

VODA IN ŽIVLJENJE  
V KAMNITI POKRAJINI  
WATER AND LIFE  
IN A ROCKY LANDSCAPE  
**KRAS**

SEPARATUM

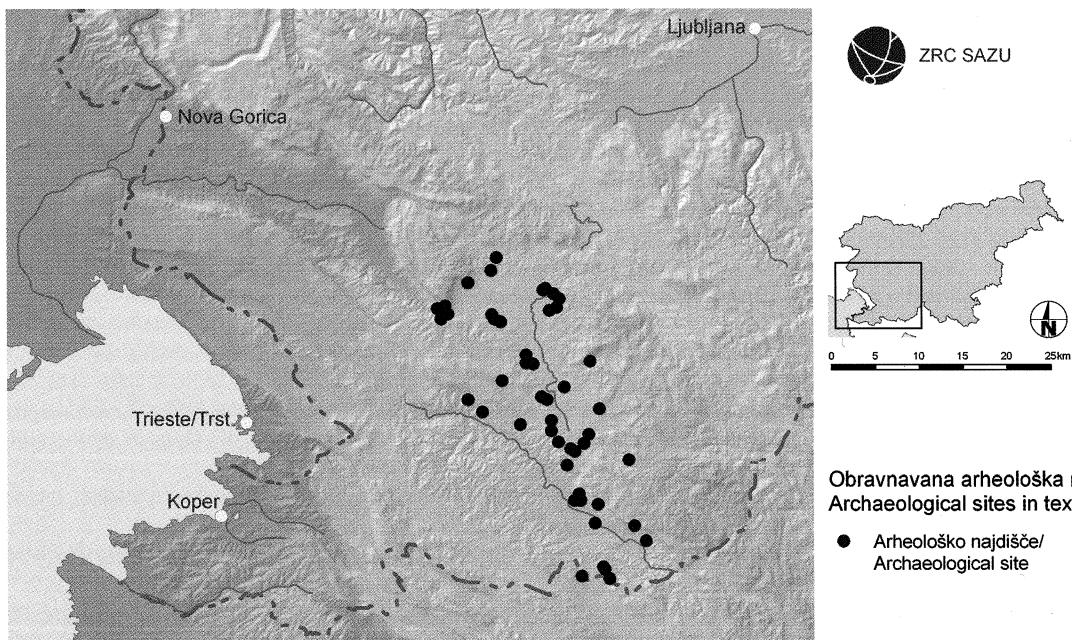


POSELITEV IN RABA ZAKRASELEGA SVETA  
ZAHODNE SLOVENIJE V PRETEKLOSTI  
SETTLEMENT AND LAND USAGE OF THE  
KARSTIC WORLD IN WESTERN SLOVENIA  
IN THE PAST

# POSELITEV NA PIVŠKEM IN OB ZGORNJEM TOKU REKE OD POZNE BRONASTE DOBE DO POZNE ANTIKE

# SETTLEMENT IN THE PIVKA AREA AND ALONG THE UPPER COURSE OF THE REKA RIVER FROM THE LATE BRONZE AGE TO THE LATE ANTIQUE PERIOD

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## Izvleček:

Predstavljen je razvoj poselitve ob rekah Pivki in Reki, to je ob pomembni prometni poti, ki povezuje Kvarnerski zaliv z osrednjim Slovenijo. Na višinskih utrjenih naselbinah se začne življenje v pozni bronasti dobi (kultura žarnih grobišč), ta tip naselbin pa prevladuje še v starejši in mlajši železni dobi. V zgodnjem rimskem obdobju, v 1. in 2. stoletju, opazamo delen premik poselitve v nižine, v poznorimskem času, od sredine 3. st. dalje, pa ponovno oživijo stare višinske točke. Že od začetka so naselbine ležale pretežno na mejnih območjih med krasom in flišem, to je na stiku dveh različnih gospodarskih prostorov in z dobrim dostopom do vode. Pomembno vlogo pri izbiri mesta naselbine je igral tudi nadzor poti.

**Ključne besede:** Slovenija, dolina reke Pivke, dolina reke Reke, poselitev, prazgodovina, rimska doba, promet, okolje, voda.

## Abstract:

Presented is the settlement development along the Pivka and Reka Rivers, along which significant trade routes connect the Quarnero bay with central Slovenia. Subsistence in fortified hilltop settlements takes on in the Late Bronze Age (Urnfield Culture period); this type of settlement is predominant on into the Early and Late Iron Ages. During the Early Roman period, in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, a slight shift of settlement into the lowlands is discerned, while during the Late Roman period, from the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century onwards, life revives in the earlier hilltop settlements. Already from the very beginning, settlements were situated along the bordering regions between the karst and flysch, at the juncture of two economically disparate regions with good access to fresh water. Control over roads was also a determining factor in the selection of settlement position.

**Key words:** Slovenia, the Pivka River valley, the Reka River valley, settlement, prehistory, Roman period, traffic, environment, water.

## UVOD

Med Kvarnerskim zalivom in osrednjo Slovenijo potekajo najugodnejše prometne poti od juga proti severu v dokaj ozkem pasu: vzdolž zgornjega toka Reke in po Pivškem podolju oziroma Pivki. Prometne prehode so zožila hribovja: na zahodu Brkini in Vremščica, na vzhodu Snežniška planota in Javorniki. Pot iz Kvarnerskega zaliva se v Postojnski kotlini (ali Spodnji Pivki) priključi stari transevropski poti (t. i. Jantarjevi poti), ki vodi iz Akvileje prek prelaza Razdrto in Postojnskih vrat proti osrednjemu Podonavju.

Ta izrazito prehoden prostor (sl. 1), ki sodi v širše območje Notranjske, smo izbrali za študijo poselitve v času med pozno bronasto dobo (10.-9. st. pr. Kr.) in pozno antiko (5.-6. st. po Kr.). Po eni strani nas je zanimalo, kakšno vlogo je igralo naravno okolje pri izbiri mesta naselbine, po drugi strani pa, kako so različne zgodovinske okoliščine vplivale na poselitveno sliko.

## ARHEOLOŠKA NAJDIŠČA

Velika večina naselbin, ki jih poznamo na Pivškem in v dolini Reke, je utrjenih, ležijo na dvignjenih, naravno zavarovanih in razglednih položajih. Nižinsko poselitev, brez utrdbenih sistemov, so zasledili samo v Postojnski kotlini, kjer so potekala arheološka raziskovanja na večjih odprtih površinah ob gradnji avtoceste. Poselitvena slika je verjetno dokaj dobra za prazgodovinsko obdobje in pozno antiko, ko splošno prevladujejo višinske utrjene naselbine. Najmanj zanesljive pa so naše ugotovitve za zgodnje rimske obdobje, ko moramo računati s celo vrsto neodkritih nižinskih naselbin.<sup>1</sup>

Kronologijo posameznih naselbin smo ugotavljali na podlagi zelo različnih in nepopolnih virov. Pomagali smo si z rezultati redkih obsežnejših arheoloških izkopavanj, s podatki iz sondiranj in z grobišči, ki pripadajo posameznim naselbinam. Za datacijo mnogih naselij pa so nam bile na razpolago zgolj posamezne naključne najdbe in najdbe, ki so jih pridobili nepooblaščeni iskalci z detektorji za kovine (t. i. detektorske najdbe).

## KATALOG NAJDIŠČ

Katalog najdišč smo prilagodili študiju poselitve v obdobju med pozno bronasto dobo in pozno antiko. Vključene so naselbine z grobišči oziroma samo grobišča, kadar pripadajoča naselbina ni bila odkrita. Upoštevali

## INTRODUCTION

The most opportune routes between the Quarnero bay and central Slovenia lie in a fairly narrow strip of land running from the south to the north: along the upper course of the Reka river and through the lowlands of Pivka. This strip is further narrowed by the surrounding hills: Brkini and Vremščica to the west and the Snežnik plateau and Javorniki to the east. In the Postojna basin (or the lower Pivka valley), the road from the Quarnero bay joins the old Transeuropean road (Amber Route) that leads from Aquileia across the Razdrto pass and the Postojna gateway towards the central Danube basin.

This distinctly transitive area (Fig. 1), forming part of the wider area of the Notranjska region (Inner Carniola), has been chosen for the study of settlement between the Late Bronze Age (10<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> centuries BC) and the Late Antique period (5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD). On the one hand, our interests lay in establishing the role that the natural environment played in determining the choice of location for a particular settlement, and on the other, how various historic circumstances influenced settlement in general.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The great majority of settlements known in the Pivka area and in the Reka valley are fortified. They are situated on elevated, naturally protected sites that command a good view over the surrounding area. The only traces of flat land settlement without fortification systems were recorded in the Postojna basin during the extensive excavations that took place there during highway construction. The current settlement picture is probably fairly accurate for the prehistoric period and the Late Antique period, when hillforts as types of settlement prevailed in general. The Early Roman Period, on the other hand, offers the least reliable picture: there must be a certain number of undiscovered lowland settlements.<sup>1</sup>

The chronology of individual settlements was established on the basis of various and incomplete sources. The results of rare archaeological excavations, conducted on a more extensive scale, were also used, as well as data from sample trenching and the cemeteries attributed to particular settlements. Many settlements, however, could only be dated on the basis of individual chance finds and objects found by amateur treasure hunters using a metal detector (henceforth “metal detector finds”).

<sup>1</sup> Pregledi npr.: Müllner 1880; *ANSI* 149–161; Urleb 1975; ead. 1984; Leben 1989; Horvat 1995. (Poselitvene študije Krasa niso neposredno primerljive z našimi rezultati, ker se navezujejo na drugačno naravno okolje: Slapšak 1988; id. 1995; Novaković 2001).

<sup>1</sup> Overviews: Müllner 1880; *ANSI* 149-161; Urleb 1975; ead. 1984; Leben 1989; Horvat 1995. (Settlement studies of the Kras plateau are not directly comparable with our results as they correlate to a different natural environment: Slapšak 1988; id. 1995; Novaković 2001).

smo tudi zakladne najdbe, ki so lahko znak naselbinske točke v bližini. V katalogu praviloma ni jamskih najdišč, razen če gre za izrazite poselitvene faze. Prav tako smo izpustili posamične najdbe, pri katerih ni jasna povezava z zakladi oziroma z naselbinami.

Najdišča so oštrevljenčena in z istimi številkami označena na preglednih kartah (sl. 1-4). Za imenom najdišča sledijo sinonimi. V oklepaju so navedeni najbližje sodobno naselje, topografska enota in topografsko področje (po ANSI).

V opisu naselbine smo se omejili na lego (na vzpetini ali v nižini) in na sledove utrjevanja. Geološka osnova, na kateri leži naselbina, je določena po *Osnovni geološki karti SFRJ* v merilu 1:100 000 [S. Buser, K. Grad, M. Pleničar, *List Postojna* (1967); D. Šikić, M. Pleničar, M. Šparica, *List Ilirska Bistrica* (1972)]. Prisotnost vodotokov in izvirov smo ugotavljali po TTN 1:5000, TTN 1:10 000 ter tudi po topografskih kartah 1:25 000.

V katalogu je kronologija naselbine zgoščena v osnovna obdobja. Prazgodovino delimo na srednjo bronasto dobo, kulturo žarnih grobišč, starejšo železno dobo in mlajšo železno dobo. Pri rimski dobi upoštevamo, kjer je to mogoče, ožje datacije. Omenjeno je tudi, na čem temelji kronologija: na sistematičnih raziskavah ali zgolj na naključnih najdbah.

V katalogu praviloma citiramo samo ANSI in novejšo literaturo, ki je izšla po letu 1975. Izjema so le poročila o obsežnejših raziskovanjih in starejša literatura, ki vsebuje kronološko pomembne podatke.

Komentar na koncu se nanaša večinoma na kronologijo najdišča ali pa na posamezne topografske podatke.

#### *Postojnska kotlina (Spodnja Pivka)*

(Topografski območji Hruševje, del Postojne in del Vipave)

##### 1. Šušec pri Razdrtem

(Lozice, Vipava, Gorica)

- Obljudena točka ob stari poti čez prelaz Razdrto. Šušec leži na zavetni terasi na pobočju Nanosa. Geološka osnova je flis. Potok Šušet izvira 100 m stran od najdišča, na samem najdišču pa so odkrili dva vodna kala, ki sta bila v rabi že v bronasti dobi.
- Srednja bronasta doba, starejša kultura žarnih grobišč, mlajša železna doba (pozni laten) in zgodnja rimska doba (sredina 1. st. pr. Kr. do sredine 1. st. po Kr.).<sup>2</sup> Datirano na podlagi arheoloških izkopavanj.
- Svoljšak 2003.
- Verjetno gre za počivališče ob poti, ki je vodila čez prelaz Razdrto. Vrh prelaza je oddaljen 1 km in leži 50 m više.

##### 2. Preval

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Naselbina na prelazu, ob stari poti oziroma cesti. Geološka

<sup>2</sup> Fibula (Svoljšak 2003, 264) sodi v vrsto očesnih fibul iz 1. st. (Riha 1994, 65-67, tip 2.3; Demetz 1999, 155-156).

## CATALOGUE OF SITES

The catalogue of sites was adapted to the study of settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Late Antique period. Included in the catalogue are the settlements with their cemeteries or only the cemeteries, wherever the corresponding settlement has not been discovered. The catalogue also includes hoard finds that might be indicative of a settlement in the vicinity. The cave sites are, as a rule, excluded except for those with intensive settlement phases. Also excluded were individual finds for which there is no clear tie with either the hoards or the settlements.

The same numbers designate the sites in the catalogue and on the survey maps (Fig. 1-4). Cited beside the name of a particular site are also the corresponding synonyms. The nearest modern settlement, topographical unit, and the topographical area (according to ANSI) are noted in brackets.

The description of a settlement is limited to its location (on a hill or in the lowlands) and traces of fortification. Lithology of a particular settlement is determined according to the *Basic Geological Map of Yugoslavia* on a scale of 1 : 100 000, the sheet *Postojna* (S. Buser, K. Grad, M. Pleničar, 1967) and the sheet *Ilirska Bistrica* (D. Šikić, M. Pleničar, M. Šparica, 1972). The presence of rivers and streams was established with the aid of topographic maps on a scale of 1 : 5000, 1 : 10000 as well as 1 : 25000.

The chronology is divided into basic periods in the catalogue. Prehistory comprises of the Middle Bronze Age, the Urnfield Culture period, the Early Iron Age, and the Late Iron Age. A more precise chronology is used in the Roman period. The basis for the chronological determination is also given: either systematic research or exclusively chance finds.

As a rule, the catalogue cites only ANSI and more recent literature published after 1975. The only exceptions are the reports of extensive research and older literature that includes chronologically relevant data.

The commentary at the end concerns mostly the chronology of a particular site or individual topographical data.

#### *The Postojna basin (Spodnja Pivka)*

(Topographical areas of Hruševje, Postojna [a section] and Vipava [a section])

##### 1. Šušec near Razdrto

(Lozice, Vipava, Gorica)

- Šušec lies on a sheltered terrace on the slopes of the Nanos hill, along the old road crossing the Razdrto pass. The bed-

<sup>2</sup> The eye brooch (Svoljšak 2003, 264) is dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Riha 1994, 65-67, type 2.3; Demetz 1999, 155-156).

osnova je fliš. V bližini ni stalnih vodotokov. Najbližji izvir je oddaljen okoli 120 m.

- Mlajša železna doba, od konca 2. st. pr. Kr. do sredine 1. st. po Kr., 4. st. Datirano na podlagi arheoloških izkopavanj.

- Bavdek 1996. *FMRSI* III, 48.

- Manjša obcestna postojanka. Med zgodnjimerinsko in poznorimsko dobo ni kontinuitete. Posamezne poznorimske najdbe so verjetno povezane s prometom po cesti.

### 3. Mandrga

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Naselbina na položnem pobočju pod Nanosom. Geološka osnova je fliš. Najbližji potok je oddaljen okoli 150 m.

- Mlajša železna doba. Datirano na podlagi arheoloških izkopavanj.

- Bavdek 1996. *FMRSI* III, 47.

- Skromni sledovi zgodnje naselbine Rimljani, datirane od konca 2. do prve polovice 1. st. pr. Kr.

### 4. Žingarca

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Verjetno naselbinska točka. Ležala je na pomolu na pobočju Nanosa, okoli 35 m nad prelazom Razdrto.<sup>3</sup> Najdišče je bilo uničeno, ne da bi bilo dokumentirano. Geološka osnova so bili delno sprijeti nanosi apnenčastega grušča. Najbližji nestalni potok je okoli 200 m stran in 50 višinskih metrov niže.

- 2. st., konec 4. in prva polovica 5. st. Datirano po detektorskih najdbah.

