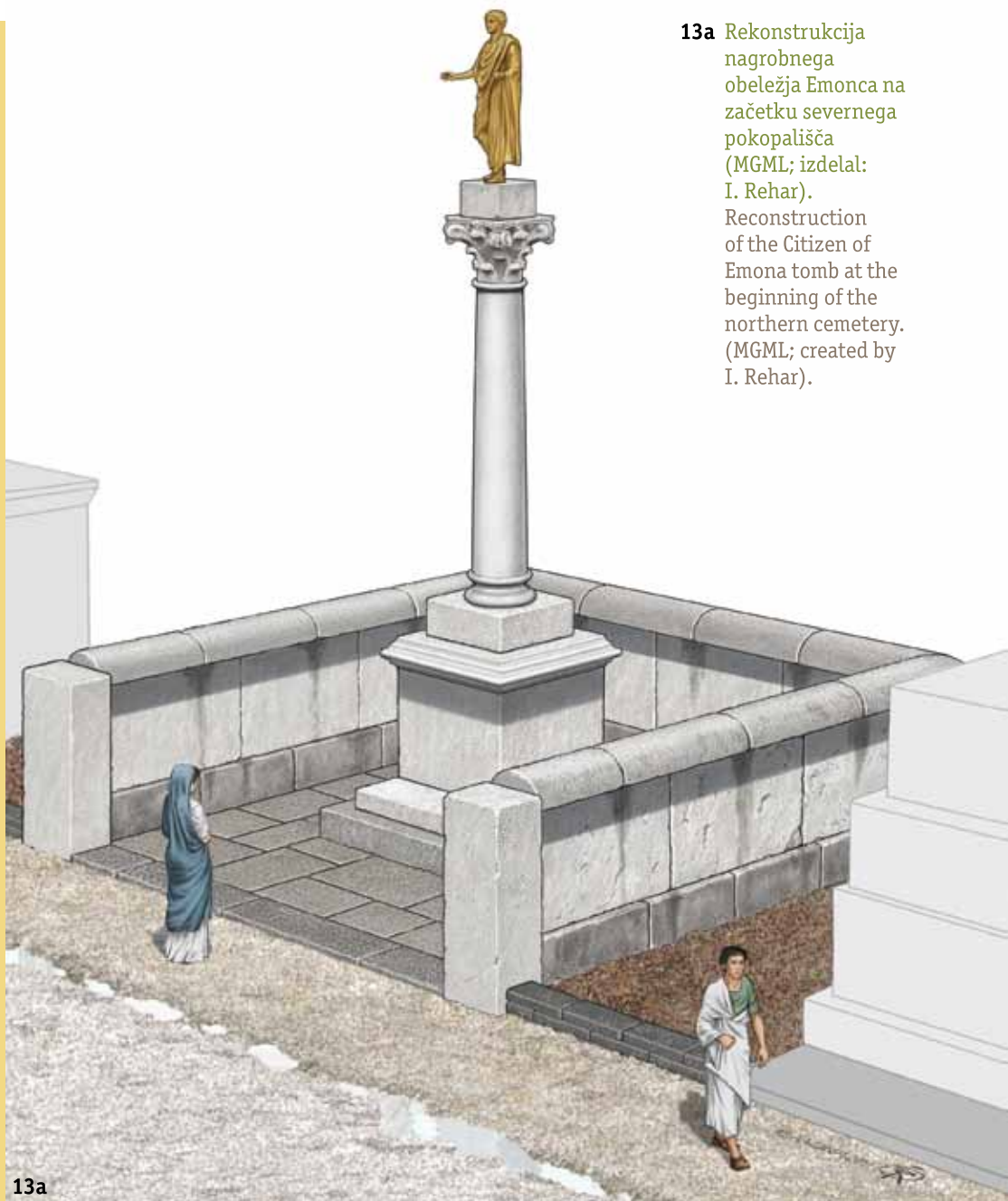
12b

13 *Kopija Emonca v parku Zvezda*

Kopija Emonca obeležuje začetek največjega emonskega grobišča ob severni mestni vpadnici iz Celeje (Celja) in Petovione (Ptuja). Emonec je del nagrobnega spomenika, ki so ga odkrili pri kopanju temeljev za poslopje Kazine leta 1836. Poleg kipa so našli kamnito skrinjo s pepelom umrlega in nekaj grobnih dodatkov. Bronast in pozlačen kip iz začetka 2. stol. upodablja v togo oblečenega moškega. Kip je stal na visokem kamnitem stebri, neposredno ob njem so našli še sarkofag in ostanke zidu rimske hiše. Del hiše je bil ogrevan s hipokavstom, ki je razstavljen na drugem koncu Plečnikovega podhoda.

13 *Copy of the Citizen of Emona statue in park Zvezda (Star Park)*

The copy of the Citizen of Emona statue in *park Zvezda* (Star Park) marks the edge of the largest Roman graveyard along the town's northern arterial road from Celeia (now Celje) and Petoviona (now Ptuj). The statue is part of a grave monument discovered during excavations for the foundation of the *Kazina* (Casino building) in 1836. Along with the statue, the stone urn with the ashes of the deceased and some grave goods were found. The gilded bronze statue from the beginning of the second century depicts a man wearing a toga. The statue stood on a tall stone pillar. Next to it is a sarcophagus and the remains of the wall of a Roman house were discovered. Part of the house was heated with a hypocaust, which is displayed at the other end of the *Plečnikov podhod* (Plečnik Underpass).



