

The Arcade Tomb in Šempeter, Slovenia - an attempt at a reconstruction

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Izvleček

V članku je predstavljena rekonstrukcija pete grobnice s šempetrskega grobišča - arkadne grobnice. Sestavljena je iz zaprtega, verjetno dvorednega, podstavka s poudarjeno navpično delitvijo reliefnih polj in odprtega zgornjega dela z baldahinom v notranjosti, pokrita pa z dvokapno streho. Po svoji obliki sodi med edikule, natančneje med edikule z več interkolumniji in stebrnim predprostorom. Njena posebnost pa je oblikovanost notranjosti zgornjega dela. Ta namreč kaže kombinacijo dveh tipov nagrobne arhitekture, edikule in baldahina, združenih v eni grobnici.

Ključne besede: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, rimska doba, arheologija, Noricum, grobna arhitektura

Abstract

The article presents the reconstruction of the fifth tomb from Šempeter - the Arcade Tomb. It is composed of a closed, probably two-tiered, socle with an accentuated vertical division, an open upper storey with a canopy in its interior, and covered by a gabled roof. It takes the form of an aedicula tomb, more precisely an aedicula tomb with several intercolumniations and a portico. Its particular feature, however, is the form of the upper storey. This shows a combination of two types of funerary monuments, and aedicula and a baldachin tomb, combined here in a single tomb.

Key words: Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, Roman period, archaeology, Noricum, funerary architecture

INTRODUCTION

The cemetery in Šempeter v Savinjski dolini, Slovenia, extended along the Roman road between Emona and Celeia and formed part of the *ager* of the Claudian *municipium* of Celeia.¹ The tombs from this cemetery, discovered during the 1952-1955 excavation, rank among the most important funerary monuments not only in Slovenia, but in the entire province of Noricum as well.

The research of the cemetery began soon after marble pieces had been unearthed in 1952, on the site of the present archaeological park. The systematic excavation of the site revealed several concentrations of stone pieces, one also in the eastern part. The latter, which included marble and sandstone pieces as well as remains of built founda-

tions (*Fig. 1*), constituted the base for the reconstruction attempt presented below. In addition to the marble pieces from the eastern part of the excavated cemetery, the reconstruction also includes a few pieces for which the precise location within the excavated site is not known, as well as a piece formerly used in the near-by church of St. Peter.

The proposed reconstruction is the result of a thorough analysis of the existing material. It is accompanied by a typological determination and analogies, for which the principal source is provided by the tombs of Noricum that exhibit similar constructional, formal, and decorative characteristics.² Most of the pieces treated in this article also bear decoration. Due to the exclusively constructional and architectonic type of analysis, however, this aspect of the tomb is not treated here.

¹ The road was discovered further to the east during the 1964-1967 excavation (Kolšek 1977).

² See: Kremer 2001.

HISTORY OF RESEARCH AND NAMING OF THE TOMB

The accidental discovery of marble pieces and remains of built foundations, that occurred beneath the church of St. Peter in January 1952, set off a systematic research of the site within the same year.³ The excavation then continued until 1955.⁴ The excavators very soon realized that the pieces could be assembled into one or more tombs. To aid them in this work, plaster moulds were made for each piece in the scale of 1:10.⁵ Attempts at assembling were made already during the first year of excavations. Success, however, only came during the third year when the socle of the Vindonii tomb was reconstructed. Soon after, ever mindful of the manner of construction and its traces, all four tombs that are now displayed in the park were reconstructed.⁶ The tombs of the Ennii, the Spectatii, the Vindonii, the tomb of Spectatius Secundinus, as well as the foundations of the tomb of the Spectatii were reassembled in the immediate vicinity of their original location - in the park - for which the location had been confirmed in 1959.⁷ The reconstruction work was thus concluded, leaving the pieces from the eastern part of the excavated site unassembled. A considerable number of them was, nevertheless, exhibited in the park, while others were stored in the park's depot.

Some pieces treated here were unearthed already in 1953. The majority, however, came to light during the winter of 1954/55, when the excavation was extended onto the area underneath the road and towards the house of Alojzija Stante.⁸ Josip Klemenc, in his excavation report, thus commented on the pieces of the tomb treated below: "*we are dealing with a large building.*"⁹ Soon after the excavation was concluded, he also published the excavated pieces with the griffin reliefs from the eastern part of the cemetery together with the statues of griffins in greater detail.¹⁰

The archaeological park in Šempeter was opened to public in 1960. In the first guide to the park, Klemenc wrote of the pieces underneath the municipal road: "*The currently excavated pieces do not yet allow us to reconstruct an entire course so as to obtain a ground plan of this new or, as it is often referred to in the text, third tomb.*"¹¹

The excavated cemetery with tomb reconstructions and descriptions of all uncovered pieces was published in 1972.¹² In it Peter Petru indicates three tombs to be reconstructed from the pieces from the eastern part: "*The form of the last three large tombs is at the present level of knowledge, and the small number of elements still very hypothetical. The vault or arch no. 442 with its coffered decoration indicates the existence of a large canopy, composed, due to its size, of several elements. The pilaster no. 471 and the appertaining double capital no. 537 could probably form part of the same tomb. The arch of unknown structural composition (nos. 458, 500 + 513 + 476, 451) should be ascribed to yet another type of monumental tomb. The blocks nos. 540 and 524 formed part of an equally unknown tomb structure.*"¹³

The pieces in question were again treated in the new guide to the park.¹⁴ When treating the arches of the left epistyle the author, Vera Kolšek, does not mention the number of tombs but writes of: "*...a large tomb of the arcade type.*" Furthermore, a roof fragment is characterized as: "*The rear part of the roof of a large tomb,*" while the griffin statue is thought to have stood: "*...on the ridge cap of a large tomb.*"¹⁵ While not mentioning the number of tombs in the guide, she repeated Petru's opinion of the remains of three tombs on the eastern part of the excavated cemetery in an article of the same year.¹⁶ This opinion was repeated again in literature.¹⁷ Some of the pieces from the eastern part were treated again by Jože Kastelic. When writing about the coffered decoration of the tomb's canopy he wrote of: "*...an unreconstructed tomb with*

³ Several rounded coping blocks of marble were found in this area already in 1947, but were reburied (Klemenc 1955a, 291).

⁴ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 9.

⁵ Petru 1961, sl. 3.

⁶ Klemenc 1958b, 156; Klemenc 1960, 1, 101-102.

⁷ Klemenc 1955b, 89-93; P. Petru, in: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 11.

⁸ Klemenc 1955a, 294.

⁹ Klemenc 1955a, 307.

¹⁰ Klemenc 1958a, 177-182, T. 47-49.

¹¹ Klemenc 1960, 63 (in the guide some pieces were ascribed wrong inventory numbers).

¹² Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972.

¹³ Petru 1972, 12.

¹⁴ Kolšek 1997a.

¹⁵ Kolšek 1997a, 49, 51, 52.

¹⁶ Kolšek 1997b, 135, Abb. 1.

¹⁷ Priester 1998, 7.

arches and griffins that was given a hypothetical name 'the Large Tomb'."¹⁸

The hitherto most exhaustive treatment of the pieces from the eastern part was provided by Gabrielle Kremer in the publication of the Roman tombs in Noricum.¹⁹ The author saw two tombs in the said pieces and indicated a third one with the already mentioned piece found in the near-by church of St. Peter.²⁰ She included the majority of the pieces into a tomb typologically determined as an aedicula tomb with more intercolumniations, more precisely as an aedicula tomb with a portico. She treated the vault (nos. 442 and 356) and both decorated ceiling slabs (nos. 496 and 521) separately and identified them as parts of an aedicula tomb "in antis" or without free-standing columns, more precisely, a tomb without free-standing columns with an archivolt. G. Kremer thereby provided both tombs with a determination of their basic forms. In addition, she gave their approximate measures. For each tomb she listed the appertaining pieces (probably and possibly appertaining ones as well) and gave a short description of individual structural elements.

The reconstruction attempt treated below presents a single tomb, which incorporates all the pieces already treated by G. Kremer and includes several others. It also provides a more detailed analysis of individual pieces, on their own and in relation to others. Consequentially, from such an analysis emerges a more complete and detailed presentation of the tomb, both in terms of its size as well as its form.

As shown above, the tomb appears in the literature under different names. None of them are based on the name of the deceased since none of the pieces bears an inscription. These would permit a name of the tomb, such as we know of the tombs of the Vindonii, the Ennii, the Spectatii, and the tomb of Spectatius Secundinus. Such an inscription being absent, the basis for the name had to be sought elsewhere, namely in the tomb's formal characteristics. Arches are a frequently mentioned characteristic of the tomb and appear on the left, right and front sides. They are therefore taken as the basis for the tomb's name - the Arcade Tomb.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PIECES OF THE ARCADE TOMB

The sections of the layers underneath the municipal road, obtained during the excavation, revealed this area to be the former riverbed of the Savinja, in Roman times as well.²¹ The river then, at a certain point: "...unusually quickly rose and began undermining its banks with enormous force and tearing off the earth. The undermined buildings on its bank first slanted towards the Savinja riverbed. Subsequently, the uppermost architectural parts such as ridge caps, parts of the attic, the tympana, and so forth, fell into the river, followed by all the rest, eventually also by the foundations. We happened to find the upper parts of buildings underneath the foundations, which can only be explained in the above-mentioned manner. This is confirmed by the finds."²²

This explanation could be applied to all the tombs. However, there is a noticeable difference in the distribution of the pieces of the Spectatii tomb, partly also of the Vindonii and the Ennii tombs, on the one hand, and those of the tomb of Spectatius Secundinus, on the other. The pieces of the Spectatii tomb were amassed relatively close together while those of the tomb of Spectatius Secundinus were probably carried further by the force of the water current in an northwestern-southeastern direction.²³ This difference could have been caused by a small bend that the Savinja made on this part of the cemetery.²⁴ Remains of the Arcade Tomb were found within a concentration of finds further to the east of the mentioned tombs (Fig. 1). At this point, however, it is impossible to say whether the pieces were distributed in any particular direction or amassed similarly to those of the Spectatii tomb. The concentration in question actually continues outside the excavated area.

The distribution of the pieces of individual tombs of Šempeter does not exhibit a pattern that could be of use in this reconstruction attempt. Pieces of individual courses were found lying far apart, even fragments of the same block. The depths, at which the pieces were found, reveal a similar picture. Heavy pieces were wedged deeper, while smaller ones were further transported by the water

¹⁸ Kastelic 1998, 255 (the author treated the relief decoration of the pieces in the park).

¹⁹ Kremer 2001.

²⁰ Kremer 2001, 74-76, Abb. 37; 84-97, Abb. 56, 58, 59; 99, Abb. 63.

²¹ Klemenc 1955a, 294.

²² Klemenc 1955a, 295.

²³ Kolšek 1997b, Abb. 1.

²⁴ This is revealed by the sections of the riverbed (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 10).

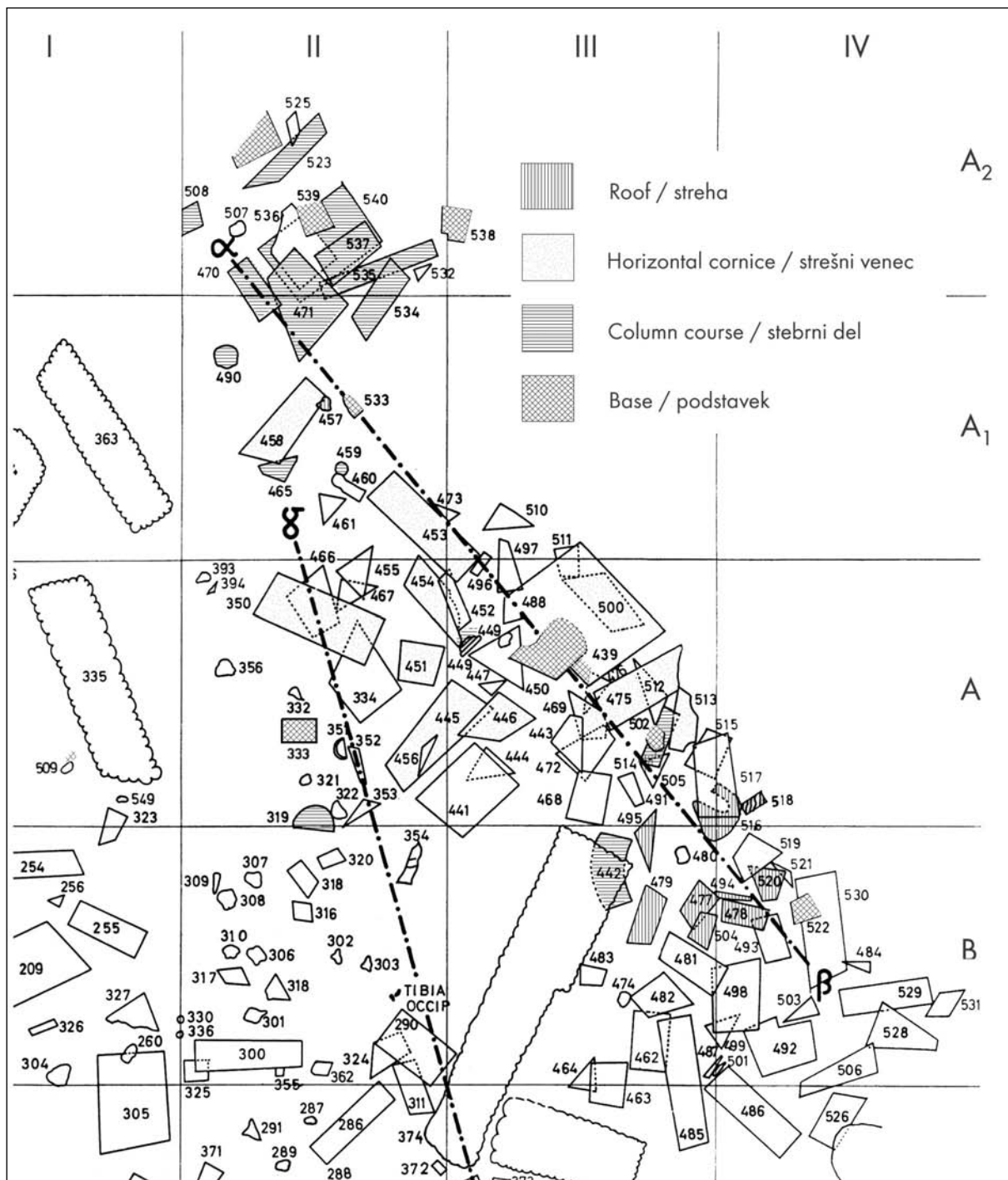


Fig. 1: Plan of the eastern concentration on the cemetery with the pieces of the Arcade Tomb presented according to its courses (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1; division of courses: A. Maver).

Sl. 1: Tloris vzhode koncentracije kosov na grobišču z arkadno grobnico predstavljeno po strukturnih plasteh (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1; ločitev kosov po strukturnih plasteh: A. Maver).

current. As far as stratigraphic evidence is concerned, the pieces fell into the riverbed filled with gravel (Fig. 2).²⁵ Therefore neither the distribu-

tion of the pieces nor the stratigraphy can be used as aids for the reconstruction, just as they did not prove useful in previous reconstructions. The

²⁵ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 9; Kolšek 1997b, 135.

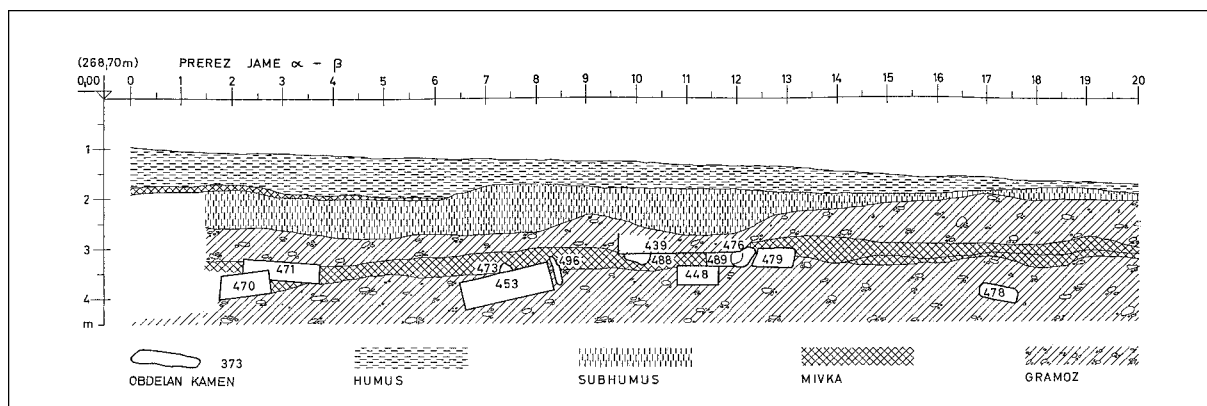


Fig. 2: Profile of the pit α - β (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 2).

Sl. 2: Prerez jame α - β (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 2).

position of the pieces is used here only in the broad sense, i.e. that a certain piece was found in the eastern part of the excavated cemetery. Only in its northern corner (quadrants A2/II, A1/II) do the pieces appear to be related through their measures, construction traces, and decoration. Such are the pilaster wall (no. 471), the capital blocks (nos. 537, 508 + 470), the column (no. 535), the column base block (nos. 534 + 465), the rear wall (no. 540), pieces of the moulded socle crowning (nos. 538, 539), and possibly the stylobate (no. 524) (Fig. 1).

Uncovered along the eastern concentration of stone fragments were also remains of built foundations.²⁶ They could represent the foundations of the tomb. However, judging by their oblong form they are more likely to be the foundations of the burial enclosure, blocks of which were also found in the vicinity of the foundations.²⁷ The existence of foundations for the enclosure in Šempeter is attested to in the western part of the cemetery, where there were numerous fragments of the enclosure uncovered and, next to them, several oblong pieces of the foundations.²⁸

MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES OF THE ARCADE TOMB

The Arcade Tomb, similarly to the other reconstructed tombs of Šempeter, was assembled

of stone blocks of various shapes and sizes. The blocks were made from the eastern Alpine white crystalline marble, which probably came from a quarry in the area around Hudinja pri Vitanju that supplied Celeia and its surroundings.²⁹ The form of the blocks is determined by their position in the tomb. The pilaster wall of the column course, for example, is made of a single block and separated from both the capital and the base blocks.³⁰ The same holds true of the columns and the canopy architrave. Large surfaces, such as the roof planes, the rear wall of the column course, as well as the cornice, the epistyle, and blocks of other courses are composed of several slabs fastened together by dowels and cramps or by graded edges, as in the case of the roof. Several sides of the courses were also composed of a single block, thereby providing stability to the construction and fastening the pieces below as well as forming the base for the pieces above. The rear side of the epistyle and the ridge cap are made in this manner.

Every block has several faces. The names for them are based on their function and position within the tomb. The faces, where the pieces give onto others, are called joint faces. Of these, the resting (below) and the bedding surfaces (above) are given special names, which correspond to their specific functions. If a piece is free either below or above, that surface is called bottom or upper surface, respectively.

²⁶ In quadrants A1/I, A/I pieces nos. 335, 363, 364, 366; in quadrants B/III, C/III pieces nos. 374, 375, and others: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1; cf. Klemenc, 1958a, 180-181, T. 49, Abb. 2; Kremer 2001, 97.

²⁷ In quadrants B/III,IV, C/III,IV pieces nos. 485, 486, 492, 527?, 529: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1; cf. Kremer 2001, 168.

²⁸ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1.

²⁹ Djurić 1997, 76.

³⁰ Capital block is a name given to a block with a capital carved in relief at both ends. The same holds true for the base block.

The pieces reveal various construction traces.³¹ These served to assemble or to fasten the blocks together. The traces of assemblage are the lifting and the pry-holes. The blocks were lifted with the aid of a lewis. The form of the lifting holes indicates a double-taper lewis. The pieces were then set in their proper place using a pry, placed in the holes that were prepared for this purpose. The latter are visible on bedding surfaces.³² The blocks were fastened together by mortice and tenon joints as well as with cramps and dowels, which are signalled by the holes made for them. Fastening and stability were aided also by other features such as various cut-outs, raised surfaces and, in one case, anatyrosis. Dowels provide vertical stability and their holes are made on both bedding and resting surfaces. These holes are larger on the bedding than on the resting surfaces. Furthermore, only dowel holes on the resting surfaces are adapted to the form of a particular block. Those on the bedding surface, on the other hand, indicate the form of the block above. The pieces treated here have square dowel holes with oblique pour channels carved to plug the holes. Cramps provide horizontal stability, and their holes appear only on bedding surfaces. The holes treated here held pi-cramps.³³

The surfaces of the blocks were variously finished. Surfaces around the reliefs and on the statues are smoothly finished. Visible surfaces are finely finished. Hidden surfaces and joint faces are coarsely finished and sometimes have smoothed edges. Of the hidden surfaces those of the cornice pieces should be particularly mentioned since they are coarsely finished with visible lines.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ARCADE TOMB

The starting point of the reconstruction was the pieces of the epistyle with their arches, since they reveal much of the tomb's form as well as size. From there I proceeded with the reconstruction in both directions according to the courses: upwards to the roof ridge with acroteria and downwards to the socle. The reconstruction did not commence with the acroteria or roof decoration,

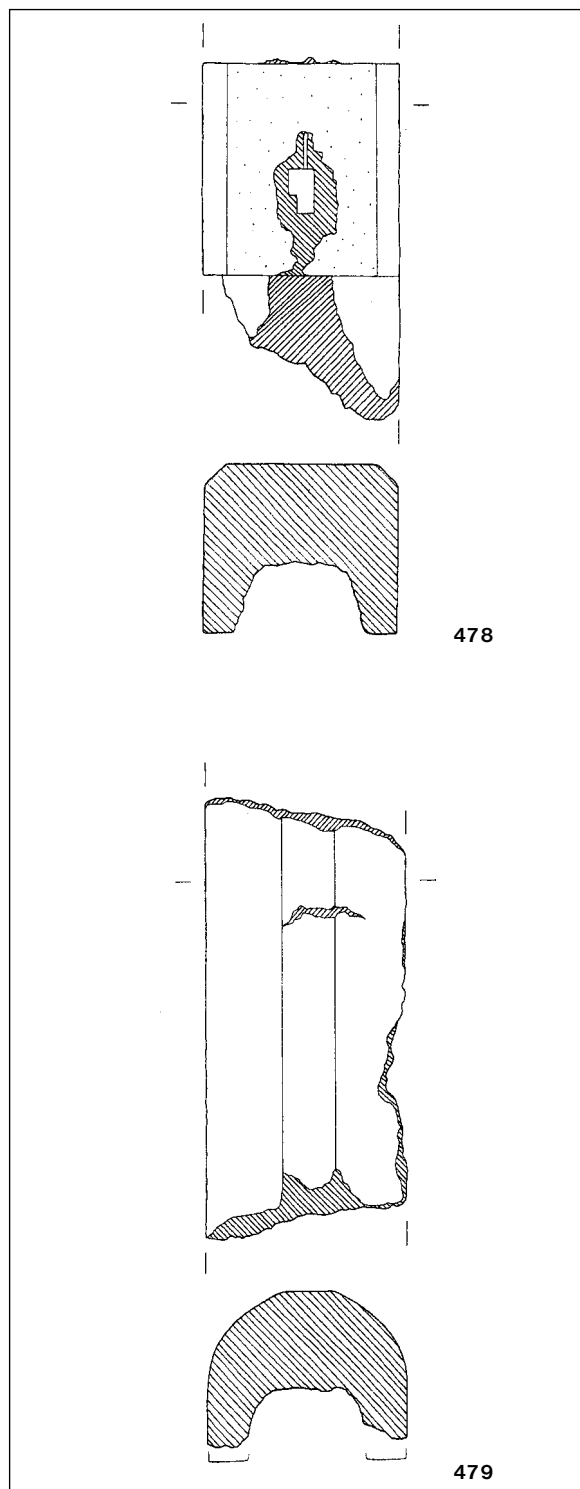


Fig. 3: Pieces nos. 478 and 479. Drawing: A. Maver. Scale = 1:20.
Sl. 3: Kosa št. 478 in 479. Risba: A. Maver. M. = 1:20.

³¹ The word piece is a general term. Pieces include both fragments and blocks, of which the latter are completely preserved or only slightly chipped.

³² The undetermined pieces nos. 455 and 519 from the eastern part of the excavated cemetery (Maver 2003, 108,112, sl. 34,36) also reveal water-proofing channels, into which lead was poured to keep the water from penetrating the tomb. These channels appear on both bedding and resting surfaces, but only on coarsely finished ones (Ginouvé, Martin 1985, 106).

³³ The undetermined piece no. 452 also has a gama cramp hole (Maver 2003, 107,108, sl. 34).

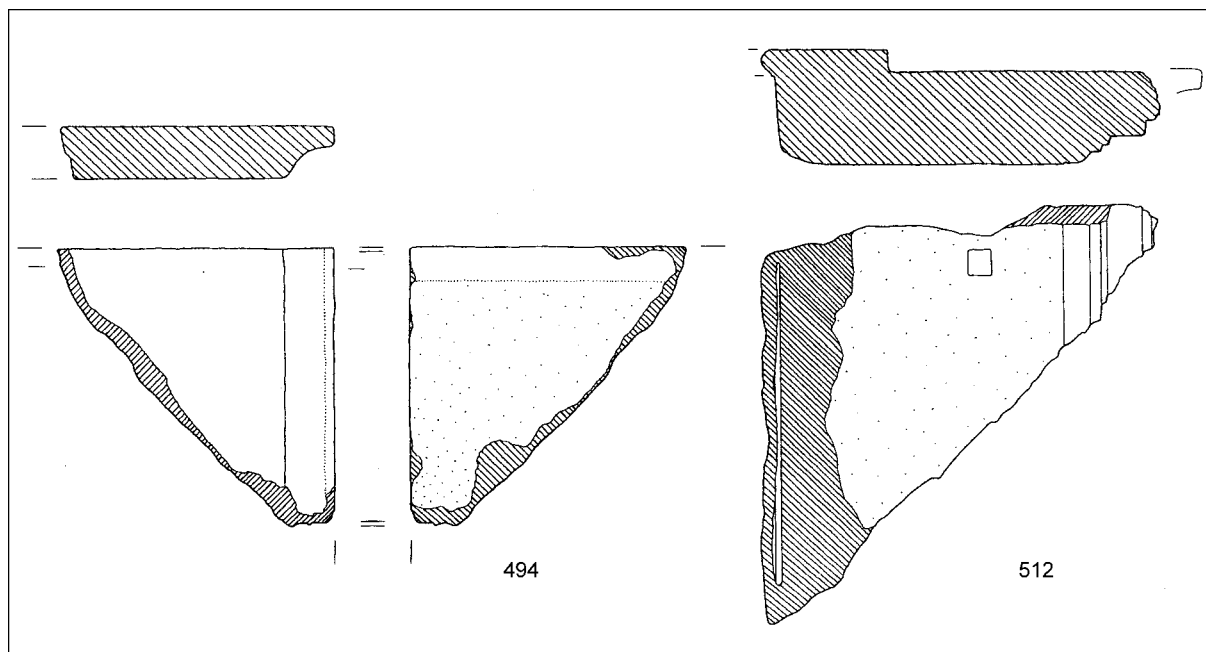


Fig. 4: Pieces nos. 494 and 512. Drawing: A. Maver (resting surface of piece no. 512: Kremer 2001, Abb. 52; the graded edge and the raised band next to the dowel hole are corrected: A. Maver). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 4: Kosa št. 494 in 512. Risba: A. Maver (stojna ploskev št. 512: Kremer 2001, Abb. 52, kjer pa nisem opazila dvignjenega pasu ob luknji za čep, popravljen je tudi stopničast izsek: A. Maver). M. = 1:20.

since the connection of this part to the roof itself is less reliable than that at the epistyle. Neither does the reconstruction commence at the steps, since I was unable to positively identify the appertaining pieces. The above described succession was respected in the documentation part of the article. For reasons of clarity, however, I chose here, in the discussion part, rather to present the tomb in one direction only. The presentation therefore begins at the top and moves downwards to the tomb foundations, thereby also proceeding from more to less known courses. The Arcade Tomb consists of the following courses:³⁴ roof with acroteria, horizontal cornice, epistyle, ceiling, column course - exterior and interior, stylobate,³⁵ moulded socle crowning, socle core, and moulded socle base, as well as steps and foundations.

Roof

The Arcade Tomb was covered with a gabled roof. It was composed of the ridge cap, the tym-

pana, and the roof slabs, which were supported in the interior (Figs. 32-35; 40).

At the top of the roof was the ridge cap made of a single block. It was laid over the roof slabs with the hollowed out lower surface facing downwards. There are two fragments of the ridge cap preserved: pieces nos. 478 and 479 that possibly even directly joined each other (Fig. 3). Piece no. 478 has a lifting hole, which indicates the piece's position at the centre of the ridge. The fragment also has a pedestal and a dowel hole, which were used to fasten an acroterion onto the ridge cap.

Underneath the ridge the roof slabs were laid onto a ridge beam, with rib edges facing downwards. The rib edges are preserved on pieces nos. 520, 504, and 504a (Figs. 6; 7). It is, however, impossible to say whether the roof slabs were additionally fastened at the top.³⁶ Fragments of ridge beams were not identified on the Šempeter cemetery. Nevertheless, the construction of the tombs of Spectatius Secundinus and of the Spectatii family indicates that they existed and were set into mortises on the inner surfaces of

³⁴ Terminological reference see: Ginouvès, Martin 1985, 94.

³⁵ In the literature this term is not used when describing Roman funerary monuments. Authors use terms such as *Basisblock des Obergeschosses* (Kremer 2001, 38), *Plinthe* (Andrikopoulou-Strack 1986, 17) in German or *dallage* (Roth Congès 1984, 81; cf. Ginouvès, Martin 1985, 145-146) in French. However, in their function as well as origin, these slabs represent the stylobate - a series of stones that holds the columns (Ginouvès 1992, 15-16), which is the reason for the term stylobate to be used here.

³⁶ The roof slabs of the Spectatii tomb were fastened together by cramps at the top (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 5,9,11).

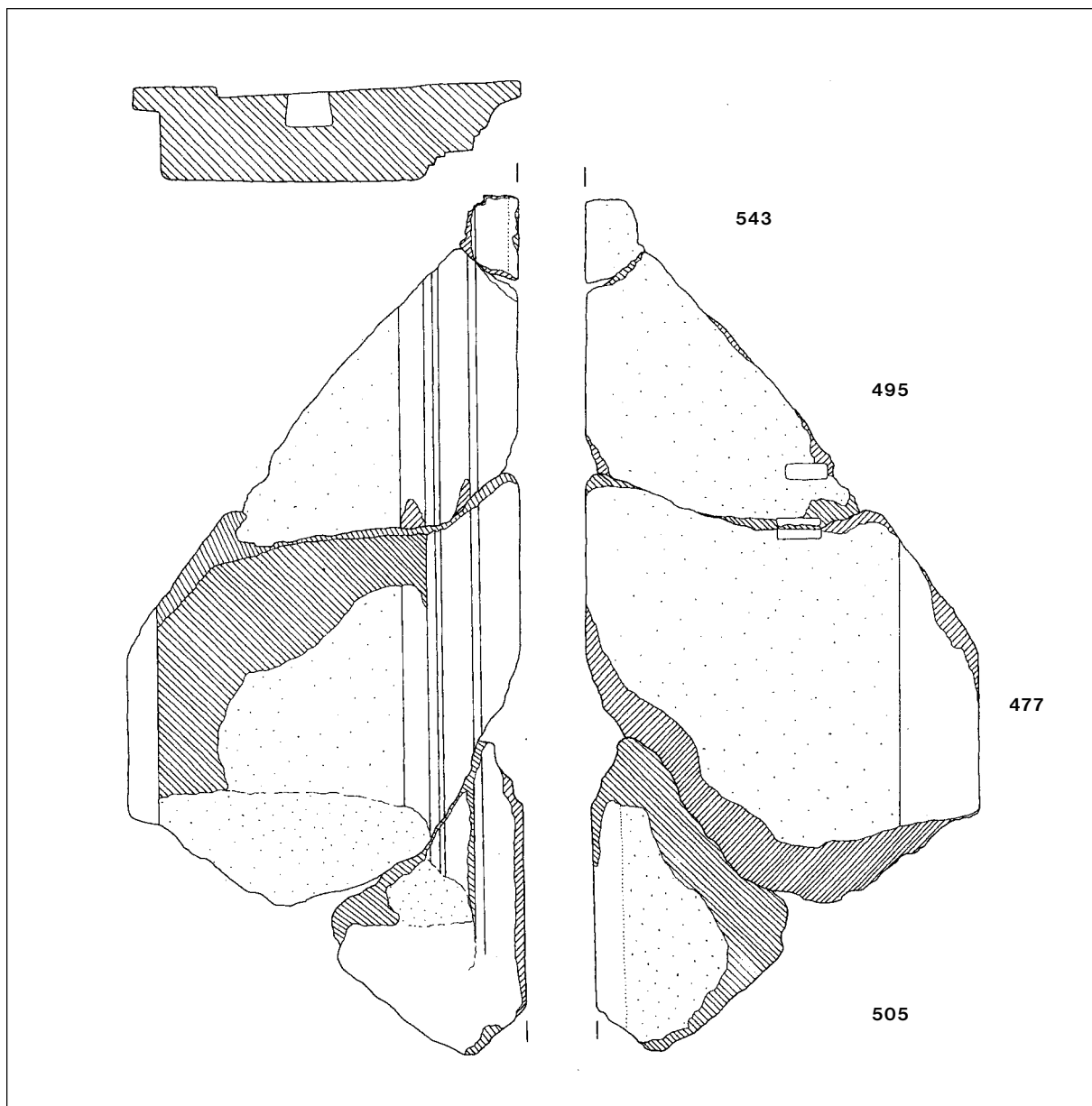


Fig. 5: Pieces nos. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543. Drawing: A. Maver; the resting surface of piece no. 495: Kremer 2001, Abb. 52). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 5: Kosi št. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543. Risba: A. Maver (stojna ploskev kosa št. 495: Kremer 2001, Abb. 52). M. = 1:20.

the tympana.³⁷ A similar conclusion can be drawn for the Arcade Tomb.

The width of individual roof slabs and the depth of the tomb at the epistyle (3.68 m) indicate at least four roof slabs on each plane.³⁸ The slabs

were joined by graded edges running perpendicularly to the ridge. These are comparable to those found on the tomb of the Spectatii. Of the right roof-plane pieces nos. 494 and 512 are preserved (Fig. 4) and possibly also the intermediate slabs

³⁷ Beside the already mentioned tombs of the Spectatii and of Spectatius Secundinus in Šempeter (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 26, 32, 54, T.14), ridge beam mortises are attested to also on the pieces of the tombs from Faschendorf (Kremer 2001, 99-102, Abb. 64) and Celje (ib., 181, Abb. 107).

³⁸ Within Noricum only the tombs from Šempeter can be of use for this comparison. The tombs of the Ennii and of Spectatius Secundinus have a single slab on each of the roof-planes, only the tomb of the Spectatii, due to its larger size, has three (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972).