- J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 (1997), 252, t. 2: 11, 12 (fibula je iz 2. st., dvojni gumb sodi okvirno v konec 4. in v prvo polovico 5. st.).<sup>4</sup>

### 5. Gradišče

Dolge ravni

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Pomol na pobočju Nanosa. Geološka osnova so delno sprijeti nanosi apnenčastega grušča. Okoli 100 vzhodno od naselbine, 715 m n. m., leži izvir Štirnovec.

- Prazgodovina, rimska doba. Datirano po naključnih najdbah, nezanesljivo.

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 149. Bavdek 1996, 297.

### 6. Goli vrh

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, dvignjenem 100 m nad prelazom Razdrto. V bližini presegajoča vzpetina. Geološka osnova fliš. 200 m južno od gradišča in 60 m niže teče Volčji potok.

- Bronasta doba, mlajša železna doba. Datirano na podlagi arheoloških raziskovanj.

- Bavdek 1996, 297. Neobjavljeni podatki A. Bavdek.

- Za datiranje v mlajšo železno dobo je pomemben republikanski novec, viktoriat, kovan med 211 do 170 pr. Kr. (*FMRSI* V 31; prim. Miškec 2003).

rock is flysch. The source of the Šušet stream lies 100 m from the site, while on the site itself two water pools, which were already in use during the Bronze Age, have been discovered.

- Middle Bronze Age, Early Urmfield Culture period, Late Iron Age (Late La Tène period), and Early Roman period (mid 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD).<sup>2</sup> Dated on the basis of archaeological excavation.

- Svoljsak 2003.

- Probably a resting place along the road leading over the Razdrto pass. The summit of the pass is 1 km away and 50 m higher up.

### 2. Preval

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Settlement upon the pass, along the old path or road. The bedrock is flysch. The nearest spring is approximately 120 m away.

- Late Iron Age, Early Roman period (from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC through to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD). Late Roman period (4<sup>th</sup> century AD). Dated on the basis of archaeological excavation.

- Bavdek 1996. *FMRSI* III, 48.

- A small roadside post during the Late La Tène and Early Roman period. There is no continuity between the Early and the Late Roman periods. Chance finds from the Late Roman period are probably linked to the traffic along the road.

### 3. Mandrga

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Settlement on the gently sloping hillside of Nanos. The bedrock is flysch. The nearest stream is approximately 150 m away.

- Late Iron Age. Dated on the basis of archaeological excavation.

- Bavdek 1996. *FMRSI* III, 47.

- Faint traces of an early settlement by the Romans, dating to the period between the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

### 4. Žingarca

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Probably a settlement point. It was situated on the partly cemented limestone gravel deposits, on a promontory of the Nanos slope, approximately 35 m above the Razdrto pass.<sup>3</sup> The site was destroyed without being documented. The nearest occasional stream is approximately 200 m away and 50 m lower.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. Dated on the basis of metal detector finds.

- J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 (1997), 2522, pl. 2: 11, 12 (the brooch is from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century while the double button belongs approximately to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries).<sup>4</sup>

### 5. Gradišče

Dolge ravni

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a promontory on the Nanos slope. It is situated on the partly cemented limestone gravel deposits.

<sup>3</sup> Natančna lokacija P. Bitenc, Narodni muzej Slovenije.

<sup>4</sup> Fibula: Riha 1994, 138-140: fibula z emajliranim lokom, skupina 5.17.5. Dvojni gumb ima dobre analogije v Predjama: Korošec 1982, 86, t. 4: 1-4.

<sup>3</sup> The exact location: P. Bitenc, the National Museum of Slovenia.

<sup>4</sup> The brooch: Riha 1994, 138-140, type 5.17.5. The double button has comparisons in Predjama: Korošec 1982, 86, pl. 4: 1-4.

## 7. Dolgi grič

Ješče

(Strane, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, ki se naslanja na pobočje Nanosa. Vodni izviri so na južnem pobočju griča, okoli 50 m nižje.

- Avgustejsko obdobje. Posamične najdbe.

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 150. Urleb 1975, 65. Avgustov novec: *FMRSI* III, 49.

## 8. Grad

(Šmihel pod Nanosom, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, ki je dvignjen do 50 m nad okolico. Geološka osnova je fliš. Na gradišču leži izvir Ježevec, v neposredni okolini naselbine še več izvirov.

- Kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, pozna antika. Datirano po izkopanih grobiščih, deloma po sistematično izkopanih naselbinskih najdbah in po naključnih najdbah.

- S. Gabrovec, v: *ANSI* 150-151. Guštin 1979. Urleb 1990. Horvat 2002.

- Bronasta plavutasta sekira iz obdobja Bd D / Ha A (Šinkovec 1995, 47, št. 43, t. 7: 43) in ločna fibula z dvema gumboma (Ha A2-B1; Horvat 2002, 171, sl. 28) sta osamljeni najdbi, ki pa morda nakazujeta prve začetke poselitev.

Utrjena naselbina, ki je največja na Notranjskem, je kontinuirano živila od 8. do 2. st. pr. Kr., kar je dokumentirano na podlagi grobišč (Guštin 1979). S konca 3. ali iz prve polovice 2. st. pr. Kr. izvira zaklad rimskega orožja (Horvat 2002).

Posamične najdbe kažejo zelo skromno nadaljevanje v pozolatenskem obdobju in možno ponovno oživitev točke v poznoantičnem obdobju (Horvat 2002, 143-147).

## 9. Jama pod Jamskim gradom

(Predjama, Postojna, Postojna)

- Jamsko najdišče. Geološka osnova apnenec. Nekaj stran je ponor potoka Lokva.

- Eneolitik, starejša bronasta doba, kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, zgodnja rimska doba, pozna antika. Datirano po arheoloških izkopavanjih.

- F. Leben, v: *ANSI* 159. Korošec 1956. *FMRSI* I 92.

- Zelo močan je poznoantični horizont iz druge polovice 4. in prve polovice 5. st., najmlajša najdba pa je vzhodnogotski novec iz let 534-536 (Korošec 1982; Kos 1986, 210-211; Pröttel 1996, 140-143; Bitenc & Knific 2001, 27-28, št. 68-70; Pflaum 2002, 274-275, t. 3: 29).

## 10. Nad Stenami

(Hruševje, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, 100 m nad dolino. Geološka osnova je apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. Najbližja voda je 200 m stran in 100 m nižje, na vznosu griča.

- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU. Urleb 1975, 65, 70.

## 11. Stari grad

Molinišče, Ajdovski grad

(Hruševje, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, 120 m nad dolino. Geološka osnova je apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. Najbližji izvir je okoli 250 m stran in 100 m nižje v dolini.

The Štirnovec source, 715 m above sea level, lies approximately 100 m east of the settlement.

- Prehistory, Roman period. Dated on the basis of chance finds, unreliable.
- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 149. Bavdek 1996, 297.

## 6. Goli vrh

(Razdrto, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 100 m above the Razdrto pass. There is a higher hill in the vicinity. The bedrock is flysch. The Volčji potok flows 200 m south of the hillfort and 60 beneath it.

- Bronze Age, Late Iron Age. Dated on the basis of archaeological excavation.
- Bavdek 1996, 297. Unpublished data (A. Bavdek, pers. comm.)
- Particularly important for dating to the Late Iron Age is a republican coin, a *victoriatus*, minted between 211 and 170 BC (*FMRSI* V 31; cf. Miškoc 2003).

## 7. Dolgi grič

Ješče

(Strane, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill that leans up against the Nanos slope. Water sources are on the southern slope, approximately 50 m below.

- Early Roman period. Chance finds.
- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 150. Urleb 1975, 65. The Augustus coin: *FMRSI* III, 49.

## 8. Grad

(Šmihel pod Nanosom, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill up to 50 m above the surroundings. The bedrock is flysch. The Ježevce source is on the hillfort and other sources are in the immediate vicinity.

- Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Late Antique period. Dated on the basis of the excavated cemeteries and partly on the basis of the systematically excavated settlement finds and chance finds.

- S. Gabrovec, in: *ANSI*, 150-151. Guštin 1979. Urleb 1990. Horvat 2002.

- The bronze winged axe from the Bronze Age D / Ha A periods (Šinkovec 1995, 47, no. 43, pl. 7: 43) and the brooch with two buttons (Ha A2 - B1; Horvat 2002, 171, fig. 28) are isolated finds that could, nevertheless be indicative of the beginnings of the settlement.

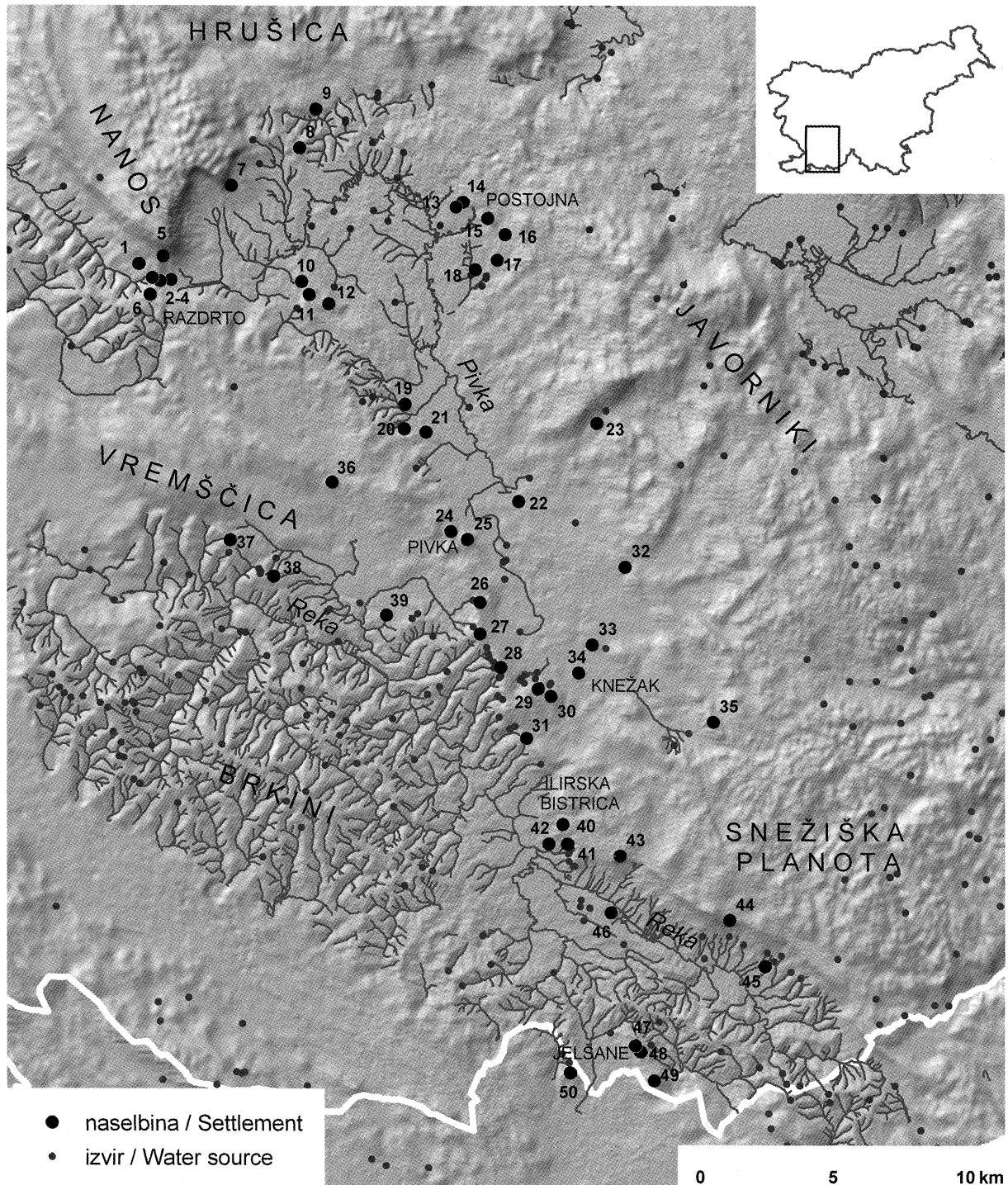
A fortified settlement, the largest in the Notranjska region, exhibits continuous existence from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC, documented on the basis of the cemeteries (Guštin 1979). The hoard of Roman weapons dates to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century or to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC (Horvat 2002). Chance finds exhibit a poor continuation in the Late La Tène period and a possible renewal of activities on the site during the Late Antique period (Horvat 2002, 143-147).

## 9. Jama underneath Jama Castle

(Predjama, Postojna, Postojna)

- Cave site developed in limestone. Directly underneath the cave is a sinkhole of the Lokva stream.

- Eneolithic, Early Bronze Age, Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Early Roman period, Late Antique period. Dated on the basis of archaeological excavations.



Sl. 1: Poselitev od bronaste dobe do pozne antike. Številke se ujemajo s katalogom najdišč.

Fig. 1: Settlement from the Bronze Age to the Late Antiquity. The numbers correspond to the site numbers in the catalogue.

- F. Leben, in: *ANSI* 159. Korošec 1956. *FMRSI* I, 92.

- A very strong Late Antique horizon: the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The youngest find is an Ostrogothic coin minted in 534-536. Korošec 1982; Kos 1986, 210-211; Pröttel 1996, 140-143; Bitenc & Knific 2001, 27-28, no. 68-70; Pflaum 2002, 274-275, t. 3: 29.

#### 10. Nad Stenami

(Hruševje, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill; 100 m above the valley. The bedrock is limestone, in an area that lies in the vicinity of

- Mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, pozna antika. Datirano po površinskih in detektorskih najdbah.
- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 150 (Sajevoče). Urleb 1975, 65, 70. M. Urleb in D. Božič, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU. Neobjavljene posamezne najdbe v NMSI.
- Na najdišču so bili najdeni odlomki treh uhatih sekir, datirani v Ha B1-B2 (Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, sl. 4, 5, t. 1: spodaj [Hruševje]). Posamezne najdbe kažejo na halštatsko (neobj. podatki P. Turk in D. Božič) in latensko obdobje (rimski novec, 2. st. pr. Kr.: *FMRSI* IV, 34). Odkrita je bila poznorimska fibula (J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 [1997], 250, t. 7: 3).

#### 12. Krivec

(Orehek, Postojna, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, 150 m nad dolino. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Najbližja voda je okoli 700 m stran in 150 m nižje.
- Prazgodovina. Datirano po sondiranju.
- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 26, 1984, 219.

#### 13. Veliki Otok - okolica

(Veliki Otok, Postojna, Postojna)

- Zakladna najdba. Točna lokacija ni znana. Vas Veliki Otok leži na mejnem območju med apnencem, flišem in rečnimi nanosi.
- Mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč.
- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 160. Čerče & Šinkovec 1995, 227, 228, št. 37.
- Zaklad Veliki Otok I, datiran v zgodnji Ha B (Turk 1996, 102, 113).

#### 14. Mačkovec

Mačkovca jama

(Veliki Otok, Postojna, Postojna)

- Zakladna najdba. Jamsko najdišče na pobočju hriba Kacul, okoli 20 m nad ravino. Jama leži v apnencu. Na vznožju griča flišno območje z vodnimi izviri (oddaljenost 200 m in manj).
- Mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč.
- F. Leben, v: *ANSI* 160. Čerče & Šinkovec, 1995, 228, 229, št. 38.
- Zaklad Veliki Otok II, datiran v zgodnji Ha B (Turk 1996, 102, 113).

#### 15. Sovič

(Postojna, Postojna, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, ki se dviga okoli 130 m nad bolj ravno okolico. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Vodni izviri na vznožju griča (okoli 150 m nižje; podatki tudi A. Bavdek).
- Starejša železna doba, rimska doba. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.
- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 158. Urleb 1975, 66, 68. Urleb 1985, 135-136. Podatki A. Bavdek.

#### 16. Postojna - pod železniško postajo

(Postojna, Postojna, Postojna)

- Grobišče. Na položnem pobočju. Geološka osnova je apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. V bližini ni znanih vodnih tokov ali izvirov.
- Zgodnjina rimska doba. Datirano po materialu iz grobov.

flysch. The nearest body of water is 200 m away and 100 m below, at the foot of the hill.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.
- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives. Urleb 1975, 65, 70.

#### 11. Stari grad

Molinišče, Ajdovski grad

(Hruševje, Hruševje, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 120 m above the valley. The bedrock is limestone, in an area that lies in the vicinity of flysch. The nearest water source is approximately 250 m away and 100 m below, in the valley.