13a

13a Rekonstrukcija nagrobnega obeležja Emonca na začetku severnega pokopališča (MGML; izdelal: I. Rehar). Reconstruction of the Citizen of Emona tomb at the beginning of the northern cemetery. (MGML; created by I. Rehar).



13b

13b Čša iz večbarvnega stekla, izdelana v t. i. tehniki *millefiori*. Odkrita je bila v enem od emonskih grobov na severnem pokopališču, danes je del stalne razstave Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana (MGML; foto: I. Lapajne). Cup in multi-coloured glass produced using the millefiori technique. It was discovered in one of the graves in Emona's northern cemetery; today it is part of the permanent exhibition at the City Museum of Ljubljana (MGML; photo: I. Lapajne).



13c

13c Kopija Emonca v parku Zvezda (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Copy of the Citizen of Emona statue in park Zvezda (Star Park; MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).

13č Predstavitev hipokavsta na drugem koncu Plečnikovega podhoda (MGML; foto: M. Bizjak). Presentation of the hypocaust at the other end of the Plečnik Underpass (MGML; photo: M. Bizjak).



13č

14 Stolp na Vegovi ulici

Na območju Vegove ulice sta se stikali rimska in srednjeveška Ljubljana. V 13. stol. so za temelje zahodnega srednjeveškega obzidja uporabili ostanke vzhodnega rimskega zidu. Tudi polkrožni srednjeveški obrambni stolp, vdelan v pročelje ene od teh stavb, stoji na temeljih rimskega stolpa.

14 Tower on Vegova ulica (Vega Street)

Roman-era and medieval Ljubljana met at the area along *Vegova ulica* (Vega Street). In the thirteenth century, the remains of the eastern Roman wall were used as a foundation for the western medieval wall. The semi-circular medieval defence tower built into the facade of one of these buildings also stands on the foundation of a Roman tower.



14 Stolp srednjeveškega obzidja na rimskem temelju (MGML; foto: U. Karer). Medieval wall tower built on a Roman foundation (MGML; photo: U. Karer).

14

15 Rimski nagrobniki v fasadi ljubljanske stolnice in semenišča

V začetku 18. stol. je dal Janez Gregor Dolničar, ljubljanski pravnik, kronist, zgodovinar in velik domoljub, v zunanje stene stolne cerkve in semenišča vzidati trinajst rimskih kamnov z napisi, da bi tako poudaril antične korenine Ljubljane. Ta postavitev je dobila ime Dolničarjev lapidarij. Večino napisnih kamnov so našli na območju Iga, kjer je bila v rimskem času večja vas, katere prebivalci so si postavljali nagrobnike po rimskem običaju.

15 Roman gravestones in the façade of the Ljubljana cathedral and seminary

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Ljubljana lawyer, chronicler, historian and Carniolan patriot Johann Gregor Thalnitscher von Thalberg had thirteen Roman stones with inscriptions embedded into the external wall of the cathedral and seminary in order to accentuate Ljubljana's ancient roots. This assemblage was named the Thalnitscher Stone Monument Collection. Most of the inscribed stones were found in the Iga area, where there was a major settlement in Roman times and the residents erected gravestones following Roman custom.

15 Del Dolničarjevega lapidarija danes (MGML; foto: M. Paternoster). Part of Thalnitscher's stone monument collection today (MGML; photo: M. Paternoster).



15

16 Lapidarij Narodnega muzeja Slovenije

V pritličju stavbe Narodnega muzeja in steklenem paviljonu na vrtu ob njem je na ogled zbirka več kot 200 kamnitih spomenikov z rimskimi latinskimi napisi. Spomeniki so večinoma iz Emone in z Iga, deloma tudi s Trojan, iz Zasavja in z Dolenjske.

16 Stone monument collection at the National Museum of Slovenia

A collection of over two hundred stone monuments with Roman Latin inscriptions is displayed on the ground floor of the National Museum and in the glass-walled pavilion in the yard next to it. The monuments are mostly from Emona and Ig, and there also some from Trojane, the Central Sava Valley and Lower Carniola.



16 Lapidarij Narodnega muzeja Slovenije (foto: M. Nikšič).
Stone monument collection at the National Museum of Slovenia (photo: M. Nikšič).

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Mestna občina Ljubljana je decembra 2012 prejela mednarodno arhitekturno nagrado Gubbio, in sicer za projekt predstavitve kulturne dediščine v sklopu urbane prenove Kongresnega trga, za ureditev nove arheološke poti med revitaliziranimi arheološkimi parki in za postavitev informacijske točke iEmona v Chopinovem prehodu, na prostoru severnih emonskih vrat pod današnjo Slovensko cesto.

Nagrado podeljuje ugledno italijansko združenje zgodovinskih in umetniških centrov L'Associazione Nazionale Centri Storico-Artistici (ANCSA) za prenovo zgodovinskih mest in uspešno vključevanje zgodovinske dediščine v sodoben mestni prostor.

In December 2012 the City of Ljubljana received the Gubbio Award, an international architectural recognition, for displaying cultural heritage as part of the urban renovation of *Kongresni trg* (Congress Square), establishing the new archaeological trail between revitalised archaeological parks, and setting up the iEmona information point in the *Chopinov prehod* (Chopin Passage) at the site of Emona's northern gate below today's *Slovenska cesta* (Slovenia Street).

This award is conferred by the prominent Italian National Association of Historical and Artistic Centres (ANCSA) for the renovation of historical towns and the successful integration of historical heritage into contemporary urban space.