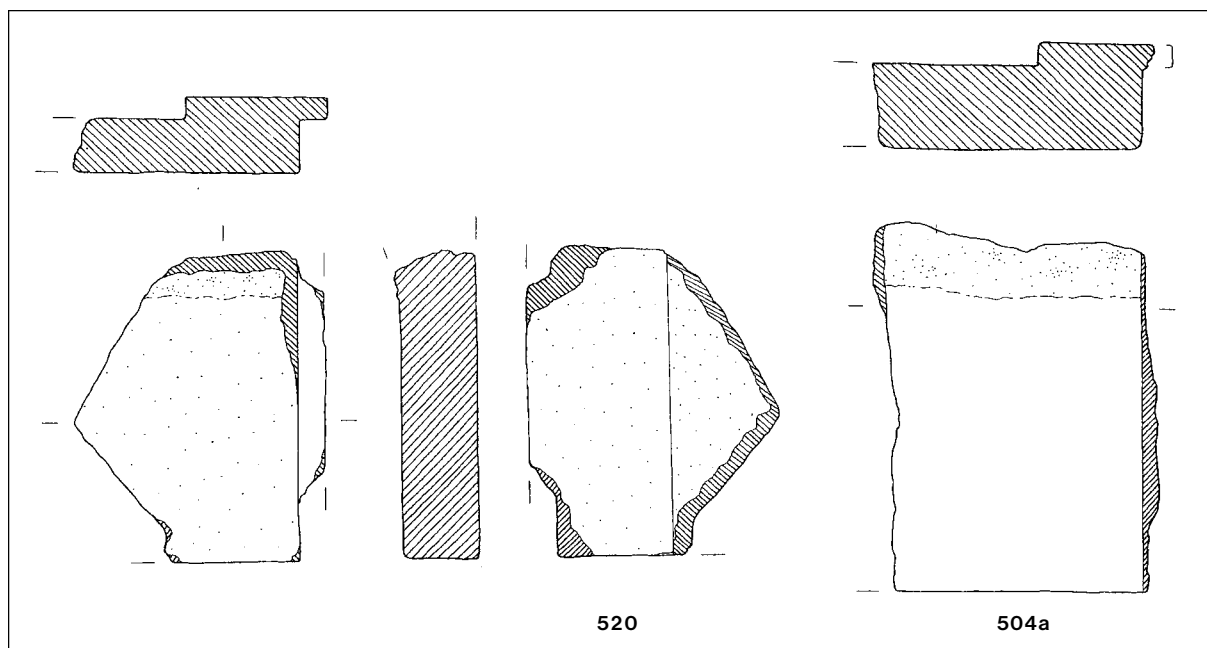


Fig. 6: Pieces nos. 520 and 504a. Drawing: A. Maver (piece no. 504a: Kremer 2001, Abb. 52). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 6: Kosa št. 520 in 504a. Risba: A. Maver (kos št. 504a: Kremer 2001, Abb. 52). M. = 1:20.

nos. 520, 504, and 504a, while pieces nos. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 (Fig. 5) belong to the left plane.³⁹ Roof slabs of the front and the rear sides covered the entire lengths of the planes while the intermediate slabs were divided. We are as yet unable to say whether the slabs on the left and the right planes were of equal or different widths.⁴⁰ Outer edges of the slabs on the front and the rear sides, i.e. the raking cornice, were moulded and probably decorated on the front side while they were left undecorated at the rear.⁴¹

The gabled roof of the Arcade Tomb indicates the existence of tympana. The appertaining fragments, however, have not been identified. Nevertheless, we know that they were fastened both to the roof slabs and to the horizontal cornice with dowels. A hole for one of these is preserved on the roof slab no. 512 (Fig. 4).⁴² The distribution of dowel holes on the bedding surface of the cornice pieces (Fig. 9), on the other hand, indicates the tympanum of the rear side to be composed of two blocks.

The supporting construction for the roof slabs is as yet not known. Its existence, however, is

indicated by the number of roof slabs and particularly the divided intermediate slabs. Another proof of roof support is given by the dowel and pry-holes on the ceiling slabs nos. 469 and 453 (Figs. 14; 16).

The roof slabs stood on the cornice with their slanting resting surfaces and were fastened to it by dowels. Such a dowel hole can be seen on the bedding surface of the cornice piece no. 475 (Fig. 10). The roof pieces nos. 505 + 477 stood directly on the cornice piece no. 454, but fastening with a dowel did not exist in that corner (Fig. 9).

The angle between the resting and lower surfaces on piece no. 477 from the left plane indicates the roof pitch of the Arcade Tomb. It measures approximately 20° and falls well within the range of roof pitch on the tombs of Noricum, which measure from 19 to 26° with the average value of 23°. ⁴³ The roof pitch, on the one hand, and the width of the cornice slabs, on the other, serve to determine the roof height. It measures approximately 1.60 m without the projecting eaves. The latter projected at least 0.70 m on the right and at

³⁹ The determination of the left and the right sides is based on the position of the person standing in front of the tomb.

⁴⁰ The roof slabs of the Spectatii tomb were of different widths (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 5,9,11).

⁴¹ Cf. roof slabs of the Spectatii and the Ennii tombs (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, fig. between pp. 16,17 and 12,13).

⁴² Roof slabs of the Spectatii tomb are not fastened onto the tympana with dowels, and have dowel holes on their upper and not resting surfaces (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 5,9,11). Neither do the resting surfaces of the Spectatius Secundinus tomb reveal dowel holes (ib., T. 24). The roof slabs of the Ennii tomb, on the other hand, were fastened with dowels to the block underneath, which represents the epistyle and the roof construction in one (ib., T. 19-21).

⁴³ Kremer 2001, 338.

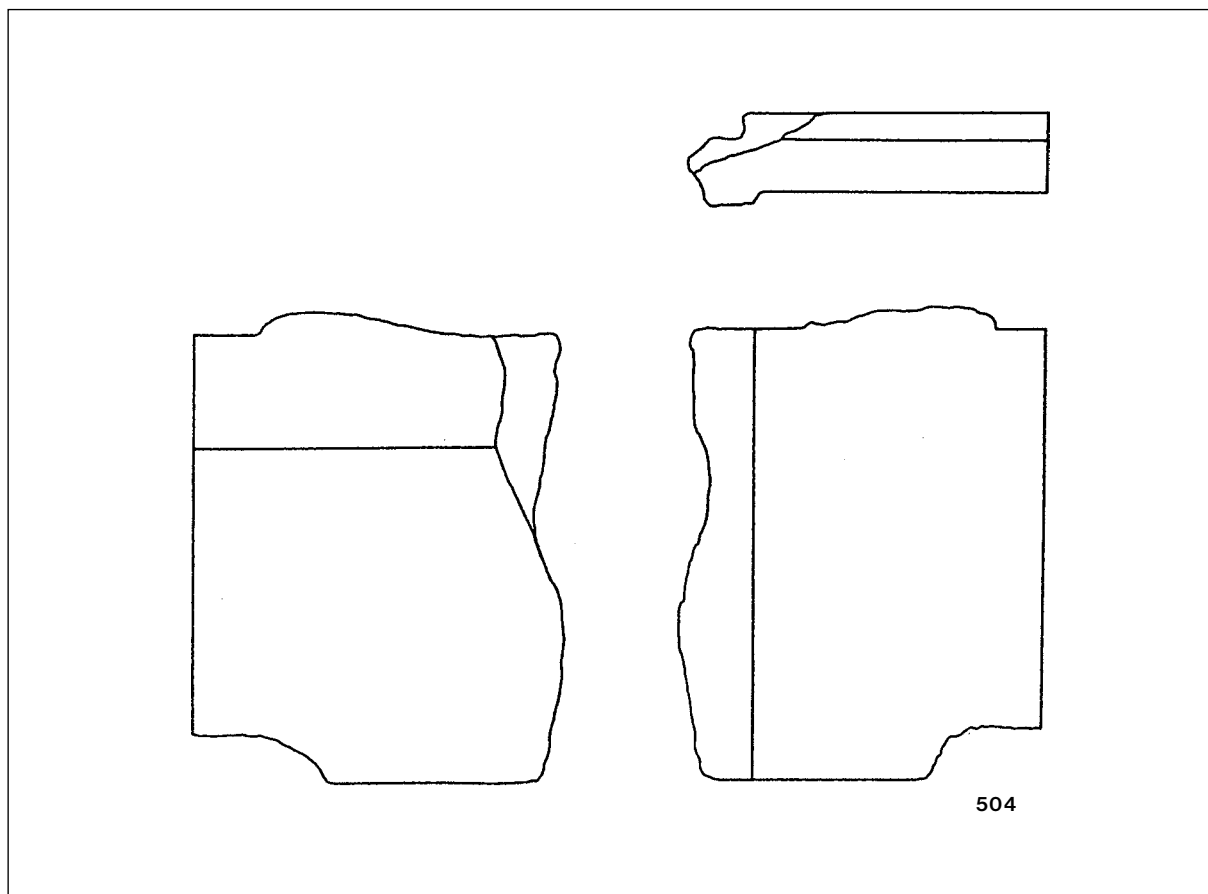


Fig. 7: Piece no. 504 (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 53). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 7: Kos št. 504 (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 53). M. = 1:20.

least 0.38 m on the left side.⁴⁴ Each roof plane measured over 3 m in length, while the ridge cap was approximately 5.40 m long.

The roof of the tomb was decorated with ridge acroteria. One of these could be the statue of a griffin in pieces nos. 457 + 509 + 516 + 549 + 558, carved in the round (Fig. 8). The griffin sat on a pedestal and was fastened to it with a dowel. However, it did not sit on the pedestal on piece no. 478, since the pieces do not correspond either in size or in dowel holes.⁴⁵ The ridge cap of the Arcade Tomb is presumed to be adorned by several acroteria, therefore the above-mentioned griffin could sit on one of the other pedestals.

Horizontal cornice

The horizontal cornice is the moulded course, composed of a ring of slabs, onto which the roof slabs are set (Figs. 34; 35; 38).

Of this part the rear side is preserved almost completely and, in part, also the left. The front side is not preserved but was probably composed of a single block. The slab of the right side therefore did not include the corner with the front side. It did, however, include the corner with the rear side. There the joint was straight or L-shaped. The rear side, where the moulding was left undecorated, was composed of two blocks. One was the already

⁴⁴ The eaves of the Spectatii tomb projected approximately 0.46 m on the left and 0.38 m on the right roof-plane; those of the Spectatius Sedundinus tomb 0.20 m on the left and 0.30 m on the right; while for the tomb of the Ennii the projecting eave cannot exactly be determined from the drawings (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 5,9,20,21,24,28).

⁴⁵ Here I should mention an interesting comparison with the ridge of the Spectatii tomb. There the three pedestals on the ridge measure 0.25 m in width, while their lengths are 0.64, 0.57, and 0.77 m from the front backwards. The measures of the plinth of the griffin and the rear pedestal correspond almost perfectly. However, the problem in tying the two pieces is that there is only one dowel hole on the bedding surface of the pedestal as opposed to two on the plinth. Comparing the ridge caps of the Spectatii and the Ennii tombs we see that both have only two dowel holes along the entire ridge cap, which possibly indicates another block along the entire length of the ridge, fastened with a dowel at each end (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 15,21).

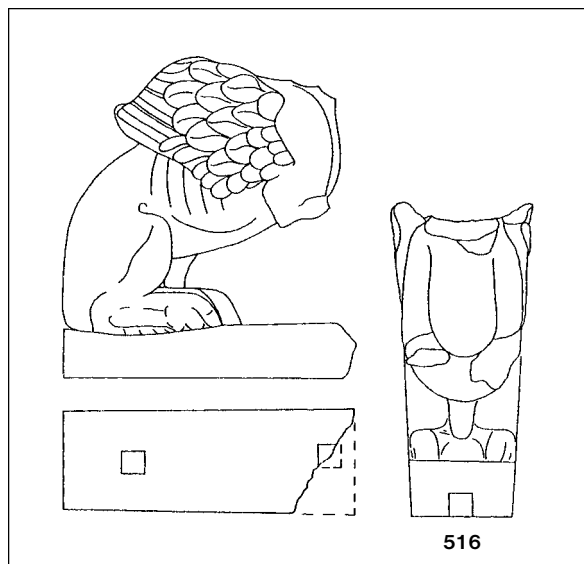


Fig. 8: Piece no. 516 (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 40). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 8: Kos št. 516 (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 40). M. = 1:20.

mentioned corner with the right side. The other is preserved in pieces nos. 454 + 445 + 446 (Fig. 9) that also includes the corner with the left side. The cornice blocks were fastened with cramps. This can also be seen on piece no. 475, a fragment of the left side (Fig. 10). The latter was composed of three blocks, which can be seen in pieces nos. 454 (corner with the rear side), 475 (central part), and the unpreserved corner piece with the front side. This division of the cornice blocks is confirmed by the raised surface on piece no. 476 of the epistyle, that probably represents the bed for the corner part of the front cornice block (Fig. 13).

Cornice slabs were fastened to the roof slabs and the tympana with dowels. The holes for those are preserved on pieces nos. 454 + 445 + 446 (for the tympanum) and on piece no. 475 (for the roof slabs). The cornice was laid on the epistyle and fastened to it, also by dowels. The holes for these can be seen on pieces nos. 445, 454, and 475. Judging by the corresponding dowel holes, the corner piece no. 454 was laid directly onto piece no. 458 of the epistyle (Fig. 38). In the other corner of the rear side the cornice piece no. 446 could also lie directly on top of the epistyle piece no. 451, but this connection cannot be positively confirmed. Piece no. 475, on the other hand, lay on top of

pieces nos. 500 + 513 + 476, a connection again confirmed by the corresponding dowel holes. Beside the epistyle, the horizontal cornice also laid on the ceiling (Fig. 36).⁴⁶

Epistyle

The epistyle, similarly to the horizontal cornice, is a course composed of a ring of blocks. It is also the best preserved course with its left side complete (Figs. 32-35; 38; 39).

The front side was probably made of a single block, fragments of which are preserved in pieces nos. 353 and 353a (Fig. 11). It was joined to the left and the right sides with half-scarf joints (on pieces nos. 353 and 476 + 546) and fastened with obliquely positioned cramps (a hole is preserved on piece no. 476) (Figs. 11; 13). This type of fastening of front epistyle blocks was used on Norican tombs frequently, if not as a rule.⁴⁷ The front side in a single block indicates that the right side block, which is not preserved, did not span the entire depth of the tomb. To be more precise, it did not include either of the corners. It was tied with the rear side block by a straight joint with a cut-out on piece no. 451 and fastened with a cramp (its hole, though, is not preserved) (Fig. 12). As to the rear side, stability dictated it to be made of a single block, similarly to the front side. Its right corner is preserved in piece no. 451 and the left in piece no. 458 (Figs. 12; 13). The joint between the rear and the left sides was straight and fastened with a cramp. The left side was therefore composed similarly to the right one as well as to the above-lying cornice of three blocks. Between the two corner pieces there was the central block of the left side, preserved in pieces nos. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (Fig. 13).

The epistyle pieces were fastened to the cornice with dowels. The inner surfaces of the epistyle pieces have a bed made for the ceiling slabs, which were fastened to the epistyle with dowels and cramps. The epistyle was fastened both upwards and towards the interior, and also to the column course of the tomb below: to the rear wall, both side walls, and columns on the front and the sides. The left rear corner fragment of the epistyle in piece no. 458 stood directly on the capital block of the left side (pieces nos. 508 + 470) and the rear wall (piece

⁴⁶ Cf. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁴⁷ See the tombs at: Villach / St. Agathen (Kremer 2001, 60-62, Abb. 24) and St. Martin (ib., 71-72, Abb. 34), Bad Waltersdorf (ib., 62-67, Abb. 25), Oswaldgraben (ib., 76-77, Abb. 38), Celje (ib., 105, Abb. 68; 127, Abb. 82), Seggauberg (ib., 190, Abb. 115), Hartberg (ib., 194, Abb. 118), Globasnitz (ib., 190, Taf. 21), Landscha (ib., 195, Abb. 119).

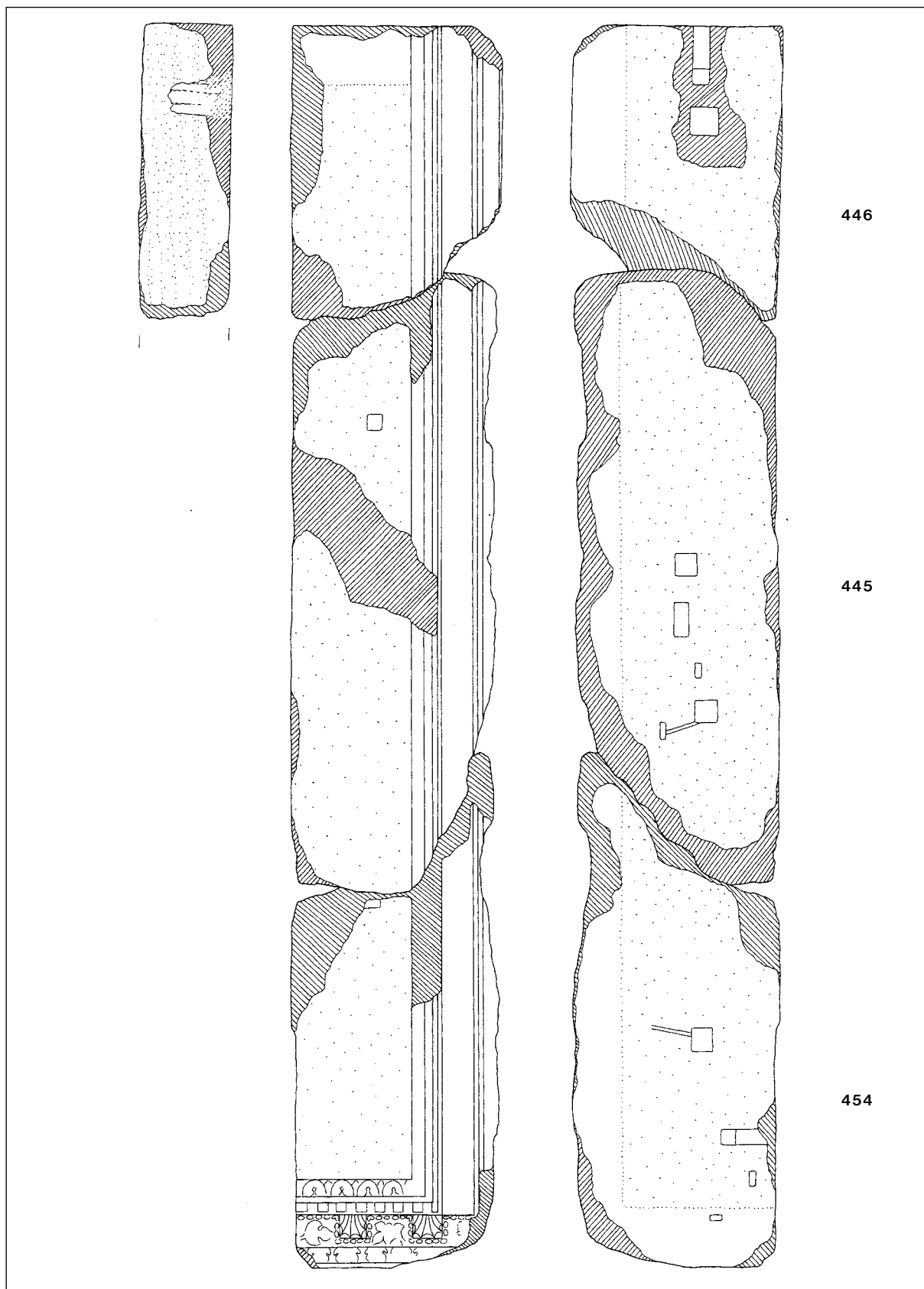


Fig. 9: Pieces nos. 454 + 445 + 446. Drawing: A. Maver. Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 9: Kosi št. 454 + 445 + 446. Risba: A. Maver. M. = 1:20.

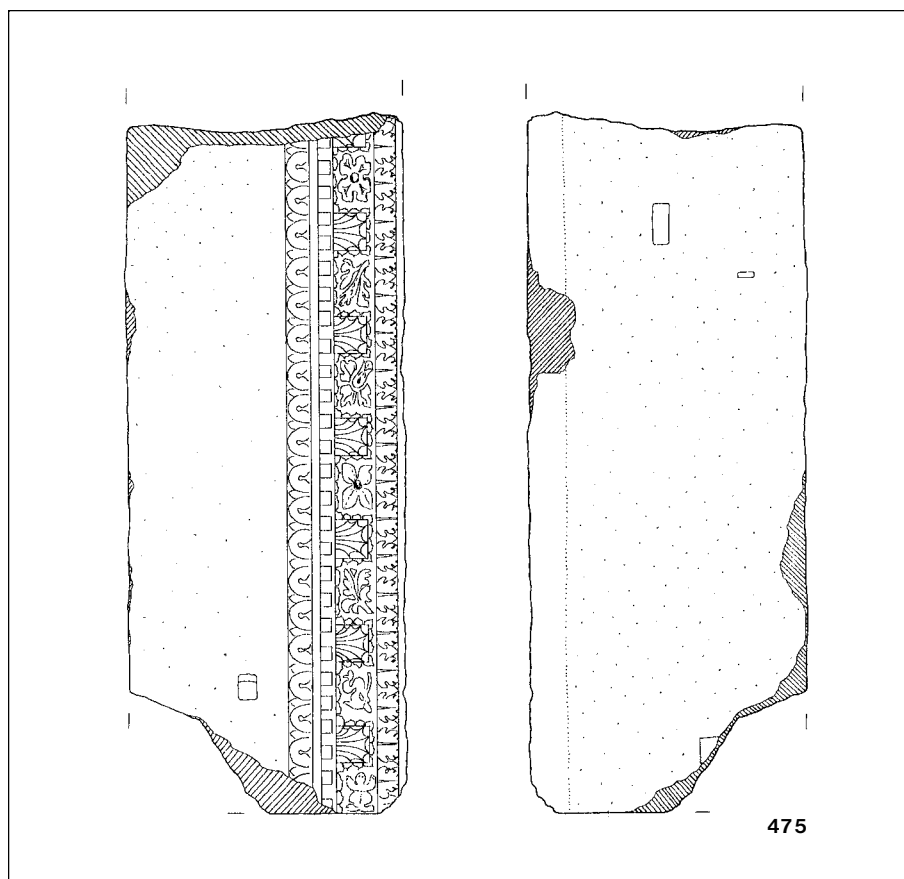


Fig. 10: Piece no. 475. Drawing: A. Maver. Scale = 1:20.
Sl. 10: Kos št. 475. Risba: A. Maver. M. = 1:20.

no. 540). In the right rear corner piece no. 451 stood directly on the capital block of the right side in piece no. 537, while the rear side here is not preserved. All these pieces were fastened with dowels. The epistyle pieces nos. 513 and 546 also have dowel holes, carved out to fasten the epistyle to the column capitals. This type of fastening can be expected on the right and the front sides as well.

The relief decoration of griffins on both epistyle sides is a common motif on the tombs of Šempeter. Of those, the Arcade Tomb is the only one to have the griffins juxtaposed to the motif of vine growing out of kantharoi. This combination is nevertheless not alone within Noricum; a similar motif, shown on the same side even, can be seen on the remains of a tomb from Villach (*Santicum*) / St. Martin.⁴⁸ Neither is the weapon frieze, carved in the soffit of the front side arch (piece

no. 353a), a novelty in Norican tombs. A similarly decorated fragment of a tomb was found in Piber in Austrian Styria.⁴⁹

An important feature of the epistyle are its arches. They were made on both sides as well as on the front.⁵⁰ On the front there were probably three differently sized arches with the larger central one (Fig. 32). Another possibility, indicated by the arch diameters, is four equally sized arches. Two equally sized arches would, in fact, be of the same width as the diameter of a central arch. Arches are not an exceptional occurrence, either in Šempeter or in Noricum. However, the Arcade Tomb is the first one known to include such a number. At least a double arch on the front side can be seen on the tomb from Enns (*Lauriacum*).⁵¹ In Šempeter both the tombs of the Spectatii and the Ennii have them, but only one arch per side. Considering the two

⁴⁸ Kremer 2001, 71, Abb. 34.

⁴⁹ Kremer 2001, 191, Taf. 22.

⁵⁰ Cf. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁵¹ Kremer 2001, 131, Abb. 86,87.

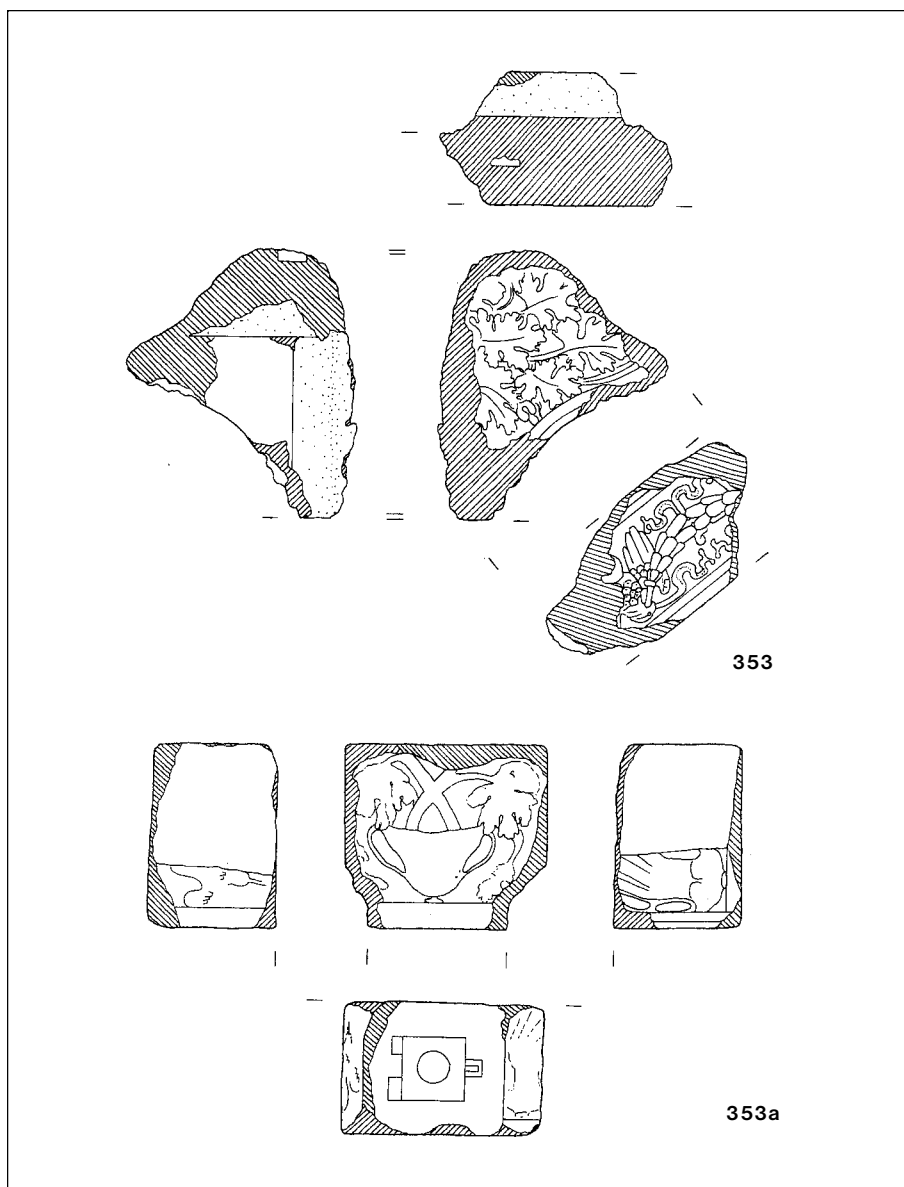


Fig. 11: Pieces nos. 353 and 353a. Drawing: A. Maver (piece no. 353a: Kremer 2001, Abb. 63; corrected decoration: A. Maver). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 11: Kosa št. 353 in 353a. Risba: A. Maver (št. 353a: Kremer 2001, Abb. 63; naknadno popravljen okras: A. Maver). M. = 1:20.

latter, the number of arches on the Arcade Tomb is probably the result of its larger size.⁵²

The epistyle pieces of the Arcade Tomb have a bed for the ceiling slabs made on their inner sides, indicating that the ceiling was made separately from

the roof. Tombs with such a constructional feature are not known from Šempeter, but documented several times in Noricum: in Villach / St. Agathen, St. Leonhard, and St. Martin, Bad Waltersdorf, Oswaldgraben, and probably also in Globasnitz (*Iuenna*).⁵³

⁵² Arches are known also elsewhere in the Roman Empire; one of the best known examples of a tomb with arcades on all four sides can be found in Ghirza (Tripolitania). This tomb, however, is of a temple type (Brogan, Smith 1984, Fig. 42-45; von Hesberg 1992, 187-188, Fig. 119).

⁵³ Villach / St. Agathen: Kremer 2001, 60-62, Abb. 23,24; Villach / St. Leonhard: ib., 113, Abb. 75; Villach / St. Martin: ib., 71, Abb. 34; 106, Abb. 70, Taf. 8; Bad Waltersdorf: ib., 62-67, Abb. 25-29, Taf. 2,3; Oswaldgraben: ib., 76-77, Abb. 38; Globasnitz: ib., 68-69, Abb. 30,31.

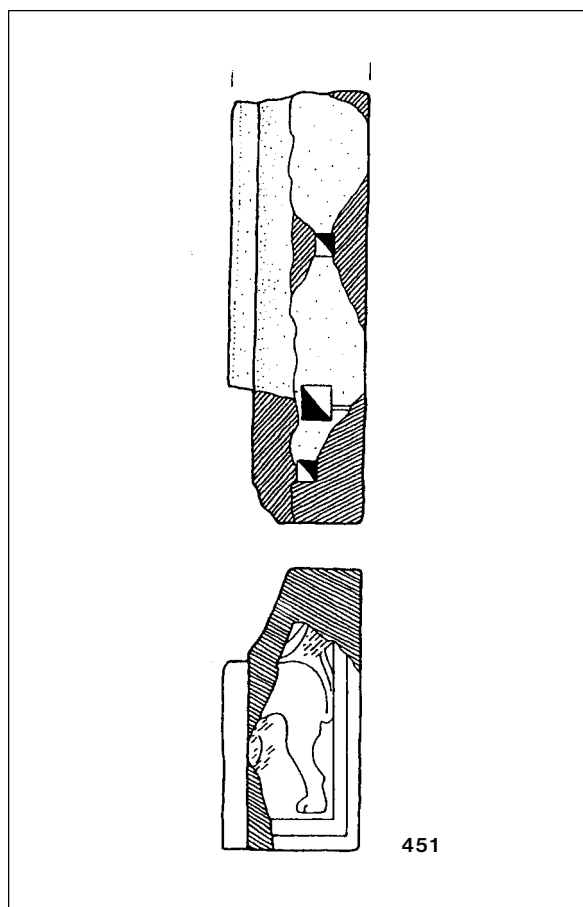


Fig. 12: Piece no. 451 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 48). Scale = 1:20.
Sl. 12: Kos št. 451 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 48). M. = 1:20.

Ceiling

The ceiling of the Arcade Tomb was made separately from both the epistyle and the roof. The large inner surface of the tomb indicates that there must have been more than one ceiling slab. Their exact number and distribution, however, are not known (Figs. 36; 38).

The inner faces of the epistyle pieces have graded cut-outs, which represent the bed for the ceiling slabs (Figs. 12; 13).⁵⁴ The ceiling and the epistyle were fastened with dowels in the cut-out of the epistyle and cramps on the bedding surfaces of both. The bed was possibly made along all the inner surfaces of the epistyle.

Individual ceiling slabs were fastened together with cramps. These holes can be seen on pieces

nos. 469, 473, 350, and 453 (Figs. 14-16). The dowel and pry-holes on pieces nos. 469 and 453 indicate that the ceiling slabs were also fastened to the roof support above them.

Judging from pieces nos. 469 and 521, ceiling slabs were decorated where visible. The decoration included relief arches and coffers.⁵⁵ The latter are a common ceiling decoration. Piece no. 473, on the other hand, is decorated with braiding, which is comparable in its size and shape to the one on the canopy architrave (piece no. 523; Fig. 24) and on the inner face of the rear wall (piece no. 540; Fig. 19). The braiding on the ceiling could represent the ceiling border. The part of the ceiling above the canopy was probably left undecorated since it could not be seen. Based on that, the undecorated pieces nos. 350 and 453 could belong to that part of the ceiling.

Ceiling slabs were approximately 0.25 m high. This is indicated by the cut-out on the epistyle pieces and the thickness of the cornice pieces, which were thicker than the bedding surfaces of the epistyle and therefore reclined also on the ceiling slabs.

With its outer edges the ceiling reclined on the bed carved on the inner surfaces of the epistyle. As stated above, the ceiling was composed of several slabs. This indicates that there must have been additional support in the tomb's interior. This was possibly provided above the external edges of the canopy.⁵⁶ Another possibility, suggested by the open interior of the column course (Fig. 37), is a pair of columns positioned between the external columns and the canopy.

A novelty of the Šempeter tombs as well as those of Noricum is the combination of separately made ceiling and canopy. The ceiling covered a large, if not the entire part, of the inner surface of the interior. Towards the rear wall it touched or was fastened to the canopy. Possibly related to the combination of these two elements is the form of the front side of the upper storey, the epistyle and the column course, to be precise. To return briefly to the epistyle, it probably had three differently sized arches (Fig. 32). The larger central arch of comparable measures to the canopy would consequently signify that there was an open view of the statues underneath the canopy. The only difference between the two arches would be in that the canopy stood at a slightly lower position to the front arch and functioned as an independent element. However, arch

⁵⁴ The existence of ceiling slabs standing on the cut-out was supposed already by Klemenc (1961, 54). However, he wrongly defined the left side pieces with two arches as belonging to the front.

⁵⁵ The relief arches are paralleled in both the arch of the canopy and arches of the epistyle.

⁵⁶ The front piece of the canopy (no. 442) does not exhibit any features that would indicate ceiling support.

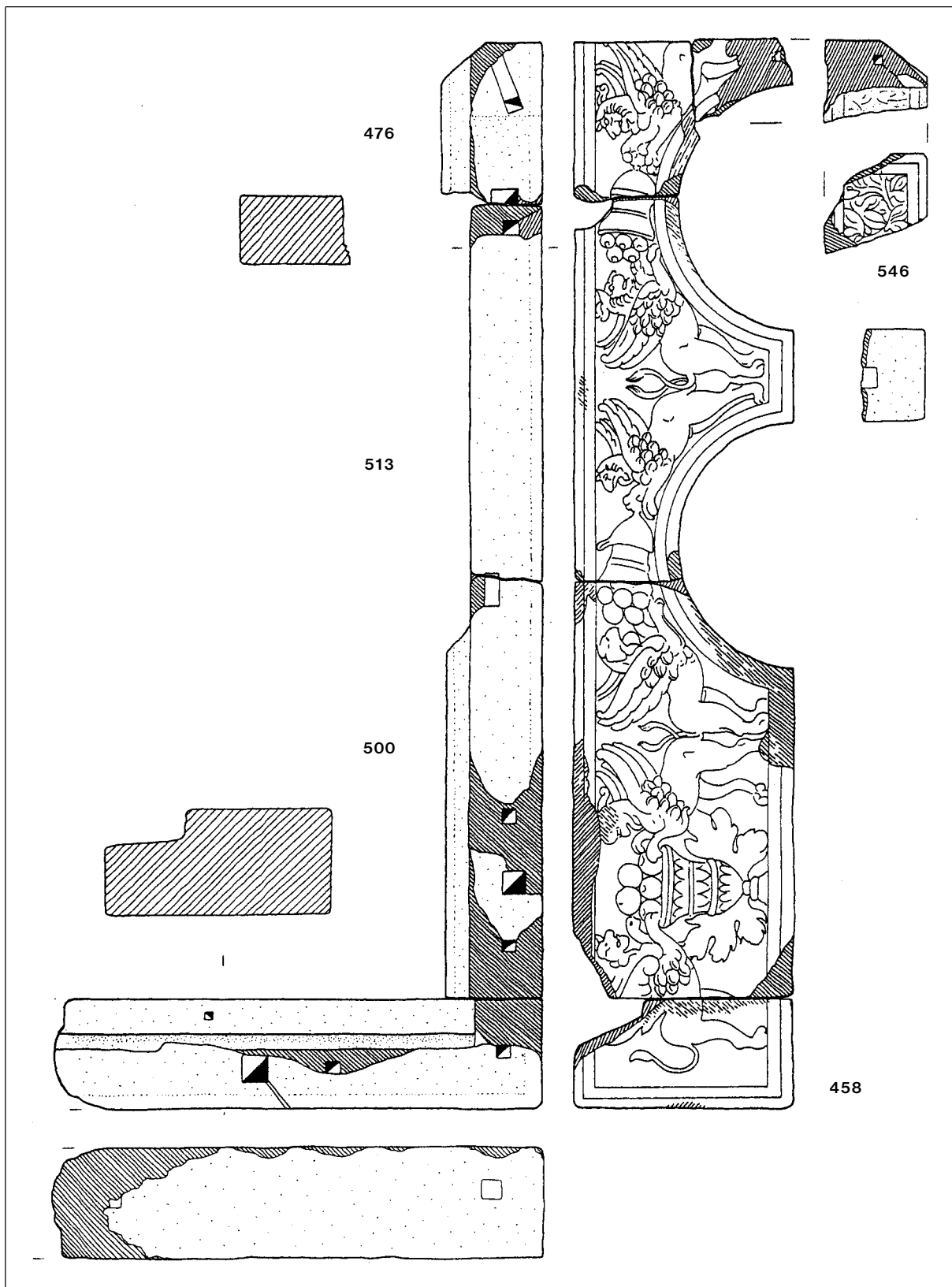


Fig. 13: Pieces nos. 458 and 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 48; added resting surfaces of pieces nos. 458 and 513, raised surface on the bedding surface of piece no. 476 and corrected section with recess: A. Maver). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 13: Kosi št. 451, 458 in 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 48; dodani stojni ploskvi na kosih št. 458 in 513, dvignjena površina na nosilni ploskvi kosa št. 476 ter popravljen prerez z izsekom: A. Maver). M. = 1:20.

