

KDOR NAJDE PRIJATELJA NAJDE ZAKLAD. HE WHO FINDS A FRIEND, DISCOVER A TREASURE.

KDOR NAJDE PRIJATELJA NAJDE ZAKLAD. HE WHO FINDS A FRIEND, DISCOVER A TREASURE.

QUI INVENIT
NAJDEMO PRETEKLOST,
USTVARJAMO PRIHODNOST
AMICUM, INVENIT
FINDING THE PAST,
CREATING THE FUTURE
THESARUM.

Izdajatelj: DARS, d.d.,
Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji
Oblikovanje: Studio DVA

Published by: DARS, d.d.,
Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia
Design: Studio DVA

QUI INVENIT
NAJDEMO PRETEKLOST,
USTVARJAMO PRIHODNOST
AMICUM, INVENIT
FINDING THE PAST,
CREATING THE FUTURE
THESARUM.

Večkrat slišimo, da je čas izgradnje slovenskih avtocest t. i. zlata doba slovenske arheološke stroke. Morda bi bilo bolj umestno reči, da je v tem času slovenska arheologija stopila v dobo svoje polne zrelosti; prestopila je mejo iz zaščitnih in raziskovalnih izkopavanj majhnih razsežnosti v sistematično odkrivanje velikih površin, k aktivnemu varovanju in odkrivanju arheoloških spomenikov ter s tem dosegla stopnjo razvoja, ki je enakovreden in primerljiv z visoko razvitimi državami. Če se ozremo nazaj v leto 1995, ko smo pričeli s prvimi raziskavami na trasi Arja vas- Vransko, vidimo, da smo eni in drugi prehodili dolgo pot usklajevanja, prilagajanja in ne nazadnje premagovanja nezaupanja med gradbeniki in arheologi. Arheologi smo v vseh teh letih vzpostavili metodologijo, normative in sistem dela, ki je na zavidljivo visoki ravni, tako rekoč vzorčen primer varovanja arheološke dediščine, in ga uspešno prenašamo in posredujemo mnogim v tujino, ki jih podobne izkušnje še čakajo. Projekt SAAS (Skupina za arheologijo na avtocestah Slovenije) je doživel mednarodno priznanje tako v Svetu Evrope kot na Konziliju evropske arheologije (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium).

Arheološko terensko delo je zaradi svojih posebnih zahtev počasno in pretežno ročno delo, zaradi tega je bila stroka pre pogosto izrabljena kot krivec za zaostanke in probleme v izvajanju projekta avtocestnega križa.

S številnimi razstavami, predavanji in predstavitvami našega dela in rezultatov z več kot sto na novo odkritih arheoloških najdišč, smo, upamo, vsaj do neke mere presegli ta odnos in opravičili vztrajanje na temeljitem dokumentiranju in raziskavah naše preteklosti. S poudarkom, da je skrb za našo kulturno dediščino naša skupna naloga, da z njo dokazujemo svoje bivanje in obstoj na tem prostoru skozi dolga tisočletja, njena kvaliteta in raznolikost pa na najboljši način dokazujeta našo pripadnost Evropi in njenim civilizacijam že davno pred letom 2004.

Poudariti pa moramo, da je do sedaj opravljeno delo - arheološka izkopavanja na terenu - samo delno dokončan projekt. Muzealci vedo, da terenskemu delu sledi dolg

proces urejanja in preučevanja gradiva, preden najdbe dobijo ustrezno mesto v muzejskem depoju, na razstavi ali v strokovni oziroma poljudni publikaciji. Če je delo na terenu potekalo usklajeno, pa zatem naletimo na težave, ki so jih dolgoletne in izjemno obsežne arheološke raziskave še povečale. Že do sedaj prenapolnjeni slovenski muzeji bodo morali v naslednjih letih prevzeti več deset ton novega arheološkega gradiva, ki mora biti urejeno in hranjeno po merilih stroke. DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji je kot investitor gradnje avtocest in posledično tudi arheoloških izkopavanj svoje naloge v veliki meri že izpolnil; arheologi smo dokazali, da svoje delo opravljamo po mednarodnih standardih, projekt urejanja muzejskih depojev, ki bo varovanje kulturne dediščine z avtocestnih izkopavanj zaokrožil in zaključil, pa je še povsem na začetku. Prizadevati si moramo, da bomo tudi za projekt hrambe novo pridobljenega gradiva ter njegovo obravnavo in objavo našli ustrezno financiranje. Korak k temu je tudi promocija arheološke dediščine, ki poteka v obliki številnih razstav, katalogov, publikacij z izkopavanj in ne nazadnje z oblikovanjem darilnega programa d'ars.