- Late Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Late Roman period. Dated on the basis of surface and metal detector finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 150 (Sajevoče). Urleb 1975, 65, 70. M. Urleb and D. Božič, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives. Unpublished chance finds in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- There were fragments of three shaft-hole axes, dating to the Ha B1-B2 period, found on the site (Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, fig. 4, 5, pl. 1: below [Hruševje]). Chance finds suggest the Hallstatt (unpublished information from P. Turk and D. Božič) and La Tène periods (a Roman coin, 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC; *FMRSI* IV, 34). A Late Roman period brooch has also been found (J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 (1997), 250, pl. 7: 3).

#### 12. Krivec

(Orehek, Postojna, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 150 m above the valley. The bedrock is limestone. The nearest body of water is approximately 700 m away and 150 m below.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of the sample trenching.

- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 26, 1984, 219.

#### 13. Veliki Otok - the surroundings

(Veliki Otok, Postojna, Postojna)

- Hoard find of an unknown exact location. The village of Veliki Otok is situated in a border region among limestone, flysch, and river deposits.

- Late Urnfield Culture period.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 160. Čerče & Šinkovec, 1995, 227, 228, no. 37.

- The Veliki Otok I hoard; dated to the early Ha B period (Turk 1996, 102, 113).

#### 14. Mačkovec

Mačkovca jama

(Veliki Otok, Postojna, Postojna)

- Hoard find. The cave site lies on the slope of the Kacul hill, approximately 20 m above the flat land. The cave lies in limestone. At the foot of the hill there is a flysch area with water springs (in a distance of 200 m or less).

- Late Urnfield Culture period.

- F. Leben, in: *ANSI* 160. Čerče & Šinkovec, 1995, 228, 229, no. 38.

- The Veliki Otok II hoard, dated to early Ha B period (Turk 1996, 102, 113).

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 158. Urleb 1985, 136-137.

- Urlebova domneva, da grobovi sodijo k naselbini na Soviču. Razdalja med obema najdiščema je okoli 800 m zračne črte, tako da je možno, da so grobovi pripadali drugi naselbini.

#### 17. Ječmenje

Gorica, Goriče

(Stara vas, Postojna, Postojna)

- Naselbina. Leži na planoti, ki pada proti jugozahodu. Geološka osnova je apnenec, v bližini na vznožju planote flišno območje in območje rečnih nanosov. Vodni izviri na vznožju potočja pri Stari vasi (okoli 500 m stran od domnevnega jedra naselbine in 20 m nižje).

- Kultura žarnih grobišč. Datirano po najdbah ob gradnji avtoceste.

- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 15, 1970, 144. Urleb 1985, 135-139. Datacija keramike J. Dular.

#### 18. Ribniške njive

(Stara vas, Postojna, Postojna)

- Grobišče. V nižini, na območju rečnih nanosov. Neposredna bližina zamočvirjenega sveta.

- Zgodnja rimska doba. Datirano po najdbah ob gradnji avtooceste.

- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 15, 1970, 160. Urleb 1985, 137 (1.-2. st.).

#### Zgornja Pivka

(Topografski območji Pivka in Knežak)

#### 19. Baba

(Slavina, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, okoli 80 m nad dolino. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova apnenec, tik ob meji s flišem. V dolini pod gradiščem občasni vodotok (okoli 170 m daleč, 80 m nižje).

- Mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba. Datirano po površinskih in detektorskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 157. Horvat 1995, 189. J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 (1997), 253, t. 2: 13-15. *FMRSI* IV, 46. *FMRSI* V, 43. Neobjavljene posamezne najdbe v NMSI.

- Na gradišču je bil najden odlomek bronastega ingota, datiran v Ha B1-B2 (Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, 242, sl. 5). Posameznim najdbam iz starejše železne dobe sledi zelo močan latenski horizont s posameznimi najdbami in dvema zakladoma, od katerih je bil prvi zakopan po letu 146 pr. Kr. (*FMRSI* IV, 46/2; prim. Miškoc 2003, 373) in drugi po letu 74 pr. Kr. (*FMRSI* IV, 46/3). Drugi zaklad je tudi najmlajša najdba z naselbine.

#### 20. Ambroževe gradišče

Gradišče, Slavinski hrib

(Slavina, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, dvignjena 50 do 80 m nad grapami. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je fliš. Tik pod gradiščem občasni vodotoki (najbližji okoli 100 m stran).

- Kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, avgustejsko obdobje, 4. st. Datirano po arheoloških sondiranjih in detektorskih najdbah.

#### 15. Sovič

(Postojna, Postojna, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill that rises approximately 130 m above flat land. The bedrock is limestone. The water source is situated at the foot of the hill (approximately 150 m below; A. Bavdek, pers. comm.).

- Early Iron Age, Roman Age. Dated on the basis of the surface finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 158. Urleb 1975, 66, 68. Urleb 1985, 135-136. Data by A. Bavdek.

#### 16. Postojna – underneath the railway station

(Postojna, Postojna, Postojna)

- Cemetery situated on a gently sloping hillside. The bedrock is limestone and a flysch area is in the vicinity. There are no known sources or flowing water in the vicinity.

- Early Roman period. Dated on the basis of the grave material.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 158. Urleb 1985, 136-137.

- Urleb supposes that the graves belong to the Sovič settlement. The distance between the two sites is approximately 800 m 'as the crow flies', which also allows for the possibility of the graves belonging to some other settlement.

#### 17. Ječmenje

Gorica, Goriče

(Stara vas, Postojna, Postojna)

- Settlement situated on a plateau that gently slopes downwards towards the southwest. The bedrock is limestone; nearby, at the foot of the plateau, there are areas of flysch and river deposits. Water springs are at the foot of the plateau at Stara vas (approximately 150 m from the supposed core of the settlement and 20 m below).

- The Urnfield Culture period. Dated on the basis of finds uncovered during highway construction.

- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 15, 1970, 144. Urleb 1985, 135-139. Pottery dated by J. Dular.

#### 18. Ribniške njive

(Stara vas, Postojna, Postojna)

- Cemetery situated in the lowlands, in an area of river deposits. Marshy area is in the vicinity.

- Early Roman period. Dated on the basis of the finds uncovered during highway construction.

- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 15, 1970, 160. Urleb 1985, 137 (1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD).

#### Zgornja Pivka (The upper course of the Pivka river)

(topographical areas of Pivka and Knežak)

#### 19. Baba

(Slavina, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, approximately 80 m above the valley. There are no higher peaks in the vicinity. The bedrock is limestone and a flysch area is in the vicinity. There is occasional flowing water in the valley beneath the hillfort (approximately 170 m away and 80 m below).

- Late Urnfiel Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age. Dated on the basis of surface and metal detector finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 157. Horvat 1995, 189. J. Istenič, *Var.*

- Urleb 1957. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 157. Horvat 1995, 183-188. Šinkovec 1995, 126-127, t. 144: 13. J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 (1997), 253, t. 25: 2. *FMRSI* I 87. *FMRSI* IV, 45. *FMRSI* V, 42. Neobjavljene posamezne najdbe v NMSL.

- Najstarejša najdba je ročaj bronastega srpa iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč (Šinkovec 1995, 126-127, t. 144: 13). Več posamičnih najdb sodi v starejšo in mlajšo železno dobo ter v zgodnjimerinsko dobo (Horvat 1995, 187-188; neobj. podatki P. Turk in D. Božič). Z arheološkimi sondiranjemi so bili izkopani deli stavb iz avgustejskega obdobja, ki predstavljajo najmlajši sloj intenzivne poselitve. Na začetku 1. st. po Kr. naselbina zamre (Horvat 1995, 183-188). Redki novci kažejo na skromno ponovno aktivnost na območju naselbine v pozni antiki (*FMRSI* I 87: 10; *FMRSI* IV, 45/1: 37-38; *FMRSI* V, 42: 13).

## 21. Gradišče

Špiček

(Selce, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini (okoli 35 m nad dolino), v bližnji okolici višji vrhovi. Geološka osnova apnenec. V bližini ni vodotokov oziroma izvirov.

- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 157. Guštin 1978, sl. 4.

## 22. Sela

Na selih, Pristava

(Trnje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Naselbina. Na dvignjenem območju, ki se na eni strani strmo spušča okoli 20 m. V bližnji okolici ni višjih vrhov. Geološka osnova apnenec. Nestalni vodotok oddaljen okoli 500 m.

- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 157. M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU.

## 23. Vasišče

(Trnje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Naselbina. V ravnni, med vzpetinami. Geološka osnova apnenec. V bližini ni vodotokov ali izvirov.

- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU.

## 24. Gradišče

Kerin

(Pivka, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, ki se dviga 50 m in več nad dolino oziroma ravnino. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. Vodni izviri na severovzhodnem vznožju griča (400 m stran in 100 m nižje).

- Kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, 1.-4. st. Datirano po grobnih, površinskih in detektorskih najdbah.

- Müllner 1880, XXI, sl. 3, 4. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 156. N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 21, 1977, 190-191. *FMRSI* I, 85. *FMRSI* III, 58. *FMRSI* IV, 44. *FMRSI* V, 41. Neobjavljene posamične detektorske najdbe v NMSL.

- Iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč je del rezila bronastega srpa (neobj.) ter odlomek ingota, podrobnejše datiranega v Ha B1-B2 (Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, 242, sl. 5). Med posamičnimi najdbami so dobro zastopane halštatska in latenska doba ter zgodnja rimska doba (neobj., podatki P. Turk, D. Božič), prisotna je tudi pozna rimska doba (neobj.).

*spom.* 36, 1994-95 (1997), 253, pl. 2: 13-15. *FMRSI* IV, 46. *FMRSI* V, 43. Unpublished chance finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- A fragment of a bronze ingot was found on the hillfort, dated to Ha B1-B2 period (Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, fig. 5). Individual finds from the Early Iron Age are followed by a very strong La Tène horizon with chance finds and two hoards, the former of which was buried after 146 BC (*FMRSI* IV, 46/2; cf. Miškec 2003, 373) and the latter after 74 BC (*FMRSI* IV, 46/3). The second hoard is also the most recent find from the settlement.

## 20. Ambrožev gradišče

Gradišče, Slavinski hrib

(Slavina, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, elevated 50 to 80 m above the gullies. There are no higher peaks in the vicinity. The bedrock is flysch. There is occasional flowing water just beneath the hillfort (the nearest approximately 100 m away).

- Late Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Augustan period, 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Dated on the basis of archaeological sample trenching and metal detector finds.

- Urleb 1957. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 157. Horvat 1995, 183-188. Šinkovec 1995, 126-127, t. 144: 13. J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 (1997), 253, pl. 25: 2. *FMRSI* I 87. *FMRSI* IV, 45. *FMRSI* V, 42. Unpublished individual finds in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- The oldest find is a handle of a bronze sickle from the Urnfield Culture period (Šinkovec 1995, 126, no. 13, pl. 144: 13). Several individual finds belong to the Early and Late Iron Ages as well as the Early Roman period (Horvat 1995, 187-188; unpublished data from P. Turk and D. Božič). The buildings from the Augustan period were uncovered during archaeological sample trenching; they represent the most recent layer of intensive settlement. The settlement died out at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Horvat 1995, 183-188). Rare coin finds indicate a faint activity on the area of the settlement again during the Late Antique period (*FMRSI* I 87: 10; *FMRSI* IV, 45/1: 37-38; *FMRSI* V, 42: 13).

## 21. Gradišče

Špiček

(Selce, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill (approximately 35 m above the valley) with higher peaks in the vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. There are no sources or flowing water in the vicinity.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 157. Guštin 1978, fig. 4.

## 22. Sela

Na selih, Pristava

(Trnje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Settlement on an elevated area that slopes steeply, approximately 20 m, on one side only. There are no higher peaks in the vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. Flowing water is approximately 500 m away, although it is not constant.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI*, 157. M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives.

Novčne najdbe, ki so zelo številne, kažejo na kontinuiteto od zgodnje rimske dobe do druge polovice 4. st. (*FMRSI*).

#### 25. Sv. Primož

(Radohova vas, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, okoli 100 m in več nad dolino. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Vodni izviri na severnem vznožju griča, 180 m nižje.
- Mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, 3. st. do začetka 5. st. Datirano po površinskih in detektorskih najdbah.

- Urleb, v: *ANSI* 156. *FMRSI* IV, 43. *FMRSI* V, 40. Neobjavljene posamične detektorske najdbe v NMSI.

- Najstarejši predmet je bronasta igla s profilirano glavico iz pozne bronaste dobe, Ha B (neobj., P. Turk). V halštatsko obdobje sodi odlomek certoške fibule (neobj.). Najdeni so bili deli pasnih garnitur iz druge polovice 4. in začetka 5. st., ki so tudi okrašeni s klinastim vrezom (J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 [1997], 251-252, t. 2: 7-10; Bitenc & Knific 2001, 22, št. 45; Pflaum 2002, 274-275, t. 1: 9, t. 2: 15). Posamične novčne najdbe sodijo v pozno rimske dobo, pri čemer izrazito prevladuje druga polovica 4. st. (*FMRSI*).

#### 26. Šilentabor

(Tabor, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Leži na planoti ob robu ostrega grebena, ki pada 200 m globoko. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Najbližji izvir je okoli 100 m pod strmim robom naselbine, okoli 150 m daleč.

- Kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, 1. st., 3.-6. st., zgodnji srednji vek. Datirano po naključnih in detektorskih najdbah.

- Müllner 1880, XXI-XXII, sl. 5. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 157. *FMRSI* I, 88. *FMRSI* III, 59. *FMRSI* IV, 47. *FMRSI* V, 44. Neobjavljene detektorske najdbe v NMSI.

Najstarejša najdba z gradišča je odlomek ročaja bronastega srpa iz obdobja kulture žarnih grobišč (Šinkovec 1995, 126, t. 144: 12). Posamezne najdbe sodijo v halštatsko in latensko dobo (Guštin 1979, t. 2: 1-5; Kos 1977, 146; neobj. NMSI). Novčne najdbe izpričujejo poselitev še na začetku 1. st. po Kr., nato dolgotrajni upad naselbine ter ponovno močno oživitev v drugi polovici 3. in predvsem v 4. st. (*FMRSI*). Na gradišču je bila najdena tudi okrasna zaponka iz 10. st. (T. Knific, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 [1997], 254, t. 25: 1). V širši sklop arheološkega najdišča sodijo tudi ostanki poznoantične cerkve, ki je ležala pod današnjo cerkvico sv. Martina, južno od okopov prazgodovinske naselbine (N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 21, 1977, 321-325). Datacija v pozno antiko: Božič & Ciglenečki 1995, 256-257).

#### 27. Grmada

(Zagorje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na robu planote, ki na zahodni strani pada 200 m globoko. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova apnenec. Najbližji izvir je okoli 90 m pod robom naselbine, okoli 500 m daleč.

- Časovno neopredeljeno.

- S. Tecco Hvala in J. Dular, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU.

#### 23. Vasišče

(Trnje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Settlement on level land, surrounded by peaks. The bedrock is limestone. There are no sources or flowing water in the vicinity.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.

- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives.

#### 24. Gradišče

Kerin

(Pivka, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 50 m and more above the level land. There are no higher peaks in the vicinity. The bedrock is limestone, in an area bordering with nearby flysch. Water springs are situated at the northeastern foot of the hill (400 m away and 100 m below).

- Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of grave, surface, and metal detector finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXI, sl. 3, 4. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 156. N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 21, 1977, 191. *FMRSI* I, 85. *FMRSI* III, 58. *FMRSI* IV, 44. *FMRSI* V, 41. Unpublished metal detector finds in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- Part of the blade of a bronze sickle (unpublished) dates to the Urnfield Culture period, as well as a fragment of an ingot, more precisely dated to the Ha B1-B2 period (Trampuž Orel, Heath 1998, fig. 5). Individual finds well represent the Hallstatt and the La Tène periods as well as the Early Roman Age (unpublished, data from P. Turk, D. Božič) with the Late Roman period present as well (unpublished). Numerous coin finds suggest continuity from the Early Roman period through to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (*FMRSI*).

#### 25. Sv. Primož

(Radohova vas, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, approximately 100 m and more above the valley. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. Water sources are to be found at the southern foot of the hill, 180 m below.

- Late Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. Dated on the basis of surface and metal detector finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 156. *FMRSI* IV, 43. *FMRSI* V, 40. Unpublished metal detector finds in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- The oldest find is a bronze pin from Ha B period (unpublished, P. Turk). A fragment of a Certosa fibula belongs to the Hallstatt period (unpublished). Parts of belt fittings were found; they date to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries and are decorated with chip-carved incisions (J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 [1997], 251-252, pl. 2: 7-10; Bitenc & Knific 2001, 22, no. 45; Pflaum 2002, 274-275, pl. 1: 9, pl. 2: 15). Individual coin finds belong to the Late Roman period with a distinct prevalence of coins from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (*FMRSI*).