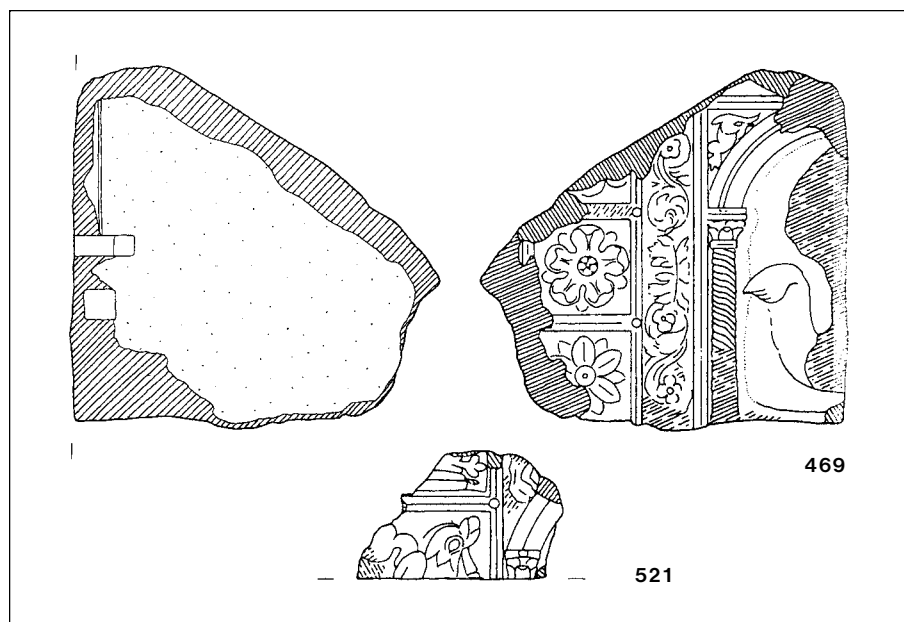


Fig. 14: Pieces nos. 469 and 521. Drawing: A. Maver (lower face: Kremer 2001, Abb. 36; piece no. 521: Kremer 2001, 74, Abb. 36). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 14: Kosa št. 469 in 521. Risba: A. Maver (spodnja ploskev: Kremer 2001, Abb. 36; št. 521: Kremer 2001, 74, Abb. 36). M. = 1:20.

diameters would also allow for four equally sized arches. In this case a horizontal ceiling would cover the entire interior space. With the central, higher arch this is no longer possible and raises the question of the form of the ceiling behind the front side of the epistyle or, in other words, the transition from the central arch of the front to the canopy in the interior of the tomb. With the present knowledge of the Arcade Tomb this question remains unanswered. Nevertheless, the solution could perhaps be similar to the one seen on the tomb before the Porta Nocera in Pompei, where the ceiling is composed of a horizontal lintel on the front side and two different vaults behind it with the statues of the deceased standing underneath the second one.⁵⁷

Column course - exterior

This course reveals the tomb as an aedicula with an open interior and a portico (Figs. 32-38).

The front side is probably composed of four columns with a wider central intercolumniation. The shafts in pieces nos. 514 and 535 probably stood on this side (Fig. 23). Their capitals were

made separately from the shafts, and those separately from the bases; all were fastened with dowels. The diameters of the columns correspond to those of the pilasters of the right side. The right and the left sides were composed of two columns and two pilasters. Pilasters were visible also on the rear side and in the interior. Preserved of the right side are the capital block (piece no. 537) and a fragment of the wall (piece no. 471), fastened together with a pair of dowels (Figs. 17; 18). Underneath them was the base block, which is not preserved. Each of the two preserved pieces was fastened to the rear wall with cramps. The rear wall was composed of unsymmetrically distributed slabs, but their number and size cannot precisely be determined.⁵⁸ Of the rear wall only its upper left slab is preserved, in piece no. 540 (Fig. 19),⁵⁹ but two other smaller slabs are indicated in the lower left and upper right corners (Fig. 34). Piece no. 540 was fastened with a cramp and a shallow recess to the capital block of the left side (pieces nos. 470 + 508). On the latter side there are three fragments of the wall preserved: the capital block (pieces nos. 470 + 508), fragment of the pilaster wall (piece no. 547), and the base block

⁵⁷ D'Ambrosio, de Caro 1983, 34a EN. I would like to thank professor Božidar Slapšak for kindly drawing my attention to this tomb.

⁵⁸ Cf. the rear wall of the Spectatii tomb (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, fig. between pp. 16,17).

⁵⁹ According to the oral statement of Vera Kolšek, another slab of identical dimensions to piece no. 540 was uncovered during the excavation (Kremer 2001, 97, note 236). Neither Gabrielle Kremer nor myself, however, could find the piece among the material.

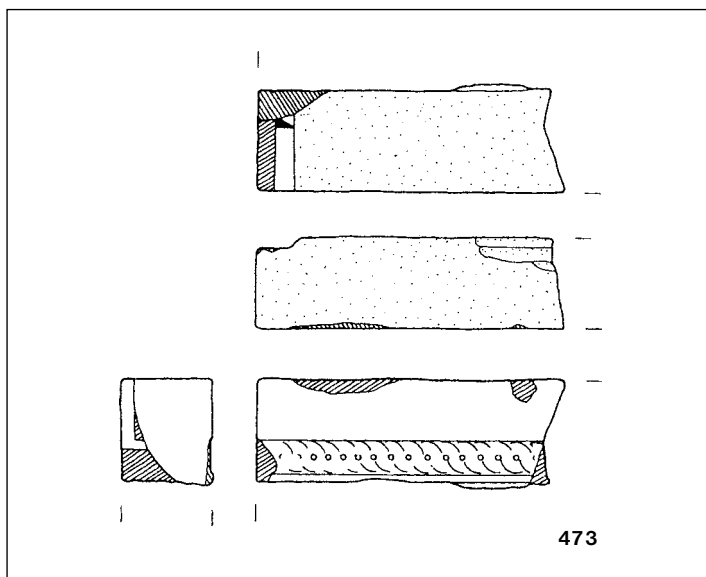


Fig. 15: Piece no. 473 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 57). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 15: Kos št. 473 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 57). M. = 1:20.

(pieces nos. 534 + 465) (Figs. 20-22). These are fastened together with dowels. The fragment of the pilaster wall no. 289 can form part of either the left or the right wall (Fig. 21).

The capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490 indicates, with its face joints, a somewhat thinner column shaft (Fig. 23). As such it could stand either on the left or on the right side beneath the two arches. The sides would thereby include columns of different diameters. The repertory of Norican tombs, as it is known so far, does not offer such an example.⁶⁰ However, since its measures stand half way between those of the pilaster capitals and the capitals of the canopy, it could also stand in their intersection. This internal position would suggest that it could function as a supporting element for the ceiling slabs.⁶¹

The blocks of the column course held the epistyle and stood on the stylobate. They were fastened to both by dowels.

The Corinthian capitals are present on all of the Šempeter tombs. A novelty displayed on the Arcade Tomb, however, are the reeds carved in the column fluting. Staying with the decoration, an interesting relief motif can be found on the right wall (piece no. 471). It shows the carved depiction of a winged figure underneath a pair of sea

griffins and a shell, and flanked by cornucopia filled with fruit (grapes and pomegranates ?) (Fig. 18). The lower part of the relief is not preserved. A similar structure of motifs can be seen on two relief slabs immured into Seggau Castle near Leibnitz, also attributed to a funerary monument.⁶² Another similar figure can also be seen depicted on a fragment from Celje.⁶³

Of the pilasters on the side walls one is an angle and the other a terminal pilaster. The latter offers proof of an open interior. The width and the depth, on the other hand, indicate that the open interior was of a considerable size. This would, in itself, suggest an architectonic division of the interior.⁶⁴ This suggestion is then confirmed by piece no. 540 of the rear wall with its mortices.

Column course - interior

This course reveals the tomb as an aedicula with a canopy positioned in its interior (Figs. 32-39).

The canopy in the interior was positioned on two architraves. Of these, only the right one is preserved in piece no. 523 (Fig. 24). With one end, the architraves were inserted into the rear wall (piece

⁶⁰ However, the possibility of a similar combination is indicated by the tomb from Mylasa (Caria). It has pillars on all four corners combined with columns of a smaller diameter positioned between them; the difference, therefore, is not only in the diameter of the supporting elements, but also in their cross-section (Von Hesberg 1992, 151, Fig. 92).

⁶¹ Cf. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁶² Hainzmann, Pochmarski 1994, 42-43, 114-115 (the winged female figures are identified as *Isis Noreia*).

⁶³ Kolšek 1968, 230-232, sl. 3 (the depiction is identified as *Isis Noreia*).

⁶⁴ For the architectonic division of the interior cf. Kremer 2001, 97.

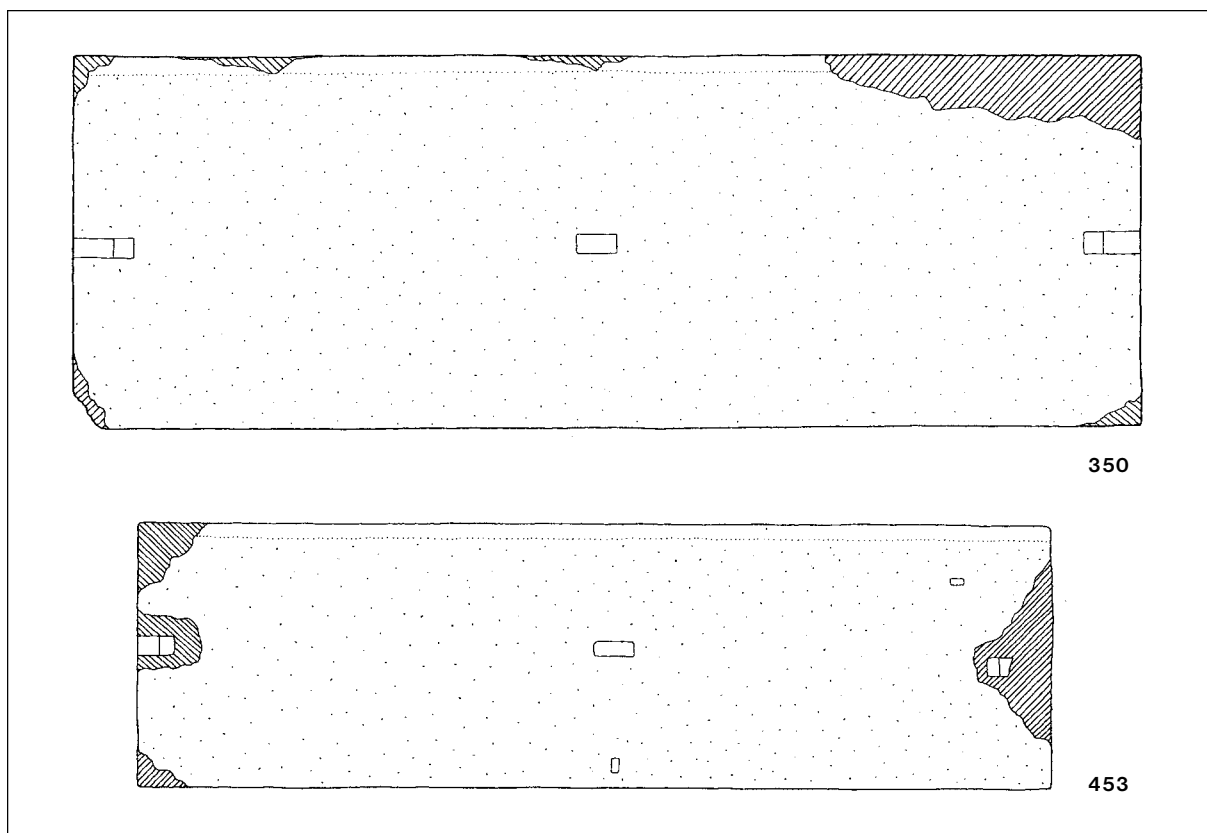


Fig. 16: Pieces nos. 350 and 453. Drawing: A. Maver. Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 16: Kosa št. 350 in 453. Risba: A. Maver. M. = 1:20.

no. 540) while the other ends stood on supporting columns, which are not preserved. Their existence, however, is indicated by the pilasters on the rear wall (Fig. 19) and by the resting surface of the architrave with the preserved dowel hole and a moulded frame for the volute of the column capital. The canopy above the architraves was probably composed of two blocks of equal depths, of which the front one is preserved in pieces nos. 442 and 356 (Fig. 25). The front canopy block was fastened to the architrave with a dowel at each end and with three cramps to the rear canopy block. The form of the latter is not known. However, analogies would suggest the most probable solution to be similar to the one on the tomb of the Ennii, where the canopy was a barrel vault with a flat termination.⁶⁵ Despite its non-existence, the construction traces indicate that the rear canopy block was fastened to the front block with three cramps, to the architrave with dowels, and to the rear wall with a tenon and a tongue. The mortise

for the former and the recess for the latter are both preserved on the rear wall (piece no. 540).

Apart from the canopy, the columns for supporting the ceiling slabs could also form part of the interior. These could be preserved in the capital nos. 459 + 490 (Fig. 23).

The top of the canopy reached the ceiling or the cut-out of the inner surfaces of the epistyle. It is not known, however, whether the canopy and the ceiling slabs were also fastened with dowels. Downwards, the canopy columns stood on the stylobate slabs.

As stated above, the canopy stood on two architraves and two columns beneath them. Such a succession of architectural elements is documented in Noricum on two tombs: the tomb from Donawitz⁶⁶ and the Ennii tomb from Šempeter.⁶⁷ However, the canopies on these two tombs are formed slightly differently, in that the canopy itself does not bear any side mouldings and sits directly onto the architraves. The Arcade Tomb, on the other hand, has

⁶⁵ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 59.

⁶⁶ Kremer 2001, 57-58, Taf. 1.

⁶⁷ A similar succession can also be seen on some monolithic tombs from Gallia (Espérandieu 1925, 59, No. 6642, 66, No. 6651).

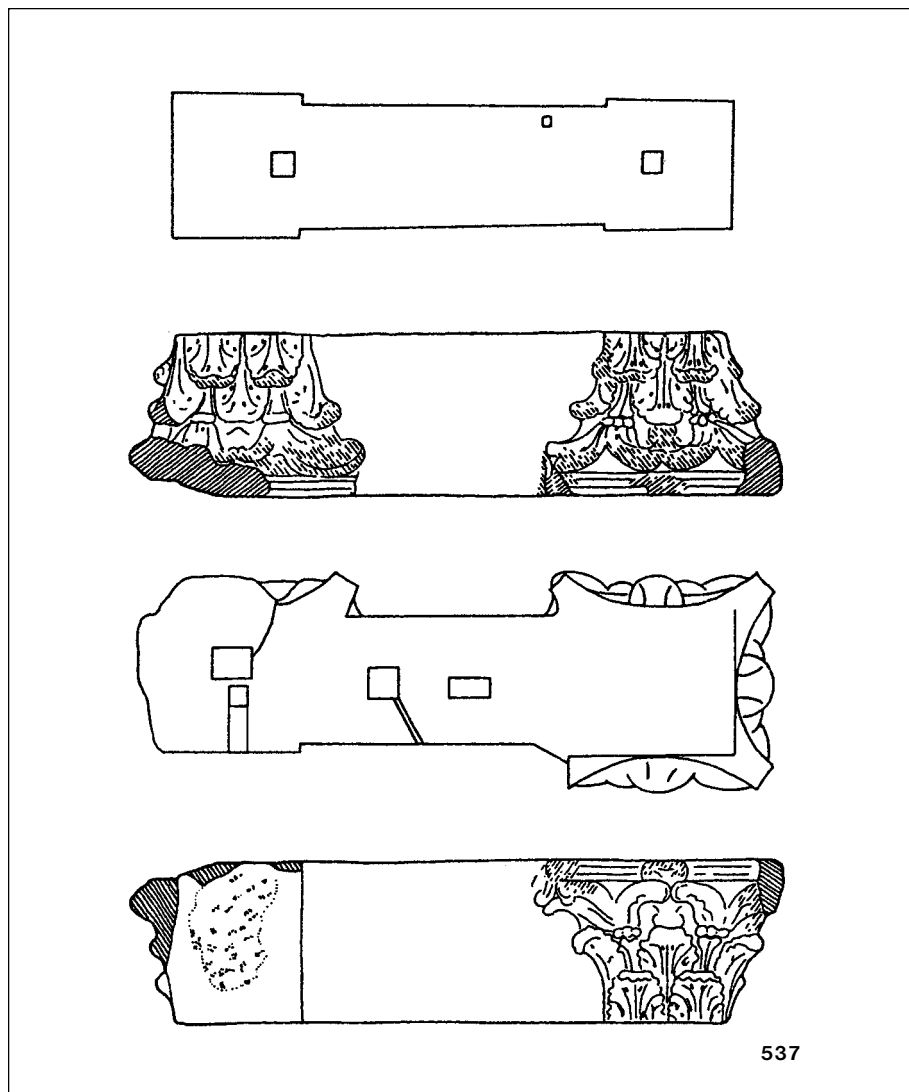


Fig. 17: Piece no. 537 (outer and inner faces: Kremer 2001, Abb. 50, bedding and resting surfaces: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 52). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 17: Kos št. 537 (zunanja in notranja ploskev: Kremer 2001, Abb. 50, nosilna in stojna ploskev: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 52). M. = 1:20.

mouldings on the canopy on its sides as well as on the front. A further difference is that the canopy of the Arcade Tomb does not form part of the exterior as opposed to the two above-mentioned tombs. There the vault was directly covered with the roof and it is the side mouldings on their roofs that could be compared to the side mouldings on the canopy of the Arcade Tomb. The differences could therefore be accorded to different tomb structures while the succession of the column, the architrave, and the vault, present on all three, would constitute a common solution known and used in Noricum.

The canopy moulding is decorated on the front and continues undecorated on the sides. Due to this continuation, the moulding on the front side does not have a flat termination but a saddle-like one.⁶⁸ The undecorated side mouldings of the canopy represent a further proof of the canopy forming part of the interior of a tomb. Namely, the tombs of Šempeter are completely covered with relief carvings on the exterior, which speaks against the possibility of the undecorated side mouldings being visible on the exterior.

⁶⁸ Comparable mouldings can be found on the monolithic tombs of the late second and the third centuries AD in Dacia (Teposu-Marinescu 1982, 33, Pl. XXXIV, AE1) and Gallia (Espérandieu 1925, 236-240, 242-248, 250, 252).

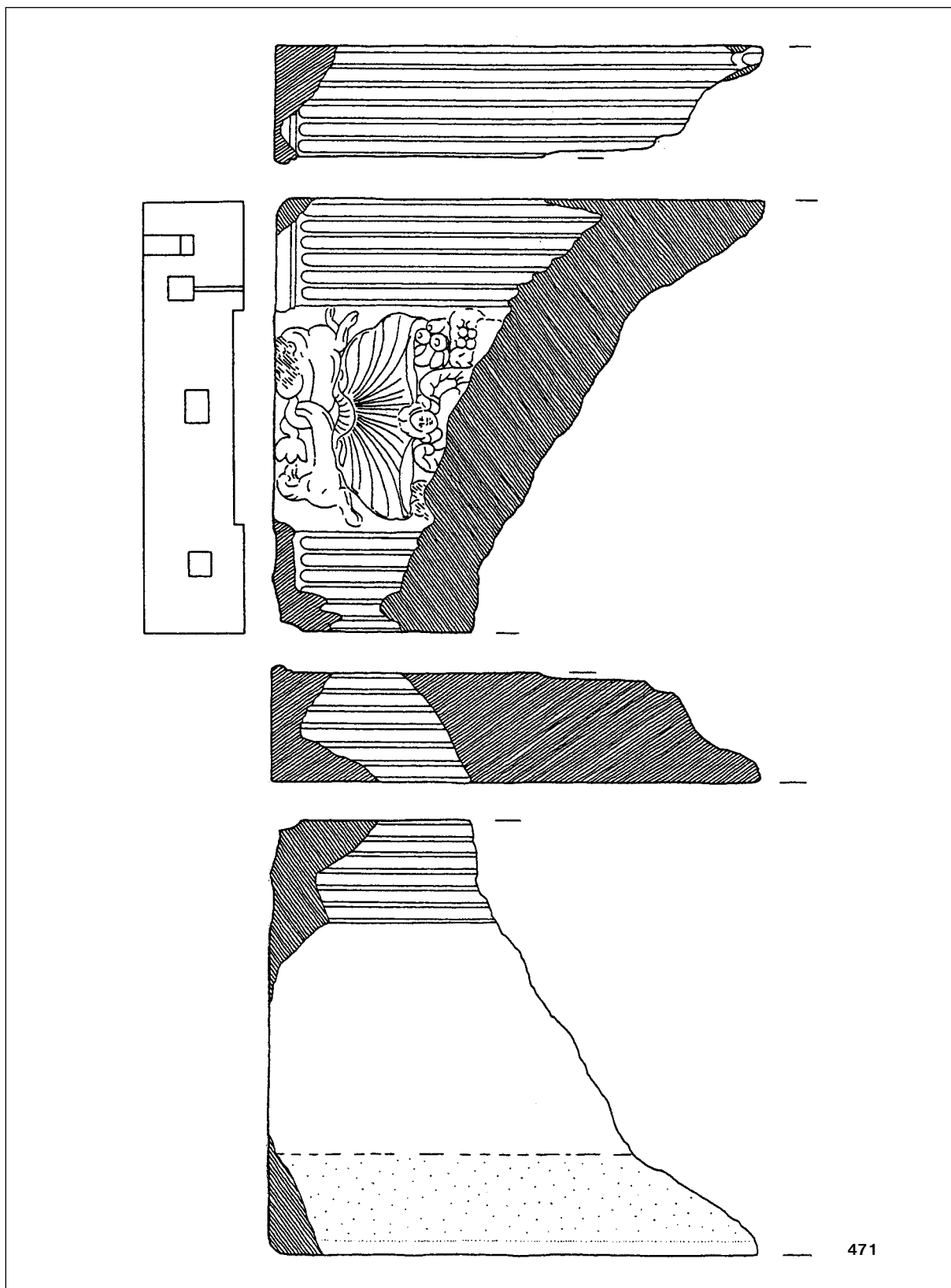


Fig. 18: Piece no. 471 (outer and inner surfaces: Kremer 2001, Abb. 50, bedding surface: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 36). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 18: Kos št. 471 (zunanje in notranja ploskev: Kremer 2001, Abb. 50, nosilna ploskev: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 36). M. = 1:20.

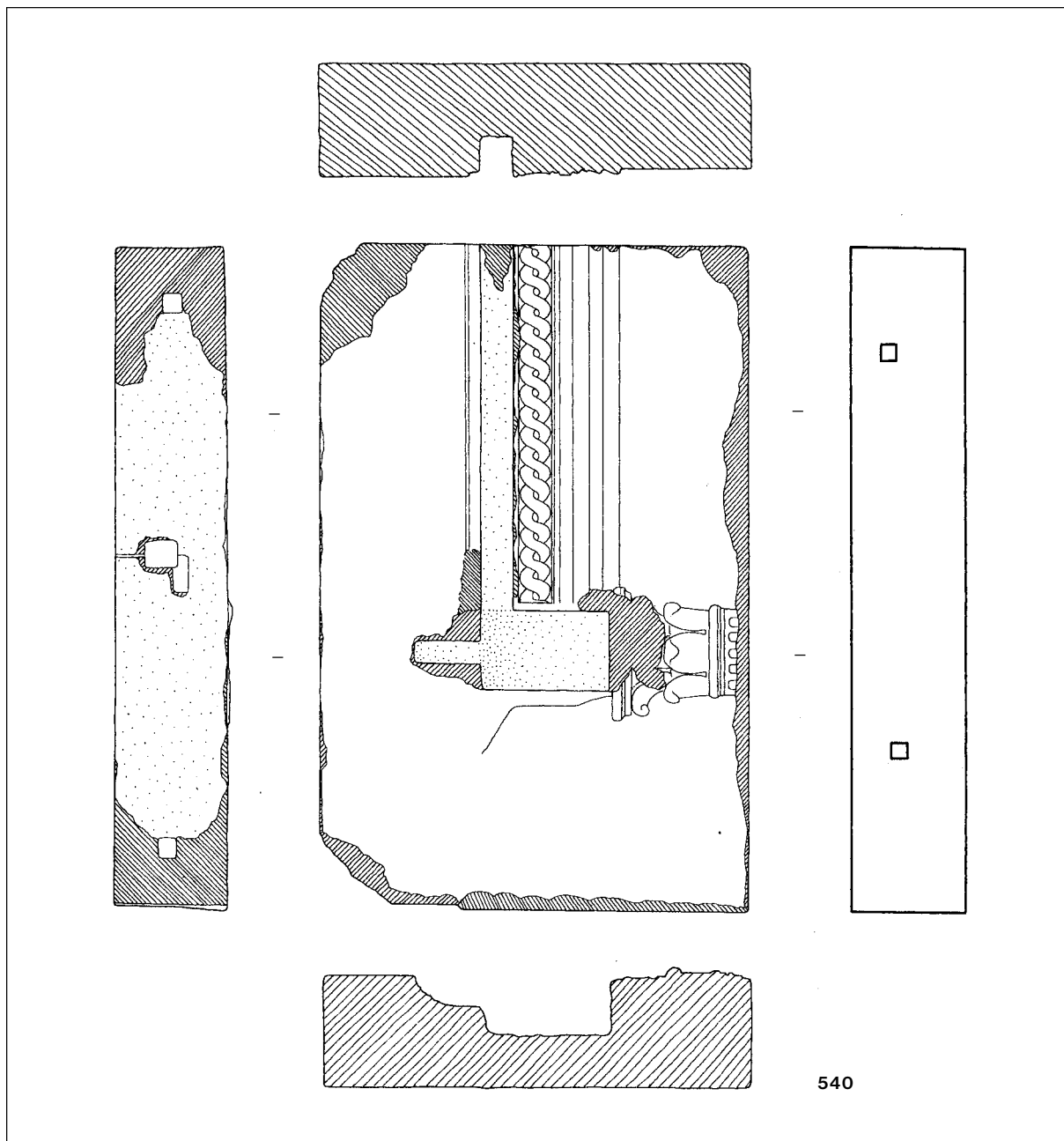


Fig. 19: Piece no. 540. Drawing: A. Maver (resting surface: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 42). Scale = 1:20.
 Sl. 19: Kos št. 540. Risba: A. Maver (stojna ploskev: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 42). M. = 1:20.

Underneath the canopy there were the images of the deceased. Considering the size of the canopy, these images would probably be in the form of statues. With this in mind, let us now examine the relation between the interior and the exterior of the column course. The exterior was probably composed of four columns on the front with a wider

central arch, which would correspond in its size to the canopy in the interior. Such an arch would also give an unimpeded view of the statues placed underneath the canopy. Examples of a wider central arch are known across the Roman Empire.⁶⁹ In Noricum, on the other hand, they have not been documented. With the already mentioned possi-

⁶⁹ In the Roman Empire such tombs are, for example, the tomb of Publius at Cologne (Precht 1975), tombs at Haidra (Baratte, Duval 1974, 19), along the *via Appia* in Rome (De Rossi 1979, 233), and in Kasserine (von Hesberg 1992, Fig. 90).

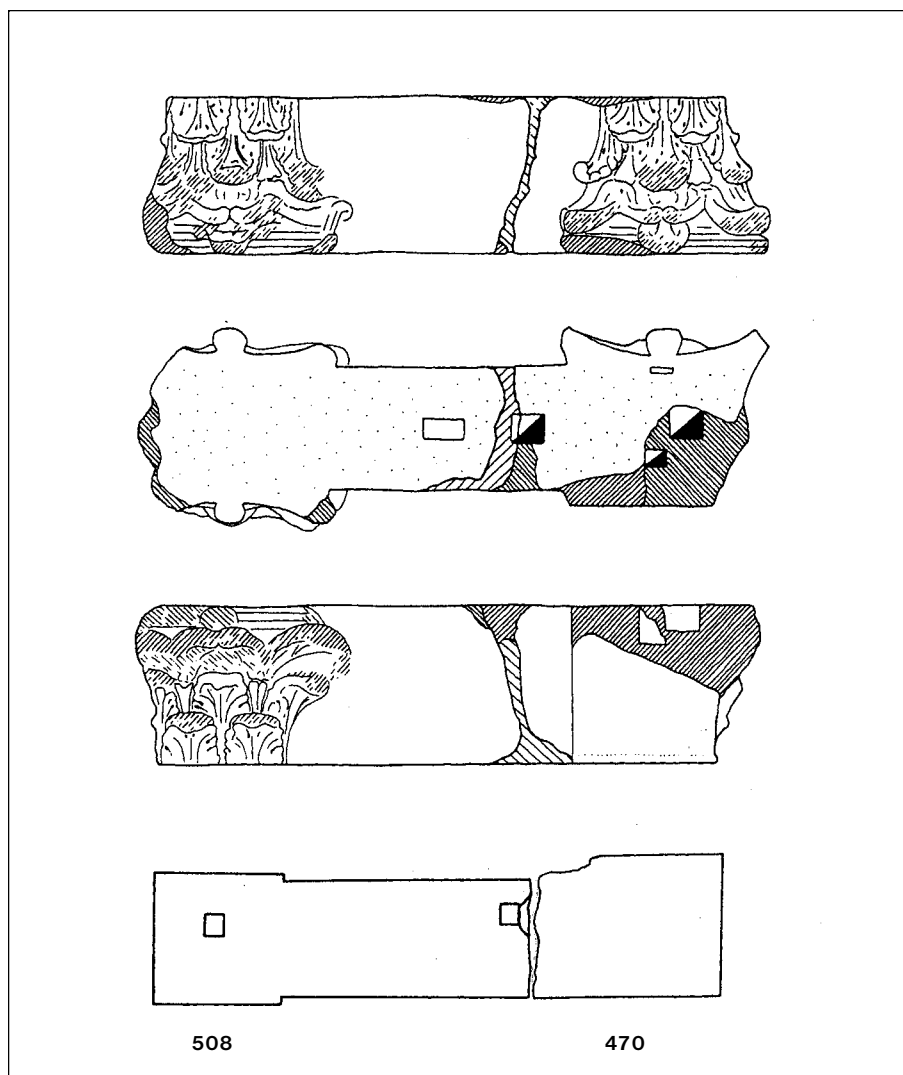


Fig. 20: Pieces nos. 508 + 470 (inner, outer, and bedding surfaces: Kremer 2001, Abb. 51, resting surface: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 51,52). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 20: Kosa št. 508 + 470 (notranja, zunanja in nosilna ploskev: Kremer 2001, Abb. 51, stojna ploskev: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 51,52). M. = 1:20.

bility of five columns on the front, the central column would stand in the way of the statues of the deceased. Within the repertory of the Roman aedicula tombs such an example is not known to me. However, this "discordance" can be seen on the temple tombs at Dösene (Cilicia) and Ghirza.⁷⁰ The tombs have a central column covering the entrance into the tomb chamber. What separates these two tombs from the Arcade Tomb is that none of the two displayed images of the deceased to the passers-by. This would then speak against a fifth column on the front.

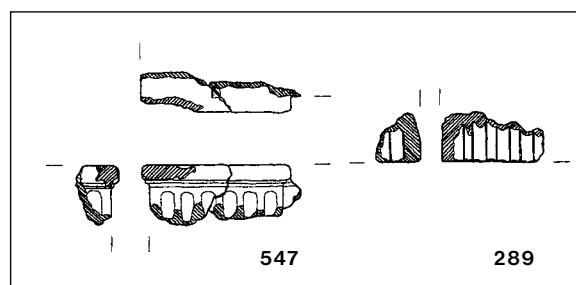


Fig. 21: Pieces nos. 547 and 289. Drawing: A. Maver. Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 21: Kosa št. 547 in 289. Risba: A. Maver. M. = 1:20.

⁷⁰ For Dösene see: Von Hesberg 1992, 188, Fig. 118; for Ghirza see: Note 52.

Stylobate

The stylobate has a double function: beside the flooring to the column course, it also serves to cover the socle. It was therefore an obligatory part of the tomb (*Fig. 40*).

The stylobate slabs were probably visible on the exterior, as is the case with other Norican tombs. What cannot as yet be given for the Arcade Tomb, is the distribution of the slabs forming the stylobate course.

The decorated piece no. 524 could represent a fragment of a stylobate slab (*Fig. 26*). The combination of a finely finished, undecorated surface and a decorated surface indicates that the piece belonged to the left rear corner of a tomb. As such it could stand underneath the base block of the left side (pieces nos. 534 + 465). This connection, however, cannot be confirmed.