Dr. Irena Lazar
Predsednica Slovenskega arheološkega društva

We often hear that the time spent in constructing Slovene motorways is the golden age of archaeology. Or even better - the time when Slovene archaeology has matured. It has crossed the boundaries from preservation and research excavations in minor extent into systematical discovering of vast areas, to active conservation and detection of archaeological monuments. For all these reasons, Slovene archaeology has reached the level of development that can be equally compared to highly developed countries.

If we look back in 1995, when we started our first research on section Arja vas - Vransko, you will see that we walked a long way of making adjustments and nevertheless overcoming a distrust between builders and archaeologists. In all these years archaeologists have reestablished a methodology, normatives and work system that is enviably highly ranked, a sort of an exemplary model of archaeological conservation heritage, which is successfully mediated to foreigners. Project SAAS (Group for Archaeology on Slovene motorways) has been internationally acknowledged in Council of Europe as well as in European Archaeological Council (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium).

Archaeological field work is very specific and mostly manual, and was therefore used as a scape goat for many delays and problems related to expanded motorway construction throughout Slovenia.

Numerous exhibitions, lectures and presentations of our work, as well as the results of more than a hundred newly found archaeological sites, pardon our persistence and thorough approach in documenting and surveying our past.

We always emphasize that a care for our cultural heritage involves every single one of us, and proves our territorial existence for many centuries. And above all - the quality and variety of our cultural heritage shows our affiliation to Europe and its roots long before 2004.

Nevertheless, our so far existing work (archaeological field work excavations) is only

partly finished project. Museologists are well aware of the fact, that organizing and examining material takes a long time after the field work is done, and only then findings actually take their place at a museum, exhibition or in a certain publication. Field work is well adjusted, but in the meanwhile long term and extensive archaeological surveys have a growing problem; in the upcoming years, already full Slovene museums, will have to deal with tons and tons of new archaeological material that will need to be sorted out and maintained properly.

DARS - Motorway company in the Republic of Slovenia- as a motorway construction investor and consequently also the financier of the archaeological excavations, has almost entirely carried out its tasks. Archaeologists have proved that the work is proceeding by international standards, but museum project that will end the cultural heritage conservation within motorway archaeological excavations, is only at the beginning.

We have to strive for success in the project of keeping the archaeological material and finding an adequate financier. Promoting and exhibiting the archaeological heritage and publishing excavation material is an important step ahead, as well as donor d'ars programme.

Dr. Irena Lazar
President of the Slovene Archaeological Society



DVOROČAJNA ČAŠA NA NOGI,
keramika, PN 2339.

Dvoročajna čaša na nogi (lat. Skyphus) je bila narejena iz fine, prečiščene gline in po ostenju okrašena z barbotinskim okrasom. Izdelana je bila v specializiranih severnoitalskih delavnicah. Čašo krasi še zelenkast lošč oz. prevleka, značilna za kvalitetne keramične posode zgodnje rimske dobe. Čaša na nogi je služila kot namizno posodje, za strežbo pri mizi, včasih pa tudi pri verskih obredih in žrtvovanjih. Zaradi svojega okrasa in lošča sodi med posebej kvalitetne in pri nas precej redke izdelke rimskih lončarjev.

Višina: 8,4 cm

Prva polovica 1. stoletja

Arheološko najdišče: rekonstrukcija Mariborske ceste v Celju

Leto najdbe: 2003

Naročnik gradnje in financer arheoloških izkopavanj: DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji

Izvajalec arheoloških izkopavanj: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, območna enota Celje in Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica
Original hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje

TWO HANDED BEAKER WITH STEM, ceramics, PN 2339

Two handed beaker (lat. Skyphus) was made of fine, purified clay in the north-italic workshops. Beaker is a barbotine ware and has a greenish coating, typical for a quality ceramic ware in the early Roman age.