#### 26. Šilentabor

(Tabor, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a plateau along the edge of a sharp ridge that falls 200 m downwards. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. The near-

## 28. Gradišče na Čepni

Čepna

(Zagorje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na robu planote, ki pada na zahodni strani 300 m globoko. V bližnji okolini ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Najbližji izvir je okoli 100 m pod robom naselbine.

- Pozni eneolitik, mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, 1. st. do začetka 5. st. Datirano po najdbah z izkopavanj ter po naključnih in detektorskih najdbah.

- Müllner 1880, XXII-XXIII, sl. 6, 7. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153. *FMRSI* I, 79. *FMRSI* III, 54. *FMRSI* IV, 40. *FMRSI* V, 36. Neobjavljene detektorske najdbe v NMSI.

- Najstarejši najdbi z Gradišča na Čepni sta bakrena ploščata sekira, ki sodi v pozni eneolitik, in bronasta tulasta sekira iz obdobja Ha B. Podrobne okoliščine odkritja niso znane (M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 149; Šinkovec 1995, 38, 67, št. 15, 98, t. 2: 15; 17: 98.).<sup>5</sup>

Leta 1890 izkopaval na gradišču Pečnik (Rutar 1891a, 198; Rutar 1891b, 197) ter dobil mnogo drobnih kovinskih predmetov (prevladujejo fibule in drugi deli noše). Časovni razpon gradiva s Pečnikovih izkopavanj se ujema z datacijami detektorskih najdb: posamič sodi material v halštatsko dobo, predvsem pa ga lahko datiramo od poznotlatenske dobe naprej, skozi vse rimske obdobje do pozne rimske dobe (Guštin 1979, t. 3, 4:1-7; Kos 1977, 152:48; neobj. NMSI). Najmlajše fibule sodijo v konec 4. oziroma na začetek 5. st. (Bitenc & Knific 2001, 28, št. 71). Med novci je močan horizont avgustejskega obdobja in 1. st., prisotni so novci 2. in 3. st., presenetljivo pa ni novcev 4. st. (*FMRSI*).

## 29. Gradišče

Pod studencem

(Knežak, Knežak, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina, na robu planote, ki je na južni strani položna, na severni pa pada okoli 140 m globoko. V bližnji okolini so presegajoči vrhovi. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Najbližji izvir je okoli 50 m pod strmim severnim robom naselbine.

- Starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, 1.-4. st. Datirano po sondiranjih ter po naključnih in detektorskih najdbah.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII, sl. 8, 9. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI*, 153. *FMRSI* III, 53. *FMRSI* IV, 39. *FMRSI* V, 35. Neobjavljene posamične najdbe v NMSI.

- Battaglia je sondiral na obodnem nasipu ter odkril prazgodovinsko keramiko, rimske novce (na pove točno katere), železno sulico in fibulo tipa Jezerine (Battaglia 1927, 107-113). M. Urleb je s sondiranjem v letu 1956 odkrila predvsem fragmente rimske keramike (M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153; M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 7, 1958-59, 285.).

Posamične najdbe, ki jih hrani NMSI, kažejo širok časovni razpon naselbine: halštatsko obdobje, latensko obdobje ter kontinuiteto skozi celotno rimsko obdobje, od zgodnjega do poznorimskega časa (4. st.) (neobj. NMSI; Guštin 1979, t. 4: 8-9; J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 [1997] 250-251). Z novčnimi najdbami, med katerima sta tudi zaklada iz sredine

<sup>5</sup> D. Božič (Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU) ugotavlja po primarnih virih v NMSI, da gre v literaturi za zmotno lociranje najdb v kraj Čepno (Čepno, Dolane, Postojna).

est spring is approximately 100 m underneath the steep edge of the settlement, approximately 150 away.

- Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, 3<sup>rd</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, Early Middle Ages. Dated on the basis of chance and metal detector finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXI-XXII, fig. 5. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 157. *FMRSI* I, 88. *FMRSI* III, 59. *FMRSI* IV, 47. *FMRSI* V, 44. Unpublished metal detector finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.

The oldest find from the hillfort is the fragment of a handle from a bronze sickle dating to the Urnfield Culture period (Šinkovec 1995, 126, pl. 144: 12). Individual finds belong to the Hallstatt and the La Tène periods (Guštin 1979, pl. 2: 1-5; Kos 1977, 146; unpublished in the National Museum of Slovenia). Coin finds attest to the existence of settlement at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, followed by a long-lasting absence of settlement and a renewed activity in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and primarily during the 4<sup>th</sup> century (*FMRSI*). A decorative brooch from the 10<sup>th</sup> century was also found on the hillfort (T. Knific, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994-95 [1997], 254, pl. 25: 1).

The wider area of the archaeological site also includes the remains of a Late Antique church, situated under the present-day church of St Martin, south of the ramparts of the prehistoric settlement (N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 21, 1977, 321-325. Dated to the Late Antique period by: Božič & Ciglenečki 1995, 256-257).

## 27. Grmada

(Zagorje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on the edge of a plateau that falls 200 m on the western side. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. The nearest spring is approximately 90 m away underneath the edge of the settlement, approximately 500 m away.

- Chronologically undetermined.

- S. Tecco Hvala and J. Dular, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives.

## 28. Gradišče na Čepni

Čepna

(Zagorje, Pivka, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on the edge of a plateau that falls 300 m on the western side. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. The nearest spring is approximately 100 m underneath the edge of the settlement.

- Late Eneolithic, Late Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. Dated on the basis of finds from the excavations as well as chance and metal detector finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXII-XXIII, fig. 6, 7. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153. *FMRSI* I 79. *FMRSI* III, 54. *FMRSI* IV, 40. *FMRSI* V, 36. Unpublished metal detector finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- The oldest finds from Gradišče na Čepni are a copper axe from the Late Eneolithic and a bronze socketed axe from the Ha B period. Detailed circumstances of the discovery are not known (M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 149; Šinkovec 1995, 38, 67, no. 15, 98, pl. 2: 15; 17: 98.).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Based on primary sources in the National Museum of Slovenia,

2. st. pr. Kr. (prim. Miškec 2003) ter iz oktavijanskega časa, je pomembno zastopana latenska doba. Po novcih je močno tudi obdobje od 1. do 3. st., iz prve polovice 4. st. pa je ohranjen samo en novec (*FMRSI*).

### 30. Reber

729 m n. m.; Vrh nad Knežakom; Stani hrib  
(Knežak, Knežak, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, ki je dvignjena od 30 do 130 m nad okolico. V bližnji okolici so presegajoči vrhovi. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Najbližji izvir je okoli 60 m pod naselbino, okoli 500 m daleč.

- 3.-4. st. Datirano po sondiranjih ter po detektorskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153. M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 7, 1958-59, 285. Ciglenečki 1987, 78. *FMRSI* I, 78. *FMRSI* V, 37. Neobjavljene posamične najdbe v *NMSI*.

- Na najdišču je sondirala M. Urleb in dobila dva novca iz prve polovice 4. st. (M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 7, 1958-59, 285). *NMSI* hrani od tod nekaj detektorskih najdb: fibulo z dvema gumboma, močno profilirane fibule, fibulo 3. st. z visoko nogo (neobj.) ter novec iz 3. st. (*FMRSI* V, 37).

### 31. Gradišče

(Šembije, Knežak, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na robu ravne planote, ki na zahodu pada okoli 30 m globoko. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je apnenec, sorazmerno blizu, pod robom planote, pa leži flišno območje. Najbližji izvir je oddaljen okoli 370 m.

- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII. M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 8, 1960-61, 194. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 154.

### 32. Gradec

(Jurišče, Pivka, Postojna)

- Naselbina. Na vzpetini, okoli 30 m nad ravnino. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Najbližja voda se dobi pod naselbino, okoli 670 m daleč.

- Rimska doba. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 155. M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 7, 1958-59, 285.

### 33. Gradišče pri Baču

(Bač, Knežak, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, 10 do 35 m nad ravnino. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova apnenec. Müllner omenja vodni izvir neposredno pri najdišču, oddaljen 16 m (Müllner 1880, XXIII). Današnji vodni izvir leži okoli 480 m vzhodno od sredine naselja, na vznožju vzpetine.

- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153.

### 34. Obroba

644 m n. m.; tudi Velika Obroba, Obrobca.

(Knežak, Knežak, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, okoli 55 m nad ravnino. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova apnenec. Najbližji vodotok oddaljen okoli 1 km.

- Starejša kultura žarnih grobišč. Datirano po zakladu.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153-154.

- S sondiranjem je Battaglia dobil keramiko (Battaglia 1927, 113). V letu 2003 je A. Bavdek izkopala keramiko iz obdobja kulture

Pečnik dug on the hillfort in 1890 (Rutar 1891a, 198; Rutar 1891b, 197) and uncovered many small metal objects (mostly brooches and other parts of attire). The chronological span of the material from the Pečnik excavations corresponds to the dates of the metal detector finds: individual finds belong to the Hallstatt period; most finds, however, date from the Late La Tène period onwards throughout the Roman period to the Late Roman period (Guštin 1979, pl. 3, 4:1-7; Kos 1977, 152: 48; unpublished, in the National Museum of Slovenia). The most recent brooches belong to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries (Bitenc & Knific 2001, 28, no. 71). Most coins date from the Augustan period and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD; there are also individual coins from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. Surprisingly, there are no coins from the 4<sup>th</sup> century (*FMRSI*).

### 29. Gradišče

Pod studencem

(Knežak, Knežak, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on the edge of a plateau, which gently slopes on its southern side but falls approximately 140 m at the northern side. There are higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. The nearest water source is approximately 50 m underneath the steep northern edge of the settlement.

- Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of sample trenching, as well as chance and metal detector finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII, fig. 8, 9. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI*, 153. *FMRSI* III, 53. *FMRSI* IV, 39. *FMRSI* V, 35. Unpublished individual finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- Battaglia conducted sample trenching on the rampart; he discovered prehistoric pottery, Roman coins (does not specify), an iron spear and a 'Jezerine' type brooch (Battaglia 1927, 107-113). M. Urleb, during the sample trenching conducted in 1956, uncovered mostly fragments of Roman pottery (M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153; M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 7, 1958-59, 285.)

Individual finds, held in the National Museum of Slovenia, exhibit the wide chronological range of the settlement: the Hallstatt and the La Tène periods as well as a continuity throughout the Roman period, from the Early to the Late Roman period (4<sup>th</sup> century) (unpublished, in the National Museum of Slovenia; Guštin 1979, pl. 4: 8-9; J. Istenič, *Var. spom.* 36, 1994 - 95 [1997] 250 - 251). Coin finds, among them also the two hoard finds from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC (cf. Miškec 2003) and the Octavian period respectively, particularly represent the La Tène period. Coins make a strong appearance between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, while only one coin from the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century was found (*FMRSI*).

### 30. Reber

729 m above sea level; Vrh nad Knežakom; Stani hrib

(Knežak, Knežak, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill reaching 30 to 130 m above the surroundings. There are higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. The nearest water source

D. Božič (Topografski zapisnik [field records], the IZA ZRC SAZU Archives) established that in literature, the finds have been erroneously located in Čepno (Čepno, Dolane, Postojna).

žarnih grobišč (podatki A. Bavdek). Za kronologijo naselbine je pomembna tudi zakladna najdba iz Ha A (Čerče & Šinkovec 1995, 205–206, št. 21, t. 143 A: 1–3; datacija v II. horizont depojev, Ha A: Turk 1996, 108–110).

### 35. Veliki Devin

(Koritnica, Knežak, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, dvignjeni 80 m in več nad okolico. V bližnji okolici ni presegajočih vrhov. Geološka osnova je apnenec. V bližini ni vodotokov ali izvirov.
- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.
- M. Urleb, *Var. spom. 7, 1958–59*, 282. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 154.

### Košanska dolina

(Topografsko območje Dolane)

### 36. Neverški boršt

Boršt

(Neverke, Dolane, Postojna)

- Utrjeno naselje. Na griču, ki se dviga 70 m in več nad okolico. Geološka osnova je apnenec. V bližini ni vode.
- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.
- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU.

### 37. Štirna

Štirnovec, Sv. Trojica

(Čepno, Dolane, Postojna)

- Utrjeno naselje. Na griču, dvignjenem 50 in več m nad okolico. Geološka osnova fliš in lapor (po M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU). Okoli hriba več vodnih izvirov, oddaljenih 180 m in več od roba naselbine ter 60 m in več pod vrhom. (Stalni izvir vode na južnem pobočju hriba; po M. Urleb, o. c.).
- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah in sondiranjih.
- M. Urleb, *Var. spom. 25, 1983*, 213–214.

### 38. Gradišče

(Gornja Košana, Dolane, Postojna)

- Utrjeno naselje. Leži na griču, ki je dvignjen 40 m in več nad okolico. Geološka osnova je fliš. Nestalni potoki tečejo po grapah okoli griča, oddaljeni 70 do 130 m od roba naselbine, 30 in 40 m niže.
  - Mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč, starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba, 1.–4. st. Datirano po naključnih površinskih in detektorskih najdbah z naselbine in grobišča (oz. kultnega mesta). Grobišče je bilo tudi sondirano.
  - M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 149. Horvat 1995, 178–183. *FMRSI* IV, 33. *FMRSI* V, 30. Neobjavljene detektorske najdbe v NMSI.
  - Z območja naselbine verjetno izvirajo odlomki treh uhatih sekir iz obdobja Ha B1–B2 (Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, 241, sl. 4, t. 1: zgoraj). Maloštevilni posamični novci pokrivajo ves čas od 1. do 4. st. (*FMRSI*), prav tako druge posamične kovinske najdbe (Horvat 1995, 182–183; NMSI neobj.).
- Na nem od grebenov, ki se vzpenjajo proti Gradišču, je bilo odkrito grobišče ali kulturni prostor, ki je verjetno pripadal naselbini (Parti pri Stari Sušici; oddaljenost 600 m zračne črte). Drobne najdbe sodijo v poznohalštatsko in srednjelatensko obdobje ter v avgustejsko obdobje in 1. st. po Kr. (M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 149; Urleb 1979; Horvat 1995, 178–183).

is approximately 60 m underneath the settlement, approximately 500 m away.

- 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of sample trenching and metal detector finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153. M. Urleb, *Var. spom. 7, 1958–59*, 285. Ciglenečki 1987, 78. *FMRSI* I, 78. *FMRSI* V, 37. Unpublished individual finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- M. Urleb conducted sample trenching at the site and uncovered two coins from the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century (M. Urleb, *Var. spom. 7, 1958–59*, 285). The National Museum of Slovenia holds a few metal detector finds from the site: a Norico-Pannonian brooch with double knopp bow, a Pannonian brooch (kräftig profilierte Fibel), a 3<sup>rd</sup> century brooch with a high catch-plate (unpublished), and a coin, also from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (*FMRSI* V, 37).

### 31. Gradišče

(Šembije, Knežak, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on the edge of a flat plateau that falls 30 m in the western section. There are no higher peaks in the vicinity. The bedrock is limestone, and fairly nearby, a flysch area lies underneath the edge of the plateau. The nearest water source is approximately 370 m away.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII. M. Urleb, *Var. spom. 8, 1960–61*, 194. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 154.

### 32. Gradec

(Jurišče, Pivka, Postojna)

- Settlement on a hill, approximately 30 m above level land. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. The nearest water can be obtained underneath the settlement, approximately 670 m away.

- Roman period. Dated on the basis of surface finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 155. M. Urleb, *Var. spom. 7, 1958–59*, 285.

### 33. Gradišče pri Baču

(Bač, Knežak, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 10 to 35 m above level land. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. Müllner mentions a water spring immediately at the site, 16 m away (Müllner 1880, XXIII). The present water spring lies approximately 480 m eastwards of the center of the settlement, at the foot of the hill.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153.

### 34. Obroba

644 m above sea level; also Velika Obroba, Obrobca.

(Knežak, Knežak, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, approximately 55 m above level land. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. The nearest flowing water is approximately 1 km away.

- Early Urnfield Culture period. Dated on the basis of the hoard find.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153.

- Battaglia uncovered prehistoric pottery during his sample trenching (Battaglia 1927, 113). The chronologically most important find, however, is the hoard find from the Late Bronze Age (Čerče & Šinkovec 1995, 205, 206, no. 21, pl. 143 A: 1–3; Turk 1996, 108–110: Ha A).

## 39. Bolunc

(Mala Pristava, Dolane, Postojna)

- Utrjeno naselje. Na griču, ki se dviga 15 m in več nad okolico. Geološka osnova je fliš. Vodni izviri tik pod naselbino
- Neopredeljeno.
- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU.