Piece no. 524 is decorated with a relief depiction of a dolphin and a sea griffin. These are common motifs to be found on the stylobate.⁷¹ Apart

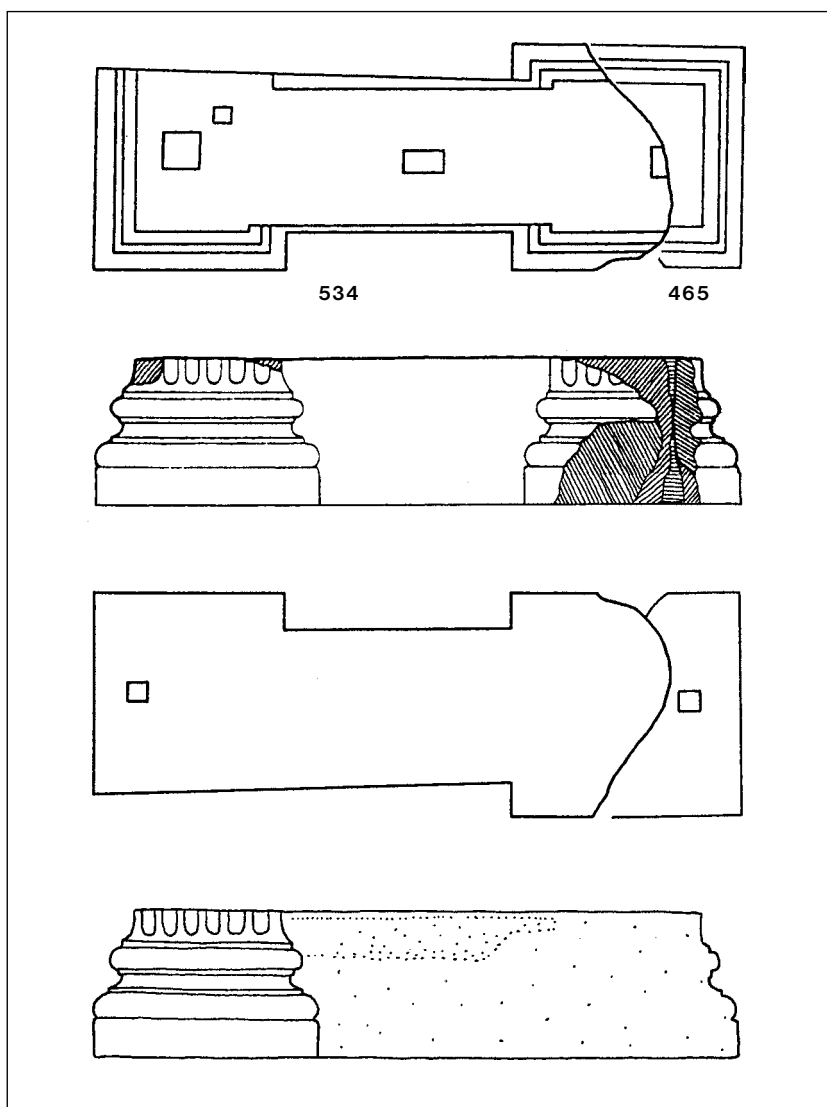


Fig. 22: Pieces nos. 534 + 465. Drawing: A. Maver (outer surface: Kremer 2001, Abb. 56, resting and bedding surface: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 36,42). Scale = 1:20. Sl. 22: Kosa št. 534 + 465. Risba: A. Maver (zunanja ploskev: Kremer 2001, Abb. 56, stojna in nosilna ploskev: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 36,42). M. = 1:20.

⁷¹ The tombs of the Spectatii and the Ennii both have the stylobate visible on the exterior and on the left and the right sides decorated with sea griffins and dolphins (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, fig. between pp. 16,17 and 12,13); cf. Kremer 2001, 212-214, Abb. 126; 241-250.

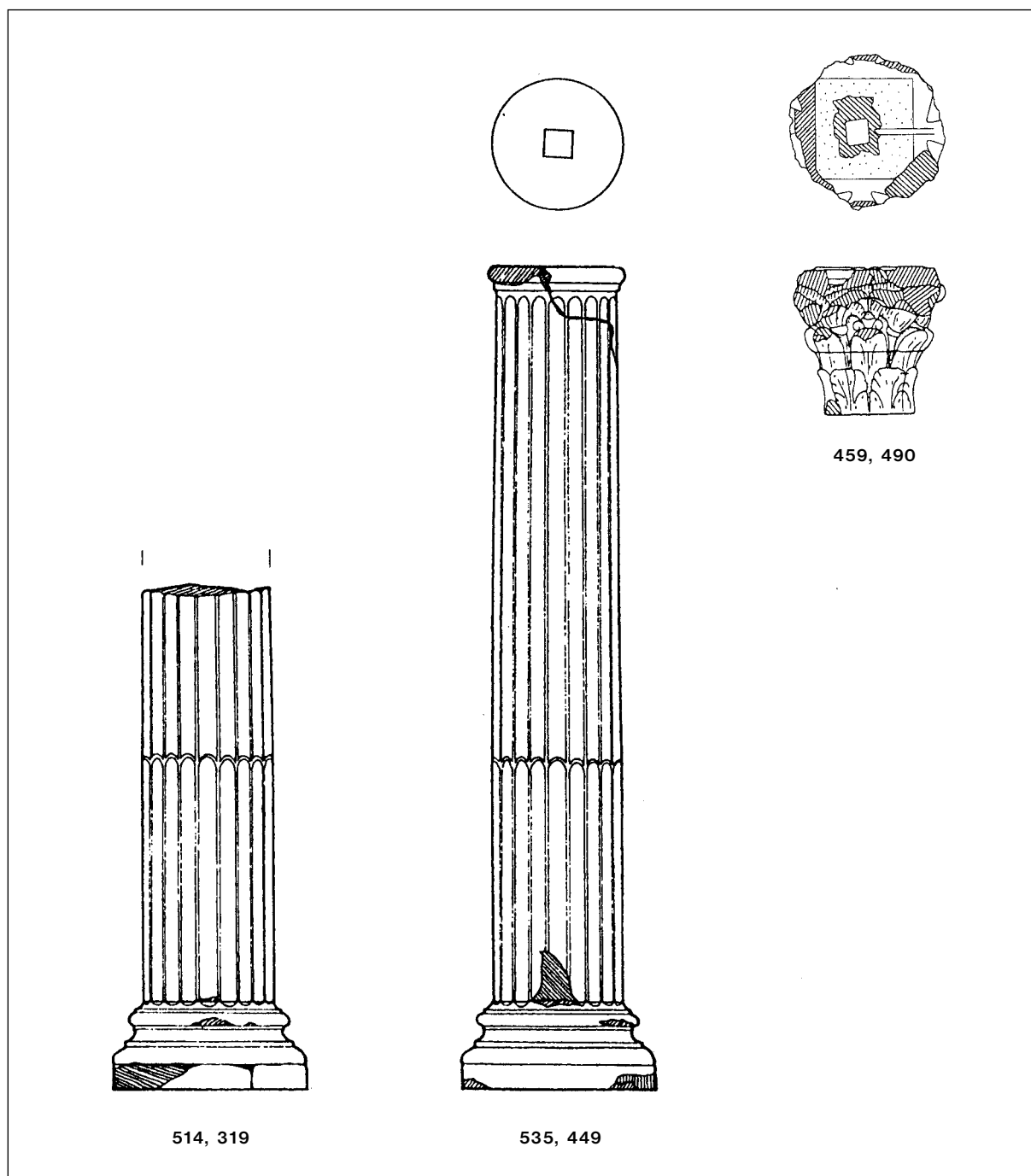


Fig. 23: Pieces nos. 514, 319, 535, 449, and 459 + 490 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 56, on piece no. 535 added bedding surface: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 40; bedding surface of piece nos. 459 + 490: A. Maver). Scale = 1:20

Sl. 23: Kosi št. 514, 319, 535, 449 in 459 + 490 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 56, za kos št. 535 dodana nosilna ploskev: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 40; nosilna površina kosov št. 459 + 490: A. Maver). M. = 1:20

from the latter, they can also be found on the intermediary friezes of the socle. Piece no. 524 therefore formed either part of the stylobate or the intermediary frieze, whereby the existence of the latter in the Arcade Tomb cannot be confirmed.

Socle - Moulded Socle Crowning

The socle of the Arcade Tomb, situated between the stylobate and the steps, was composed of the moulded crowning, the core, and the moulded base.

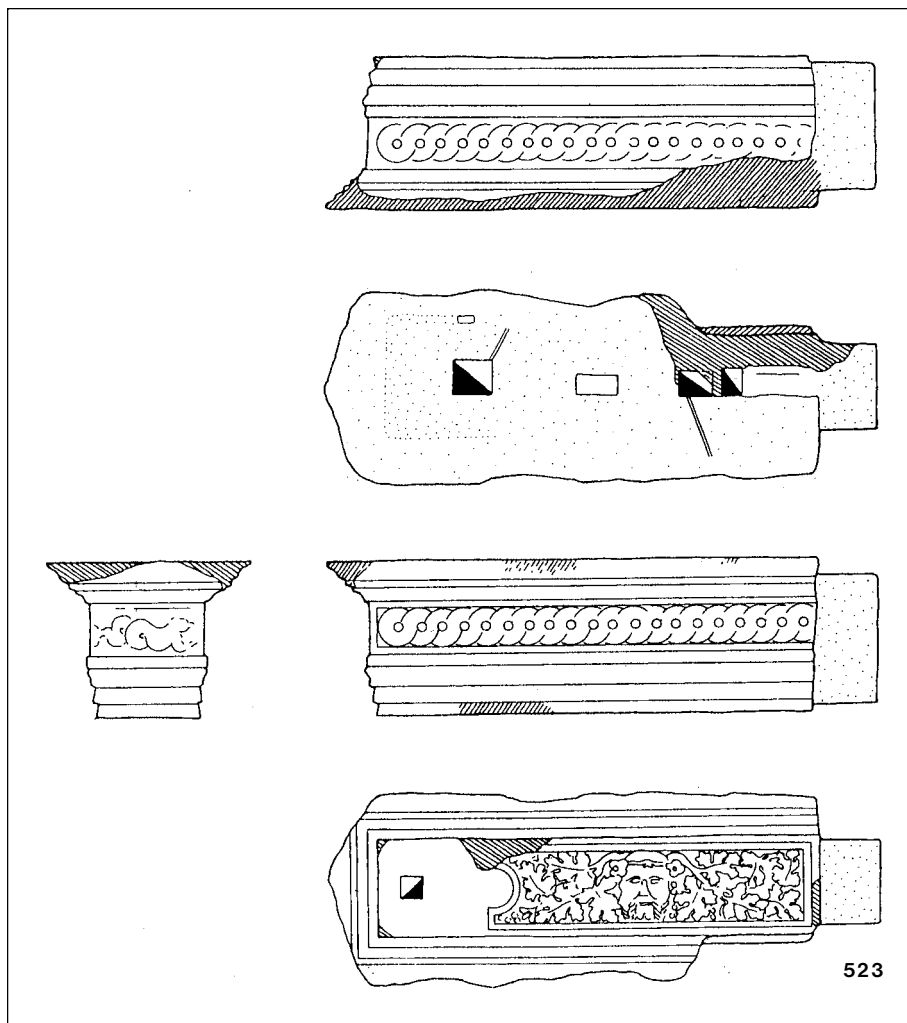


Fig. 24: Piece no. 523 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 57, pour channel, pry hole, and anatyrosis added on the bedding surface: A. Maver). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 24: Kos št. 523 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 57, na nosilni ploskvi dodan vlivni žlebič, kamnoseška zreza ter poglobljena površina: A. Maver). M. = 1:20.

The socle crowning is moulded and left undecorated. Its most prominent feature is the corner protrusions, which represent an accentuated division of the socle (see pieces nos. 533 + 538 and 489). Such an accent is new in Šempeter, but documented on one of the socle base slabs of the tomb found in Enns.⁷²

Piece no. 489 stood on one of the corners and was probably fastened to pieces nos. 538 + 533 by a cramp (Fig. 27). This being the case, the moulding on the sides protruded in the width of 0.76 m while on the front and the rear it protruded 0.90 m. The two cited measures are of importance since they help to tie the socle fragments with the rest of the pieces of the Arcade Tomb on the basis of

their widths. Namely, the relation of the width of the corner blocks, indicated by the protrusions, and the entire width of a particular side is the same for all sides. For the Arcade Tomb, this relation would go to confirm the width of the tomb at the epistyle.

The socle crowning probably lay underneath the stylobate slabs whereby I could not identify any direct contacts. Beneath the crowning there was the socle core. Here, on the other hand, piece no. 489 of the crowning could have stood above or in the same vertical line as piece no. 448 of the socle core. This is suggested by the protruding corner mouldings and the corresponding widths of the pieces (Figs. 27; 29).

⁷² Kremer 2001, 131-134, Abb. 88.

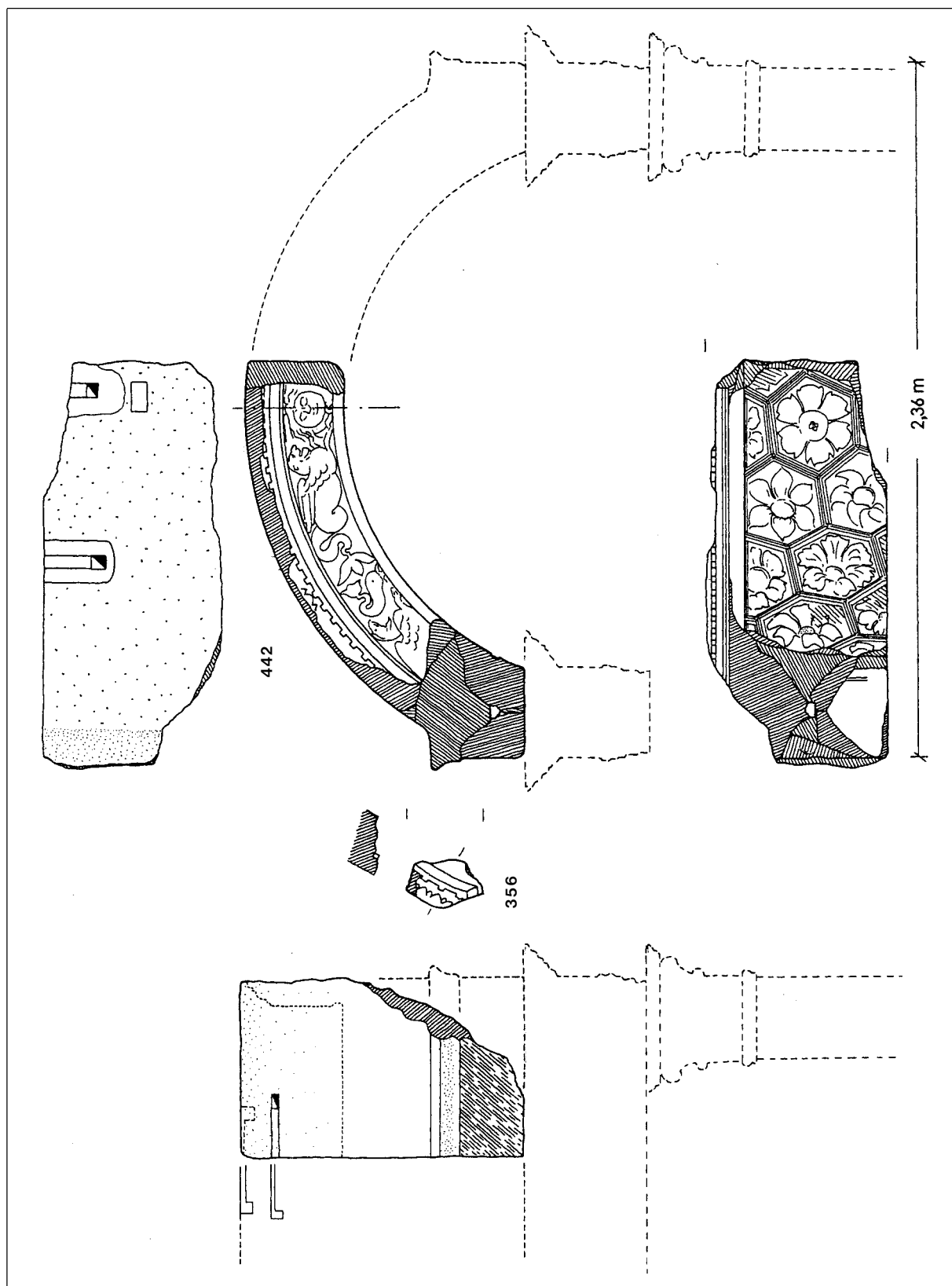


Fig. 25: Pieces nos. 442 and 356 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 37, dowel hole and channel added on the resting surface, modified succession of the architrave and the column: A. Maver). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 25: Kosa št. 442 in 356 (Kremer 2001, Abb. 37, na stojni ploskvi dodana luknja za čep in žlebič ter spremenjeno sosledje preklade in stebra: A. Maver). M. = 1:20.

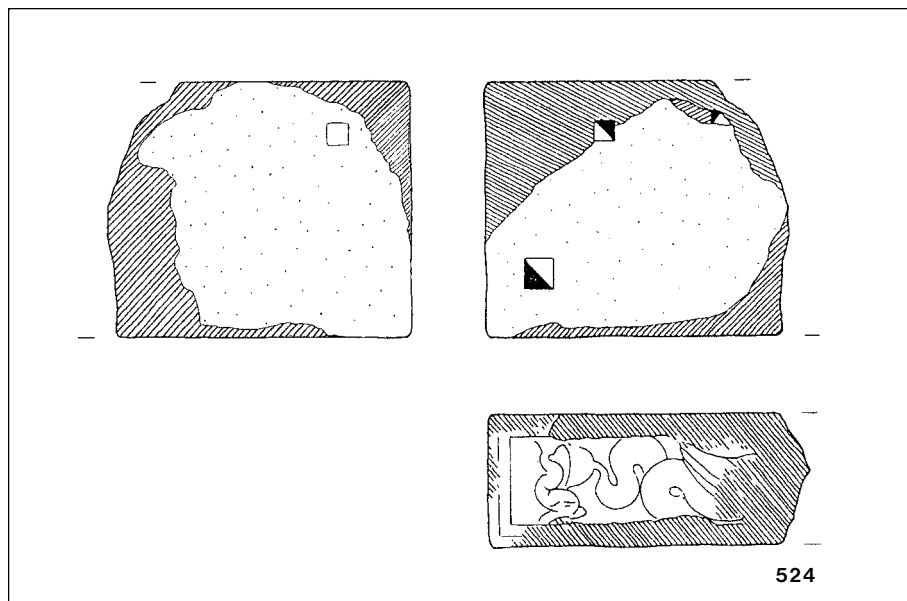


Fig. 26: Piece no. 524. Drawing: A. Maver (side and bedding surface: Kremer 2001, Abb. 54). Scale = 1:20.
Sl. 26: Kos št. 524. Risba: A. Maver (stranska in nosilna ploskev: Kremer 2001, Abb. 54. M. = 1:20.

Socle core

The socle core was composed of corner blocks and central slabs. Similarly to the corners of the moulded crowning and base, the slabs also protruded.

Piece no. 448 has been positively identified as belonging to the socle core (Fig. 29) and represents one of the corner blocks. It could lie directly underneath the fragment of the socle crowning no. 489, as mentioned above. Pieces nos. 502 + 522, fragments of a central slab, possibly also formed part of the Arcade Tomb core, as did piece no. 502a (Fig. 30).

Core pieces laid underneath the moulded crowning and above the socle base. They were probably internally supported, as suggested by the graded cut-out on piece no. 448. Due to insufficient evidence, the form of the internal support to both the socle blocks and the stylobate slabs cannot as yet be determined.

The socle of the Arcade Tomb had one or two tiers of reliefs. At the present moment there are no fragments found that would clearly speak of

two tiers. Nevertheless, this form of the socle is suggested by other large tombs in Noricum, in particular the tomb of the Spectatii.⁷³ In the case of two relief tiers we should also take into consideration the existence of an intermediate frieze, such as can be observed on the above-mentioned tomb. On the basis of its decoration, piece no. 524, otherwise treated as a stylobate slab, could be seen as such a fragment (Fig. 26).

The male figures on pieces nos. 502 + 522 suggest that their height could correspond to the one on piece no. 448. Considering their measures, the combination of the three pieces within the same side would give the width of 3.90 m, a measure which is comparable to the depth of the tomb at the epistyle (3.68 m).⁷⁴ It would also suggest that one tier of reliefs included eight panels with depictions of heroes.⁷⁵

Socle - Moulded Base

The moulded socle base, similar to the crowning, is not decorated and also displays the accentu-

⁷³ Other large tombs in Noricum were found, for example, at Stallhofen (Kremer 2001, 201, Abb. 122, Taf. 23) and Globasnitz (?) (ib., 202, Abb. 123, Taf. 24).

⁷⁴ The epistyle is 3.68 m wide on the l. side, whereby we should also bear in mind the widening of the tomb at the stylobate (see the tombs of the Spectatii and the Ennii).

⁷⁵ Cf. Kremer 2001, 379. A slab with a similar panel division to pieces nos. 502 + 522 was found in Globasnitz: two panels with a plant "pilaster" in between (Kremer 2001, 202, Abb. 123, Taf. 24). A fragment displaying similar division was found also in Ptuj, now held in the Regional Museum in Maribor (Ložar 1934, Priloga II, št. 5).

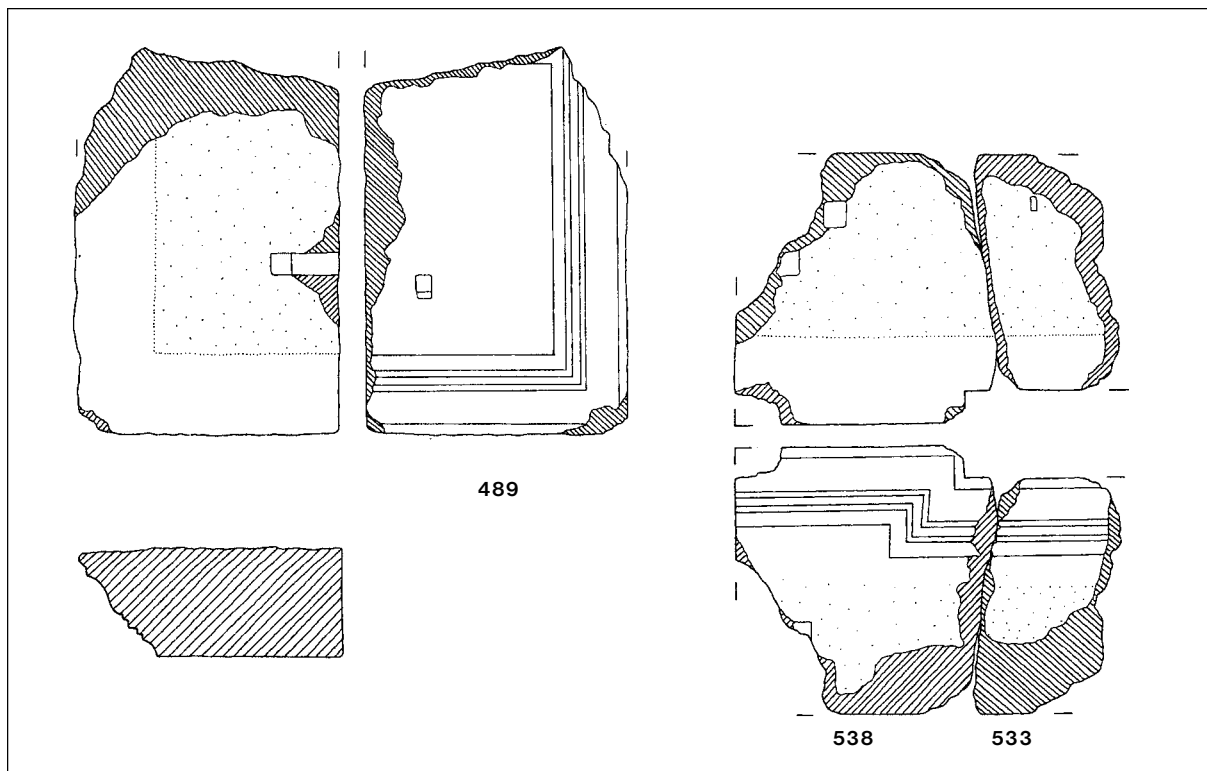


Fig. 27: Pieces nos. 489 and 538 + 533. Drawing: A. Maver. Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 27: Kosi št. 489 in 538 + 533. Risba: A. Maver. M. = 1:20.

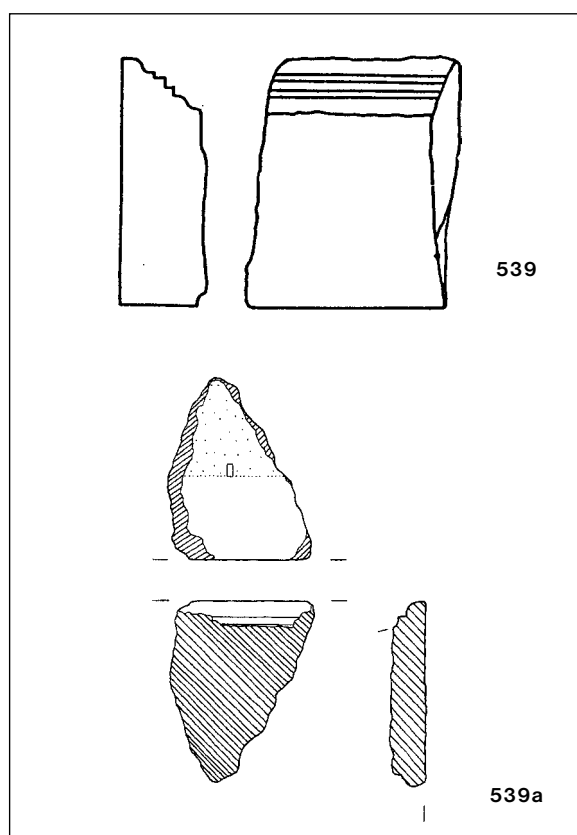
ated vertical division of the socle. Its remains are preserved in pieces nos. 333 and 472 (Fig. 31).

Steps and foundations

Underneath the socle base there were the steps. The analogy with the tombs of Šempeter suggests at least two. Underneath those were the foundations. The latter were probably built of cobblestones bound by mortar, such as are known from the tombs of the Spectatii and the Vindonii.⁷⁶ The remains of these two courses, however, are not positively identified.⁷⁷

Fig. 28: Pieces nos. 539 and 539a. Drawing: A. Maver (no. 539: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 40). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 28: Kosa št. 539 in 539a. Risba: A. Maver (št. 539: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 40). M. = 1:20.



⁷⁶ The foundations of the Ennii tomb were made of sandstone blocks (Kolšek 1997b, 139).

⁷⁷ The pieces nos. 334, 439, 443, 444, 450, 455, 462, and 517 could represent the steps (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50, 54, 56, 60, T. 33, 35, 37, 38, 70, 71; Maver 2003, 105-112, sl. 33-36).

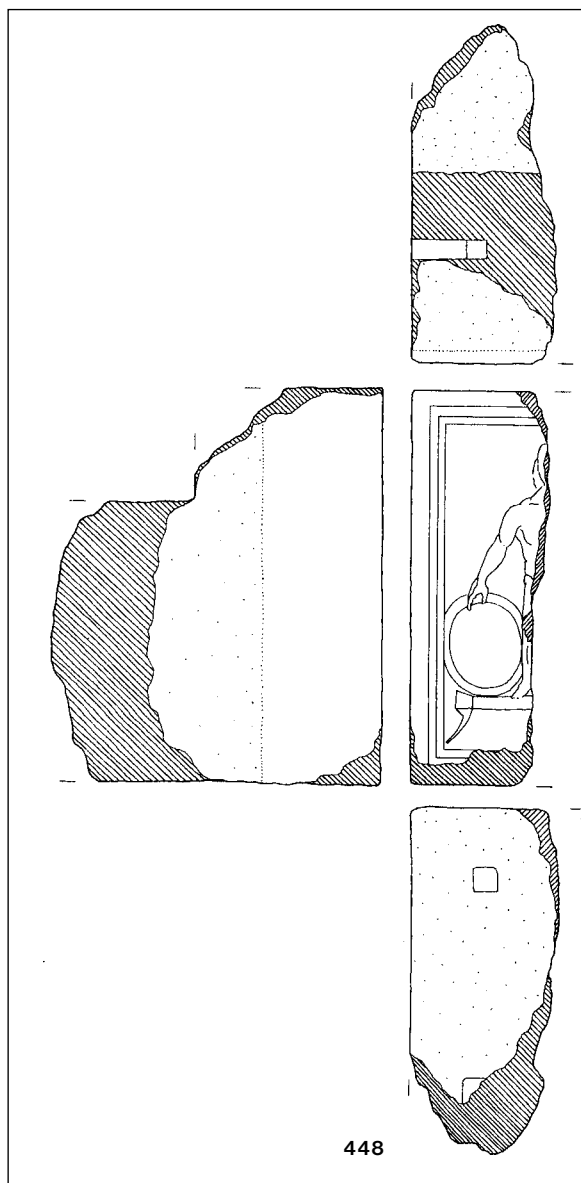


Fig. 29: Piece no. 448. Drawing: A. Maver. Scale = 1:20.
 Sl. 29: Kos št. 448. Risba: A. Maver. M. = 1:20.

DEPTH, WIDTH, AND HEIGHT OF THE TOMB

Tomb Depth

The most reliable of the three mentioned measures of the tomb is its depth. It is determined by

the left epistyle side, which is completely preserved and composed of pieces nos. 458 (corner of the rear and the left side), 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (central part of the left side), and 353 (corner of the left and front sides). Their width measures 3.68 m on the exterior and 3.10 m in the interior. The exterior width, at the same time, represents the depth of the Arcade Tomb at the epistyle (Fig. 35).⁷⁸

This depth is confirmed by the cornice piece no. 475. Its reconstructed width measures 2.97 m. Together with both corner pieces, the left side cornice would thereby measure 3.77 m at its resting surface.

Tomb Width

Pieces of the rear side of the epistyle and the cornice, a piece of the front side of the epistyle, piece of the rear wall of the column course in connection with the canopy, and, conditionally, also the piece of the moulded socle crowning all speak of the tomb width.

The rear epistyle side was composed of a single block, fragments of which are preserved in pieces nos. 451 and 458. They do not bear a lifting hole, which prevents the exact determination of their width (Fig. 34). However, its minimal width can be determined and measures approximately 3.40 m.⁷⁹ This is complemented by the pieces of the rear cornice side, which was composed of two blocks. One of them is preserved in pieces nos. 446 + 445 + 454 and covers almost the entire width except for the right rear corner. Its width is 4.00 m on the resting and 4.30 m on the bedding surface.⁸⁰ If the joint on the unpreserved corner piece were straight, only the thickness of the resting / bedding surface should be added to the cited width. The minimal width of the tomb at the cornice would thereby measure 4.35 m / 4.95 m. If the joint were L-shaped, the cornice would be wider.

The diameter of the lateral arch on the front epistyle side (piece no. 353) measures 0.70 m.⁸¹ With the central arch of a comparable width as the canopy in the interior (pieces nos. 442 and 356), the epistyle would measure 4.55 m in width. With four arches of equal sizes and the resting surface 0.35 m in width, the width would remain the same (Fig. 32).

⁷⁸ Cf. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁷⁹ Kremer (2001, 96) estimates the minimal width at 5.80 m since she supposes the epistyle at the rear to be composed of two blocks.

⁸⁰ The last two measures are approximative since it is difficult to assess how much stone was chipped off when the piece broke in three.

⁸¹ The diameter is a calculated rather than a measured value.

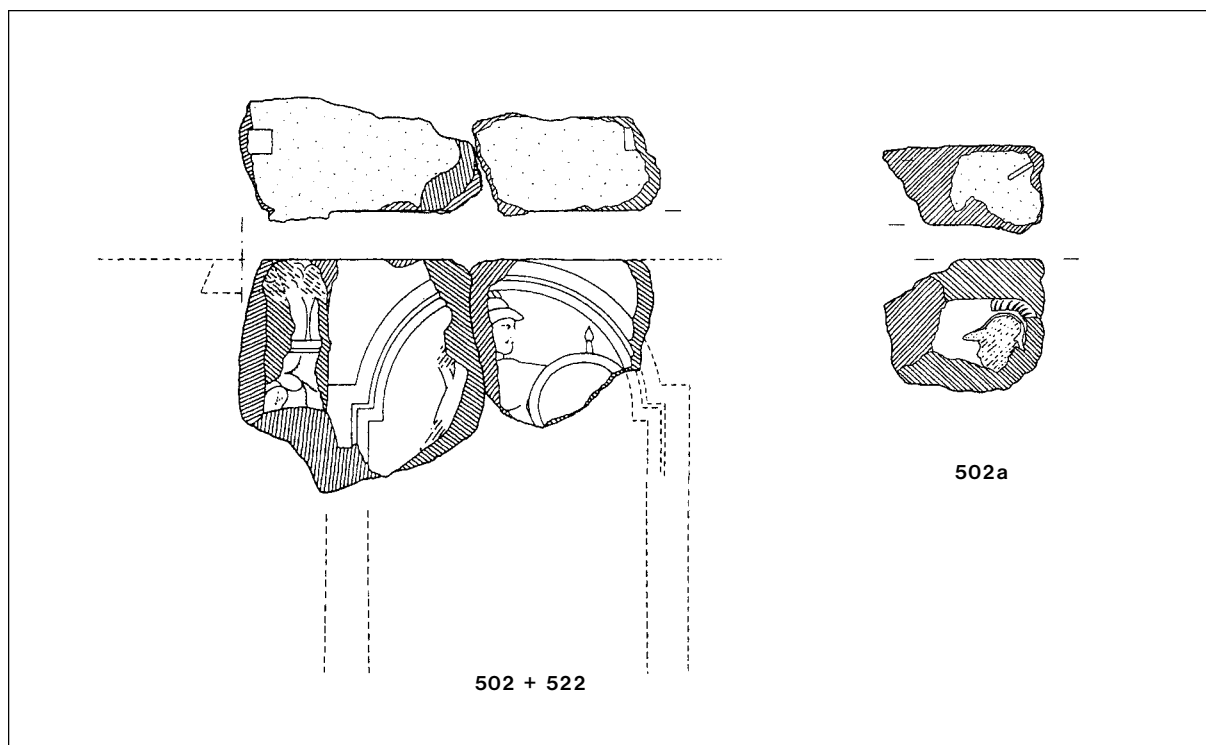


Fig. 30: Pieces nos. 502 + 522 and 502a. Drawing: A. Maver (pieces nos. 502 + 522: Kremer 2001, Abb. 54; corrected bedding surface of the piece no. 502: A. Maver). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 30: Kosi št. 502 + 522 in 502a. Risba: A. Maver (št. 502 + 522: Kremer 2001, Abb. 54; popravljena nosilna ploskev kosa št. 502: A. Maver). M. = 1:20.

Further evidence of the width is provided by the canopy positioned against the rear wall in the interior. Considering the thickness of the side walls (0.35 m), the distance between the pilaster wall and the architrave in the interior (the distance between the interior surface of the wall and the centre of the resting surface of the architrave measures 0.78 m), the canopy radius (0.90 m), and half of the canopy resting surface (0.15 m), the tomb width at this course would measure 4.36 m (Fig. 36).

Lastly, the piece of the socle crowning no. 489, if fastened to pieces nos. 538 + 533, suggests a protruding moulding on the sides in the width of 0.76 m and 0.90 m on the rear and the front sides. The proportions of the socle on the tombs of the Spectatii, the Ennii, and the Vindonii indicate the widths of individual corner blocks in relation to their respective sides to be of equal proportions on all the sides. Using this observation on the Arcade Tomb, the width of the protruding moulding on the front and the rear sides confirms the 4.35 m of tomb depth.

All of the above observations indicate the width of the tomb at the epistyle measuring from 4.35 to 4.55 m. Looking at the ground-plan, such mea-

sures reveal a tomb with its width slightly exceeding its depth (ratio of approximately 7:6) (Fig. 37).

Tomb Height

The courses of the tomb are preserved in different degrees. For most of them their height is known. This is not true for the socle and the steps, the pieces of the latter could not even be positively identified. Listed below are the heights of courses, inasmuch as they are known, the height of the tomb from the column course upwards and an estimate of the tomb's height.

The height of the roof is determined by its pitch, measuring approximately 20° , and the width of the tomb, which measures 4.35-4.55 m at the epistyle. Based on these, the height of the roof from the horizontal cornice to the ridge top is estimated at 1.60 m (Fig. 32), while the tympanum measured approximately 0.90 m in height.

The epistyle is 0.73-0.75 m high (Fig. 35).

The horizontal cornice is 0.31-0.32 m high.