Beaker was used as a tableware, for table service and sometimes even in religious rituals and sacrifices. It is a quality and rare piece made by Roman potters, famous for its decoration and glaze.

Height: 8,4 cm

First half of the 1st century

Archaeological site: reconstruction of the road Mariborska cesta in Celje

Found in the year 2003

Construction order and financing of archaeological excavations made by:

DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia

The executant of archaeological excavations: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Celje and Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica

Original is kept in Provincial museum in Celje



ENOROČAJNI VRČ,
keramika, PN 7367.

Glinen enoročajni vrč sodi med najbolj razširjene rimske lončene izdelke. Izdelani so bili na lončarskem vretenu iz prečiščene gline, včasih je ostenje tudi premazano; v začetku so prihajali iz tujih delavnic, kmalu pa so številni domači lončarji prevzeli nove oblike in jih izdelovali v mnogih različicah. Ustje je bilo pri nekaterih posodah oblikovano v izliv, ostenje je kroglasto, jajčasto ali hruškasto. Njihova velikost je segala od malih, dobrih deset centimetrov visokih posod, do velikih dvoročajnih vrčev, ki so merili več kot petdeset cm v višino. Uporabljali so jih za strežbo in serviranje pri mizi, velike pa predvsem za hranjenje vina, vode in drugih tekočin.

Višina: 20,2 cm
Prva polovica 1. stoletja

Arheološko najdišče: rekonstrukcija Mariborske ceste v Celju

Leto najdbe: 2004

Naročnik gradnje in financer arheoloških izkopavanj:

DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji

Izvajalec arheoloških izkopavanj: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije,

območna enota Celje in Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica

Original hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje

SINGLE HANDLED JAR, ceramics, PN 7367

Single handled jar made of clay is one of the most wide-spread Roman pottery products. They were made on potter's wheel from purified clay and sometimes even glazed. At the beginning pottery products were coming out of foreign workshops, but soon native potters have taken over new forms and made a whole new variety of products. In some ware the mouth was designed as an outflow and had the shape of a pear, ball or an egg. Their height varied from small ones - about 10 centimetres - to big double handled jars - more than 50 cm in height. They were used, especially big ones, for keeping wine, water and other liquids + table serving.

Height: 20,2 cm

First half of the 1st century

Archaeological site: reconstruction of the road Mariborska cesta in Celje

Found in the year 2004

Construction order and financing of archaeological excavations by:

DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia

The executant of archaeological excavations: Institute for the Protection of Cultural

Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Celje and Arhej d.o.o, Sevnica

Original is kept in Provincial museum in Celje



KROGLASTA SKODELICA Z REBRI IN BELIMI NITMI,
steklo, PN 7387.

Kroglasta skodelica s pokončnimi rebri je bila izdelana s tehniko t. i. optičnega pihanja, kar pomeni, da so posodo najprej pihali v kalup in nato še prosto pihali. Stekleno kroglico so najprej okrasili z nitmi belega stekla in jo povaljali po trdi podlagi, da se je okras vtisnil v ostenje. Sledilo je pihanje v kalup in prosto pihanje, da se je vzorec reber raztegnil in je bilo ostenje posodice čim tanjše. Skodelice so izdelovali iz obarvanega ali modro-zelenkastega stekla in jih krasili z nitmi belega stekla v vodoravnih linijah. Uporabljali so jih kot namizno posodje, predvsem za serviranje hrane.

Višina: 8,7 cm

Prva polovica do sredina 1. stoletja

Arheološko najdišče: rekonstrukcija Mariborske ceste v Celju

Leto najdbe: 2004

Naročnik gradnje in financer arheoloških izkopavanj:

DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji

Izvajalec arheoloških izkopavanj: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, območna enota Celje in Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica
Original hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje

TRAILED RIBBED CUP,

glass, PN 7378

Trailed ribbed cup was made in, so called optical blowing tehnics, which means that the cup is first blown into a model and only after that, free blowing begins. Glass made ball was decorated with trailes from white glass and then rolled over a hard foundation. After that a decoration could be imprinted to the body. Then came the blowing into a model and free blowing that stretched the ribb pattern and made cup walls thin. Cups were made of coloured or blue and greenish glass, and decorated with trails from white glass, all in vertical lines. They were used for serving and as tableware.