*Dolina zgornjega toka Reke*

(Topografska območja Ilirska Bistrica, Jablanica pod Snežnikom in Jelšane)

## 40. Gradišče nad Trnovim

(Ilirska Bistrica, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na vzpetini, ki je dvignjena do 150 m nad okolico. Geološka osnova je apnenec, leži pa v bližini flišnega območja. Severovzhodno pod gradiščem je vodni izvir (M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU; po karti 200 m stran in 50 m nižje).
- Starejša železna doba,<sup>6</sup> 3.-4. st. Datirano po grobišču in po naključnih najdbah z naselbine.
- Müllner 1880, XXIII-XXIV, sl. 10, 11. Moser 1903, 25-26. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 152; Urleb 1984, 37-41.

- Okoli naselbine leži več grobišč iz starejše železne dobe. Grobove omenjata Müllner (1880, XXIV) in Moser (1903, 25-26; prim. tudi Guštin 1979, t. 12-13). Veliko grobišče jugovzhodno pod naselbino je izkopaval Battaglia okoli leta 1926 (Battaglia 1927), leta 1978 pa sta Nada Osmuk in Mehtilda Urleb izkopali nove grobove, ki sodijo v čas med 8. in 5. st. pr. Kr. (M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 152; M. Urleb, N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 23, 1981, 217-219; M. Urleb, N. Osmuk, Trnovo, Ilirska Bistrica, *Arheološki pregled* 20, 1979, 27-30; Urleb 1980).

Z naselbine so znane površinske najdbe rimske dolobne keramike (M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 152; prim. tudi Marchesetti 1903, 109) ter novca Vespačijana (leto 71; *FMRSI* V, 32) in Maksimijana (leto 303; *FMRSI* III, 52). Iz bližine gradišča morda izvirata tudi dve zakladni najdbi: prva iz leta 271 (najdišče kamnolom, *FMRSI* I, 77/1) in druga z najmlajšim novcem Maksencija, kovanim 307-308 (*FMRSI* V, 33).

## 41. Gradina v Ilirski Bistrici

(Ilirska Bistrica, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Naselbina, na 30 m visoki vzpetini, ki je prislonjena pa pobočje Suške rebri. Leži na meji med apnencem in flišem. Pri najdišču leži izvir Kukčevka, grič pa se dviga neposredno nad potokom Bistrico.
- 4. st. Datirano po sondiranjih.
- N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 37, 1996 (1998), 37. *FMRSI* IV, 37.
- Pri sondiranjih so odkrili lončenino in tri novce iz sredine in druge polovice 4. st.

## 42. Na Vidmu

(Ilirska Bistrica, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Zakladna najdba, možno na sekundarni lokaciji. Najdišče leži v ravnini, geološka osnova je fliš, potok Bistrica je oddaljen okoli 250 m.
- 6. st. Datiran zaklad.

<sup>6</sup> S širšega območja Trnovega, podrobno nelocirano, sta znana dva keltska novca: Kos 1977, 150.

## 35. Veliki Devin

(Koritnica, Knežak, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 80 m and more above the surroundings. There are no higher peaks in the immediate vicinity. The bedrock is limestone. There is no water in the vicinity.
- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.
- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 7, 1958-59, 282. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 154.

*The Košana valley*

(Topographic area of Dolane)

## 36. Neverški boršt

Boršt

(Neverke, Dolane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 70 m or more above the surroundings. The bedrock is limestone. There is no water in the vicinity.
- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.
- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives.

## 37. Štirna

Štirnovec, Sv. Trojica

(Čepno, Dolane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 50 m or more above the surroundings. The bedrock is flysch and marl (M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik [field records], the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives). There are several water springs around the hill, 180 m or more away from the settlement and 60 m or more underneath the hilltop (a permanent water source is on the southern slope of hill; according to M. Urleb, o. c.).
- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds and sample trenching.
- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 25, 1983, 213-214.

## 38. Gradišče

(Gornja Košana, Dolane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 40 m and more above the surroundings. The bedrock is flysch. Occasional streams run through the ravines around the hill, 70 to 130 m away from the edge of the settlement and 30 to 40 m below.
- Late Urnfield Culture period, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of chance, surface, and metal detector finds from the settlement and the cemetery (or place of cult). Also, sample trenching was conducted at the cemetery.
- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 149. Horvat 1995, 178-183. *FMRSI* IV, 33. *FMRSI* V, 30. Unpublished metal detector finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.
- Fragments of three shaft-hole axes from the Ha B1-B2 periods probably originate from the area of the settlement (Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, no. 4, pl. 1: above). Rare individual coins cover the time from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (*FMRSI*), similarly also other individual metal finds (Horvat 1995, 182-183; unpublished, in the National Museum of Slovenia).

A cemetery or a cult locality, probably appertaining to the settlement, was discovered on one of the ridges that approaches Gradišče (Parti pri Stari Sušici; 600 m away). Small

- N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 22, 1979, 284. *FMRSI* I, 77/2.
- Najdeni trije zlati solidi Justinijana I. (527–565), ki so verjetno ostanek večjega zaklada.

#### 43. Sv. Ahac

(Jasen, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Leži na razglednem griču na robu Snežniške planote. Grič se visoko dviga nad okolico: 100 m na severu in skoraj 600 m na jugu. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Müllner poroča, da je v naselju stalni vodni izvir (Müllner 1880, XXV). Po karti TTN 1 : 5000 ni daleč naokoli nobenega izvira in gre verjetneje zgorj za obzidano kotanjo, v kateri se nabira deževnica (podatek Gregor Kovačič). Morda gre celo za ostanek cisterne.

- Mlajša železna doba, 3.–6. st. Datirano po sondiranjih in detektorskih najdbah.

- Müllner 1880, XXIV–XXV. Moser 1903, 23–25. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 152. Neobjavljene posamične najdbe iz NMSL.

- Urlebova omenja zanesljive latenske najdbe (M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 152), najden je bil republikanski novec iz 1. st. pr. Kr. (*FMRSI* IV, 38). Moserjeva izkopavanja leta 1886 so odkrila možne prazgodovinske najdbe in predvsem močno poznoantično naselbinsko plast (Moser 1903, 23–25). Zakladne najdbe železnega orodja sodijo v poznoantično obdobje (Poklar 1999), kot tudi trije novci: Filip II. (247–249), novec iz obdobja 378–383 (*FMRSI* V, 34) in Honorijev novec (404–408; *FMRSI* IV, 38).

#### 44. Griža

Gradišče nad Kuteževim

(Kutežovo, Jablanica pod Snežnikom, Postojna)

- Utrjeno naselje. Na vzpetini na robu snežniške planote, ki pada s prepadnimi stenami 400 m globoko do ravnine. Proti severu je vzpetina dvignjena 35 m nad ravnikom. Geološka osnova je apnenec. Vode ni v bližini.

- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.

- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 8, 1962, 194. M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153.

#### 45. Podgraje – Sv. Marija Karmelska

(Podgraje, Jablanica pod Snežnikom, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, naslonjenem pa pobočje, ki se dviguje proti Snežniški planoti. Grič dvignjen 60 m nad ravnino. Geološka osnova je fliš, v ravnini na vznožju aluvialni nanosi. Po pobočjih ob griču tečejo potoki.

- Prehod iz pozne bronaste v železno dobo, 1.–2. st. Datirano s sondiranj.

- P. Bratina, *Var. spom.* 28, 1999 (2001) 86–87.

- Pripadajoče rimskodobno grobišče je ležalo na vznožju hriba, oddaljeno 300 m zračne črte od gradišča (pri stari šoli). Po steklenički v obliki človeške glave, datirani v drugo polovico 1. oziroma v 2. st., lahko grobišče zanesljivo postavimo v zgodnjemu rimskemu dobu.

M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU. Petru 1974, 14, t. 2: 3. Poklar 1998. Datacija stekleničke: Lazar 2003, 53–54.

#### 46. Javor

Gradišče, Grad, Javornik

(Dolnji Zemon, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na planoti, ki je proti severovzhodu odprtta, s treh strani pa pada 80 m globoko proti dolini Reke.

finds belong to the Late Hallstatt and Middle La Tène periods, as well as the Augustan period and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 149; Urleb 1979; Horvat 1995, 178–183).

#### 39. Bolunc

(Mala Pristava, Dolane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 15 m and more above the surroundings. The bedrock is flysch. Water sources are just beneath the settlement.
- Undated.
- M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives.

#### *The valley of the upper course of the Reka river*

(Topographic areas of Ilirska Bistrica, Jablanica below Snežnik and Jelšane)

#### 40. Gradišče above Trnovo

(Ilirska Bistrica, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, up to 150 m above the surroundings. The bedrock is limestone, in the vicinity of a flysch area. There is a water source to the northeast of the hillfort (M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives; 200 m away and 50 m below, according to the map).

- Early Iron Age,<sup>6</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of cemetery and chance finds from the settlement.

- Müllner 1880, XXIII–XXIV, fig. 10, 11. Moser 1903, 25–26. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 152; Urleb 1984, 37–41.

- There are several Early Iron Age cemeteries around the settlement. Graves are mentioned by Müllner (1880, XXIV) and Moser (1903, 25–26; cf. also Guštin 1979, pl. 12–13). The large cemetery to the southeast of the settlement was excavated by Battaglia around 1926 (Battaglia 1927); in 1978, Nada Osmuk and Mehtilda Urleb excavated new graves, dated between the 8<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC (M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 152; M. Urleb, N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 23, 1981, 217–219; M. Urleb, N. Osmuk, Trnovo, Ilirska Bistrica, *Arheološki pregled* 20, 1979, 27–30; Urleb 1980).

Surface finds of Roman pottery are known from the site (M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 152; cf. also Marchesetti 1903, 109), as well as two coins of Vespasian (year 71; *FMRSI* V, 32) and Maximian (year 303; *FMRSI* III, 52). Two hoards of the coins were possibly discovered in the settlement or in its vicinity, the former from the year 271 (the location of the modern quarry, *FMRSI* I, 77/1) and the latter with the latest coin of Maxentius, minted in 307–308 (*FMRSI* V, 33).

#### 41. Gradina in Ilirska Bistrica

(Ilirska Bistrica, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Settlement on a 30 m high hill that leans against the slope of the Suška reber. It lies on the border between limestone and flysch. The Kukčevka source is at the site, while the hill itself rises directly above the Bistrica stream.

- 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Dated on the basis of sample trenching.

- N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 37, 1996 (1998), 37. *FMRSI* IV, 37.

<sup>6</sup> Two Celtic coins are known from the wider surroundings of Trnovo, although the more exact location is unknown; Kos 1977, 150.

Geološka osnova je fliš. Nestalna potoka tečeta tik pod gradiščem, 30 oz. 40 m nižje.

- Mlajša kultura žarnih grobišč, mlajša železna doba, 1.-4. st. Datirano po grobovih, detektorskih in površinskih najdbah. - Müllner 1880, XXV-XXVI, sl. 12. Moser 1903, 26-29. J. Šašel & M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 152; Urleb 1984, 41. *FMRSI* III, 51. *FMRSI* IV, 36. Neobjavljene detektorske in površinske najdbe iz NMSL.

- Pod gradiščem je bila najdena bronasta uhata sekira, datirana v Ha B2 - 9. st. pr. Kr. (Šinkovec 1995, 33, št. 5, t. 1: 5; Trampuž Orel & Heath 1998, 237, sl. 3).

Pri površinskih pregledih so bili na naselbini odkriti rimske sledovi (npr. Ciglenečki 1987, 72). Naključne novčne najdbe kažejo na poselitev v mlajši železni dobi ter v 1. in 2. st. (*FMRSI*).

V okolici naselbine je bilo več grobišč. Grobišče Vinogradri s konca 3. in začetka 4. st. je izkopaval Moser leta 1886 (Moser 1903, 26-29). Blizu okopov gradišča so še druge lokacije, znane po naključnih grobnih najdbah iz zgodnje rimske dobe (npr. Degrassi 1931; Gigante 1935-36; Mirabella Roberti 1938; B. Uršič, *Var. spom.* 30, 1988, 238). Tudi zgodnjерimsko grobišče pri 500 m oddaljeni opuščeni cerkvici sv. Jerneja (Gornji Zemon, Jablanica pod Snežnikom, Postojna; Moser 1889, 261; Moser 1903, 29; M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 152) je verjetno sodilo k naselbini na Javoru.

#### 47. Gradišče pri Jelšanah (632 m. n. m.)

Božičin breg (po karti 1 : 25000 Rupa), Božični breg (Poklar 1998, 13-14)

(Jelšane, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, dvignjenem 25 in več m nad okolico. Geološka osnova je apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. Najbližji nestalni vodotoki so oddaljeni 500 do 600 m, na flišnem območju.  
- Prazgodovina. Datirano po površinskih najdbah.  
- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153. Poklar 1998, 13-14.

#### 48. Sušnjak

Branček, Gradišče pri Jelšanah (634 m. n. m.), Bregček (po karti 1 : 25000 Rupa)

(Jelšane, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, dvignjenem 30 in več m nad okolico. Geološka osnova je apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. Najbližji nestalni potok je oddaljen 300 m, na flišnem območju.  
- Nedatirano.  
- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153. Poklar 1998, 11-13.

#### 49. Sv. Katarina

(Novokraćine, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, dvignjenem 90 in več m nad okolico. Geološka osnova je apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. Najbližji nestalni potok je oddaljen 800 m zračne črte ter leži 140 m nižje.  
- Starejša železna doba, mlajša železna doba. Datirano po grobovih ter naključnih in površinskih najdbah.  
- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153. Guštin 1979, 33, t. 4: 10-13. Poklar 1998, 14-18.  
- Z najdišča so znane naključne najdbe iz starejše železne dobe (Deschmann 1884, 53-54; Moser 1902, [46]), grobove iz mlajšega halštatskega obdobja je dobil Marchesetti (Marchesetti 1892, 254; id. 1903, 108-109). Objavljenega je nekaj

- Pottery and three coins from the mid and second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries have been discovered during sample trenching.

#### 42. Na Vidmu

(Ilirska Bistrica, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Hoard find; possibly in secondary location. The site lies in level land. The bedrock is flysch. The Bistrica stream is approximately 250 m away.

- 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. Dated hoard find.

- N. Osmuk, Ilirska Bistrica, *Var. spom.* 22, 1979, 284. *FMRSI* I, 77/2.

- Three gold *solidi* of Justinian I (527-565) were discovered; they are probably components of a larger hoard find.

#### 43. Sv. Ahac

(Jasen, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill with a view, on the edge of the Snežnik plateau, high above the surroundings: 100 m to the north and almost 600 m to the south. The bedrock is limestone. Müllner cites the presence of a water spring in the settlement (Müllner 1880, XXV). According to the topographic map 1:5000 there is no source in the wider area. It is more likely that there is a hollow depression that gathered rainwater (Gregor Kovačič, per. comm.). The existence of an old ruined cistern is also possible.

- Late Iron Age, 3<sup>rd</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of sample trenching and metal detector finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXIV-XXV. Moser 1903, 23-25. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 152. Unpublished individual finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- Urleb mentions reliable La Tène finds (M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 152); a republican coin from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC was found (*FMRSI* IV, 38). The excavations conducted by Moser in 1886 revealed possible prehistoric finds and a thick Late Antique period settlement layer (Moser 1903, 23-25). Hoard finds of iron tools belong to the Late Antique period (Poklar 1999), as well as three coins: Philip II (247-249), a coin dating to the period between 378-383 (*FMRSI* V, 34) and a coin of Honorius (404-408; *FMRSI* IV, 38).

#### 44. Griža

Gradišče nad Kuteževim

(Kutežovo, Jablanica below Snežnik, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill at the edge of the Snežnik plateau, with precipice walls that fall 400 m down towards the lowlands in the south. The hill rises 35 m above the plateau to the north. The bedrock is limestone. There is no water in the vicinity.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.

- M. Urleb, *Var. spom.* 8, 1962, 194. M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153.

#### 45. Podgraje - Sv. Marija Karmelska

(Podgraje, Jablanica below Snežnik, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, which leans up against the slope that rises towards the Snežnik plateau. The hill rises 60 m above the lowlands. The bedrock is flysch, while the lowlands at the foot of the hill are of alluvial deposits. There are streams flowing on the slopes near the hill.

- Transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age, 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of sample trenching.

- P. Bratina, *Var. spom.* 28, 1999 (2001) 86-87.

- The corresponding Roman period cemetery lay at the foot

obročastega nakita in fibula vrste Picugi, ki sodi v poznolatensko obdobje (Guštin 1979, 33, t. 4: 10-13; Guštin 1987, 52-53).