The column course was composed of bases / base blocks (0.36-0.38 m), column shafts / pilaster walls (2.20 m), and capitals / capital blocks

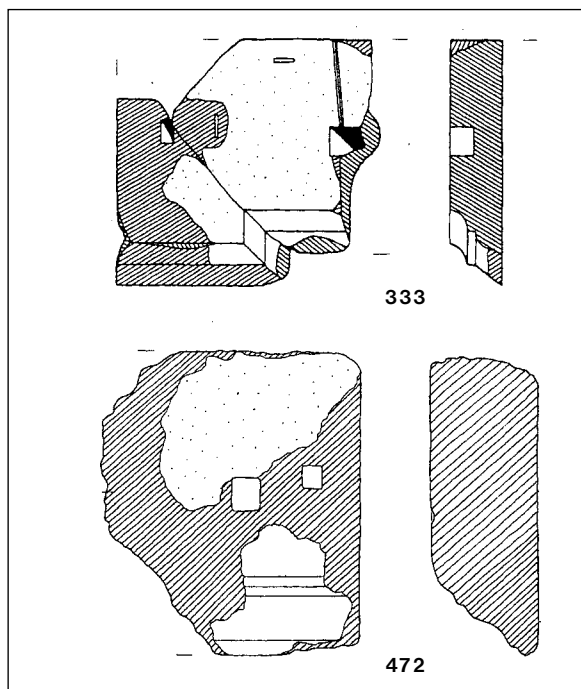


Fig. 31: Piece no. 333 and 472. Drawing: A. Maver (piece no. 333: Kremer 2001, Abb. 55). Scale = 1:20.

Sl. 31: Kosa št. 333 in 472. Risba: A. Maver (kos št. 333: Kremer 2001, Abb. 55). M. = 1:20.

(0.42-0.44 m) on the front and on the sides. The rear side was composed of variously sized slabs of unsymmetrical distribution, which have no bearing on the course height. The entire height is therefore the sum of the elements of the sides and the front and measured 2.98-3.02 m.

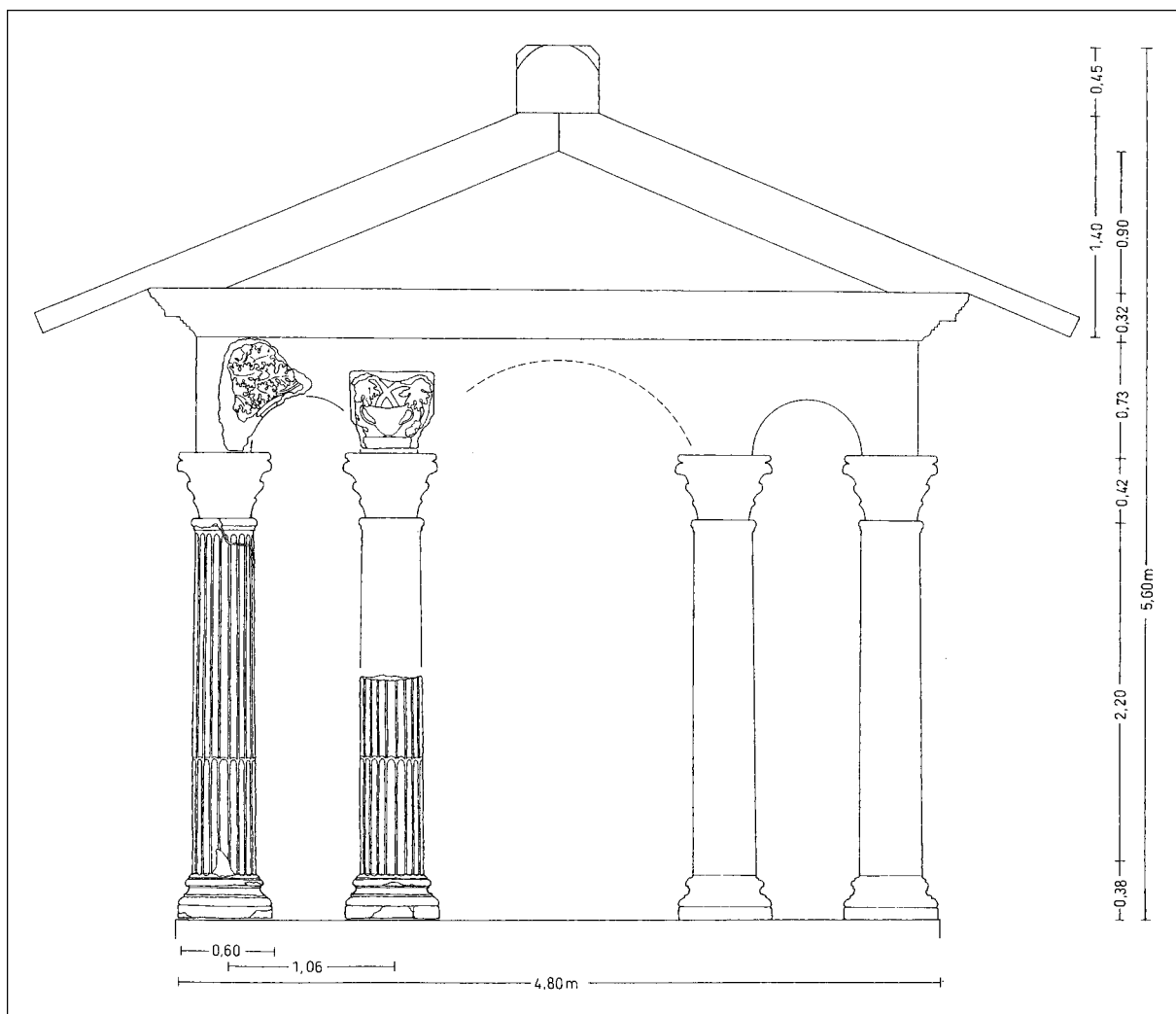
The stylobate, if visible on the exterior, measured approximately 0.35 m in height.

The moulded socle crowning is 0.28-0.30 m high.

Piece no. 448, positively identified as a fragment of the socle core, measures 1.03 m in height.

Fig. 32: Front side of the Arcade Tomb; upper storey. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 32: Čelna stranica arkadne grobnice; zgornji del. Risba: A. Maver.



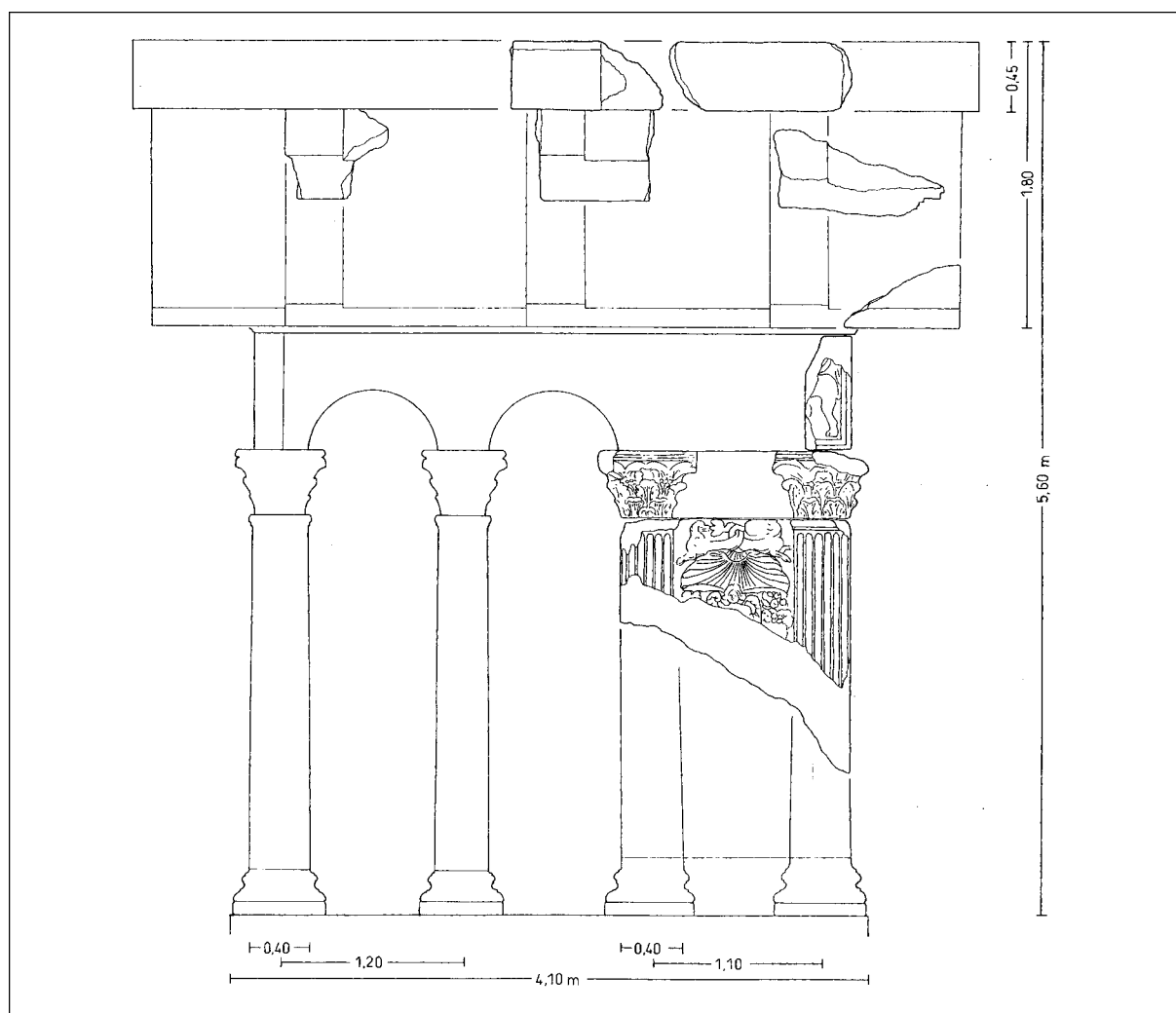


Fig. 33: Right side of the Arcade Tomb; upper storey. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 33: Desna stranica arkadne grobnice; zgornji del. Risba: A. Maver.

This is also the minimal height of the socle core. If, however, the socle included not one but two tiers of reliefs, it would be substantially higher. The height of a two-tiered socle core with an intermediary frieze is estimated at over 2.50 m.⁸²

The moulded socle base is 0.26 high.

The pieces uncovered on the eastern part of the excavated cemetery could include also fragments of steps, but they could not be positively identified. However, analogies with the reconstructed tombs of Šempeter lead to the assumption that the Arcade Tomb also had two steps, and their

height did not deviate substantially from the height of the socle crowning or base.

The height of the Arcade Tomb from the epistyle to the ridge cap measures 4.02-4.09 m, together with the roof 5.62-5.69 m. As to the lower part of the tomb, the minimal height of the socle with steps measures 2.52-2.54 m with the stylobate and 2.17-2.19 m without it. The minimal height of the entire tomb thereby measures 8.14-8.23 m (7.79-7.88 m without the stylobate). With the existence of a two-tiered socle being likely, the height of the tomb is estimated at over 9.60 m.⁸³

⁸² Considering the heights on the two-tiered socle of the Spectatii tomb together with the frieze (0.725 - 0.295 - 1.04 m) the Arcade Tomb socle core should measure approximately 2.70 m in height. When considering this height we should bear in mind the internal relations within a particular tomb.

⁸³ Klemenc (1961, 63) estimated the height of the tomb at 12 m. Kastelic (1998, 607) also dealt with the question of the tomb height. On the basis of the proportions of width and height of the Spectatii tomb he arrived at the same height as Klemenc, but he based his measure on 5 m of depth and 5.50 m of tomb width, both too large.

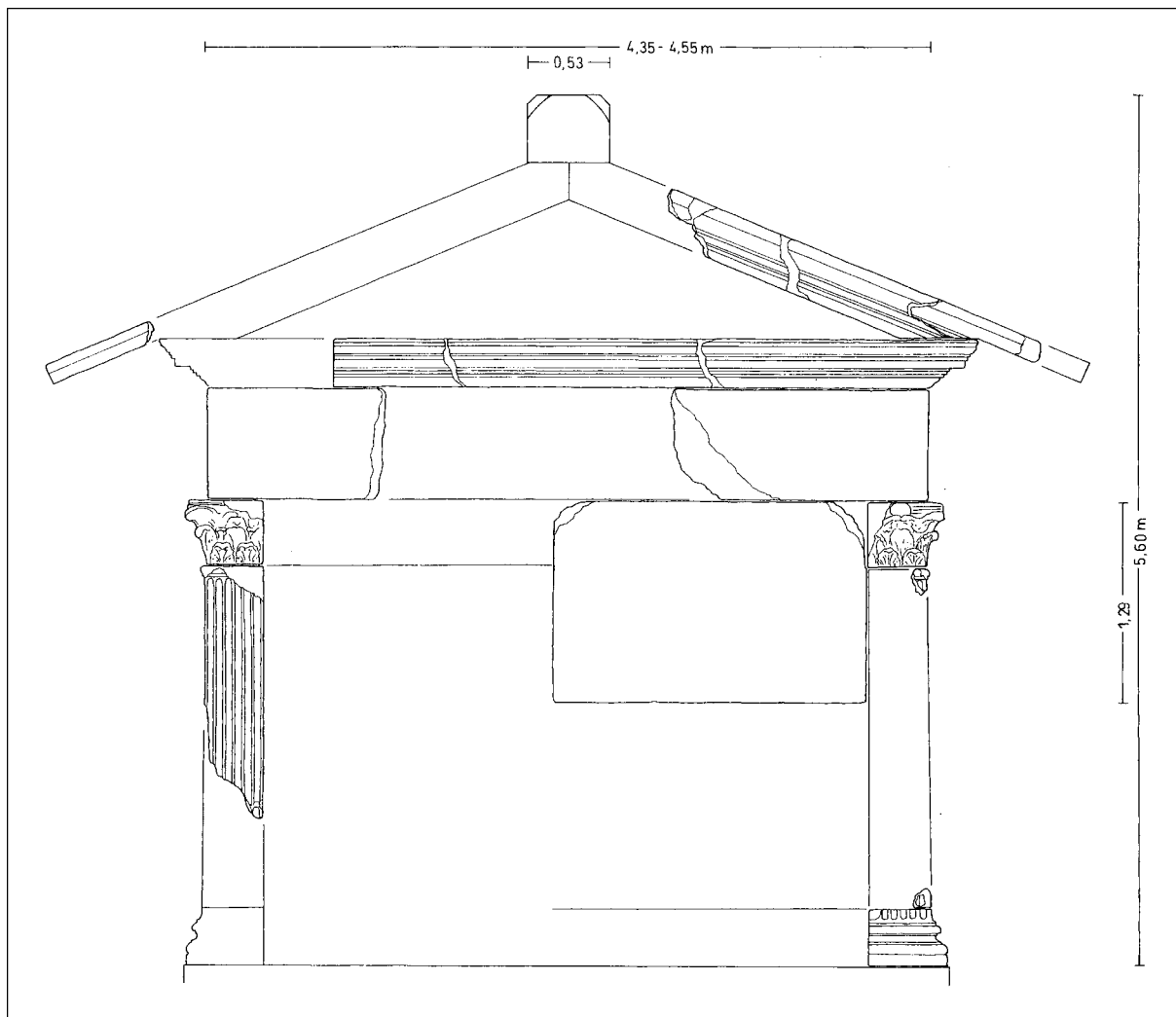


Fig. 34: Rear side of the Arcade Tomb; upper storey. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 34: Zadnja stranica arkadne grobnice; zgornji del. Risba: A. Maver.

TYOLOGICAL DETERMINATION OF THE ARCADE TOMB

The Arcade Tomb is composed of three basic parts: a closed socle, an open upper storey with columns, and a gabled roof. It is a type of a tomb that was known in Asia Minor already in the fourth century BC and later appeared over the entire Roman Empire in many a variation of architectural elements. The tomb form is known in the literature under various terms: mausoleum (*Mausoleumgrundform*),⁸⁴ multi-

storeyed tomb (*mehrstöckige Grabbau*),⁸⁵ tomb with an aedicula on a podium (*tomba á aedicola sul podio*),⁸⁶ multi-storeyed tomb in the form of an aedicula (*mehrstöckige Aedikulabauten*),⁸⁷ aedicula tomb, and others. This assemblage of names well illustrates the difficulty in capturing the essence of the type within its name that stems from the above-mentioned freedom in combining individual architectural elements.

The latter is clearly visible on the tombs of Šempeter. With the exception of the Vindonii tomb,

⁸⁴ Gabelmann 1977; Gabelmann 1979, 7-11. He also subdivided the form: the tombs of the Spectatii and the Ennii belong to the subtype with columns on the façade, while the tomb of Spectatius Secundinus belongs to the subtype with a relief façade (1979, Abb. 41,44). His division was accepted also by Andrikopoulou-Strack (1986).

⁸⁵ Kockel 1983, 27.

⁸⁶ D'Ambrosio, de Caro 1983.

⁸⁷ Von Hesberg 1992, 121-159.

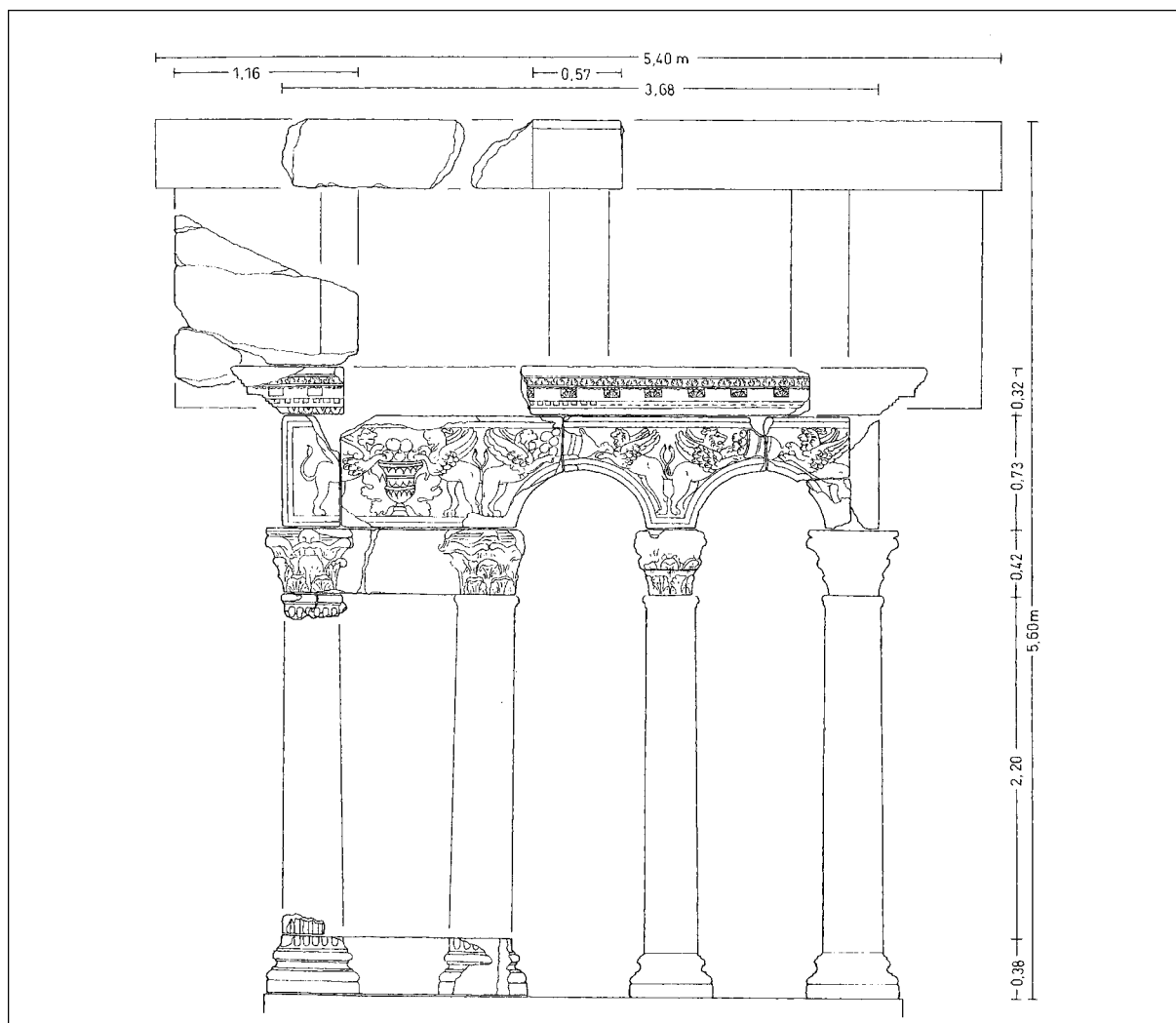


Fig. 35: Left side of the Arcade Tomb; upper storey. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 35: Leva stranica arkadne grobnice; zgornji del. Risba: A. Maver.

which is an altar tomb, all are aedicula tombs. For these and particularly for the Arcade Tomb, that has not been typologically determined previously, the most important and relevant publication as to the type and construction is the recent publication of Roman tombs in Noricum by Gabrielle Kremer.⁸⁸ There the author accepted the name and the definition of the basic two-storey tomb type in Noricum proposed by Gabelmann (*Mausoleumgrundform*).⁸⁹ However, she proposed a different subdivision, which is based on the Norican tombs. One of its subtypes also includes aedicule tombs, which are further subdivided.⁹⁰ The aedicula tomb is defined

as a funerary monument built from stone blocks, the upper part of which is in the form of a small temple or a house, whereby the architectonic form of its upper storey is determined by supporting elements (columns, pillars, or pilasters), gable (triangular or segmented, Syrian gable), and a niche that is closed from at least three sides (rectangular or semi-circular in ground-plan).⁹¹ The Arcade Tomb is typologically determined as an aedicula tomb with several intercolumniations, more precisely an aedicula tomb with a portico. In spite of the differences in reconstructions, the typological definition of Gabrielle Kremer is accepted here as

⁸⁸ Kremer 2001.

⁸⁹ Kremer 2001, 24.

⁹⁰ This subtype includes the tombs of Spectatii, the Ennii and of Spectatius Secundinus as well as the Arcade Tomb.

⁹¹ Kremer 2001, 24, 317.

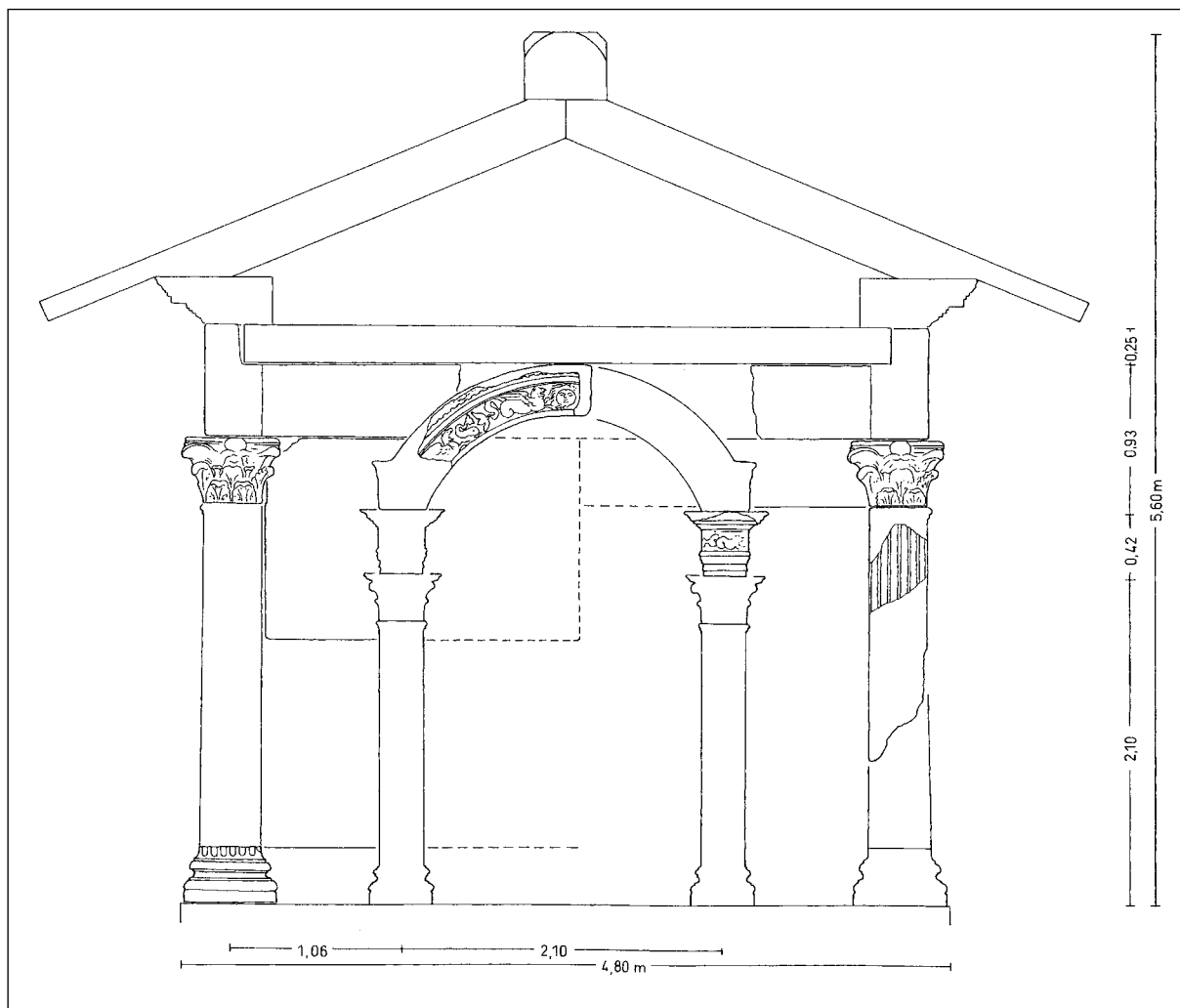


Fig. 36: Interior of the Arcade Tomb; upper storey. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 36: Notranjost arkadne grobnice; zgornji del. Risba: A. Maver.

well, since it includes the most important features of the Arcade Tomb: an open column storey and a closed socle, more intercolumniations on the front side and a portico. The canopy, positioned in the interior of the tomb, does not alter the function of an aedicula as such.

The upper storey of the Arcade Tomb reveals a combination of architectural elements hitherto unknown in Noricum or its vicinity. The exterior is formed by an aedicula, such as it is known from the tombs of the Spectatii and the Ennii. This was enlarged, whereby it also gained on the number of arches, on the one hand, and the interior space, on the other. In the interior there is a separately made canopy that probably covered the statues of

the deceased. Considering the variety of the Roman funerary architecture and the freedom of varying different architectural elements within a tomb type,⁹² we can detect in the Arcade Tomb two different forms that are well known on their own, but exist combined within the Arcade Tomb. The aedicula tombs are well known in Šempeter, while the other, canopy or baldachin tomb, is also known in the vicinity. Its remains were found in Celje in Gosposka ulica 10.⁹³ The origin of the form of the Arcade Tomb's upper storey is therefore to be sought in the combination of two tomb forms known to the mason's workshop, in relation to the larger size of the tomb, rather than in a typologically comparable predecessor.

⁹² Von Hesberg 1992, 121-123; Kremer 2001, 23, Note 82.

⁹³ Kolšek 1979, 169-170, sl. 9; Kremer 2001, 127, Abb. 82, 83.

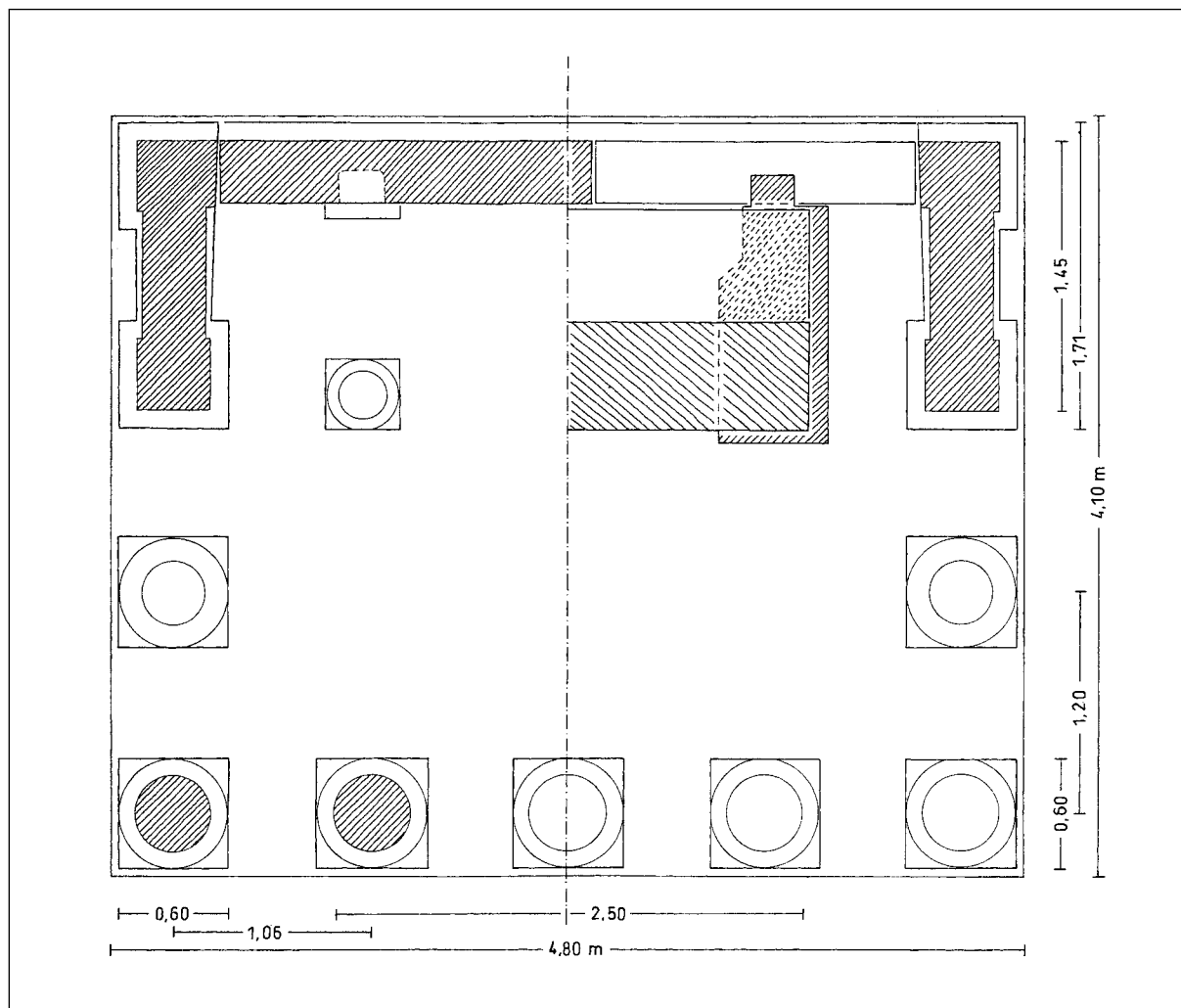


Fig. 37: Ground-plan of the Arcade Tomb; upper storey. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 37: Tloris arkadne grobnice; zgornji del. Risba: A. Maver.

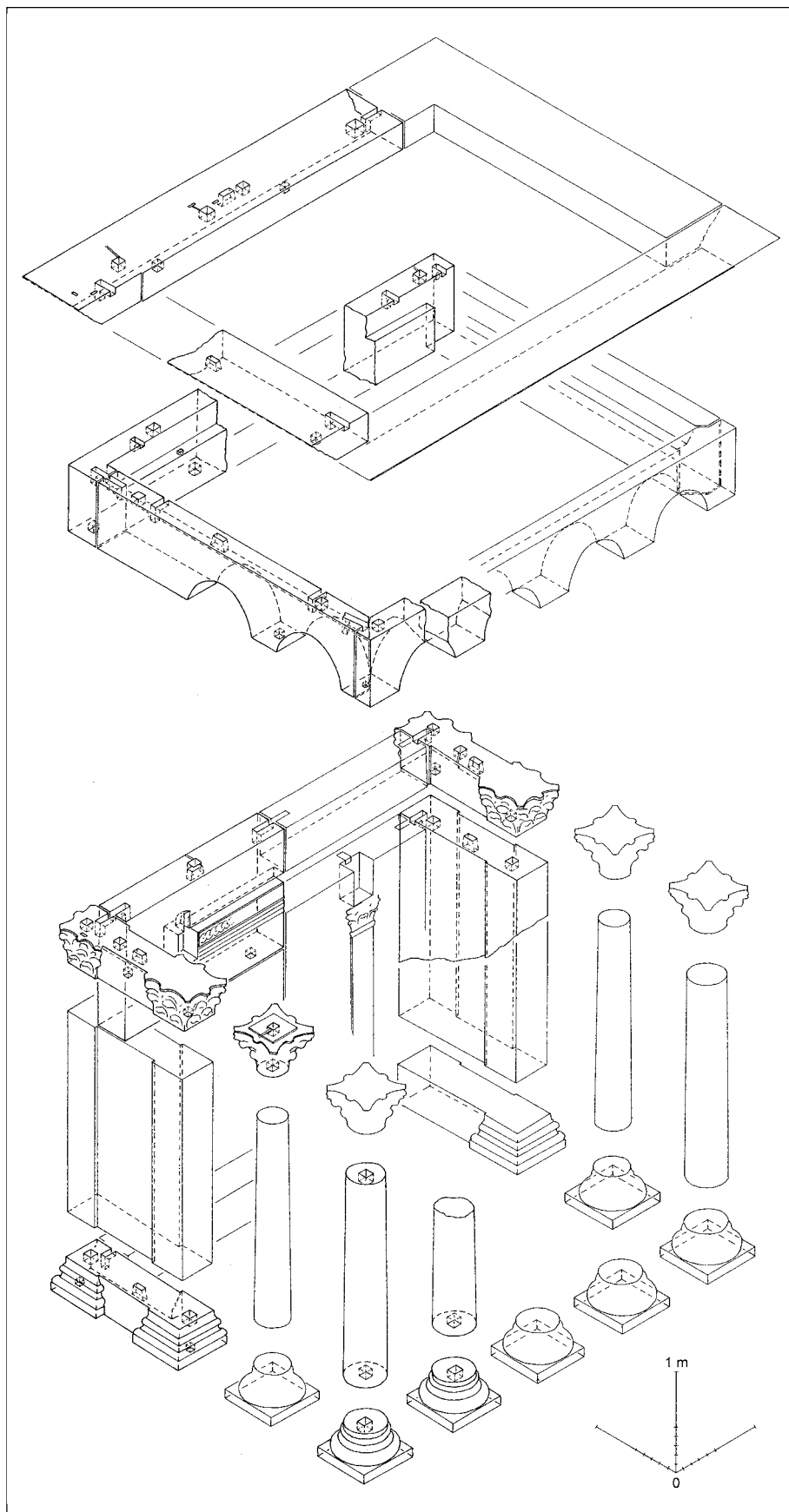
CONCLUSION

The Arcade Tomb is the fifth tomb of the Šempeter cemetery to be reconstructed. Beside the pieces uncovered during the systematic excavation, the reconstruction also includes a piece later found in the near-by church of St. Peter. This new attempt at a reconstruction, as opposed to previous ones, proposes a single tomb from the pieces of the eastern concentration. It offers the most complete and detailed presentation of the tomb as yet; of its size on the one hand, and its form, on the other.

The reconstruction attempt proposes a tomb composed of a one- or two-tiered socle with an accentuated vertical division, an open upper storey with a canopy in the interior, and covered by a gabled roof. The importance and the exception-

al feature of the tomb is to be found in its upper storey. This reveals an aedicula with two free-standing columns and two pilasters on the sides, and probably four free-standing columns with a wider central intercolumniation on the front side. The ample space of the interior holds a separately made canopy to cover the images of the deceased. The Arcade Tomb therefore exhibits a combination of an aedicula and a canopy within one tomb, a combination hitherto unknown in Šempeter or Noricum.