Height: 8,7 cm

First half to mid of the 1st century

Archaeological site: reconstruction of the road Mariborska cesta in Celje

Found in the year 2004

Construction order and financing of archaeological excavations made by:

DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia

The executant of archaeological excavations: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Celje and Arhej d.o.o, Sevnica

Original is kept in Provincial museum in Celje



ENOROČAJNI OMEGA VRČ,
steklo, PN 7368

Enoročajni vrč je bil izdelan iz modro-zelenkastega stekla s tehniko prostega pihanja. Ročaj ima obliko črke 'omega', saj ima na vrhu oblikovan izrastek, ki je služil kot opora za palec pri serviranju in točenju. Steklene vrče so uporabljali kot namizno posodje, predvsem za strežbo pri mizi, za točenje vina in vode; redkeje pa tudi za transport različnih tekočin. Zapirali so jih najpogosteje s plutovinastimi zamaški.

Višina: 23,3 cm

Prva polovica do sredina 1. stoletja

Arheološko najdišče: rekonstrukcija Mariborske ceste v Celju

Leto najdbe: 2004

Naročnik gradnje in financer arheoloških izkopavanj:

DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji

Izvajalec arheoloških izkopavanj: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, območna enota Celje in Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica

Original hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje

SINGLE HANDLED OMEGA JAR,

glass, PN 7368

Single handled jar was made of blue and greenish glass in a free blowing tehnics. The handle has an omega letter shape and an outgrow at the top, used to support the thumb while pouring and serving. Glass jars were used as tableware, especially at tables for pouring wine and water, but rarely for transporting different liquids. They were shut with corks.

Height: 23,3 cm

First half to mid of the 1st century

Archaeological site: reconstruction of the road Mariborska cesta in Celje

Found in the year 2004

Construction order and financing of archaeological excavations made by:

DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia

The executant of archaeological excavations: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Celje and Arhej d.o.o, Sevnica

Original is kept in Provincial museum in Celje



FIBULA Z GUMBOM NA LOKU IN PREDRTO NOGO, bron, PN 2522

Bronaste fibule oziroma zaponke so služile Rimljanom za spenjanje obleke. Izdelovali so jih z ulivanjem v kalupe in jih nato še ročno dodelali in oblikovali peresovino. Najpogosteje so bile jene iz brona, za premožnejše pa tudi srebrne in zlate, včasih okrašene z emajlom in celo z napisi. Posebej zanimive so zaponke v obliki živali, ki pa so imele zaradi svoje majhnosti bolj okrasni in simbolični pomen. Po ostankih polizdelkov vemo, da so tudi v Celeji že od 1. stoletja dalje izdelovali bronaste fibule, največ prav fibule z gumbom na loku, ki so bile v več različicah v uporabi od 1. do 3. stoletja.

Dolžina: 8,4 cm

Sredina 1. stoletja

Arheološko najdišče: rekonstrukcija Mariborske ceste v Celju

Leto najdbe: 2003

Naročnik gradnje in financer arheoloških izkopavanj:

DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji

Izvajalec arheoloških izkopavanj: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, območna enota Celje in Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica
Original hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje

FIBULAE ON A BOW,

bronze, PN 2522

Romans used bronze fibulae or pins as clothing fasteners. They were made by pouring into a model and then manually handled and completed. For wealthy citizens, fibulae were made of gold, silver and even decorated with inscriptions and enamel, but most of them were made of bronze. Animal shaped fibulae are especially interesting, but because of their smallness, the value is only symbolic and decorative. Remains of the semimanufactures tell us that bronze fibulae, most of them were fibulae on a bow that were in use from the 1st to the 3rd century, were manufactured in Celeia from the 1st century on.

Length: 8,4 cm

Mid of the 1st century

Archaeological site: reconstruction of the road Mariborska cesta in Celje

Found in the year 2003

Construction order and financing of archaeological excavations made by:

DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia

The executant of archaeological excavations: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Celje and Arhej d.o.o, Sevnica

Original is kept in Provincial museum in Celje



NOVEC CESARJA TRAJANA, SESTERCIJ,
bron, PN 3390

Na sprednji strani novca je upodobljen portret cesarja Trajana (98-117) z lovorjevim vencem v desno, z legendo IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V PP.