#### 50. Gradina pri Jelšanah, nad Šapjanami (Hrvaška) (Jelšane, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Utrjena naselbina. Na griču, dvignjenem 50 do 100 m nad dolino. Geološka osnova apnenec, blizu meje s flišem. Vodni izvir oddaljen 350 m zračne črte in 80 m pod naselbino.
- Starejša železna doba. Datirano po grobišču, neobjavljeno.
- M. Urleb, v: *ANSI* 153; Urleb 1984, 41.
- Grobove na pobočjih gradišča je izkopal Marchesetti in jih postavil v mlajši halštat (Marchesetti 1892, 254; id. 1903, 108-109).

### VPLIV NARAVNEGA OKOLJA NA POSELITEV

Med naravnimi okoliščinami, ki bi lahko vplivale na poselitev, je gotovo najpomembnejša geološka osnova. Od nje so ovisne tako oblikovanost ozemlja kot tudi prisotnost ali odsotnost površinske vode ter kakovost obdelovalnih površin. Na območju raziskovanja se prepletajo trije tipi površja: kras, fliš in aluvialni nanosi. Kraški svet predstavljajo planote in široka podolja, ki so brez površinske vode in z manj primerno zemljo za poljedelstvo. Flišna območja imajo številne izvire in površinske vodotoke ter dobra kmetijska zemljišča. Je pa flišna pokrajina hribovita, razbrazdana z globokimi grapami, le ponekod, npr. v Jelšanskih brdih ali v Postojnski kotlini, je uravnana v položnejše gričevje. Aluvialne nanose dobimo predvsem na mokrotnih poplavnih ravninah ob Reki in Pivki.

Na poti iz Postojnske kotline proti Kvarnerju potujemo skozi raznolike geografske enote: Postojnska kotlina (blaga flišna pokrajina, močvirne naplavinske ravnice, na obrobju kras), Zgornja Pivka (pretežno kraško, široko podolje), Košanska dolina (severni del kraški, osrednji in južni flišen), Ilirske Bistrische kotlina (na osrednjem delu mokrotno naplavinsko območje, obrobja flišna in kraška), Podgora (široka dolina ob reki Reki je območje mokrotnih aluvialnih nanosov, obrobje je flišno, pod robom Snežniške planote se nahajajo močni kraški izviri), Jelšanska brda (blago flišno gričevje), Jelšansko podolje (kras).

Pivško je na zahod odprtlo preko prelaza Razdrto, na severovzhod vodijo Postojnska vrata. Na jugu je ločeno od doline Reke z izrazitim gorskim grebenom, ki prehaja v rob Snežniške planote. Greben zelo strmo pada proti Reki, vzhodna pobočja na pivško stran pa so sorazmerno položna. Prehoda sta dva, pri kraju Pivka in pri Knežaku oziroma Šembijah (geografski oris celotnega območja: Perko & Orožen Adamič 1999, 246-251, 368-373).

Naselbine iz arheoloških obdobjij so se na Pivškem in v dolini Reke, tako kot naselja iz polpretekle dobe,

of the hill, 300 m ‘as the crow flies’ from the hillfort (by the old school). The cemetery can be dated to the Early Roman period on the basis of a bottle in the shape of a human head, dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> or to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IzA ZRC SAZU Archives. Petru 1974, 14, pl. 2: 3. Poklar 1998. The dating of the bottle: Lazar 2003, 53-54.

#### 46. Javor

Gradišče, Grad, Javornik (Dolnji Zemon, Ilirska Bistrica, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a plateau that opens to the north-east, while on three sides it falls 80 m down to the valley of the Reka. The bedrock is flysch. Two occasional streams flow just underneath the hillfort, 30 or 40 m below.
- Late Urnfield Culture period, Late Iron Age, 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Dated on the basis of graves, metal detector, and surface finds.

- Müllner 1880, XXV-XXVI, fig. 12. Moser 1903, 26-29. J. Šašel & M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 152; Urleb 1984, 41. *FMRSI* III, 51. *FMRSI* IV, 36. Unpublished metal detector and surface finds are in the National Museum of Slovenia.

- A bronze shaft-hole axe, dating to Ha B2 – 9<sup>th</sup> century BC, was found below the hillfort (Šinkovec 1995, 33, no. 5, pl. 1: 5; Trampus Orel, Heath 1998, 237, fig. 3).

Surface surveys uncovered Roman traces in the settlement (e. g. Ciglanečki 1987, 72). Chance coin finds indicate settlement during the Late Iron Age and the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (*FMRSI*).

There were probably several cemeteries in the vicinity of the settlement. The “Vinograd” cemetery from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries was excavated by Moser in 1886 (Moser 1903, 26-29). There are also other locations near the trenches of the hillfort, known on the basis of chance grave finds from the Early Roman period (e. g. Degrassi 1931; Gigante 1935-36; Mirabella Roberti 1938; B. Uršič, *Var. spom.* 30, 1988, 238). The Early Roman period cemetery at the abandoned church of Sv. Jernej, 500 m away (Gornji Zemon, Jablanica below Snežnik, Postojna; Moser 1889, 260; Moser 1903, 29; M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 152), probably also belonged to the settlement on the Javor.

#### 47. Gradišče near Jelšane (632 m above sea level) Božičin breg (according to the 1:25000 Rupa map) (Jelšane, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill, 25 m and more above the surroundings. The bedrock is limestone, proximate border with flysch. Occasional streams lie 500 to 600 m away, in a flysch area.

- Prehistory. Dated on the basis of surface finds.  
- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153. Poklar 1998, 13-14.

#### 48. Sušnjak

Branček, Gradišče near Jelšane (634 m above sea level)  
(Also Bregček according to the 1:25000 Rupa map)  
(Jelšane, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill that elevates 30 m and more above the surroundings. The bedrock is limestone, near the border with flysch. The nearest occasional stream is 300 m away, in the flysch area.

- Undated.  
- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153. Poklar 1998, 11-13.

praviloma izognila poplavnim in mokrotnim ravninam ob Reki in Pivki (glej npr. Kranjc 1985).

Značilna je skoraj popolna odsotnost naselbin na odročnih kraških predelih (sl. 1). Izjema so zgolj naselbine Vasiče (23), Gradec pri Jurišcu (32), Veliki Devin (35), Neverški Boršt (36), Sv. Ahac (43) in Griza (44). Njihovo lego lahko deloma razložimo s potekom stranskih prometnih poti deloma pa z možnostjo, da njihova gospodarska osnova ni temeljila na poljedelstvu. Na izrazito kraških območjih bi lahko računali na prevlado pastirstva.<sup>7</sup>

Preseneča sorazmerno majhno število najdišč sredi flišnih območij. Tako lego imajo naselbine na robu Postojnske kotline [okoli Razdrtega (1, 2, 3, 6), Grad pri Šmihelu (8), Ambroževe gradišče (20)], v Košanski dolini [Gradišče nad Gornjo Košano (38), Bolunc (39)], Na Vidmu v Ilirske Bistrice (42), Sv. Marija Karmelska v Podgrajah (45) in Javor (46) v Jelšanskih brdih. Maloštevilnost naselbin na vzhodnem območju Brkinov<sup>8</sup> je le deloma posledica slabše raziskanosti. Na redkejšo poselitev v arheoloških obdobjih je lahko vplivala odmaknjenošč od glavnih poti zaradi slabše prehodnosti gričevja s sorazmerno strmimi bregovi in ozkimi dolinami.

Največ naselbin leži na meji ali blizu meje med krasom in flišem (sl. 1). Pogosto so naselbine postavljene na zakrasele vzpetine, v bližini (do 1 km oddaljenosti) pa ležijo flišna območja in vode, ki izvirajo na meji med obema geološkima osnovama. Mejna območja so očitno lahko nudila več prednosti: naravno utrjena mesta, preglednost, bližino vode ter v okolici dobra kmetijska zemljišča in hkrati območja, primernejša za pašo. Takšno značilno lego imajo npr. naselbine, ki ležijo na skalnatem apnenčastem grebenu med krajema Pivka in Šembije. Na strmih zahodnih pobočjih grebena, 100 m ali manj pod naselbinami (26–28, 31), se na meji med apnencem in flišem pojavljajo vodni izviri.

Kali za napajanje živine, ki jih opažamo na najdiščih ali v njihovi neposredni okolini, navadno niso daturani. Na počivališču Šušec (1) pod prelazom Razdrto pa sta bila dva kala zanesljivo v rabi od srednje bronaste dobe dalje, in to kljub vodnemu izviru v bližini.

## VPLIV PROMETNIH POTI

Zgostitve naselbin iz različnih obdobij opažamo na prelazih oziroma prehodih: Razdrto, okoli Postojne, Pivke, Knežaka, Ilirske Bistrike ter okoli Jelšan (sl. 1). Najbolje raziskan primer je prelaz Razdrto, 597 m n. m.

<sup>7</sup> Ekstenzivno pašništvo na območju zahodne Slovenije posredno dokazujejo najdišča v kraških jamah; Teržan 1999, 109.

<sup>8</sup> Celotno območje Brkinov ni bilo zajeto v našo študijo. Pregled najdišč npr. v ANSI.

## 49. Sv. Katarina

(Novokračine, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill that rises 90 m and more above the surroundings. The bedrock is limestone, near the border with flysch. The nearest occasional stream is 800 m away, and 140 m below.

- Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age. Dated on the basis of graves, as well as chance and surface finds.

- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153. Guštin 1979, 33, pl. 4: 10-13. Poklar 1998, 14-18.

- The chance finds from the settlement belong to the Early Iron Age (Deschmann 1884, 53-54; Moser 1902, [46]), the Late Hallstatt graves were discovered by Marchesetti (Marchesetti 1892, 254; id. 1903, 108-109). A Picugi type brooch belongs to the Late La Tène period (Guštin 1979, 33, t. 4: 10-13; Guštin 1987, 52-53).

## 50. Gradina near Jelšane, above Šapjane (Croatia)

(Jelšane, Jelšane, Postojna)

- Fortified settlement on a hill that rises 50 to 100 m above the valley. The bedrock is limestone, near the border with flysch. A water spring is 350 m away and 80 below the settlement.

- Early Iron Age. Dated on the basis of the cemetery; unpublished.

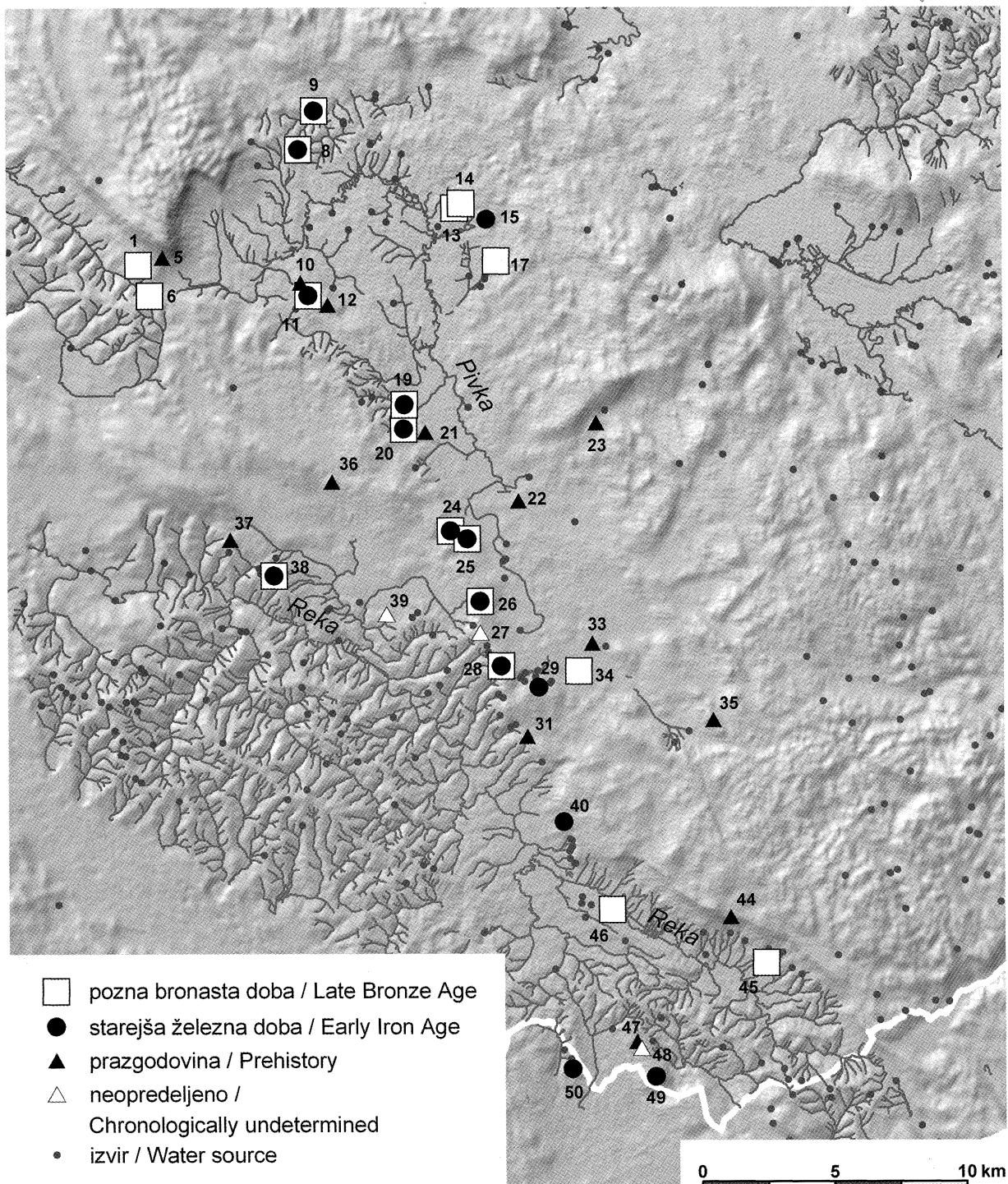
- M. Urleb, in: *ANSI* 153; Urleb 1984, 41.

- The graves were excavated by Marchesetti, who dated them to the Late Hallstatt period (Marchesetti 1903, 108-109).

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ON SETTLEMENT

The bedrock is surely the most important natural circumstance to influence upon the settlement pattern. It dictates the morphology of the terrain as well as the presence or absence of surface waters and the quality of arable land. There are three ground types in the area under research: karstified limestone, flysch, and alluvial deposits. Plateaus and wide valleys without surface waters, where land is less suitable for agriculture, represent the karst area. The flysch areas bear numerous sources and surface flowing water, as well as good farming land. On the other hand, the flysch landscape is hilly, furrowed with deep ravines. Only in places, Jelšanska brda or the Postojna basin for example, is it flattened into gentler sloping hills. The third type of ground, the alluvial deposits, is mostly on humid floodplains along the Reka and the Pivka rivers.