The measures of the Arcade tomb speak of an impressive funerary monument. They exceed the measures of the other tombs of Šempeter in width, depth, and height. At the epistyle the first two measure 4.35-4.55 m and 3.68 m, respectively. The minimal height of the tomb is 8.14-8.23 m with - or 7.79-7.88 m without - the stylobate. With a two-tiered socle, the height is estimated at over 9.60 m.



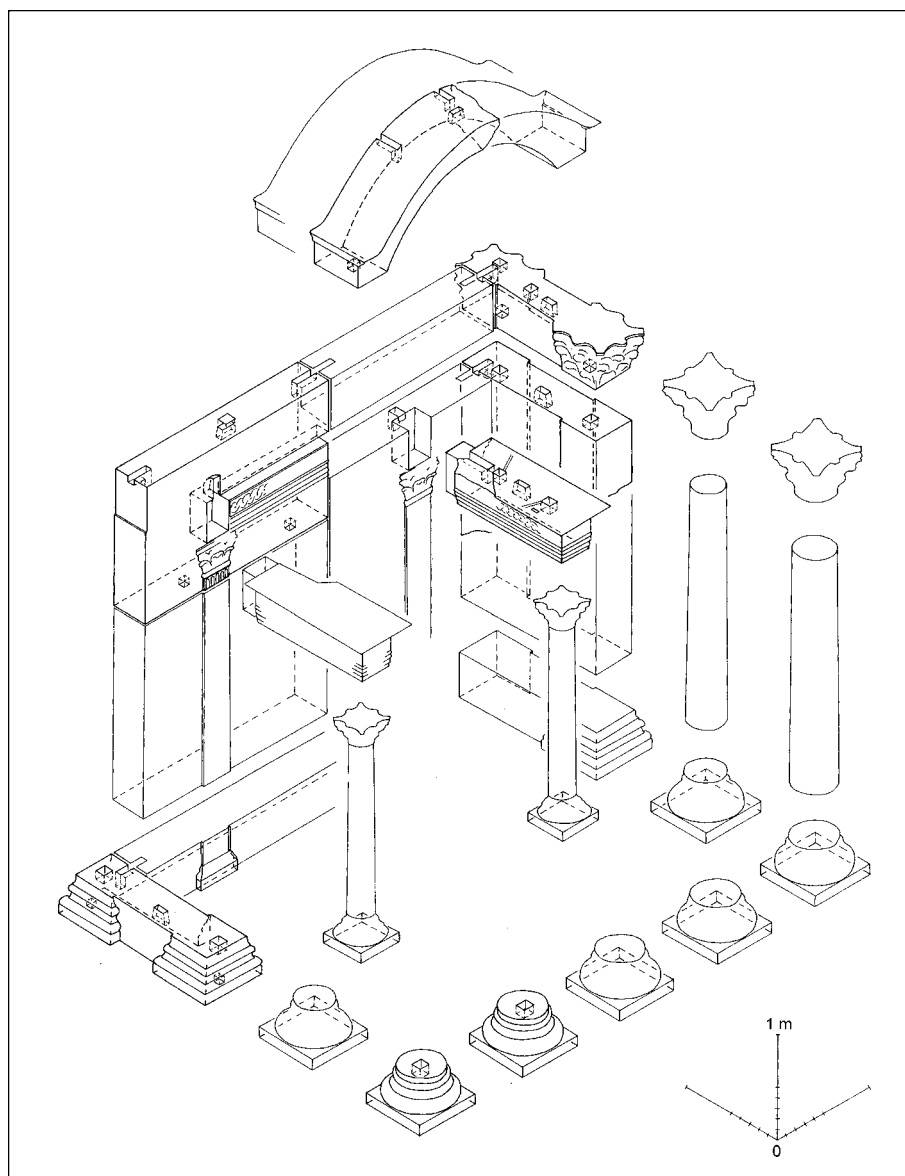


Fig. 39: Isometric drawing of the Arcade Tomb; interior of the column course. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 39: Izometrična risba arkadne grobnice - notranjost stebrnega dela. Risba: A. Maver.

The decoration of the Šempeter tombs forms part of the art production in Noricum and Panonia. This applies to the Arcade Tomb as well. The most flourishing period of the south Norican art, the products of which can be seen on the majority of the Šempeter tombs, spans from the beginning of the Marcomannic Wars of Marcus Aurelius to the late-Antonine and Severan periods.⁹⁴ These products show the iconographic, and partly also sty-

listic, influence of the Neoattic Classicism.⁹⁵ As to the Arcade Tomb, its decoration consists of relief depictions, with the exception of a griffin statue carved in the round. The decoration, appearing within moulded frames, includes griffins, vine, a weapon frieze, the head of Medusa, sea griffins, dolphins, various plant motifs, a winged female figure, and heroes. The decoration of architectural elements includes various moulding decorations,



Fig. 38: Isometric drawing of the Arcade Tomb; cornice, epistyle, and the exterior of the column course. Drawing: A. Maver.

Sl. 38: Izometrična risba arkadne grobnice - strešni venec, epistil in zunanost stebrnega dela. Risba: A. Maver.

⁹⁴ Kranz 1997, 141, 148.

⁹⁵ Kranz 1997, 145; Kastelic 1998, 183.

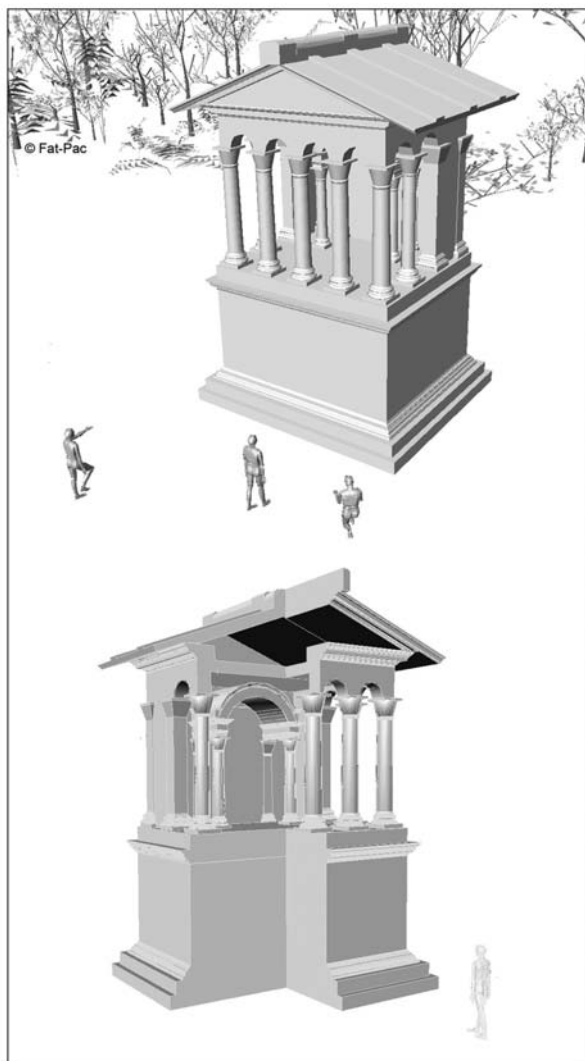


Fig. 40: Computer model of the Arcade Tomb. Model: M. Erič.
Sl. 40: Računalniški model arkadne grobnice. Izdelal: M. Erič.

capitals of the Corinthian order, and fluting of the column and pilaster shafts with reeds in the lower third. The significance of the Arcade Tomb's decoration lies in the fact that it provides the date of the tomb, which is the late or the end of the second century AD.⁹⁶

In contrast to the tombs of the Vindonii, the Ennii, the Spectatii, and of Spectatius Secundinus, the Arcade Tomb can, for the present moment, only be recon-

structed in drawing. Many a question as to its form still remains unanswered. The most important of those appertain to the front side of the upper storey and its relation to the ceiling, as well as the form of the socle. Beside these formal questions, there is also the question of the tomb height that remains to be precisely determined.

The most reliable answers could be provided by new, as yet undiscovered pieces. These are to be sought in the earth between the edge of the excavated area of 1955 and the church wall further to the north. This area is currently, and was at the time of the excavation, occupied by the house of Alojzija Stante. The situation on this part is thus commented by Klemenc: *"The monuments were lying partly also underneath the foundations for the house of Alojzija Stante. We were therefore obligated to support these foundations with a 4.5 m high concrete support (Fig. 13). On the south side, however, we kept distant from the foundations despite the fact that many interesting pieces were visible there as well."*⁹⁷ Publications do not allow us to discern the exact edge of the excavation around the said house.⁹⁸ Klemenc writes: *"Perhaps there are other pieces in the garden of this house,"*⁹⁹ but does not specify whether this garden is to the left of the house or in front of it.¹⁰⁰ We do know that the excavation did not include the area in front of the right side of the Stante house, where a small shed used to stand, it also did not include the area underneath the path leading to the church. Except for the left front corner of the house, the area underneath the Stante house was also not excavated, as well as the area behind the house where the terrain ascends towards the church wall. It is known, however, that the right part of the house has a cellar.¹⁰¹ Finds to the east of the house and the path are not documented.

Beside the systematically uncovered pieces, the depot also holds some that were brought into it subsequently, such as piece no. 353a and a piece that probably represents a fragment of the burial enclosure.¹⁰² These were taken from the gravel before the excavation, but fell in concurrently with the other pieces of the tombs. They allow us to assume that other pieces as well might have been pulled from the ground and then reused.¹⁰³

⁹⁶ Kastelic 1998, 216; Kremer 2001, 21,330.

⁹⁷ Klemenc 1955a, 307.

⁹⁸ Klemenc 1955a; Klemenc 1961; Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972.

⁹⁹ Klemenc 1961, 64.

¹⁰⁰ The publications do not provide a precise enough description, while the excavation plan (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 9) and the ground-plan of the finds (ib., Priloga 1) differ in this point.

¹⁰¹ Klemenc 1961, 64.

¹⁰² Kremer 2001, 173, Abb. 102.

¹⁰³ One of those is still immured into the southern enclosure around the church of St. Peter.

COURSE / STRUKTURNA PLAST	VIŠINA / HEIGHT
Roof (without projecting eaves) / Streha (brez strešnega venca)	1.60 m
Epistyle / Epistil	0.73-0.75 m
Horizontal cornice / Profilirani strešni venec	0.31-0.32 m
Column course / Stebrni del	2.98-3.02 m
TOTAL (above the stylobate) / SKUPNO (nad stilobatom)	5.62-5.69 m
(Stylobate) / (Stilobat)	(0.35 m)
Moulded socle crowning / Zgornji profilirani venec	0.28-0.30 m
Socle core / Osrednji del podstavka	minimum / najmanj 1.03 m (or over / ali preko 2.50 m)
Moulded socle base / Spodnji profilirani podstavek	0.26 m
Two steps / Stopnici	approximately / približno 0.60 m
TOTAL / SKUPNO	minimum / najmanj 8.14-8.23 m (7.79-7.88 m) but estimated at over / a ocenjeno na preko / 9.60 m

Fig. 41: Heights of tomb courses.

Sl. 41: Preglednica višin strukturnih plasti grobnice.

DOCUMENTATION

The documentation of the reconstruction includes a detailed analysis of each piece thought to appertain to the Arcade Tomb. The analysis is supplemented by a catalogue. In it each piece is marked with its inventory number (fragments of the same block are treated jointly) while its description contains the following information: site location with cited quadrants (the present location of the pieces),¹⁰⁴ measures,¹⁰⁵ construction traces, surface finish, decoration, and main publications.¹⁰⁶

List of abbreviations:

Th = thickness

D = diameter

W = width

H = height

L = length

l. = left

r. = right

KKP = Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972

Kr = Kremer 2001

Epistyle

Pieces nos. 353, 353a, 451, 458, and 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 belong to this course.

Piece no. 353 (fragment of the left and front sides) (Figs. 11; 32; 35; 38);

- Qu. A-II (closed depot);

- W - 0.67 m; H - 0.72 m; Th - 0.35 m; arch H - 0.36 m; arch D - 0.70 m;⁸¹ horizontal cut-out - 0.12 x 0.25 m

- fastening: a horizontal cut-out on the inner surface and a half-scarf joint, a dowel hole on the bedding surface;

- the outer surface is decorated, the inner finely finished. The bedding surface is not preserved, the resting surface and joint faces are coarsely finished;

- the outer surface is decorated with vine in relief within a moulded frame. The arch soffit holds a relief of a laurel garland carried by an eagle in its beak;

- KKP, 50, T. 68; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 4,53, T. 7.

Piece no. 353a¹⁰⁷ (fragment of the front side) (Figs. 11; 32; 38);

- found in the local church of St Peter (closed depot);

- W - 0.54 m; resting surface W - 0.38 m; H - 0.50 m; Th - 0.33 m;

- fastening: the hole of the plate on the resting surface probably held a dowel hole;

- the piece was subsequently worked. Original surfaces include the outer and the arch soffit surface, both decorated, perhaps also the finely finished inner surface;

- on the outer surface the vine is depicted (probably within a moulded frame) as growing out of a kantharos. Probably also

¹⁰⁴ The pieces are at present situated in the archaeological park or in the depot next to it, part of which is closed.

¹⁰⁵ The width, height, and length are determined by the position of a particular piece within the tomb from the point of view of the observer. For this reason the measures of the cornice pieces, for example, include width (and not length), height (and not thickness), and thickness (where the thickness of the wall is meant). The exceptions are the measures of the ridge cap and pieces of the interior of the column course, where length is used; cf. Ginouvès, Martin 1985, 61-62.

¹⁰⁶ Two sources, relevant for the reconstruction, are cited: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972 (KKP) and Kremer 2001 (Kr).

¹⁰⁷ The piece is not documented in the inventory since it came to the depot from the near-by church where it had been used as a collection plate. To avoid confusion the piece is temporarily marked 353a since it is similar in its decoration and position within the tomb to piece no. 353.

in a moulded frame there is a bird (eagle) visible in the r. arch soffit (l. wing and leg, part of the body, and the back of the head) while the l. arch soffit has a cuirass with a shield and a spear-like weapon leaned against it;

- Kr, 99, Abb. 63.

Piece no. 451 (fragment of the right and rear sides) (*Figs. 12; 33; 34; 38*);

- Qu. A-II (park: no. 3);

- W - 1.17 m; H - 0.73 m; Th - 0.37 m and 0.30 m; horizontal cut-out - 0.10 x 0.26 m; cut-out for the right side - 0.35 m;

- fastening: a horizontal cut-out on the inner side, a vertical cut-out for the r. epistyle side, the bedding surface has two cramp holes and a dowel hole;

- the outer rear surface is finely finished while the outer right side surface is decorated. The inner surface is finely finished. The bedding and resting surfaces, other joint surfaces, and those in the cut-out are coarsely finished;

- the outer r. side surface holds a relief of the rear part of a griffin within a moulded frame;

- KKP, 56; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 48,56,58,60, T. 5.

Piece no. 458 (fragment of the rear and the left sides) (*Figs. 13; 34; 35; 38*);

- Qu. A1-II (park: no. 3);

- W - 1.61 m; H - 0.73 m; Th - 0.36 m; horizontal cut-out - 0.11 x 0.26 m;

- fastening: horizontal cut-out on the inner side, two cramp holes and two dowel holes (one with pour channel) on the bedding surface, and two dowel holes on the resting surface;

- the outer rear surface is finely finished while the outer l. surface is decorated. The inner surface is finely finished. The bedding and resting surfaces, other joint as well as cut-out surfaces are coarsely finished;

- the outer l. surface shows the rear part of a griffin within a moulded frame;

- KKP, 56, T. 38; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 48,56,58,60, T. 5.

Pieces nos. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546¹⁰⁸ (block of the left side) (*Figs. 13; 35; 38*);

- pieces nos. 500, 513, and 476: Qu. A-III (park: no. 3); piece no. 546: the exact site location unknown¹⁰⁹ (depot);

- W - 3.25 m; H - 0.73 m; Th - 0.34 m; horizontal cut-out - 0.10 x 0.25-0.26; W of the raised surface - 0.25 m; arch H - 0.37 m; arch D - 0.83 m; intercolumniation - 1.20 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole on the bedding surface; fastening: a horizontal cut-out along the inner surface, a half-scarf joint on pieces nos. 476 + 546, a slightly (approx. 1 cm) raised bedding surface towards the front epistyle side, four cramp holes and two dowel holes on the bedding surface. There are presumably four dowel holes on the resting surface, on pieces nos. 500, 513, and 546;¹¹⁰

- outer surfaces are decorated and inner ones finely finished. Bedding and resting surfaces, other joint as well as cut-out surfaces are coarsely finished;

- the relief depiction within a moulded frame shows three pairs of confronting griffins with their paws on kantharoi which are filled with fruit. Each of the two arches is crowned by a pair of griffins while the third pair is situated towards the rear side. The arch soffits show plant motifs within moulded frames: vine in the soffit towards the rear and laurel in the soffit towards the front side;

- KKP, 58,60,64, fig.p. 63, T. 38,77; Kr, 84,91,96, Abb. 48,56,58,60, T. 5.

Of the front side two pieces, nos. 353 and 353a, have been identified. The former (*Fig. 11*) forms part of the front side on the basis of site location, height, horizontal cut-out, half-scarf joint, arch height, and vine decoration, which is comparable to the decoration in the arch soffit of the l. side (pieces nos. 500 + 500; *Fig. 13*). The preserved height of the pieces is 0.72 cm. The original height, however, is indicated by the dowel hole, preserved in the depth of 3 cm. Considering the height of these holes on other pieces of the epistyle (5-6 cm), the original height of the pieces should be 0.74-0.75 m, which is comparable to the pieces of the l. side epistyle. The upper part of the inner surface exhibits a horizontal graded cut-out that corresponds to the cut-out on the other preserved epistyle pieces in its size as well as surface finish. The l. edge of the inner surface is formed in a half-scarf joint and straightens towards the outer surface. Its mirror feature can be seen on pieces nos. 476 + 546 from the l. epistyle side (*Fig. 13*), which correspond with piece no. 353 in their sizes and the course finish of joint faces. There is an obliquely positioned cramp hole on the bedding surface. The arch diameter on the piece measures 0.70 m,¹¹¹ which indicates that the lateral intercolumniations on the front side measured 1.06 m.

Piece no. 353a (*Fig. 11*) forms part of the front side on the basis of the vine decoration, depiction of the bird (eagle), and the arches. The vine decoration on the outer surface is comparable in its style of carving and leaf size to the decoration on piece no. 353, at the same time it is also comparable with the vine decoration in the arch soffit of the l. epistyle side (pieces nos. 513 + 500; *Fig. 13*). The bird depiction in the l. arch soffit is in its size and shape comparable to that in the arch of piece no. 353 and could be seen as its mirror depiction. The two birds would together, each in its beak, hold a garland. The shape of fragment no. 353a shows two arches on each side of the piece. However, the preserved state of the piece does not allow the determination of arch size.

Of the r. side, only the corner piece with the rear side piece no. 451 (*Fig. 12*) has been preserved. The piece has a cut-out for the r. epistyle side that is not paralleled on the l. corner piece (no. 458; *Fig. 13*).

Of the rear side both corner pieces have been preserved, nos. 451 and 458 (*Figs. 12; 13*). The outer rear side surfaces are undecorated on both pieces while the l. and r. outer sides show griffin depictions. On this basis, piece no. 451 belongs to the corner of the rear and the r. side, while piece no. 458 (*Fig. 13*) to the corner of the rear and the l. side corner.

On the basis of the dowel holes on the resting surface of the cornice pieces (nos. 454 + 445 + 446; *Figs. 9; 38*) and the rear side of the column course (no. 540; *Figs. 19; 38*) as well as the manner of tomb construction, I presume that pieces nos. 458 and 451 (*Figs. 12; 13*) formed part of a single block of the epistyle. The resting surface of the cornice pieces has two dowel holes that indicate fastening the cornice to the epistyle. Their position indicates that the epistyle must have been made of a single piece at least in the width of the mentioned cornice pieces if not more. Otherwise, there would have to be more dowel holes and these would have to be positioned differently. It should therefore be expected that the bedding surface has three dowel holes; two to fasten the epistyle to cornice pieces nos. 454 + 445 + 446 and one to fasten it to

¹⁰⁸ The + sign between the pieces signifies that they formed part of the same block of the tomb.

¹⁰⁹ A precise site location is not known for pieces nos. 541-604 since: "they are mostly small pieces or fragments that were chipped off the large blocks and were inventoried later." (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 10).

¹¹⁰ The resting surface is not visible since the pieces are exhibited in the park and are partly bound by mortar.

¹¹¹ Cf. Kremer 2001, Abb. 53.

the rear and r. side corner piece of cornice. Furthermore, on the bedding surface of pieces nos. 470 + 508 (*Fig. 20*), 540 (*Fig. 19*), and 537 (*Fig. 17*) from the rear side of the column course there are three dowel holes; one on each piece. The r. part of the rear wall is missing and probably also the dowel hole on it. If the holes, preserved on pieces nos. 508 and 540, fastened the block of a composite epistyle above, the bedding surface of epistyle piece no. 458 should have a lifting hole. This is not the case.

Pieces nos. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 of the l. side form a complete epistyle block with a double arch and succeed each other in the cited order from the rear towards the front side of the tomb (*Fig. 13*). The pieces are tied to the rear epistyle side (piece no. 458; *Fig. 13*) on the basis of a corresponding cramp hole and the griffin relief. They are tied to the front block, piece no. 353 (*Fig. 11*), by the half-scarf joint and an obliquely positioned cramp. A noteworthy observation is the width of the resting surface between two arches on piece no. 513 (0.31 m), which is smaller than that on the corner between the l. and the front side, on the one hand, and the pilaster width on the right wall (0.35-0.36 m; *Fig. 18*), on the other.

The bedding surface of piece no. 476 is slightly raised (*Fig. 13*), which could signify a bed for the corner piece of the front cornice block. The raised surface would perhaps also indicate an attempt at levelling the tomb by heightening it towards the front.¹¹²

The inner surfaces of all epistyle pieces have a horizontal graded cut-out,¹¹³ onto which the ceiling slabs were placed in the height of approx. 0.25 m (*Fig. 38*). The ceiling slabs reclined on the said cut-out and were fastened to it with dowels (such a dowel hole is in the cut-out of piece no. 458) and cramps (such cramp holes are on the bedding surfaces of pieces nos. 458, 500, and 513; *Fig. 13*). The cut-out runs along the inner width of the tomb and is also preserved on both pieces of the rear side epistyle (*Figs. 12; 13*) as well as on piece no. 353 from the front side (*Fig. 11*).

Ceiling

Pieces nos. 469, 521, and probably also 473, 350, 453 are identified as ceiling slabs.

Piece no. 469 (fragment) (*Fig. 14*);

- Qu. A-III (park: no. 8);

- L - 0.95 m; W - 0.94 m; H - 0.24 m;

- fastening: a channel on the upper / bedding surface running along the edge with the joint face, a dowel and a cramp hole on the bedding surface;

- the bedding surface is coarsely finished, the longer of the face joints is coarsely finished with a smoothed edge towards the decorated bottom surface, the third joint face is also worked;¹¹⁴

- the bottom surface is divided into three panels. On the left there are coffers filled with rosettes, the middle field is filled with a stylised leaf motif while the third field is decorated with a canopy with a cable column and a dolphin in the spandrel;

- KKP, 56, T. 33,72; Kr, 74,76, Abb. 36, T. 4.

Piece no. 521 (fragment) (*Fig. 14*);

- Qu. B.IV (closed depot);

- L - 0.54 m; W - 0.35 m; H - 0.22 m;

- does not bear construction traces;

- the joint face is finely finished with a smoothed edge towards the decorated bottom surface;

- the bottom surface is divided into three fields. The top r. panel has a fin of a hippocampus (?), the bottom r. panel a dolphin, and the l. panel a leaf capital and part of a moulded arch of a canopy;

- KKP, 60, T. 40; Kr, 76, Abb. 36, T. 4.

Piece no. 473 (fragment) (*Fig. 15*);

- Qu. A1-II/III (closed depot);

- L - 0.80 m; W - 0.24 m; H - 0.28 m;

- fastening: two short, shallow, and coarsely made grooves on one of the side joint faces, a cramp hole on the upper surface;

- the bottom surface is finely finished and also decorated, one of the side surface is also finely finished with a smoothed edge, the bedding surface and one of the other joint faces is coarsely finished, the rest is broken off;

- the bottom surface is decorated with braiding;

- KKP, 58, T. 72; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 57, T. 7.

Piece no. 350 (fragment) (*Fig. 16*);

- Qu. A-II (park: under no. 3);

- L - 2.83 m; W - 0.99 m; H - 0.24 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole on the upper / bedding surface; fastening: two cramp holes on the upper / bedding surface;

- the upper / bedding surface is coarsely finished with a 5 cm wide smoothed edge along one of the joint faces, the long joint faces and one of the short ones are finely finished, other surfaces cannot be seen;¹¹⁵

- undecorated;

- KKP, 50, T. 32,68.

Piece no. 453 (fragment) (*Fig. 16*);

- Qu. A1-II/III (park: under No. 6);

- L - 2.42 m; W - 0.70 m; H - 0.27 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole and two pry-holes on the upper / bedding surface; fastening: two cramp holes on the upper / bedding surface;

- the upper / bedding surface is coarsely finished with a 4 cm wide smoothed edge along one of the long joint surfaces, itself finely finished with a smoothed edge. The surface opposite the latter is coarsely finished with a 3 cm wide smoothed edge. One of the short joint surfaces is finely, the other coarsely finished. The bottom surface cannot be seen;¹¹⁶

- undecorated;

- KKP, 56, T. 36.

Pieces nos. 469 and 521 are identified as ceiling slabs on the basis of their coffered decoration, thickness, and fastening holes (*Fig. 14*). The pieces were not directly joined since they show different distribution of decorative panels.

Piece no. 473 is recognized as a ceiling slab on the basis of its height, braiding decoration, and the cramp hole (*Fig. 15*). Its height is comparable to the above-mentioned ceiling slabs. The braiding is comparable to that on the inside of the rear wall (piece no. 540; *Fig. 19*) and on the architrave (piece no. 523; *Fig. 24*), both in size and manner of execution. It is carved on the bottom surface, which was thereby visible.

¹¹² This would also be indicated by the height of piece no. 353 from the front side, which is 2 cm higher than the epistyle slab from the l. side, and by the capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490, which is again 2 cm higher than the capital blocks.

¹¹³ Perhaps also piece no. 353a since it was later cut off exactly at the height of the inner surface underneath the cut-out.

¹¹⁴ This surface is not visible since the piece rests on top of piece no. 334 in the park.

¹¹⁵ Pieces of the burial enclosure and the l. epistyle side rest on top of it in the park.

¹¹⁶ Pieces of the burial enclosure rest on top of it in the park.

Pieces nos. 350 and 453 probably represent ceiling slabs, the reasons for which are their thickness, position of cramp holes (indicating horizontally laid slabs), and site location of the pieces (*Fig. 16*). The two pieces could have been positioned above the canopy (2.80 m wide and 1.30 m deep), where the ceiling slabs were not visible and must, therefore, have been undecorated.

The eastern part of the cemetery revealed several other slab fragments of a similar thickness / height: pieces nos. 466, 467, 488, and 491.¹¹⁷ Due to insufficient additional evidence, that would tie them to the Arcade Tomb, however, they are not treated here.

Horizontal cornice

Pieces nos. 475 and 454 + 445 + 446 are identified as belonging to this course.

Pieces nos. 454 + 445 + 446 (block of the rear and the left side) (*Figs. 9; 34; 35; 38*);

- piece no. 446: Qu. A-III (closed depot); pieces nos. 445, 454: Qu. A-II/III (park: no. 14);

- W - approx. 4.30 m; H - 0.31-0.32 m; Th - 0.71 (piece no. 454 at the cut-out) and 0.74 m; Th of the moulding - 0.30 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole and four pry-holes on the bedding surface; fastening: a shallow cut-out on the joint surface of piece no. 454 with the l. cornice side, on the resting surface there are two cramp holes and four dowel holes, two of the latter with their pour channels;

- the pieces have a moulded outer surface which is decorated on the l. side of the corner piece no. 454. The bedding and resting surfaces are coarsely finished. On the bedding surface there is a 0.20 m wide smoothed band above the moulding. On the bedding surface of piece no. 446, towards the joint surface with the next piece, there is a 0.20 m wide smoothed band that is finished slightly less coarsely than the rest of the surface. Other joint surfaces are coarsely finished. The inner surface is coarsely finished with visible lines;

- the corner piece no. 454 has a decorated moulding on the l. side. The Lesbian kymation, dentil, consoles with acanthus leaves rimmed with a string of beads (two of the coffers show branches), and Doric kymation succeed each other towards the top;

- KKP, 56, T. 34,37,71; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 49,56,58, T. 5.

Piece no. 475 (fragment of the left side) (*Figs. 10; 35; 38*);

- Qu. A-III (park: no. 17);

- W - 1.84 m; H - 0.32 m; Th - 0.74 m; Th of the moulding - 0.30 m;

- assembling: a dowel and a pry-hole on the bedding surface; fastening: a cramp hole on the bedding surface and a dowel hole on the resting surface;

- the outer surface has a decorated moulding. The bedding and resting surfaces are coarsely finished. On the bedding surface there is a 0.10 m wide, finely finished, band above the profile. The shorter joint and the inner surfaces are coarsely finished, the latter with visible lines;

- the moulded outer surface is decorated with the Lesbian kymation, dentil, consoles with acanthus leaves rimmed with a string of beads and Doric kymation succeed each other towards the top. The coffers between the consoles are filled with

a frog, a dolphin, a branch, a rosette, a branch and again a rosette;

- KKP, 58, T. 37,73; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 5.

Piece no. 475 with the decorated moulding belongs to the l. side of the tomb (*Fig. 10*). Considering that the piece terminates in a flat joint surface and does not include the corner, it is unlikely to form part of the front side, as this would then be composed of two pieces.¹¹⁸ It does not form part of the r. side either, since in that case it would have to have an L-shaped termination of the moulding. Positioned on the l. side, the piece has a flat termination on both ends and measures 2.97 m on the basis of the lifting hole.¹¹⁹ On the l. side piece no. 475 lies above the epistyle pieces nos. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (*Fig. 38*). Beside the corresponding dowel holes, the direct joint between piece no. 475 and the epistyle pieces would also be confirmed by the bedding surface on the latter, which is slightly raised 0.25 m from the joint surface with the front side (*Fig. 13; 38*). The joint between the l. and the front side could be simple (fastened only with a cramp) or additionally strengthened with a cut-out, similarly to the one on piece no. 454 (*Fig. 9*).

Of the rear side, the block - in pieces nos. 454 + 445 + 446, that form a complete block - covers the left rear corner and almost the entire rear side (*Fig. 9*). The position of this block is indicated by the decorated moulding of the left side in relation to the undecorated one at the rear. The bedding surface of piece no. 446 has a cramp hole, which indicates the continuation of the cornice in that direction. The latter is also indicated by the moulding, which is not L-shaped. The two rear corners were thereby differently formed. This difference is substantiated by the difference seen on the two corner pieces of the epistyle (*Figs. 12; 13*). On the l. corner piece no. 458 the dowel hole is positioned 0.91 m from the l. side and corresponds with the dowel hole on the resting surface of the cornice piece no. 454 (*Fig. 9*). On the l. corner piece no. 451, however, the dowel hole is positioned 0.29 m from the r. side. The dowel hole in question would correspond with the hole on the corner piece of the cornice that has not been preserved.

The bedding surface of piece no. 475 has an approximately 0.10 m wide smoothed band above the moulding (*Fig. 10*), while a similar feature on the pieces of the rear side is slightly wider - approximately 0.20 m.

Roof

Pieces nos. 494, 512, 520, 504, 504a, 505 + 477 + 495 + 543, as well as both fragments of the ridge cap nos. 478 and 479 belong to this course.

Piece no. 494 (fragment of the overlapping eave of the right roof-plane) (*Figs. 4; 33*);

- Qu. B-IV (closed depot);

- L - 0.73 m; W - 0.73 m; H - 0.14 m;

- does not bear construction traces;

- the upper surface is coarsely finished except for the 9 cm wide smoothed edge, the resting surface is finely finished as is the surface on the outer moulding, which also has a smoothed edge;¹²⁰

- undecorated;

- KKP, 58, T. 74.

¹¹⁷ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 56,58, T. 24,74; Maver 2003, 34,35.

¹¹⁸ The flat termination of the piece is indicated by the position of the cramp hole. The cramp is also the reason why a piece of the block broke off here.

¹¹⁹ Cf. Kremer 2001, 96, Abb. 56.

¹²⁰ This smoothed edge is not noticeable on the other pieces, either due to it not being preserved or to a poor state of preservation.

Piece no. 512 (fragment of the rear right roof-plane (*Figs. 4; 33*);

- Qu. A-III (closed depot);
- L - 1.03 m; W - 1.06 m; H - 0.30 m; graded edge - 0.33 x 0.03 m; cut-out - 0.04 x 0.18 m;
- fastening: a graded edge on the upper surface perpendicularly to the profiled outer surface, a cut-out and a dowel hole on the resting surface;
- the upper and resting surfaces are coarsely finished, the outer surface bears moulding;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 60; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 52:

Piece no. 504a¹²¹ (fragment of the intermediate slab) (*Figs. 6; 33*);

- exact site location unknown (closed depot);
- L - 0.98 m; W - 0.76 m; H - 0.30 m; graded edge - 0.32 x 0.06 m; cut-out - 0.03 x 0.17 m; W of the rib edge - 0.16-0.20 m; H of the rib edge - 0.04 m;
- fastening: a graded edge on the upper surface, beneath it there is a cut-out on the resting surface and perpendicularly to the latter a rib edge;
- the upper and the joint surfaces are finely finished, the resting surface is coarsely finished, the rib edge is very coarsely finished;
- undecorated;
- Kr, 88,96, Abb. 52.

Piece no. 520 (fragment of the intermediate slab) (*Figs. 6; 33*);

- Qu. B-IV (park: above no. 10);
- L - 0.82 m; W - 0.66 m; H - 0.16-0.21 m; graded edge - 0.38 x 0.06 m; cut-out - 0.08 x 0.15 m;
- fastening: a graded edge on the upper surface, beneath it there is a cut-out on the resting surface and perpendicularly to the latter a rib edge;
- the upper and the recess surfaces are finely finished, others coarsely;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 60, T. 39,75.

Piece no. 504 (fragment of the intermediate slab) (*Fig. 7*);

- Qu. B-III/IV (the piece not identified among the stone material);
- L - 0.91 m; W - 1.25 m; H - 0.25 m; cut-out - 0.35 x 0.14 m; W of the rib edge 0.20 m; H of the rib edge - 0.04 m;
- fastening: a cut-out on the upper surface and a rib edge on the resting surface;
- surface finish unknown;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 60, T. 53.

Pieces nos. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 (fragments of the rear left roof-plane) (*Figs. 5; 35*);

- piece no. 505: Qu. A-III; piece no. 495: Qu. A/B-III; piece no. 477: Qu. B-III/IV; for piece no. 543 the exact site location is unknown (piece no. 477: park: no. 18; pieces nos. 505, 495: closed depot; piece no. 543: depot);
- L - approx. 2.50 m; W - 1.25 m; H - 0.25-0.30 m; eave H - 0.15 m; graded edge - 0.23-0.24 x 0.02-0.03 m; cut-out - 0.04-0.09 x 0.18 m;
- assembling: two lifting holes on the upper surface; fastening: a graded edge on the upper surface perpendicularly to the

moulded outer surface and a cut-out on the resting surface, the oblique resting surface is preserved on pieces nos. 505 and 477 with which they were placed onto the cornice slabs;

- the upper surface is coarsely finished except for the 9 cm wide smoothed edge above the moulding, the outer surface is moulded and has a smoothed edge above it that tapers slightly. The resting surface is coarsely finished as is the -cut-out surface and the bottom surface, while the eave is finely finished;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 58,60,64, T. 37,39,74,77; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 52, T. 7.