Na zadnji strani novca je upodobljen cesar Trajan na konju v desno. V desnici drži kopje uperjeno v klečečega Dačana, ki stoji pred konjem. Ob robu je legenda S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, spodaj oznaka SC. V denarnem sistemu rimskega imperija je bil sestercij bronast novc najvišje vrednosti. Upodobitev na novcu in njegovo kovanje lahko povežemo z zasedbo Dacije. Kovan je bil v letih 103-111 v kovnici v Rimu.

Arheološko najdišče: rekonstrukcija Mariborske ceste v Celju
Leto najdbe: 2003

Naročnik gradnje in financer arheoloških izkopavanj:

DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji

Izvajalec arheoloških izkopavanj: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, območna enota Celje in Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica
Original hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje

EMPEROR TRAJAN'S COIN, SESTERCIVS, bronze, PN 3390

Front side of the coin represents portrait of the emperor Trajan (98-117) with a laurel wreath to the right and a legend IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V PP. Back of the coin represents emperor Trajan on a horse to the right. He is holding a spear fixed upon a kneeling Dacian, that is standing in front of the horse. There is a legend at the side S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, and a mark below -SC. The basic unit of exchange in the monetary system of Roman Empire was the Sestercius, bronze coin of the highest value. Coin images and its mintage can be linked with an occupation of Dacia. The coin was made in Roman mint in the years 103 - 111.

Archaeological site: reconstruction of the road Maiborska cesta in Celje

Found in the year 2003

Construction order and financing of archaeological excavations made by:

DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia

The executant of archaeological excavations: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Celje and Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica
Original is kept in Provincial museum in Celje



NOVEC CESARJA HADRIJANA, DENARIJ,
srebro, PN 3348

Na sprednji strani novca je upodobljen portret cesarja Hadrijana (117-138) v desno, z legendo HADRIVS AVGVSIVS. Na zadnji strani novca sta upodobljeni zvezda in polmesec. Ob robu je legenda COS III. Denarij je bil rimski srebrnik, v denarnem sistemu se je prvič pojavil že v republikanskem obdobju, leta 211 pr.n.š. V rimskem imperialnem denarnem sistemu je imel pomembno mesto vse do 3. stoletja. Njegovo ime izhaja iz deni (lat. po deset), kar označuje njegovo vrednost, zanj si namreč dobil 10 bronastih asov, od sredine 2. stoletja dalje pa 16 asov. Kovan je bil v letih 125-128 v kovnici v Rimu.

Arheološko najdišče: rekonstrukcija Mariborske ceste v Celju

Leto najdbe: 2003

Naročnik gradnje in financer arheoloških izkopavanj:

DARS, Družba za avtoceste v Republiki Sloveniji

Izvajalec arheoloških izkopavanj: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije,

območna enota Celje in Arhej d.o.o., Sevnica

Original hrani Pokrajinski muzej Celje

EMPEROR HADRIAN'S COIN, DENARIUS,

silver, PN 3348

Front side of the coin represents emperor Hadrian (117-138) to the right and a legend HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Back of the coin represents a star and a half moon, with a legend COS III at the side. Denarius was a roman silver coin that first appeared in the republican period (211 B.C.) Coin had an important role in the Roman imperialistic monetary system all the way to the 3rd century. The name is derived from deni (lat. ten) and indicates coin's value - one denarius is 10 asses. From the middle of the 2nd century on, one denarius meant 16 asses. Its coinage was taken place in Roman mint (years 125 to 128).

Archaeological site: reconstruction of the road Mariborska cesta in Celje

Found in the year 2003

Construction order and financing of archaeological excavations made by:

DARS, Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia

The executant of archaeological excavations: Institute for the Protection of Cultural

Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Celje and Arhej d.o.o, Sevnica

Original is kept in Provincial museum in Celje

KDOR NAJDE PRIJATELJA
NAJDE ZAKLAD.

HE WHO FINDS A FRIEND,
DISCOVER A TREASURE.