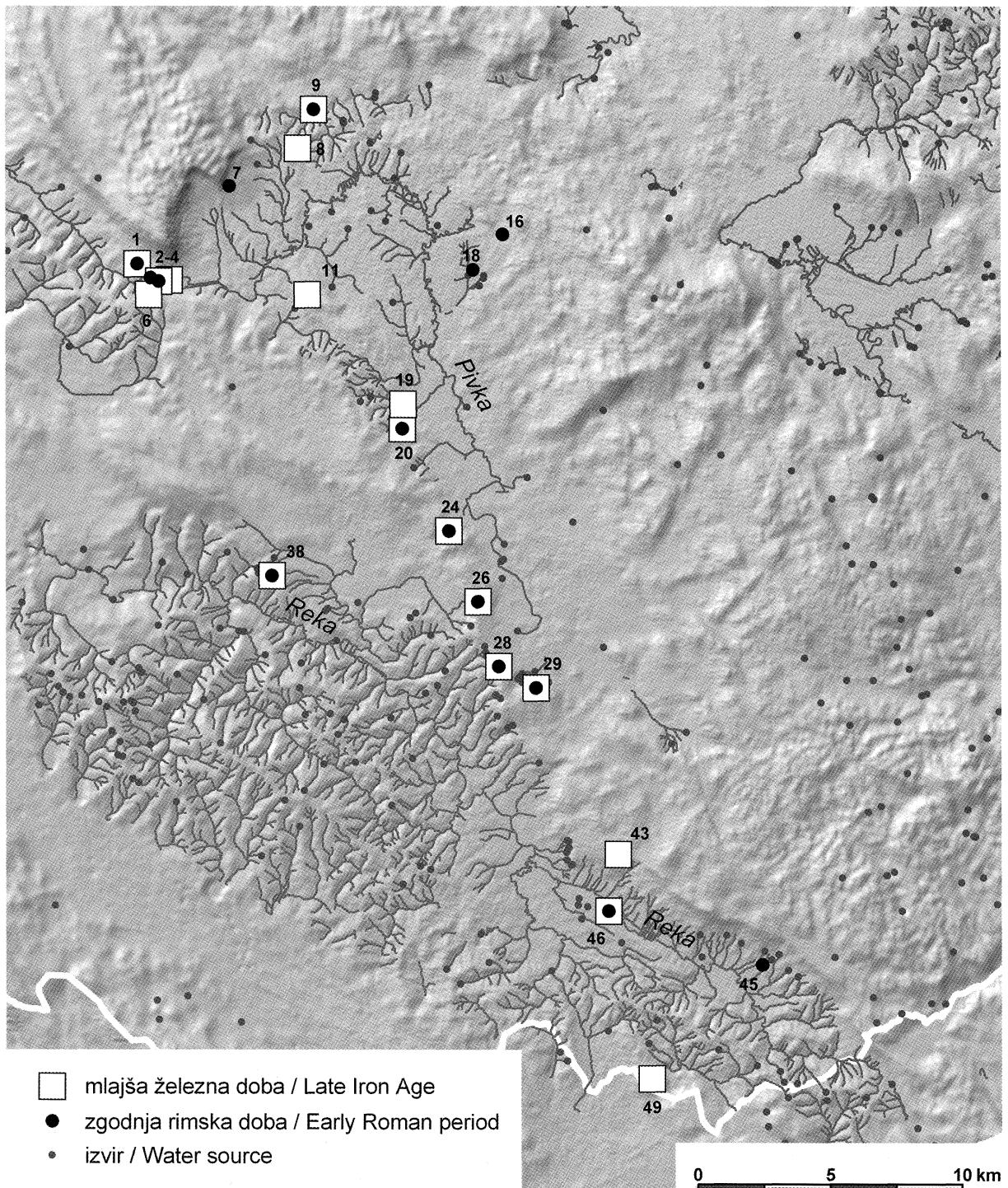
The passage from the Postojna basin towards the Quarnero bay leads through various geographical units: the Postojna basin (gently sloping flysch land, marshy alluvial plains, and karst at the edges), the upper Pivka valley (a wide plain, mostly karst), the Košana valley (karst in the northern part and flysch in the central and the southern parts), the Ilirska Bistrica basin (humid alluvial area in the central part and karst or flysch at the edges), Podgora (humid alluvial deposits in the wide



Sl. 2: Poselitev v pozni bronasti in v starejši železni dobi.  
Fig. 2: Settlement in the Late Bronze Age and in the Early Iron Age.

valley along the Reka river and flysch at the edges, there are also strong karst springs beneath the edge of the Snežnik plateau), Jelšanska brda (gently sloping flysch hills), the Jelšane valley (karst).

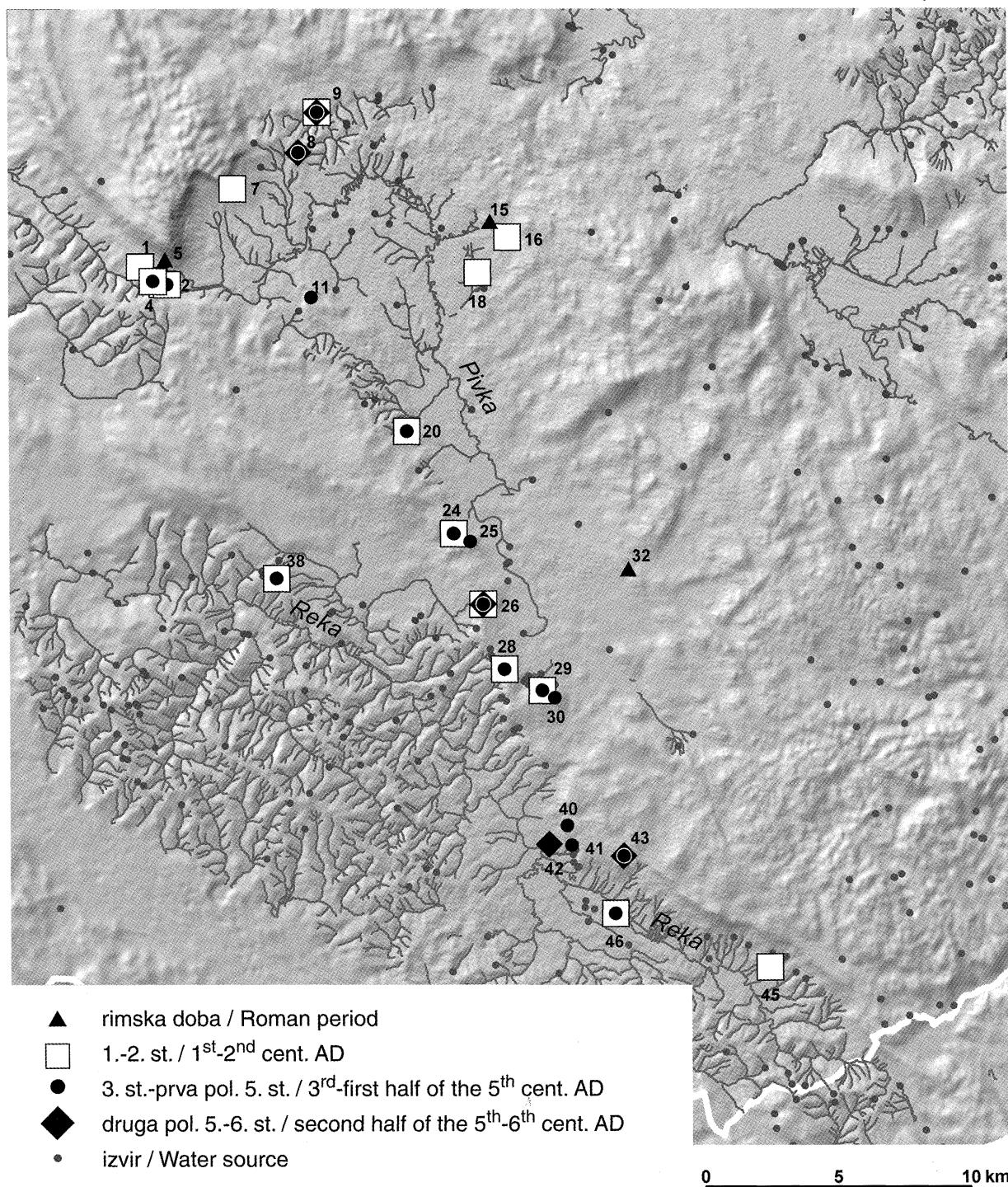
The Pivka area is open to the west through the Razdrto pass while to the northeast the road leads through the Postojna gateway. To the south, the Pivka area is separated from the Reka valley by the prominent mountain ridge that transforms into the edge of the Snežnik plateau. The ridge falls steeply towards the Reka



Sl. 3: Poselitev v mlajši železni in zgodnji rimske dobi.  
Fig. 3: Settlement in the Late Iron Age and in the Early Roman period.

river, while the eastern slopes towards Pivka are relatively gentle. There are two passes, where the town of Pivka lies and at Knežak or Šembije (geographical outline of the Pivka and Reka valleys: Perko & Orožen Adamič 1999, 246-251, 368-373).

Throughout the archaeological periods, settlements in the Pivka area and in the Reka valley, similarly to these of recent times, kept away from the flooded and humid plains along the Pivka and the Reka rivers as a rule (e. g. Kranjc 1985).



Sl. 4: Poselitev v rimski dobi.

Fig. 4: Settlement in the Roman period.

A characteristic of the remote karst areas is an almost complete absence of settlements (Fig. 1). The only exceptions are the following settlements: Vasišče (23), Gradec near Jurišče (32), Veliki Devin (35), Neverški Boršt (36), Sv. Ahac (43) and Griža (44). Their location may, in part, be explained by the presence of secondary routes of communication, and partly with the possibility that their economic base was not founded on agriculture. In typically karst areas, for example, pasturing probably played a dominant role.<sup>7</sup>

Gre za enega najpomembnejših prometnih prehodov iz Italije v srednje Podonavje, ki se je po antičnih literarnih virih 2. in 1. st. pr. Kr. imenoval Okra (Šašel 1977). Na obeh straneh prelaza so stale naravno zavarovane in utrjene točke: Goli vrh (6) na eni strani ter Žingarca (4) in Gradišče Dolge ravni (5) na drugi strani. Tik poti čez prelaz so bila odkrita tri najdišča (1, 2, 3), od katerih dve (1, 2) lahko zanesljivo razložimo kot počivališči. V kronologiji najdišč se nakazujejo obdobja najmočnejšega prometa čez prelaz, ko so bila verjetno hkrati v rabi počivališča in nadzorne točke: srednja in pozna bronasta doba (sl. 2: 1, 6), pozna latenska doba in zgodnjina rimska doba do zgodnjega 1. st. po Kr. (sl. 3: 1, 2, 3, 6) in pozna rimska doba (sl. 4: 2, 4). Upad prometa čez Razdrto med 1. st. po Kr. in pozno rimske dobo sovpada z gradnjo in najmočnejšo uporabo rimske ceste čez Hrušico, ki se je izognila Postojnski kotlini in močno skrajšala pot iz Akvileje v Emono (Ulbert 1981; Bosio 1991, 201–211).

Zanimiva je tudi situacija pri kraju Pivka. Čez sedlo med bližnjima gradiščema Kerin (24) in Sv. Primož (25) je potekala stara pot s Pivškega v Reško dolino (M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik, Arhiv IzA ZRC SAZU). Medtem ko je bil nižji Kerin verjetno neprekinjeno poseljen od pozne bronaste do pozne rimske dobe, je na Sv. Primožu stala utrjena naselbina samo v določenih, morda kritičnih obdobjih: v pozni bronasti dobi, starejši železni dobi in v pozni rimske dobi.

Veliko naselbin, od največjih do majhnih, je bilo razvrščenih ob dveh tranzitnih poteh. Jantarjeva pot je potekala od Razdrtega po severnem robu Postojnske kotline do Postojnskih vrat (Šašel 1977), druga pot pa od južnega roba Postojnske kotline po zahodnem obrobju Zgornje Pivke, čez Šembije (31), mimo današnje Ilirske Bistrike in Jelšan proti Kvarnerskemu zalivu.<sup>9</sup>

Majhna najdišča Vasišče (23), Gradec pri Jurišču (32) in Veliki Devin (35) stojijo sicer na odročnih kraških območjih, so brez vode, vendar ob stranskih poteh, ki vodijo proti Cerkniškemu polju in Loški dolini.

Sklepamo torej, da je potek poti vsaj že od bronaste dobe dalje očitno vplival na izbiro mesta naselbine.

## RAZVOJ POSELITVE

V 10. st. pr. Kr. se je oblikovala notranjska skupina, ki sega še naprej v starejšo železno dobo in je povezana s severnojadranskim kulturnim prostorom (Teržan 1999, 109; Gabrovec 1999, 154–155). V obdobju kulture žarnih grobišč se pojavi najstarejši sledovi na celi vrsti velikih višinskih utrjenih naselij na Pivškem in ob zgornji Reki (sl. 2). Ne vemo sicer, kako močne so bile naselbine

Surprisingly, there are a relatively small number of sites within the flysch areas. The settlements at the edge of the Postojna basin have such a location [around Razdrto (1, 2, 3, 6), Grad at Šmihel (8), Ambrožev gradišče (20)], as well as those in the Košana valley [Gradišče above Gornja Košana (38), Bolunc (39)], Na Vidmu in Ilirska Bistrica (42), Sv. Marija Karmelska in Podgraje (45) and Javor (46) in the Jelšanska brda. The small number of settlements in the area of eastern Brkini is only partly a consequence of a lesser stance of research.<sup>8</sup> That settlement was scarcer through the archaeological periods may have been influenced by the absence of main traffic routes transversing the steep hills and narrow valleys.

The majority of settlements are situated near or where the karst and the flysch areas adjoin (Fig. 1). They are frequently located on karstic hills with flysch areas lying close by (up to 1 km of distance) and thereby also in the vicinity of the waters that source at the contact between the two geological areas. Evidently, the border areas had more advantages to offer: naturally protected locations, visibility, and proximity of water, as well as good arable land and, at the same time, areas suitable for pasturing. The settlements lying on the rocky limestone ridge between the town of Pivka and Šembije, for example, were positioned in locations of such characteristics. On the steep western slopes of this ridge, 100 m or less below the settlements (26–28, 31), there are water springs along the border between the limestone and flysch.

Water pools for watering live stock, observed on the sites or in their immediate vicinity, are usually not dated. At the Šušec resting place (1) below the Razdrto pass there were two such water pools, used without a doubt, from the Middle Bronze Age onwards; and that in spite of the water source in the proximity.

## THE INFLUENCE OF TRAFFIC ROUTES

Concentrations of settlements from various periods are observed on passes or crossings: Razdrto, around Postojna, the town of Pivka, Knežak, Ilirska Bistrica, and Jelšane (Fig. 1). Of these, Razdrto, lying 597 m above sea level, is the best researched. It is one of the most important passes from Italy towards the middle Danube basin. According to the ancient literary sources of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC, it bore the name of *Ocra* (Šašel 1977). Naturally protected and fortified points were positioned on both sides of the pass: Goli vrh (6) on one side, and Žingarca (4) as well as Gradišče Dolge ravni (5) on the other. Three sites were discovered (1, 2, 3) directly

<sup>7</sup> Extensive pasturing in western Slovenia is indirectly attested to by the sites in the Kras caves; Teržan 1999, 109.

<sup>8</sup> The entire area of Brkini has not been included into our study. A survey of the sites in ANS.

in če so bile že od vsega začetka utrjene. Enakomerna razporeditev pa kaže na obvladovanje celotne pokrajine, in to na način, ki se je nadaljeval še v naslednja obdobja. Priljubljene so bile naravno zavarovane razgledne točke, ki so ležale pretežno na mejnih območjih med krasom in flišem. Iz razporeditve bronastodobnih naselbin je videti, da je pomembno vlogo igral tudi nadzor poti, ki so potevale ob severnem robu Postojnske kotline in po zahodnem obrobu Zgornje Pivke, ter nadzor vseh prehodov (Razdrto, Postojnska vrata, Pivka, okolica Knežaka). Na prehodih so ležale neutrjene točke (Šušec pod Razdrtim 1), obvladovale pa so jih tudi višinske utrjene postojanke: Goli vrh nad Razdrtim (6), Ječmenje na Postojnskih vratih (17), pri Pivki Kerin (24) in Sv. Primož (25), mogoče tudi Obroba pri Knežaku (34). Sorazmerna bližina dveh utrjenih naselbin Baba (19) in Ambroževe gradišče (20) pri Slavini (900 m zračne črte) pa ostaja nerazumljiva brez natančnejših raziskav, saj je ne moremo razložiti ne s prometnega ne s strateškega vidika.

Po koncu bronaste dobe so bile opuščene naselbine Goli vrh (6), Ječmenje (17), Obroba (34) in verjetno tudi Sv. Marija Karmelska v Podgrajah (45). Večina naselbinskih točk, ki smo jih dokumentirali v pozni bronasti dobi, pa se je razvila v starejši železni dobi v močna naselja (sl. 2). Po površini največji naselji sta Grad pri Šmihelu (8) v Postojnski kotlini in Šilentabor (26) v Zgornji Pivki. Za veliko gradišče Javor pri Dolnjem Zemonu (46) bi tudi pričakovali nadaljevanje v starejšo železno dobo, vendar nam pomanjkljive raziskave ne omogočajo zanesljive potrditve. Nekatere naselbine so v starejši železni dobi mogoče nastale na novo: Sovič (15), Gradišče nad Knežakom (29), Gradišče nad Trnovim (40) in Sv. Katarina nad Jelšanami (49). Prostor je poseljen na približno isti način kot na koncu bronaste dobe. Preseneča odsotnost postojank v okolini Razdrtega, čeprav so vse druge prehode obvladovale višinske naselbine.

Na območju notranjske skupine so bila grobišča starejšega halštatskega obdobja opuščena na prehodu v mlajši halštат [Grad pri Šmihelu (8) in Gradišče nad Trnovim (40); Gabrovec 1999, 155], vendar na Gradu pri Šmihelu premikanje grobišč še ne pomeni premikanja naselbine (Guštin 1979, t. 37–79).

V mlajši železni dobi večina starejših utrjenih naselbin živi dalje (sl. 3). Latenskega obdobja ne poznamo edino na Sv. Primožu (25) in na Gradišču nad Trnovim (40).