Piece no. 478 (fragment of the ridge cap) (*Figs. 3; 33; 35*);

- Qu. B-IV (park: no. 10);
- L - 0.97 m; W - 0.53 m; H - 0.45 m; pedestal L - 0.57 m; pedestal W - 0.40 m;
- assembling: a lifting hole on the bedding surface of the pedestal; fastening: the resting surface is concave, there is a dowel hole made into the lifting hole on the bedding surface of the pedestal;
- the upper surface is finely finished, the bedding and the hollowed out resting surfaces are coarsely finished;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 58, T. 35,73; Kr, 88,96.

Piece no. 479 (fragment of the ridge cap) (*Figs. 3; 33; 35*);

- Qu. B-III (closed depot);
- L - 1.17 m; W - 0.53 m; H - 0.45 m; W of the flat upper surface - 0.14 m;
- fastening: the resting surface is concave;
- the upper surfaces are finely and the resting surface coarsely finished;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 58, T. 35,73; Kr, 88,96.

Pieces nos. 457 + 509 + 516 + 549 + 558 (statue of a griffin) (*Fig. 8*);

- piece no. 457: Qu. A1-II; pieces nos. 509, 549: Qu. A-I; piece no. 516: Qu. A/B-III/IV; piece no. 558: exact site location unknown (piece no. 516: park: no. 25; others: depot);
- L - 0.85 m; W - 0.27 m; H - 1.03 m; plinth L - 0.77 m; plinth W - 0.26-0.28 m; plinth H - 0.15 m;
- fastening: two dowel holes on the resting surface of the plinth;
- the plinth is coarsely finished on the upper surface, the same finish is visible on the upper part of the griffin between the wings, side surfaces of the plinth are finely finished with smoothed edges at the bottom;
- statue of a griffin with an eagle's head, wings, and the body of a lion;
- KKP, 56,60,64, T. 38,40,41,42; Kr, 88,96, T. 6.

The thickness and the moulding of piece no. 494 (*Fig. 4*) place it onto the eave of the roof, more precisely, on the corner of the rear and the r. sides.¹²² Considering the preserved length of the bottom surface, the roof slabs of the right roof-plane projected at least 0.70 m over the cornice.

Piece no. 512 (*Fig. 4*) is a fragment of a roof slab from the rear side. It stood on the right roof-plane, since its graded edge is wider than that on the pieces of the left roof-plane (pieces nos. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543; *Fig. 5*). On the resting surface there is a dowel hole preserved that served to fasten the roof slab to the tympanum.

¹²¹ I was unable to identify the piece in the publication catalogue (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972). To avoid confusion it is temporarily marked 504a on the basis of piece 504 that shares its constructional features.

¹²² The piece does not form part of the front and the l. sides since it is undecorated; cf. the tombs of the Ennii and the Spectatii (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, fig. between pp. 12,13 and 16,17).

Piece no. 504a (*Fig. 6*) has a rib edge preserved on its bottom surface, with which it was positioned on the ridge beam. On the opposite side the piece terminates in the length of 0.76 m. The position of the rib and the graded edges, as well as the absence of the moulding, enable the piece to be recognized as an intermediate roof slab. Piece no. 520 (*Fig. 6*) is similar to no. 504a in its form and construction traces. The interpretation of the two pieces as belonging to the r. wing is indicated by the position of the graded edge to the rib edge, which runs in the opposite direction to that of the graded edge on pieces nos. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 from the l. roof-plane (*Fig. 5*). However, due to the lack of convincing evidence as to the laying of the roof slabs, these intermediate slabs could also form part of the l. roof-plane. Piece no. 504 (*Fig. 7*), not identified with in the stone material, is comparable to pieces nos. 520 and 504a (*Figs. 6; 7*) in its rib edge on the bottom surface and, perpendicularly to it, a graded edge and a cut-out on the upper and bottom surfaces, respectively. Similarly to pieces nos. 520 and 504a, this piece does not terminate in a resting surface.

Of the l. roof-plane, pieces nos. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 form part of the l. roof-plane and bear the resting surface for the cornice pieces (*Fig. 5*). Neither the mentioned resting nor the bedding surfaces of cornice piece no. 454 exhibit dowel holes to fasten the two blocks together. On the pieces' upper surface, on the other hand, there are two lifting holes. Considering that they are only 0.11 m apart, one of them is probably a correction. The position of the lifting holes on these pieces indicates that the l. slab on the rear side of the roof was made of a single block. They also indicate the length of the l. plane, which exceeds 3 m. The angle between the resting surface and the bottom surface of pieces nos. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 measures approx. 20°, which is also the pitch of the roof.

The eave of the l. roof-plane is partly preserved on piece no. 505 in the length 0.38 m (*Fig. 5*), which is the minimal length of the eave on the l. roof-plane.

The eastern part of the excavated site revealed other fragments that could represent roof slabs: nos. 496, 499, 544,¹²³ and 510. Due to insufficient additional evidence that would tie them to the Arcade Tomb, however, they are not treated here.¹²⁴

The remains of the ridge cap include pieces nos. 478 and 479 (*Fig. 3*) with possibly corresponding fractures. They are identified as such on the basis of the form of their upper surfaces, which is slightly curved, and their concave resting surfaces. Piece no. 478 bears a pedestal for a ridge acroterion. On its resting surface there is a lifting hole and, carved into it, a dowel hole for the acroterion.

Tympanum fragments of the Arcade Tomb have not been identified. Nevertheless, the position of the dowel holes on the bedding surface of the cornice pieces no. 454 + 445 + 446 indicates that the tympanum on the rear side was composed of two blocks (*Fig. 9*).

The existence of roof-supporting construction is attested to by the dowel hole on piece no. 469 and the pry-holes on piece no. 453, both on bedding surfaces (*Figs. 14; 16*).

The griffin in pieces nos. 516 + 457 + 509 + 549 + 558 (*Fig. 8*) stood on an elevated position, which is indicated by the coarsely finished surface on both the upper surface of its plinth as well as the body of the griffin between the wings; elsewhere

the statue has a smoothed surface and the plinth is finely finished with smoothed edges. Hence, the most probable position for the griffin is on the roof, as its decoration that was fastened to the piece below by two dowels. It is tied to the Arcade Tomb by its size and site location. Its two dowel holes indicate, however, that it did not stand on the pedestal of piece no. 478, which bears only one dowel hole (*Fig. 3*).

A fragment of a lion's head (piece no. 550), carved in the round, has also been found in the Šempeter cemetery. It could also represent a statue of a griffin as a ridge acroterion. However, due to insufficient evidence that would tie it to the Arcade Tomb, it is not treated here.¹²⁵

Column course - exterior

Pieces nos. 537, 471, 540, 508 + 470, 547, 534 + 465, 514, 535, 449, 319, and possibly also 459 + 490 are identified as belonging to this course.

Piece no. 537 (capital block of the right side) (*Figs. 17; 33; 34; 38; 39*);

- Qu. A2-II (park: no. 20 above);

- upper W - 1.68 m; lower W - 1.48 m; upper Th - 0.57 m; lower Th - 0.35 m; H - 0.43 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole and a pry-hole on the bedding surface;¹²⁶ fastening: the joint surface to the rear side protrudes, there is a cramp hole and two dowel holes, on the resting surface there are two dowel holes;¹²⁷

- the bedding and the resting surfaces are (presumably) coarsely finished, the joint face with the rear wall is also coarsely finished, the inner and outer surfaces between the capitals are smoothly finished;

- decorated with two Corinthian capitals in relief. The capitals have a double tier of acanthus leaves with eight volutes;

- KKP, 64, T. 52,76, sl. str. 67; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 50,56,58, T. 6.

Piece no. 471 (fragment of the right wall) (*Figs. 18; 33; 34; 38; 39*);

- Qu. A1/A2-II (park: no. 20 in the middle);

- W - 1.45 m; H - 1.63 m; Th - 0.33 m and 0.37 m; pilaster Th - 0.33 m; interpilaster space - 1.10 m

- assembling: a lifting hole on the bedding surface; fastening: a cramp hole and two dowel holes on the bedding surface;

- the bedding surface is not visible, the outer surface has two pilasters and a relief between them, the inner surface has a pilaster on one side and a coarsely finished joint face with the rear wall on the other, the surface between the two is finely finished, the resting surface is broken off;

- between two pilasters (with six flutes decorated with reeds in the lower third) is a relief depicting a pair of sea griffins, a shell and a winged female figure, flanked by baskets with fruit (grapes, pomegranates ?) or cornucopia;

- KKP, 56,58, T. 36, sl. str. 67; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 50,56,58, T. 6.

Piece no. 540 (upper left block of the rear wall) (*Figs. 19; 34; 36; 38; 39*);

- Qu. A2-II (park: no 19);

¹²³ The exact site location for this piece is unknown (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 64).

¹²⁴ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 58,60,64; Maver 2003, 48,49, sl. 17.

¹²⁵ The exact site location of the piece is unknown (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 64, T. 42; Maver 2003, 60, sl. 19). The same holds true of the corner acroterion in piece no. 330 decorated with acanthus leaves. The latter has a dowel hole on its lower / resting surface, which indicates that it formed part of a composite structure (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50).

¹²⁶ In the publication by Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru (1972, 64, T. 52) a pry-hole is documented but it is not present in the drawing. The bedding surface cannot be examined in the park since it is covered with a lead plate.

¹²⁷ The publication by Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru (1972, T. 52) shows another hole that is not mentioned in the text, and the purpose of which is unknown. The bedding surface cannot be examined in the park since it is covered with piece no. 537.

- W - 2.00 m; H - 1.29 m; Th - 0.31-0.33 m; pilaster capital H - 0.29 m; W of the abacus of the relief capital - 0.40 m; pilaster W - 0.26 m; mortise H - 0.38 m; recess - 0.09 x 0.11 m; H of the shallow cut-out on the l. joint face - 0.42 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole on the bedding surface; fastening: on the joint surface with the capital block of the l. side there is a shallow cut-out in the height of 0.42 m from the bedding surface, a mortise on the inner surface that continues to the right into a recess and upwards into another mortise (height 0.21 m), above the pilaster relief on the inner side the architrave is indicated in relief, the upper edge of the recess is precisely cut in the length of 0.92 m, from there to the mortise, however, it is coarsely cut off. There are two cramp holes and a dowel hole with its pour channel on the bedding surface, while on the resting surface there are two dowel holes. The l. and r. side joint faces are slightly concave;

- the inner and the outer surfaces are finely finished, all joint surfaces are coarsely finished. The l. inner edge is coarsely cut off;

- underneath the mortise there is a capital of the Corinthian order with a double tier of leaves and the upper part of the fluted shaft of a pilaster. To the right of this, there is braiding and horizontal moulding;

- KKP, 64, T. 35,42,77; Kr, 91,96,97, Abb. 59, T. 7.

Piece no. 508 + 470 (capital block of the left side) (*Figs. 20; 34; 35; 38; 39*);

- piece no. 508: Qu. A2-II; piece no. 470: Qu. A1/A2-II (park: no. 16);

- upper W - 1.68 m; lower W - 1.45 m; upper Th - 0.57 m; lower Th - 0.35 m; H - 0.42 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole and a pry-hole on the bedding surface; fastening: the joint surface with the rear wall is a protrusion, there is a cramp hole and two dowel holes on the bedding surface, on the resting surface there are two dowel holes;

- (surface finish: see piece no. 537);

- (decoration: see piece no. 537);

- KKP, 56,60, T. 51,52,72,75; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 51,56,58, T. 6.

Piece no. 547 (fragment of the left wall) (*Figs. 21; 35*);

- exact site location unknown (depot);

- W - 0.42 m; H - 0.17 m; Th - 0.11 m;

- fastening: a fastening hole on the bedding surface;

- the bedding surface is coarsely finished, both outer surfaces have pilasters;

- fragment of the upper part of a fluted pilaster;

- KKP, 64.

Piece no. 534 + 465 (base block of the left side with its plinth) (*Figs. 22; 34; 35; 38; 39*);

- piece no. 534: Qu. A1/A2-II; piece no. 465: Qu. A1-II (park: under no. 20);

- lower W - 1.71 m; upper W - 1.50 m; lower Th - 0.58 m; upper W - 0.38 m; H - 0.36-0.38 m; pilaster W - 0.40 m; inter-pilaster space - 1.10 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole on the bedding surface; fastening: the joint face with the rear side is flat while the rest of the inner side is slightly slanted, there is a cramp hole and two dowel holes on the bedding surface, on the resting surface there are two dowel holes;

- the bedding surface is coarsely finished, the outer between

the bases is finely finished, the inner is coarsely finished except for the slanting surface towards the top (finely finished) and the base, the resting surface is not visible;

- decorated with the two pilaster bases, with the lower part of the fluted shaft with reeds, the base has a succession of torus, scotia, torus, followed by the plinth at the bottom;

- KKP, 56,64, T. 36,42,76; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 6.

Piece no. 289 (fragment of a side wall) (*Figs. 21; 35*);

- Qu. C-II (depot);

- W - 0.27 m; H - 0.14 m; Th - 0.11 m;

- no construction traces;

- there are two outer surfaces of a pilaster, the resting surface is coarsely finished;

- the bottom part of a fluted pilaster with reeds;

- KKP, 46.

Piece no. 514 (fragment of a column shaft) (*Figs. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- Qu. A-III (park: no. 23 above);

- H - 1.26 m; basal D - 0.40 m;

- fastening: a dowel hole on the resting surface;

- the bedding surface not preserved, the resting surface not visible;

- fluted column shaft with reeds in the tower third;

- KKP, 60, T. 39;¹²⁸ Kr, 88,96, Abb. 56,58.

Piece no. 535 (column shaft) (*Figs. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- Qu. A2-II (park: no. 5, above);

- H - 2.20 m; basal D - 0.39 m; upper D - 0.35 m; astragal D - 0.40 m;

- fastening: the bedding and the resting surfaces both have a dowel hole;

- the bedding surface is coarsely finished, the resting surface not visible;¹²⁹

- fluted column shaft with necking, decorated with reeds in the lower third;

- KKP, 64, T. 40; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 6.

Piece no. 449 (column base with plinth) (*Figs. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- Qu. A.III (park: no. 5 below);¹³⁰

- H - 0.38 m; plinth W - 0.60 m; basal D - 0.39 m;

- fastening: the bedding surface has one and the resting surface two dowel holes;

- the bedding and the resting surfaces are not visible, the moulding and the plinth are smoothly finished;

- column base with the lower part of the fluted shaft with reeds, the base has a succession of torus, scotia, torus, followed by the plinth at the bottom;

- KKP, 56, T. 36; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 6.

Piece no. 319 (fragment of a column base with plinth) (*Figs. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- Qu. A/B-II (park: no. 23 below);

- H - 0.18 m; plinth W - 0.58 m;

- (construction traces same as with piece no. 449);¹³¹

- the bedding and the resting surfaces are not visible, the rest smoothly finished;

- column base with preserved torus and partly also scotia;

- KKP, 50; Kr, 88.¹³²

¹²⁸ The column shaft is erroneously shown as completely preserved.

¹²⁹ The piece is standing on top of the base no. 449.

¹³⁰ The publications (Klemenc 1961; Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972) do not reveal whether the base with plinth no. 449 belongs to the shaft no. 535 or could possibly belong to shaft no. 514. Similar is true for the base with plinth no. 319.

¹³¹ Resting and bedding surfaces are not visible since the column shaft no. 514 stands above the piece, and the publication (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50) does not mention construction traces.

Pieces nos. 459 + 490 (capital of the side or the interior) (Figs. 23; 35);

- Qu. A1-II (closed depot);
- H - 0.44; lower D - 0.28 m; abacus D - 0.55 m;
- fastening: the bedding and the resting surfaces both have a dowel hole;
- the bedding surface is coarsely finished, the resting and both joint surfaces are finely finished;
- Corinthian capital with a double tier of acanthus leaves and eight volutes;
- KKP, 56,58; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 53, T. 6.

Fragments of columns nos. 535, 449, 514, 319 (Fig. 23) probably formed part of the front side. They can also stand on the corners but not under the two side arches since the upper diameters of the shafts exceed the width of the resting surface of the arches (see pieces nos. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546) (Fig. 13). The columns are tied to the tomb on the basis of their size (height and diameter) and the reeds in the fluting, which can also be found on the pilasters of the right wall (piece no. 471). The capitals of these shafts have not been uncovered. Perhaps the base with plinth no. 351 also belongs to this group; however, due to insufficient evidence that would tie it to the Arcade Tomb, it is not treated here.¹³²

Two pieces have been recognized as forming part of the r. side: the capital block (piece no. 537; Fig. 17) and the r. wall (piece no. 471; Fig. 18). The pilaster fragment no. 289 (Fig. 21) could form part of either the r. or the l. sides. The capital block of the r. wall (piece no. 537) has two dowel holes on the bedding surface, which indicates a direct joint with the corner piece of the epistyle no. 451 (Fig. 38). The position of these is the same as on the l. capital block. The resting surface also has two dowel holes that correspond to those on the bedding surface of the wall (piece no. 471);¹³⁴ the pieces were therefore directly joined. The cramp hole on the bedding surface of piece no. 537, on the other hand, indicates the joint with the rear wall.

The r. wall is preserved in piece no. 471 (Fig. 18).¹³⁵ The joint to the rear wall is indicated by the cramp hole on the bedding surface. The width of the r. wall with pilasters measures 1.45 m and does not correspond to the width of the l. side of the epistyle above the l. wall, which measures 1.32 m. This difference can probably be ascribed to the adaptation of the measures during construction. The pilasters on the r. wall taper upwards as does the column no. 535. From the lower diameter of 0.40 m (seen on the base block nos. 534 + 465; Fig. 22) it tapers to 0.35 m at the top. The interpilaster space on the r. wall measures 1.10 m.

Piece no. 540 (Fig. 19) is identified as part of the rear wall of the tomb on the basis of its construction traces, decoration, surface finish, and site location (Fig. 1). The fastening holes, braiding decoration, and pilaster capital show that the

piece was vertically positioned and formed part of a wall. The interpretation as the rear wall is indicated by the finely finished outer surface and the decorated inner surface. Both were thereby visible and could not have formed part of the socle. The pilaster capital and the mortise show the piece to be the upper l. corner slab of the rear wall. The shallow, 0.42 m high cut-out on the l. joint face indicates a joint with the l. wall. Piece no. 540 was fastened to the capital block nos. 508 + 470 (0.42 m high as well; Fig. 20) with a cramp. Piece no. 540 is positioned directly underneath the epistyle block or its fragment no. 458, a connection that is confirmed by corresponding dowel holes (Fig. 38). Additional proof of direct connection of the two pieces is provided by the position of the decoration and mortise on the rear wall, which could not be positioned any lower, and by the thickness of the rear wall (0.33 m), which corresponds to that of the l. capital block (0.34 m).

The pilaster capital on the rear wall (no. 540; Fig. 19) can be compared to the capital blocks of the l. (Fig. 20) and the r. sides (Fig. 17), on the one hand, and to the capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490 (Fig. 23), on the other, which would enable us to inspect their interrelations. The enumerated capitals are all of the Corinthian order. The pilaster capitals and the capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490 are tied by their abacus diameters (0.56 and 0.55 m) and height (0.42 and 0.44 m), while the pilaster capital of the rear wall and the capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490 are tied by their smaller diameters (0.26 and 0.28 m). The position of the pilaster capital on the rear wall will go to explain its smaller height. The latter does not in any way correspond to the pilaster capitals on the sides. The capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490, however, links the pilaster capitals on the sides and in the interior, and could therefore stand on the cross-section of the two, i.e. in the interior.

Pieces nos. 540 (Fig. 19), 471 (Fig. 18), and 534 + 465 (Fig. 22) indicate that the rear wall was not composed of slabs of symmetrical dimensions. More precisely, the cramp holes on the r. wall and the l. base block indicate the division of the wall in the r. upper (0.42-0.44 m)¹³⁶ and l. lower corner (0.36-0.38 m).

Of the l. side, the capital block in pieces nos. 508 + 470 (Fig. 20) was positioned underneath two pieces of the epistyle: no. 458 (corner of the rear and the l. sides; Fig. 13) and no. 500 (l. side; Fig. 13). It was fastened to each with a dowel.¹³⁷ The said piece was also fastened to the rear wall no. 540 with a cramp.

Underneath the capital block was the l. wall, preserved on this side in a fragment of the upper part no. 547 (Fig. 21). The piece has an identical necking and fluting size as the pilasters of the r. wall. This is also true of piece no. 289 (Fig. 21), a fragment of the lower part of the pilaster wall, left or right.

The base block with plinth of the l. side is preserved in pieces nos. 534 + 465 (Fig. 22). Two bases are formed on it that correspond to an angle and a terminal pilaster. The inner

¹³² In this publication, piece no. 319 is only indirectly noted as the base for the column shaft no. 514; its measures are given but not its inventory number.

¹³³ I was unable to recognize the base no. 351 among the material, and it is not clear from the publication (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50) whether it is a comparable piece to the other two bases.

¹³⁴ This is claimed on the basis of the drawing and cannot be verified on the pieces themselves, since the two pieces are placed on top of each other in the park.

¹³⁵ The publication by Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru (1972, 64) cites piece no. 548 as a fragment of the lower part of a marble pilaster, showing the depiction of a wicker basket / sheaf of ears and an acanthus leaf (Maver 2003, 64, sl. 22). However, the fragment is not telling enough to be interpreted as belonging to the tomb wall, it could also have stood lower, in the relief panels. Since the exact site location is unknown for this fragment, its appurtenance to the Arcade Tomb cannot be confirmed.

¹³⁶ On the eastern part of the excavated cemetery, three 0.42 m high and 0.30 m thick, undecorated pieces were found: nos. 447, 456, and 507. With the exception of the first one, I was unable to identify them among the material and for none of them can I confirm the appurtenance to the rear wall of the Arcade Tomb.

¹³⁷ The resting surface of this piece is not visible. The publication by Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru (1972, 58, T. 38) does not include its description, while the fastening holes on the bedding surfaces are erroneously noted.

surface of the base block is coarsely finished in its lower half, perhaps indicating a hidden surface. It also has a protrusion at the bottom that possibly indicates a moulding at the foot of the rear wall.

The capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490 (*Fig. 23*) corresponds to the capital blocks in its height. It is, on the other hand, smaller in lower diameter, indicating a narrower column shaft beneath it. It also has a narrower bedding surface, which corresponds to the narrower resting surface on the epistyle piece no. 513 between the two arches (*Fig. 13*). The pilaster capitals (pieces nos. 537 and 508 + 470) and the capital in pieces nos. 459 + 490 are tied by their height and abacus size. The plinth of pieces nos. 459 + 490 probably had similar dimensions as the abacus: approximately 0.55 m.¹³⁸ Such a plinth would also be comparable to those in pieces nos. 449 and 319 that measure 0.58 m. The capital in question could not stand on the front, since the widths of the resting surfaces of the epistyle pieces nos. 353 and 353a (*Fig. 11*) do not correspond to the width of the raised bedding surface of the capital. Beside being placed on the r. or the l. side, the capital could also stand in the interior, at the intersection of exterior columns and those holding the canopy, where it would support the ceiling slabs. The l. side could also have included one of the preserved column shaft, pieces nos. 535 and 514 (*Fig. 23*).

Column course - interior

Pieces nos. 523, 442, and 356 belong to this course.

Piece no. 523 (architrave) (*Figs. 24; 36; 39*);

- Qu. A2-II (park: no. 19);

- L - 1.47 m; upper L without tenon - 1.30 m; lower L without tenon - 1.21 m; upper W - 0.53 m; lower W - 0.31 m; H - 0.42 m; tenon - 0.37 x 0.22 x 0.17 m;

- assembling: a lifting and a pry-hole on the bedding surface; fastening: a mortise on one of the shorter joint faces, the moulding is cut off 0.32-0.36 m on the inner side towards the rear wall, the bedding surface has a cramp hole and two dowel holes with pour channels. The resting surface has a dowel hole;

- the bedding surface is coarsely finished with anathyrosis around the outer dowel hole, the tenon and resting surface are coarsely finished and the soffit decorated;

- the architrave terminates upwards with a projecting moulding, underneath it is braiding on the sides and a depiction of a sea griffin on the front. The soffit has a moulded frame and within it a depiction of a bearded head with vine growing from the rosettes at his temples, to the left and right. The moulding of the frame is shaped to accommodate the volute of a capital;

- KKP, 60, T. 38, fig p. 61; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 57,59, T. 7.

Piece no. 442 (canopy fragment) (*Figs. 25; 36; 39*);

- Qu. B-III (park: no. 9);

- W - 1.39 m; vault D - 1.80 m; H - 0.33 m; canopy H - 0.93 m; Th - 0.60 m;

- assembling: a lifting hole on the upper surface; fastening: two cramp holes on the upper surface, a dowel hole and a short channel on the resting surface;

- the bottom and the front surfaces are decorated, the upper and the rear coarsely finished, the outer l. surface is moulded;

- the soffit is decorated with coffers filled with rosettes. The coffers are not aligned with the front side but run at a slightly oblique angle (approximately 5°). The front surface has a decorated moulding (kymation, string of beads, and dentil)

and a frieze of sea griffins and Medusa's head in the centre;

- KKP, 56, T. 70,71; Kr, 74,76, Abb. 37, T. 4.

Piece no. 356 (canopy fragment) (*Fig. 25; 36; 39*);

- Qu. A-II (depot);

- L - 0.18 m; H - 0.25 m; Depth - 0.14 m;

- does not bear construction traces;

- front surface is decorated;

- decorated with kymation, string of beads, and dentil;

- KKP, 50, T. 30; Kr, 74,76, Abb. 37.

The architrave piece no. 523 (*Fig. 24*) is tied to the rear wall on the basis of the tenon, the braiding, and the moulding. However, it does not directly correspond to piece no. 540 (*Fig. 19*), since the bearded head with vine branches, depicted in the soffit and exhibiting similar stylistic features as the decoration as the vine in the epistyle soffit,¹³⁹ is only turned towards the centre of the tomb if the architrave stands on the r. side. Furthermore, the cramp hole and the moulding that was cut off speak against the direct tie with piece no. 540 and allow us to interpret the piece as the r. architrave.

The architrave piece no. 523 has a cramp hole on the bedding surface that juxtaposes the tenon. If the distribution of slabs on the rear wall were symmetrical with that on the right, this hole can only be explained as a mason's error. Another explanation of the hole is that the upper r. slab terminates at the height of the architrave's bedding surface. The wall and the architrave would thereby be fastened with a tenon and a cramp. This would also be confirmed by the position of the cramp hole on the bedding surface of the r. wall piece no. 471 (*Fig. 18; 38*).

The dowel holes on the architrave no. 523 indicate the structure above as being composed either of a single block, fastened to each architrave with two dowels, or of two pieces, fastened with a single dowel in the centre of their resting surfaces. The vault no. 442, on the other hand, has a dowel hole preserved in the centre of its resting surface (*Fig. 25*). As written above, it did not stand directly on the architrave no. 523. Daring to expect comparable dowel holes on both architraves, it is worth mentioning that the positions of the dowel holes would correspond.

The pilaster wall indicates that the architrave and the column shafts underneath it must have projected slightly from the line of the pilasters on the side walls, but corresponded with the lines of the plinths (*Fig. 37*). At the same time, the pilasters and the columns of the canopy probably fell in the line of the second and fourth column of the front (*Fig. 37*).

Pieces nos. 442 and 356 are fragments of a coffered vault of a canopy, decorated with rosettes (*Fig. 25*).¹⁴⁰ They are tied to the Arcade Tomb on the basis of their measures, fastening traces, and site location. The vault did not form part of the front, since the mouldings on it and that on piece no. 353 from the front (*Fig. 11*) do not correspond.

Piece no. 442 was fastened to the rear block of the canopy with three cramps (only two cramp holes are preserved). Fragments of the rear block have not been identified. The coffered panels on piece no. 442 indicate a continuation of the same decoration since the panels are not closed. The panels are also not aligned with the front side but run at a slightly oblique angle.

The outer height of the vault measures 0.93 m and corresponds to the distance between the bedding surface of the architrave and the bed for ceiling slabs on the epistyle, measuring 0.94 m. This ties the canopy, the architrave, and the epistyle, the latter also being the starting point of the reconstruction. The

¹³⁸ It is characteristic for Corinthian capitals to have the plinth and the abacus of comparable widths (Wilson Jones 1991, 98).

¹³⁹ Cf. Kremer 2001, 97.

¹⁴⁰ Klemenc (1961, 58) writes of a fragment of a different canopy to those of the tombs of the Spectatii and the Ennii, that is, of a canopy with a separate ceiling and roof.

inner diameter of the vault measures 1.80 m and the radius 0.90 m. The length of the recess on the rear side (piece no. 540; *Fig. 19*), on the other hand, measures 1.10 m. These different measures could indicate the two pieces as appertaining to different tombs or be explained by the rear side, as already mentioned, being composed of unsymmetrical blocks.

Stylobate

The stylobate of the Arcade Tomb was probably visible on the exterior. Due to their insufficient thickness, the pieces of the moulded socle crowning did not form part of the stylobate.

Piece no. 524 (fragment) (*Fig. 26*);

- Qu. A2-II (park: no. 15);

- L - 0.85 m; W - 0.69 m; Th - 0.35 m;

- fastening: a dowel and two cramp holes on the bedding surface, a dowel hole on the resting surface;

- the bedding surface and the joint surface are coarsely finished, the outer decorated, the surface adjoining it is finely finished, the resting surface not visible;

- within a moulded frame there is a depiction of a dolphin and a sea griffin;

- KKP, 60, T. 37,75; Kr, 88,89,96, Abb. 54.

Piece no. 524, a horizontal slab with a relief decoration of a dolphin and a sea griffin, could be a fragment of the stylobate on the basis of the site location and the decoration (*Fig. 26*). The combination of the finely finished and the decorated surfaces indicates the position of the piece in the corner of the rear and the l. sides. As such, it would stand directly beneath the base block (pieces nos. 534 + 465; *Fig. 38*). However, the connection between the two cannot be confirmed. On the basis of the decoration the piece could also form part of the intermediate frieze of the socle, the existence of which cannot be confirmed.

The eastern part of the excavated cemetery revealed several other horizontal slabs of comparable thickness: pieces nos. 334, 439, 444, 450, 455, 515,¹⁴¹ and, due to the site location, particularly piece no. 536.¹⁴² The latter lay in the northeastern corner of the cemetery, in the vicinity of piece no. 524, while others were found along the eastern part of the cemetery (*Fig. 2*). Due to insufficient evidence that would enable a more precise identification, however, these pieces are not treated here.

Moulded Socle Crowning

Pieces nos. 489, 533 + 538, 539, and 539a belong to this course.

Piece no. 489 (fragment) (*Fig. 27*);

- Qu. A-III (park: no. 12);

- W - 1.00 m; Th - 0.70 m; H - 0.28 m;

- fastening: a cramp hole on the bedding surface, a dowel hole on the resting surface;

- the bedding surface has a 0.21 wide smoothed band on a coarsely finished surface, the resting surface is finely finished;¹⁴³

- undecorated;

- KKP, 58, T. 36.

Pieces nos. 538 + 533 (fragments) (*Fig. 27*);

- piece no. 538: Qu. A2-II/III (park: no. 21 above); piece no. 533: Qu. A1-II (closed depot);

- W - 1.02 m; Th - 0.63 and 0.73 m; H - 0.30 m;

- assembling: a pry-hole on the bedding surface; fastening: two cramp holes on the bedding surface and a dowel hole on the resting surface;

- the bedding surface is coarsely finished with the exception of a 0.11 / 0.21 m smoothed band, the resting surface and the inner surface are coarsely finished;

- undecorated;

- KKP, 64, T. 40,76,¹⁴⁴ 77; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 55.

Piece no. 539 ? (fragment) (*Fig. 28*);

- Qu. A2-II (not identified among the material);

- W - 0.65 m; Th - 0.44 m; H - 0.22 m;

- does not bear construction traces;

- surface finish unknown;

- undecorated;

- KKP, 64, T. 77.

Piece no. 539a¹⁴⁵ (fragment) (*Fig. 28*);

- exact site location unknown (closed depot);

- W - 0.38 m; Th - 0.48 m; H - 0.09 m;

- assembling: a pry-hole on the bedding surface;

- the bedding surface is coarsely finished except for the 0.21 m smoothed band;

- undecorated;

- unpublished.

They are treated together on the basis of their comparable moulding and size. The construction traces indicate that the moulded surface faced downwards and, therefore, the pieces represent fragments of the undecorated, moulded socle crowning. They are tied to the Arcade Tomb on the basis of their size and site locations.

The bedding surface of piece no. 538 (*Fig. 27*) has a cramp hole that faces inwards. Its purpose was therefore not to fasten two slabs of the moulding but to fasten the piece to another block positioned in the interior of the socle. The latter could be either part of the stylobate or the support of the socle core.

Pieces nos. 489 (*Fig. 27*) and 538 + 533 (*Fig. 27*) exhibit a protruding moulding in the depth of 10 cm. This protrusion on piece no. 489 is 0.76 m wide, which would allow for it to be in direct contact with the approx. 0.70 m wide corner block of the socle core (piece no. 448; *Fig. 29*). Their form and fastening holes do not disprove such a connection. Their site location would even go to confirm it. Namely, piece no. 489 was found partly covering piece no. 448 (*Fig. 2*). If not directly above one another, they could form part of the same vertical line on the socle core.

Piece no. 489 stood on one of the corners (*Fig. 27*). Its shorter side could not have stood on the front side of the tomb since the front block would have to be made of more than one piece. Positioned on one of the sides, the protruding moulding in the width of 0.76 m, and the related corner block no. 448 (*Fig. 29*), would stand on the front side. The most probable, however, is its position on the corner of the rear and the r. sides. This is suggested by the corresponding cramp holes on pieces nos. 489 and 538 + 533 (*Fig. 27*). It would also indicate that the moulding protruded in the width of 0.90 m on the front and the rear.

¹⁴¹ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50,54,56,60, T. 33,35,37,70,71; Maver 2003, 105-108, sl. 33,34.

¹⁴² Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 64, T. 38, 75; Maver 2003, 113-114, sl. 37

¹⁴³ This is probably a consequence of surface weathering.

¹⁴⁴ The photo of the piece is hidden under no. 530 on the r. side of the table.

¹⁴⁵ The piece was not identified among the material. To avoid confusion, the piece is temporarily marked 539a since it is similar in its form and position within the tomb to piece no. 539.

Socle core

Pieces nos. 448, 502 + 522, and 502a are identified as belonging to this course.

Piece no. 448 (fragment of a corner block) (*Fig. 29*);

- Qu. A-III (park: no. 4);
- W - 0.36 m; H - 1.03 m; Th - 0.88 m; recess Th - 0.50 m; recess H - 0.30 m;
- fastening: a cut-out towards the inner surface and a cramp hole on the bedding surface, two dowel holes on the resting surface;
- the outer surface is decorated, the bedding surface is finely and the cut-out coarsely finished, the joint face is finely finished in the depth of 0.32 m and coarsely further back, resting surface not visible;
- within a moulded frame there is a nude figure of a male on a pedestal, holding a shield in his r. hand. His head is turned to his left;
- KKP, 56, T. 34,71; Kr, 89,91,96.