Postopno širjenje rimskega vpliva na Notranjsko opažamo od ustanovitve kolonije v Akvileji (183/181 pr. Kr.) in osvojitve Istre (178/177 pr. Kr.) do avgustejskega časa (sl. 3). Skoraj dvestoletno obdobje je bilo zaznamovano s povečano trgovino čez Postojnsko kotlino in rimskim nadzorom prometne poti. Z rimskimi vojaškimi posegi lahko povežemo zaklad rimskega orožja z Gradu pri Šmihelu (8), datiran najverjetneje v prvo

adjacent to the road across the pass; two (1, 2) of which can with certainty be interpreted as resting spots. The chronology of the sites indicates periods of increased traffic across the pass, when both resting spots and control points were probably in use at the same time: the Middle and the Late Bronze Ages (Fig. 2: 1, 6), the Late La Tène period, and the Early Roman period through to the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Fig. 3: 1, 2, 3, 6), as well as the Late Roman period (Fig. 4: 2, 4). The decline in traffic crossing Razdrto between the 1<sup>st</sup> century and the Late Roman period coincides with the construction of, and also the most intensive use of, the Roman road over Hrušica, which avoided the Postojna basin and significantly shortened the distance from Aquileia to Emona (Ulbert 1981; Bosio 1991, 201–211).

The situation at the town of Pivka is also noteworthy. The old road between the Pivka area and the Reka valley ran across the saddle between the hillforts of Kerin (24) and Sv. Primož (25) (M. Urleb, Topografski zapisnik (field records), the IZA ZRC SAZU Archives). While the lower Kerin settlement probably witnessed uninterrupted settlement from the Bronze Age to the Late Roman period, Sv. Primož was only settled during select, possibly critical periods: during the Late Bronze Age, the Early Iron Age, and the Late Roman period.

Many settlements, large and small, were positioned along two transit routes. One of these ran from Razdrto along the northern edge of the Postojna basin to the Postojna gateway (Amber Route), and the other from the southern edge of the Postojna basin along the western edge of the upper Pivka valley, across Šembije (31), past present-day Ilirska Bistrica and Jelšane towards the Quarnero bay.<sup>9</sup>

Small sites such as Vasišče (23), Gradec near Jurišče (32), and Veliki Devin (35) stand in remote karst areas, without water, but nevertheless along secondary roads that led towards the Cerknica field and the Lož valley.

It can be concluded that the positioning of roads has evidently influenced the location of the settlement at least from the Bronze Age onwards.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENT

The Notranjska group formed during the 10<sup>th</sup> century BC; it continued on into the Early Iron Age and is tied to the north Adriatic cultural area (Teržan 1999, 109; Gabrovec 1999, 154–155). The oldest traces of settlement in the hillforts in the Pivka area and along the upper reaches of the Reka river appear during the Urnfield Culture period (Fig. 2). The extension and eventual fortifications of these early agglomerations are not known. Their regular distribution, however, suggests dominion over the entire region in a manner that con-

<sup>9</sup> The central Roman settlement in the northern Quarnero bay is Tarsatica: e.g. Glogović 1989; Starac 2000, 77–78; Blečić 2001.

polovico 2. st. pr. Kr. (Horvat 2002), ter verjetno tudi zakladne najdbe z Babe (19) in Gradišča nad Knežakom (29) iz sredine 2. st. pr. Kr. (Miškec 2003). Posledica teh posegov je bila verjetno opustitev močne domorodne naselbine na Gradu pri Šmihelu (8), ki je nadzirala promet čez Postojnsko kotlino (Horvat 2002, 142–145). Čez Razdrto se je močno povečal promet, saj s širšega območja prelaza poznamo tri manjše neutrjene poselitvene točke (1, 2, 3) in višinsko nadzorno točko na Golem vrhu (6).

Na večini starih naselbin so bili odkriti močni pozolatenski horizonti, poselitev pa se neprekinjeno nadaljuje v avgustejsko obdobje in zgodnje 1. st. (sl. 3). Izjema je Baba (19), ki je bila opuščena v prvi polovici 1. st. pr. Kr. (zaklad 74 pr. Kr.), zgorj latenska oziroma pozolatenska točka se zdi Sv. Ahac (43), samo v avgustejskem času imamo dokaze za poselitev Dolgega griča nad Stranami (7).

V prvi polovici 1. st. po Kr. je prišlo do večjih sprememb. Z gradnjo ceste čez Hrušico je trgovina na dolge razdalje obšla Postojnsko kotlino, kar se je takoj pokazalo z opustitvijo številnih manjših postojank, ki so bile verjetno bolj ali manj vezane na tranzitni promet: okoli Razdrtega (1, 2), Dolgi grič nad Stranami (7) in Predjama (9). Opustitve starih naselbin, kot so Stari grad nad Hruševjem (11), Ambroževe gradišče (20) in Šilentabor (26), ne moremo povezati s spremenjenimi prometnimi potmi. Verjetno gre prej za premike poselitev znotraj manjšega območja, z višine v nižino. Pojav novih nižinskih naselbin bi posredno dokazovalo grobišče Ribniške njive (18), ki leži v ravnini.

Na nekaterih višinskih točkah se je poselitev ohranila čez celo rimsко dobo (sl. 4): Kerin (24), Gradišče na Čepni (28), Gradišče nad Knežakom (29), Gradišče nad Gornjo Košano (38). Utrjena naselbina Javor pri Dolnjem Zemonu (46) po svoji legi izstopa. Postavljena je na rob planote, tako da je z zahodne strani lahko dostopna, leži ob prometni poti ter na poljedelsko ugodnem flišnem ozemlju. Verjetno gre za eno pomembnejših domorodnih antičnih središč, ki združuje stari (utrjeni, višinski) in novi (nižinski) tip naselbinske točke.

V kriznem obdobju druge polovice 3. st. nastanejo nova višinska utrjena naselja na območju jugovzhodnih Alp (Ciglenečki 1990). Hkrati se začne utrjevanje mejnega prostora med Italijo in Panonijo. V sedemdesetih letih 3. st. sta bili postavljeni trdnjavi v Ajdovščini in na Hrušici kot osrednji točki sistema italskih zapor (*Clastra Alpium Iuliarum*). Zaporno zidovje in manjše trdnjave v njegovem sklopu so bili dokončno grajeni v Valentinijanovem času (npr. Horvat 1999, 231–232). V drugi polovici 3. in v 4. st. so ponovno zasedene stare višinske in obcestne naselbinske točke na Pivškem (sl. 4): ob cesti pri Razdrtem (2, 4), morda Grad pri Šmihelu (8), Predjama (9), Stari grad nad Hruševjem (11), Ambroževe gradišče (20). Pričakovali bi tudi utrditev prehoda iz Postojnske kotline proti vzhodu.

tinued throughout the following periods. Naturally protected points with a commanding view, situated mostly near the contact between karst and flysch areas, were popular. The distribution of Bronze Age settlements suggests that the control over the communication routes running along the northern edge of the Postojna basin and the western edge of the upper Pivka river also played an important role, as well as the control over the passes (Razdrto, the Postojna gateway, the town of Pivka, the area around Knežak). There were unfortified sites upon the passes as well as strongholds above the passes: Šušec near Razdrto (1), Goli vrh above Razdrto (6), Ječmenje in the Postojna gateway (17), Kerin (24) and Sv. Primož (25) near Pivka, perhaps also Obroba near Knežak (34). The relative vicinity (900 m) of the fortified settlements of Baba (19) and Ambroževe gradišče (20) remains unexplained without further research, since it cannot be interpreted as regards the traffic routes or strategy.

The end of the Bronze Age witnesses the abandonment of the settlements at Goli vrh (6), Ječmenje (17), Obroba (34) and probably Sv. Marija Karmelska in Podgraje (45) as well. Most sites documented for the Urnfield Culture period developed into powerful settlements during the Early Iron Age (Fig. 2). The largest in size are Grad near Šmihel (8) in the Postojna basin and Šilentabor (26) in the upper Pivka valley. Settlement continuity into the Early Iron Age can also be expected for the large hillfort of Javor near Dolnji Zemon (46). Lack of research, however, does not allow for a reliable confirmation of this. Some new settlements were perhaps constructed during the Early Iron Age: Sovič (15), Gradišče above Knežak (29), Gradišče above Trnovo (40) and Sv. Katarina above Jelšane (49). Nevertheless, the land was settled in a similar manner to that at the end of the Bronze Age. The absence of forts around Razdrto is therefore surprising, given the fact that all other passes were controlled by hillforts.

The cemeteries of the Early Hallstatt period were abandoned at the transition to the Late Hallstatt period in the area of the Notranjska group [Grad near Šmihel (8) and Gradišče above Trnovo (40); Gabrovec 1999, 155]. Bearing that in mind, the relocation of cemeteries at Grad near Šmihel does not signify the relocation of settlement as well (Guštin 1979, pl. 37–79).

Most old hillforts continue on through the Late Iron Age (Fig. 3). Only at Sv. Primož (25) and Gradišče above Trnovo (40) is the La Tène period not documented.

The gradual spread of Roman influence to the Notranjska region can be traced from the foundation of the colony of Aquileia (183/181 BC) and the conquest of Istria (178/177 BC) to the Augustan period (Fig. 3). This period of almost 200 years was marked with increased trading across the Postojna basin and the Roman control over this route. The hoard find of Roman weapons at Grad near Šmihel (8), most probably from the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC (Horvat 2002), can

Rimska postojanka na Soviču (15) ni natančneje datirana, vendar bi po legi sodeč lahko bila v rabi v poznorimskem obdobju. Na severovzhodni izhod iz Postojnske kotline, preko Studenega in Strmice, se verjetno veže najdišče v Predjami (9), dve drugi bližnji najdišči, Sv. Lovrenc in Ostrog, pa verjetno nista poznorimski.<sup>10</sup>

Grebен med Pivškim in dolino Reke je bil v drugi polovici 3. st. in predvsem v 4. st. močno utrjen. Dve utrdbi, Kerin (24) in Sv. Primož (25, nova poselitev) sta varovali prehod pri kraju Pivka. Oživila je postojanka na Šilentaboru (26). Neprekiniteno iz zgodnje rimske dobe sta se nadaljevali naselbini Gradišče na Čepni (28) in Gradišče nad Knežakom (29), ki so mu v neposredni bližini dodali razgledno utrjeno postojanko na Rebri (30). V dolini Reke najdemo poznorimske točke na starih (Gradišče nad Gornjo Košano - 38, Javor pri Dolnjem Zemonu - 46) in na novih naravno zavarovanih mestih (Gradišče nad Trnovim - 40, Gradina v Ilirske Bistrici - 41).

Oživitev in sorazmerno velika gostota višinskih točk ob hkratni prisotnosti vojaške opreme med naključnimi in detektorskimi najdbami, vse to kaže na močan vojaški nadzor ozemlja v zaledju italskih zapor. Tudi težišče civilne poselitve se je moralno premakniti na višinske točke. Poznorimska najdišča na Razdrtem dokazujejo obnovljeni promet čez Postojnsko kotlino. Ta se je verjetno posebno okrepil po propadu trdnjave na Hrušici leta 401 (Kos 1986, 201–207) – najdišči iz prve polovice 5. st. sta Žingarca (4) in Predjama (9).

Propad obrambe Italije v prvi polovici oziroma sredini 5. st. (Ciglenečki 1999, 290–295) pomeni tudi izreden upad poselitve na Pivškem in ob Reki. Iz obdobja od sredine 5. do 6. st. poznamo skromne sledove v Predjami (9) in morda na Gradu pri Šmihelu (8), zaklad iz Ilirske Bistrice (42) ter le dve zanesljivi utrjeni višinski naselbini: Šilentabor (26) in Sv. Ahac (43), ki leži na odročnem robu Snežniške planote.

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be linked with Roman military incursions. The same probably holds true for the hoard finds at Baba (19) and Gradišče above Knežak (29) from the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC (Miškec 2003). The consequence of these incursions was the abandonment of the prominent indigenous settlement at Grad near Šmihel (8), which controlled the traffic across the Postojna basin (Horvat 2002, 142–145). The traffic crossing Razdrto increased substantially in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries AD; after all, there are three small, unfortified settlement points documented throughout the wide area of the pass (1, 2, 3), as well a control point upon the Goli vrh hill (6).

Strong Late La Tène horizons were discovered at the majority of old sites and settlement continued there into the Augustan period and the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Fig. 3). The Baba settlement (19) is an exception here, since it was abandoned in the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (the last hoard find dates to 74 BC). A settlement point that appears to have existed only during the La Tène period is Sv. Ahac (43). Dolgi grič above Strane (7), on the other hand, only reveals settlement during the Augustan period.

There were major changes taking place during the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. With the construction of the road across Hrušica, long-distance trade avoided the Postojna basin. This is immediately discernable from the abandonment of numerous small posts, probably tied more or less to the transit traffic: around Razdrto (1, 2), Dolgi grič above Strane (7), and Predjama (9). On the other hand, the abandonment of old settlements, such as Stari grad above Hruševje (11), Ambroževe gradišče (20), and Šilentabor (26) cannot be connected to the altered traffic routes. We are more likely dealing with shifts of settlement within a small area, from high- to low-lying locations. The cemetery of Ribniške njive (18), which lay in the level land, indirectly suggests the occurrence of new lowland settlements in the Roman period.

Settlement continues throughout the entire Roman period at certain upland points (Fig. 4): Kerin (24), Gradišče on Čepna (28), Gradišče above Knežak (29), Gradišče above Gornja Košana (38). The fortified settlement of Javor near Dolnji Zemon (46) has an exceptional location. It is located on the edge of a plateau and is easily accessible from one side; it lies along a traffic route and on an agriculturally favourable flysch area. It is probably one of the more important Roman period settlements of the autochthonous population that combines the old (hillfort) and the new (lowland agglomeration) type of settlement.

The period of crisis during the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century brought on the onset of new fortified hilltop settlements in the southeastern Alpine area (Ciglenečki 1990). The fortification of the border between Italy and Pannonia started at the same time. In the seventies of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, forts representing the central strongholds of the Late Roman defence system of northeastern Italy -

<sup>10</sup> Poznorimsko datacijo domneva N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 23, 1981, 263–264; ead., *Var. spom.* 27, 1985, 375–376. S. Ciglenečki po ogledu meni, da gre za precej mlajši najdišči (ustni podatek). Na Ostrogu je bila na površini odkrita prazgodovinska keramika (podatek A. Bavdek).

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*Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* - were constructed at Ajdovščina and Hrušica. The defence walls and smaller forts within the system were finally finished during the Valentinian period (short synopsis: Horvat 1999, 231-232). The old settlement points in the Pivka area, hillforts as well as resting spots, were settled anew during the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and in the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 4): at Razdrto (2, 4), possibly Grad near Šmihel (8), Predjama (9), Stari grad above Hruševje (11), Ambroževe gradišče (20). The fortification of the eastern exit from the Postojna basin is expected. The Roman site on Sovič (15) is not dated precisely, but its position is suitable for a Late Roman settlement. The site of Predjama (9) is connected with the northeastern exit from the Postojna basin.<sup>10</sup>

The ridge between the town of Pivka and the Reka valley was heavily fortified during the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Two forts, Kerin (24) and Sv. Primož (25; new settlement) guard the passage at the town of Pivka. The Šilentabor stronghold (26) revives. Gradišče on Čepna (28) and Gradišče above Knežak (29) continue without interruption from the Early Roman period. A fortified outpost was added to the latter in its immediate proximity, at Reber (30). The Late Roman points in the Reka valley are found at the old (Gradišče above Gornja Košana - 38, Javor near Dolnji Zemon - 46) as well as at the new, naturally protected points (Gradišče above Trnovo - 40, Gradina in Ilirska Bistrica - 41).

The revivification and the relative concentration of hilltop sites, together with the presence of military equipment among the chance and metal detector finds, all suggest strong military control of the land behind the Alpine defence system. The core of civil settlement also had to move to the upland stations. The Late Roman sites at Razdrto prove a renewed traffic across the Postojna basin. This was probably particularly strong after the fort at Hrušica collapsed in the year 401 (Kos 1986, 201-207). The sites from the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century are Žingarca (4) and Predjama (9).

The downfall of the defence of Italy in the first half or mid 5<sup>th</sup> century (Ciglenečki 1999, 290-295) also signifies a considerable decline in settlement. Meagre archaeological records that originate from the mid 5<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> centuries are documented: individual finds from Predjama (9) and possibly Grad near Šmihel (8), the hoard find from Ilirska Bistrica (42), and only two hilltop settlements - Šilentabor (26) with an Early Christian church and Sv. Ahac (43), lying upon a remote edge of the Snežnik plateau.

<sup>10</sup> The sites Sv. Lovrenc and Ostrog in the area of the northeastern exit from the Postojna basin are not Late Roman (S. Ciglenečki, per. comm. Compare: N. Osmuk, *Var. spom.* 23, 1981, 263-264; ead., *Var. spom.* 27, 1985, 375-376). The chance finds of ceramics from Ostrog are dated to prehistoric period (A. Bavdek, per. comm.).

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**VODA IN ŽIVLJENJE V KAMNITI POKRAJINI**

**WATER AND LIFE IN A ROCKY LANDSCAPE**

# KRAS

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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE KRAS**

**POSELITEV IN RABA ZAKRASELEGA SVETA**

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