Pieces nos. 502 + 522 (fragments of a relief slab) (*Fig. 30*);

- piece no. 502: Qu. A-III; piece no. 522: B-IV (closed depot);
- W - 1.08 m; H - 0.63 m; Th - 0.33 m; reconstructed Th - 0.38 and 0.45 m;
- assembling: a lifting hole on the bedding surface; fastening: a cramp hole on the bedding surface;
- the outer surface is decorated, the bedding surface is coarsely finished, others are broken off;
- within a moulded frame is a depiction of a nude bearded figure of a male wearing a helmet with a plume, holding a shield and a spear in his r. arm while another object is leaned against the l. arm. His head is turned to his left. To the left of the figure there is a plant "pilaster" with a (Corinthian) capital;
- KKP, 60, T. 41,75; Kr, 89,96, Abb. 4.

Piece no. 502a¹⁴⁶ (fragment of the relief slab / corner block) (*Fig. 30*);

- exact site location unknown (closed depot);
- W - 0.42 m; H - 0.35 m; Th - 0.21-0.23 m;
- fastening: a pour channel on the bedding surface;
- the bedding surface is coarsely finished, other broken off;
- within a moulded frame there is a head (of a nude figure of a male?) wearing a helmet with plumes. His head is turned to his right;
- unpublished.

Piece no. 448 is the corner block of the tomb socle (*Fig. 29*) and is tied to the Arcade Tomb on the basis of its measures and site location. The depiction of a hero indicates that half of the block was broken away and the original width measured approx. 0.70 m. On the joint face of piece no. 448 the surface is finely finished in the depth of 0.32 m and then coarsely, which indicates that the finely finished surface projected from the juxtaposed relief slab at a certain depth. The position of the cramp hole on the pieces' bedding surface indicated this depth could also have been 0.10 m. Piece no. 448 also has a cut-out towards the interior of the socle (in the height of 0.30 m) that indicates strengthening of the socle blocks and / or the support for the stylobate slabs.

Pieces nos. 502 + 522 are fragments of a relief slab of the socle, as indicated by their decoration and form (*Fig. 30*). On the basis of the lifting hole and the moulded panel frame the reconstructed width of the slab measures approx. 2.40 m. The slab formed part of either the front or the sides of the tomb and was surrounded on both sides by corner blocks. From the height of the figure depicted, the slab could be of identical height as the piece no. 448 (*Fig. 29*). The connection of pieces nos. 448 and 502 + 522 could be further justified by the corresponding cramp holes.

On the basis of the relief depiction, piece no. 502a also represents a fragment of the socle core, but it is not preserved sufficiently to enable a determination of its form either as a relief slab or a corner block (*Fig. 30*). It is, however, not the mirror block of pieces nos. 502 + 522 (*Fig. 30*) since they do not correspond either in height or in the form of the moulding, which is straight-lined on piece no. 502a. The latter is comparable to the one on piece no. 448 (*Fig. 29*), in that the figures look in opposite directions. Pieces nos. 502a and 502 + 522 are tied to the Arcade Tomb on the basis of their height and relief depictions.

On the basis of their moulding, pieces nos. 332, 532, 542, and 574 could also form part of the socle core. However, they are not treated here due to insufficient evidence as to its apurtenance to the Arcade Tomb.¹⁴⁷

Moulded socle base

Pieces nos. 333 and 472 belong to this course (*Fig. 31*).

Piece no. 333 (fragment) (*Fig. 31*);

- Qu. A-III¹⁴⁸ (closed depot);
- W - 0.73 m; Th - 0.69 m; H - 0.14 m;
- assembling: two pry-holes on the bedding surface; fastening: a dowel hole with pour channel and a cramp hole on the bedding surface;
- the bedding surface as well as the preserved joint face are coarsely finished, inner surface finished less coarsely, the resting surface broken off;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 50, T. 67; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 55.

Piece no. 472 (fragment) (*Fig. 31*);

- Qu. A-III (park: no. 11 above);
- W - 0.80 m; Th - 0.68 m; H - 0.26 m;
- fastening: a dowel and a cramp hole on the bedding surface;
- all joint faces are coarsely finished;
- undecorated;
- KKP, 58, T. 72.

Pieces nos. 333 and 472 are tied by their comparable mouldings (*Fig. 31*). The cramp holes and the pry-hole indicate that the pieces formed part of the undecorated, moulded socle base. They are tied to the Arcade Tomb on the basis of their site locations and the protruding moulding, comparable in size and form to the one seen on pieces nos. 538 and 489 of the socle crowning (*Fig. 27*). None of them can be ascribed a more precise position on one of the tomb sides.

¹⁴⁶ The piece is not marked with an inventory number and has not been identified in the catalogue (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972). It may have subsequently come into the depot, as piece no. 353a, for example. To avoid confusion, the piece is temporarily marked 502a since it is similar in its form and decoration to piece no. 502.

¹⁴⁷ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50,64, T. 76; Maver 2003, 95,96, sl. 30,31.

¹⁴⁸ The piece is not drawn into the excavation plan (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1).

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Arkadna grobnica v Šempetru v Savinjski dolini - poskus rekonstrukcije

UVOD

Grobišče v Šempetru v Savinjski dolini se je širilo ob antični cesti med Emono in Celejo in sodilo v ager klavdijskega municipija Celeje.¹ Grobnice, ki so bile tam odkrite v letih 1952-1955, sodijo med najpomembnejše nagrobne spomenike ne samo v Sloveniji, temveč v celotni provinci Norik.

Raziskovanje grobišča se je začelo kmalu po odkritju marmornih kosov na območju današnjega arheološkega parka v letu 1952. Sistematično izkopavanje je pokazalo več koncentracij kamnitih kosov, eno tudi na vzhodnem delu. Prav ta koncentracija, ki jo sestavljajo marmorni kosi, poleg njih pa tudi kosi peščenjaka in ostanki zidanih temeljev, je tvorila predmet pričujočega poskusa rekonstrukcije (*sl. l.*). Poleg marmornih kosov z vzhodnega dela izkopanega grobišča je pri rekonstrukciji upoštevanih tudi nekaj kosov, katerih natančna najdiščna lokacija znotraj izkopnega polja ni znana, in pa kos, ki je bil prej v uporabi v bližnji cerkvi sv. Petra. Predlagana rekonstrukcija je rezultat natančne analize obstoječega gradiva. Dopolnjena je s tipološko določitvijo in primerjavami, za katere predstavljajo glavni vir grobnice iz Norika, ki kažejo sorodne gradbene, oblikovne in tudi okrasne značilnosti.² Večina obravnavanih kosov ima tudi okras. Vendar pa ta vidik grobnice pri izključno strukturni in arhitektonski analizi ni bil posebej obravnavan.

ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV GROBNICE IN NJENO POIMENOVANJE

Januarja leta 1952 so po naključju naleteli na ostanke zidanih temeljev in marmornih kosov pod cerkvijo sv. Petra, kar je že istega leta sprožilo sistematično izkopavanje.³ Dela so trajala do leta 1955.⁴ Izkopavalcem je zelo zgodaj postalo jasno, da bi kose lahko sestavili v celoto, to je v eno ali več celih grobnic. V ta namen so za vsak kos izdelali tudi mavčni odlitek v merilu 1:10, da bi si z njimi olajšali rekonstrukcijsko delo.⁵ Prva uspešna rekonstrukcija je bil podstavek grobnice Vindonijev v tretjem letu izkopavanj. Kmalu zatem so, upoštevajoč način kompozitne gradnje, sestavili štiri doslej rekonstruirane grobnice.⁶ Ko je bila leta 1959 potrjena lokacija za obnovljene grobnice na mestu današnjega arheološkega parka, se je pričela postavitve grobnic Enijev, Spektacijev, Vindonijev in grobnice Spektacija Sekundina ter temeljev grobnice Spektacijev v neposredni bližini njihovega odkritja.⁷ S tem se je rekonstrukcijsko delo zaključilo. Ko-

sov z vzhodnega dela odkritega grobišča niso povezali v celoto, pač pa so jih deloma razpostavili po parku, deloma pa shranili v depoju ob parku.

V pričujočem članku obravnavam kose, ki so bili odkriti delno že ob izkopavanjih leta 1953, glavnina pa jih izhaja iz raziskav pozimi leta 1954/55, ko je izkopavanje zajelo tudi prostor pod cesto vse do hiše Alojzije Stante.⁸ V poročilu o izkopavanju Josip Klemenc ob kosih spodaj obravnavane grobnice piše, da: *"gre tukaj za večjo stavbo."*⁹ Med kosi z vzhodnega dela pa so bili tudi kosi epistila z reliefi grifonov, ki jih je J. Klemenc poleg grifonov v polni plastiki kmalu tudi podrobneje objavil.¹⁰

Leta 1960 so v Šempetru odprli arheološki park. V prvem vodniku po parku J. Klemenc ob kosih izpod občinske ceste in vzhodno od nje zapiše: *"Iz dosedaj izkopanih predmetov še ne moremo sestaviti enega celega pasu, da bi na ta način dobili tloris te nove, ali kakor jo v tekstu večkrat imenujemo, tretje grobnice."*¹¹

Leta 1972 je izšla objava grobišča z rekonstrukcijami grobnic in opisi vseh odkritih kosov.¹² V njej Peter Petru ob kosih z vzhodnega dela nakazuje tri grobnice: *"Oblika zadnjih treh večjih grobnic je na tej stopnji poznavanja in ob majhnem številu členov še zelo hipotetična. Obok oz. lok štev. 442 nakazuje tudi s svojim kasetiranim okrasom, da je bil tu neki velik baldahin, ki je bil zaradi svoje razsežnosti sestavljen iz več členov. Verjetno bi mogel biti pilaster štev. 471 in pripadajoči dvojni kapitel štev. 537 sestavni del iste grobnice. Posebnemu tipu monumentalne grobnice smemo pripisati tudi arkadni lok, katerega konstrukcijska zasnova ni jasna (štev. 458, 500 + 513 + 476, 451). Enako nejasna je tudi zgradba grobnice, ki sta ji pripadala bloka štev. 540 in 523."*¹³

Naslednjič so bili kosi z vzhodnega dela grobišča obravnavani v novem vodniku po rimski nekropoli.¹⁴ Vera Kolšek v njem ne piše o številu grobnic; ob lokih leve stranice epistila pa govori o: *"... neki večji grobnici arkadnega tipa,"* kos strehe označi kot: *"Zadnji del strehe večje grobnice, ..."* za grifona pa meni, da je ta kip stal: *"... na slemenu velike grobnice."*¹⁵ V. Kolšek istega leta ponovi zgoraj navedeno mnenje P. Petruja, da naj bi se na vzhodnem delu grobišča nahajali kosi treh večjih grobnic.¹⁶ To mnenje se je v literaturi še pojavljalo.¹⁷ Tudi Jože Kastelic je pisal o kosih z vzhodnega dela grobišča. Med drugim ob obravnavi kasetiranega okrasa baldahina govori o: *"... nerekonstruirani grobnici z arkadami in grifoni, ki smo ji dali hipotetično ime 'Velika grobnica'."*¹⁸

Dosedaj najizčrpnejšo obravnavo pa so kosi z vzhodnega dela grobišča doživeli v objavi noriških antičnih grobnic Gabrielle

¹ Cesta je bila odkrita vzhodno od tu obravnavanega dela ob izkopavanjih med leti 1964-1967 (Kolšek 1977).

² Glej Kremer 2001.

³ Že leta 1947 so na tem prostoru našli več marmornatih polvaljev, a so jih zakopali nazaj (Klemenc 1955a, 291).

⁴ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 9.

⁵ Petru 1961, sl. 3.

⁶ Klemenc 1958b, 156; Klemenc 1960, 1, 101-102.

⁷ Klemenc 1955b, 89-93; P. Petru, v: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 11.

⁸ Klemenc 1955a, 294.

⁹ Klemenc 1955a, 307.

¹⁰ Klemenc 1958a, 177-182, T. 47-49.

¹¹ Klemenc 1961, 63 (v vodniku so nekaterim kosom pripisane napačne inventarne številke).

¹² Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972.

¹³ Petru 1972, 12.

¹⁴ Kolšek 1997a.

¹⁵ Kolšek 1997a, 49, 51, 52.

¹⁶ Kolšek 1997b, 135, Abb. 1.

¹⁷ Priester 1998, 7.

¹⁸ Kastelic 1998, 255 (avtor je obravnaval reliefni okras kosov, ki so postavljeni v parku).

Kremer.¹⁹ Avtorica je v kosih videla dve različni grobnici, tretjo pa je nakazala preko kosa, ki je bil najden v bližnji cerkvi sv. Petra.²⁰ Večino kosov povezuje G. Kremer v grobnico, ki jo podrobneje tipološko uvrsti med edikule z več interkolumniji, natančneje kot edikulo s stebrnim predprostorom. Od delov te grobnice pa loči obok oziroma baldahin ter obe stropni plošči z okrasom, ki jih uvršča med edikule "in antis" oziroma brez prostostojećih stebrov ali natančneje edikule brez prostostojećih stebrov z arhivolto. G. Kremer je tako obe grobnici opremila z opredelitvijo njunih osnovnih oblik, poleg tega je podala tudi približne merske ocene. Za vsako od grobnic je naštel pripadajoče kose (tudi verjetno in mogoče pripadajoče kose) in opisala posamezne strukturne elemente.

V pričujočem poskusu rekonstrukcije je predstavljena ena grobnica. Poskus vključuje vse kose, ki jih je obravnavala že G. Kremer, ter še nekaj dodatnih. Za vsakega od njih je bila narejena podrobna analiza, tudi v odnosu do drugih kosov. To pa je posledično omogočilo popolnejšo in bolj natančno podoben grobnice, tako kar se tiče njene velikosti kot tudi oblike.

Grobnica, katere rekonstrukcijo obravnavam v nadaljevanju, je bila v dosedanjih objavah torej deležna različnih poimenovanj. Nobeno od njih ne temelji na imenu pokojnika oziroma pokojnikov, saj med kosi iz vzhodnega dela grobišča ni bilo odkrite napisne plošče, ki bi omogočala poimensko določitev grobnice, kakršno poznamo pri grobnicah Vindonijev, Enijev, Spektacijev in grobnici Spektacija Sekundina. Ob odsotnosti takšnega napisa je bilo potrebno osnovo za ime iskati drugje, namreč v njenih oblikovnih značilnostih. Arkade so večkrat omenjena značilnost te grobnice in se pojavljajo tako na stranskih kot na čelni strani, zato sem prav to uporabila za njeno poimenovanje - arkadna grobnica.

TOPOGRAFIJA KOSOV ARKADNE GROBNICE

Ob izkopavanju šempetrskega grobišča je bilo iz profilov, ki so bili narejeni v plasti pod cesto, ugotovljeno, da je imela Savinja tu nekaj svojo strugo, tudi v rimskih časih.²¹ Reka pa je v nekem trenutku: "... nenavadno hitro narasla in je z velikansko silo izpodjedala bregove in trgala zemljo. Ob njenem bregu stoječe in izpodkopane stavbe so se najprej samo nagnile proti strugi Savinje. Nato so padli vanjo najvišje ležeči arhitektonski deli, slemena, deli atike, timpanoni, itd. Za tem je šlo vse ostalo, a nazadnje so zdrknili v vodo tudi temelji. Zgodilo se je, da smo našli zgornje dele zgradb pod temelji, kar je razložiti le na način, ki sem ga pravkar omenil. To nam potrjujejo same najdbe."²²

Zgornja razlaga bi veljala za vse grobnice. Vendar pa je opazna razlika v razporeditvi kosov grobnic Spektacijev, deloma tudi Vindonijev in Enijev, na eni strani, ter grobnice Spektacija Sekundina na drugi. Kosi prve so bili nakopičeni sorazmerno blizu drug drugemu, pri kosih grobnice Spektacija Sekundina pa jih je verjetno tok vode še dodatno raztresel v smeri SZ-JV.²³ Razlika v razporeditvi kosov bi lahko nastala zaradi manjše

okljuje, ki jo je delala Savinja na tem delu grobišča.²⁴ Ostanke arkadne grobnice so bili odkriti v koncentraciji na delu grobišča vzhodno od ostankov drugih grobnic (sl. 1). Za to koncentracijo pa zaenkrat ni mogoče reči, ali so bili kosi razporejeni v katerikoli smeri ali je njihova razporeditev podobna oni grobnice Spektacijev, saj se koncentracija nadaljuje onstran izkopnega polja.

Razporeditev kosov posameznih grobnic na grobišču ne kaže nobene pravilnosti, ki bi nam lahko pomagala pri rekonstrukciji. Kosi ene strukturne plasti so bili najdeni daleč naokoli, celo odlomki istega kosa so lahko ležali daleč vsaksebi. Podobno je z globlinami kosov v zemeljskih plasteh. Težji kosi so se zarinili globlje, manjše pa je voda še dodatno prenašala. Kar se tiče stratigrafije, so kosi padli v strugo reke, ki je bila zapolnjena z gruščem (sl. 2).²⁵ Torej nam, podobno kot pri prejšnjih rekonstrukcijskih delih, tudi tu niti razporeditev kosov niti stratigrafija ne moreta biti v oporo. V pričujočem poskusu rekonstrukcije se na položaj na grobišču sklicujem le v širšem smislu oziroma da je bil določen kos najden na vzhodnem delu grobišča. Opazna pa je povezanost kosov na severnem koncu omenjenega dela grobišča (kv. A2/II, A1/II), kjer se veliko kosov povezuje med seboj preko mer, sledov izgradnje in okrasa: stena s pilastri (št. 471), kapitelna bloka (št. 537, 508 + 470), steber (št. 535), bazni blok (št. 534 + 465), zadnja stena (št. 540), kosi zgornjega profiliranega venca podstavka (št. 538, 539) ter mogoče plošča stilobata (št. 524) (sl. 1).

Ob vzhodni koncentraciji kamnitih odlomkov je najti tudi zidane temelje.²⁶ Ti bi sicer lahko tvorili temelje grobnici, na podlagi njihove podolgovate oblike pa verjetneje tvorijo temelje pokopališke ograje, katere deli so bili najdeni ob zidanih temeljih.²⁷ Obstoje zidanih temeljev pokopališke ograje dokazuje tudi situacija na zahodnem delu grobišča, kjer je bilo najdenih precej kosov ograje, ob njih pa tudi več podolžnih kosov zidanih temeljev.²⁸

MATERIAL IN GRADBENE ZNAČILNOSTI ARKADNE GROBNICE

Arkadna grobnica je bila, tako kot vse dosedaj rekonstruirane šempetrske grobnice, sestavljena iz kamnitih blokov različnih oblik in velikosti. Bloki so bili izdelani iz vzhodnoalpskega, belega kristalinskega marmorja, najverjetneje iz kamnoloma v območju Hudinje pri Vitanju, ki je preskrboval celjski okoliš.²⁹ Oblika blokov sledi položaju v grobnici. Stena s pilastri na stebrnem delu grobnice je, na primer, izdelana iz enega bloka in je ločena od kapitelnega bloka na eni ter baznega na drugi strani.³⁰ Podobno je s stebri in preklado. Večje površine, na primer strešni krili, zadnja stena stebrnega dela, tudi profiliran strešni venec, epistil in druge gradbene plasti, so sestavljene iz več plošč, ki so vezane med seboj s čepi in spojkami ali pa stopničastimi robovi, kot je to primer pri strehi. Nekatere stranice strukturnih plasti so bile izdelane iz enega bloka, saj kot take dajejo trdnost konstrukciji, povezujejo blo-

¹⁹ Kremer 2001.

²⁰ Kremer 2001, 74-76, Abb. 37; 84-97, Abb. 56, 58, 59; 99, Abb. 63.

²¹ Klemenc 1955a, 294.

²² Klemenc 1955a, 295.

²³ Kolšek 1997b, Abb. 1.

²⁴ Ugotovljeno na podlagi prečnih profilov struge (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 10).

²⁵ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 9; Kolšek 1997b, 135.

²⁶ V kvadrantu A1/I, A/I kosi št. 335, 363, 364, 366; v kvadrantu B/III, C/III pa št. 374, 375, idr.: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1; prim. Klemenc, 1958a, 180-181, T. 49, Abb. 2; Kremer 2001, 97.

²⁷ V kv. B/III, IV, C/III, IV kosi št. 485, 486, 492, 527?, 529; Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1; prim. Kremer 2001, 168.

²⁸ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1.

²⁹ Djurić 1997, 76.

³⁰ Kapitelni blok je oznaka za blok, na katerem sta na vsakem koncu v reliefu upodobljena kapitela. Enako velja za oznako bazni blok.

ke pod njimi in tvorijo osnovo za bloke nad njimi. Tako sta izdelana zadnja stranica epistila in sleme.

Vsak blok ima več ploskev. Poimenovanja zanje izhajajo iz njihove funkcije in položaja na grobnici. Ploskve, kjer se blok stika z drugimi, so stične. Zaradi funkcije sta posebej poimenovani stojna (spodaj) in nosilna (zgoraj) ploskev. Če je bil blok navzgor oziroma navzdol prost, pa je govor o zgornji oziroma spodnji ploskvi. Bloki pa imajo tudi zunanje in notranje ploskve.

Na kosih so opazni različni sledovi izgradnje.³¹ Ti so na eni strani služili namestitvi in na drugi vezavi posameznih blokov. Sledovi nameščanja so dvigovalne luknje in kamnoseške zareze. Pri dvigovanju kosov so uporabljali kleščno čeljust. Sodeč po obliki dvigovalnih lukenj, je bila kleščna čeljust sestavljena iz treh delov, od katerih sta bila krajna dva trapezoidalna. Kosi so bili nato postavljeni na ustrezno mesto z uporabo vzvoda, ki je bil zasajen v za ta namen pripravljene zareze, vidne na nosilnih ploskvah.³² Kosi so bili vezani z zagostami ter s spojkami in čepi, katerih sledovi so ohranjeni in luknjah zanje. Vezavi in stabilnosti kosov so služili tudi različni izseki, izstopajoče površine, enkrat je uporabljena tudi anatiroza. Čepi omogočajo navpično vezavo in luknje zanje so izdelane tako na nosilnih kot na stojnih ploskvah. Omenjene luknje so na nosilnih ploskvah večje kot na stojnih. Poleg tega se le luknje za čepa na stojnih ploskvah prilagajajo obliki posameznega bloka, tiste na nosilnih pa govorijo o bloku nad njimi. Na obravnavanih kosih so luknje za čepa kvadratnega tipa s poševnimi vlivnimi žlebiči, ki so služili za zalivanje lukenj s svincem. Spojke omogočajo vodoravno vezavo, luknje zanje pa se pojavljajo le na nosilnih ploskvah. Luknje za spojke na obravnavanih kosih so v obliki črke pi.³³

Površina kosov je različno obdelana. Površine ob reliefih in na njih ter na kipih so fino obdelane. Vidne ploskve so gladko obdelane. Ploskve, ki niso bile vidne, vključno s stičnimi ploskvami, so grobo obdelane, na njih pa so ponekod vidni zaglajeni robovi. Na notranjih ploskvah kosov strešnega venca pa je vidna tudi groba obdelava v linijah.

REKONSTRUKCIJA ARKADNE GROBNICE

Izhodišče rekonstrukcije so bili kosi epistila z arkadami, ki so najbolj povedni tako o obliki kot o velikosti grobnice. Na epistil sem navezovala kose drugih strukturnih plasti v dveh smereh: navzgor do slemena z akroteriji in navzdol do podstavka grobnice. Rekonstrukcije nisem začela z akroteriji oziroma strešnim

okrasom, saj je povezava tega dela s streho manj trdna kot ona pri epistilu. Prav tako rekonstrukcije nisem začela s stopnicami, saj jih nisem mogla ugotoviti. Tako je zasnovan dokumentacijski del v drugem delu članka. Na tem mestu pa, v želji jasno prikazati podobo in sestavo grobnice, začenjam prikaz rekonstrukcije pri vrhu in se pomikam proti stopnicam in temeljem grobnice, torej od bolj k manj znanim plastem. Arkadna grobnica je sestavljena iz naslednjih plasti:³⁴ streha z akroteriji, profiliran strešni venec, epistil, strop, stebrni del - zunanost in notranost, stilobat,³⁵ podstavek - zgornji profilirani venec, osrednji del in spodnji profilirani venec, stopnice in temelji.

Streha

Arkadna grobnica je bila pokrita z dvokapno streho. Ta pa je bila sestavljena iz slemena, timpanonov in strešnih plošč, ki jih je držala podstrešna konstrukcija (sl. 32-35; 40).

Vrh dvokapne strehe je tvorilo sleme, izdelano iz enega bloka. Na strešne plošče je bilo postavljeno preko izdolbine na spodnji ploskvi slemena. Od slemena sta ohranjena dva odlomka, in sicer kosa št. 478 in 479, ki sta se mogoče neposredno stikala (sl. 3). Prvi omenjeni, po dvigovalni luknji sodeč, predstavlja sredinski del slemena, na njem pa sta ohranjena tudi nastavek ter povezovalna luknja za akroteriji.

Pod slemenom so se strešne plošče pri vrhu naslanjale na gredo, in sicer preko odebeljenih robov, kakršni so vidni na kosih št. 520, 504 in 504a (sl. 6; 7). Ni pa mogoče reči, ali so bile plošče na vrhu pod slemenom še dodatno spete.³⁶ Greda, katere ostanki na šempetškem grobišču niso bili ugotovljeni, se je verjetno vpenjala na notranjih ploskvah timpanona, kakor je to vidno na grobnicah Spektacija Sekundina in družine Spektacijev.³⁷ Podobno lahko domnevamo tudi za arkadno grobnico.

Glede na širino posameznih strešnih plošč in globino grobnice v epistilnem delu (3,68 m) je imelo vsako krilo vsaj štiri plošče, ki so se med seboj vezale preko stopničastih robov, potekajočih prečno na sleme. Ti so primerljivi z onimi na grobnici Spektacijev.³⁸ Na desno stranico spadata kosa št. 494 in 512 (sl. 4), mogoče tudi vmesne plošče št. 520, 504 in 504a, na levo pa kosi 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 (sl. 5).³⁹ Strešne plošče so na zadnji in čelni stranici pokrivalo celotno dolžino stranice, vmesne plošče so bile deljene. Zaenkrat pa ni mogoče reči, ali so bile plošče na levem in desnem krilu enako ali različno široke.⁴⁰ Robovi strešnih plošč na zadnji in čelni stranici so bili profilirani in na čelni verjetno okrašeni, na zadnji pa ne.⁴¹

³¹ Beseda kos je splošna oznaka. Med njimi ločim odlomke in bloke, pri čemer so slednji ohranjeni v celoti ali pa le rahlo okrušeni.

³² Na neopredeljenih kosih št. 455 in 519 z vzhodnega dela grobišča (Maver 2003, 108, 112, sl. 34, 36) so opazni tudi žlebovi za tesnilo vode, v katere so vlili svinec in tako preprečili, da bi voda prišla v notranjost. Taki žlebovi se pojavljajo tako na nosilnih kot na stojnih ploskvah, vendar pa le na grobo obdelanih površinah (Ginouvé, Martin 1985, 106).

³³ Neopredeljen kos št. 452 ima tudi spojko v obliki črke gama (Maver 2003, 107, 108, sl. 34).

³⁴ Za ta izraz metodološki slovar grške in rimske arhitekture (Ginouvé, Martin 1985, 94) navaja naslednje izraze: *assise* (fr.), *Lage*, *Schicht* (n.), *course* (angl.), *assisa*, *corso* (it.) in *corium* (lat.). V slovenski literaturi sem zasledila le izraz pas (Klemenc 1961, 63), na podlagi zgoraj naštetih tujih izrazov pa je tu uporabljen pomensko ustrežnejši izraz strukturna plast.

³⁵ Tako poimenovanje se za rimske grobnice ne uporablja. Avtorji za označevanje tega dela uporabljajo, na primer, *Basisblock des Obergeschosses* (Kremer 2001, 38), *Plinthe* (Andrikopoulou-Strack 1986, 17) po nemško ali *dallage* (Roth Congès 1984, 81; prim. Ginouvé et Martin 1985, 145-146) po francosko. Vendar pa stojne plošče stebrnega dela po svoji funkciji in izvoru predstavljajo stilobat - vrsto kamnov, na katerih stojijo stebri Ginouvé 1992, 15-16), kar je tudi osnova za uporabo tega izraza v pričujočem tekstu.

³⁶ Strešne plošče grobnice Spektacijev so bile na vrhu spete s spojkami (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 5,9,11).

³⁷ Luknje za gredo so izpričane na grobnici Spektacija Sekundina in družine Spektacijev v Šempetru (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 26, 32, 54, T. 14), poleg tega tudi na kosih grobnice iz Faschendorfa (Kremer 2001, 99-102, Abb. 64) in Celja (ib., 181, Abb. 107).

³⁸ V okviru Norika nam pri tem lahko za primerjavo služijo le šempetrske grobnice. Grobnica Enijev in grobnica Spektacija Sekundina imata na vsakem krilu po eno ploščo, grobnica Spektacijev jih ima zaradi velikosti več, in sicer po tri (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972).

³⁹ Opredelitev leve in desne stranice izhaja iz položaja gledalca, ki stoji pred čelno stranico grobnice.

⁴⁰ Strešne plošče grobnice Spektacijev so bile neenakih širin (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 5,9,11).

⁴¹ Prim. strešne plošče grobnic Spektacijev in Enijev (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, sl. med str. 16, 17 in 12, 13).

Timpanon je glede na obliko dvokapne strehe nedvomno tvoril del arkadne grobnice, a ustreznimi odlomki niso ugotovljeni. Timpanon se je s strešnimi ploščami in bloki strešnega venca povezoval s čepi, luknja za enega izmed njih pa je ohranjena na strešni plošči št. 512 (*sl. 4*).⁴² Na podlagi razporeditve lukenj za čepa na nosilni ploskvi kosov strešnega venca (*sl. 9*) pa vemo, da je bil timpanon na zadnji stranici sestavljen iz dveh blokov.

Podstrešna konstrukcija, ki je dajala oporo strešnim ploščam, zaenkrat ni znana. Glede na število plošč, predvsem na deljene vmesne plošče, domnevam, da je obstajala podstrešna konstrukcija, ki je plošče držala. Dodaten dokaz pa ponujajo luknja za čep na stropni plošči št. 469 in kamnoseški zarezi na plošči št. 453 (*sl. 14; 16*).

Strešne plošče so s poševno prisekanimi stojnimi ploskvami stale na napušču, povezovala pa so se s čepi. Takšna luknja je ohranjena na nosilni ploskvi stranske napuščne plošče v kosu št. 475 (*sl. 10*). Neposredno pa sta se stikala kosa strehe št. 505 + 477 s kosom napušča št. 454, a tu brez čepa (*sl. 9*).

Kot med stojno in spodnjo ploskvijo na kosu št. 477 z levega krila strehe kaže na naklon strehe arkadne grobnice, ki meri približno 20°, in se umešča v razpon naklonov na noriških grobnicah, ki merijo od 19 do 26°, povprečno pa 23°. ⁴³ Od naklona na eni strani in širine napuščnih plošč na drugi pa je odvisna višina strehe, ki brez upoštevanega napušča znaša približno 1,60 m. Napušč je meril na desnem najmanj 0,70 m, na levem pa najmanj 0,38 m. ⁴⁴ Kot omenjeno, je bilo vsako krilo sestavljeno iz več strešnih plošč, ki so v dolžino merile preko 3 m, sleme pa je imelo dolžino okoli 5,40 m.

Grobnica je bila okrašena s slemenskim okrasom. Le-tega bi lahko predstavljal grifon v kosih št. 457 + 509 + 516 + 549 + 558 (*sl. 8*), ki je izdelan v polni plastiki. Grifon je sedel na slemenskem nastavku in bil z njimi povezan s čepom. Vendar pa omenjeni grifon ni sedel na nastavek slemena na kosu št. 478, saj se z njim ne sklada niti po merah niti po luknjah za čepa. ⁴⁵ Sleme arkadne grobnice pa je imelo verjetno več akroterijev in bi omenjeni grifon lahko stal na katerem od drugih nastavkov slemena.

Profilirani strešni venec

Strešni venec je profilirana strukturna plast, sestavljena iz venca blokov, na katero sedejo strešne plošče (*sl. 34; 35; 38*).

Od tega dela grobnice sta ohranjeni zadnja stranica skoraj v celoti ter delno tudi leva stranica. Čelna stranica ni ohranjena, verjetno pa je bila sestavljena iz enega kosa. Plošča strešnega venca na desni stranici je vključevala tudi vogal z zadnjo stranico, ki je bil preprosto ali kolenčasto oblikovan. Zadnja stranica, katere

profilacija je bila neokrašena, je bila sestavljena iz dveh blokov. Eden je že zgoraj omenjeni vogalni z desno stranico, drugega pa tvorijo kosi št. 454 + 445 + 446 (*sl. 9*), ki vključujejo tudi vogal z levo stranico. S sosednjimi kosi strešnega venca so se povezovali s spojkami. Podobno velja za kos št. 475, odlomek leve stranice (*sl. 10*). Slednje so tako sestavljali trije bloki: kos št. 454 (vogalni blok z zadnjo stranico), kos št. 475 (osrednji blok) ter vogalni blok s čelno stranico, ki pa ni ohranjen. Za tako delitev plošč strešnega venca govori tudi rahlo dvignjena površina na kosu epistila št. 476, ki verjetno predstavlja ležišče za vogalni del čelne stranice strešnega venca (*sl. 13*).

Plošče strešnega venca so se navzgor s čepi povezovala s strešnimi ploščami in timpanonom. Luknje za čepa so ohranjene na kosih št. 454 + 445 + 446 (za timpanon) in na kosu št. 475 (za strešne plošče). Pod strešnim vencem je epistil. Plasti sta se stikali s čepi, ohranjenimi na kosih št. 445, 454 in 475. Pri tem se je vogalni kos št. 454 neposredno vezal na epistilni kos št. 458 preko ustrezajoče luknje za čep (*sl. 38*). Na drugi strani pa bi kos zadnje stranice št. 446 prav tako lahko stal neposredno na kosu epistila št. 451, vendar pa te povezave ni mogoče zanesljivo potrditi. Kos št. 475 se je vezal na kose epistila št. 500 + 513 + 476 preko ustrezajoče luknje za čep. Poleg epistila se je strešni venec naslanjal tudi na stropne plošče (*sl. 36*).⁴⁶

Epistil

Epistil je, prav tako kot strešni venec, strukturna plast, sestavljena iz venca blokov. Predstavlja pa najbolj ohranjeni del grobnice, saj ima levo stranico v celoti ohranjeno (*sl. 32-35; 38; 39*).

Čelna stranica je bila najverjetneje izdelana iz enega bloka, katerega fragmenta sta kosa št. 353 in 353a (*sl. 11*). Blok se je stikal z desno in levo stranico preko navpičnih poševnih izsekov (vidni na kosih št. 353 in 476 + 546) ter s poševno postavljenima spojkama (luknja za eno izmed njih je na kosu št. 476) (*sl. 11; 13*). To pa je način vezave čelnih epistilnih blokov, ki je na noriških grobnicah skorajda pravilo. ⁴⁷ Iz čelne stranice v enem bloku pa sledi, da blok desne stranice, sicer neohranjen, ni pokrival celotne stranice. Natančneje rečeno; ni vključeval nobenega od vogalov. Z zadnjo stranico se je stikal preko navpičnega izseka na kosu št. 451 in spojke (luknja zanjo ni ohranjena) (*sl. 12*). Stabilnost pa je narekovala, da je zadnja stranica, podobno kot čelna, izdelana iz enega bloka. Njen desni vogal predstavlja kos št. 451, levega pa kos št. 458 (*sl. 12; 13*). Stik zadnje in leve stranice je bil preprost in utrjen s spojko. Slednja je bila torej sestavljena podobno kot desna stranica na

⁴² Strešne plošče grobnice Spektacijev niso vezane na timpanon s čepi in imajo luknje za vezavo na zgornji ploskvi in ne na stojni (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1974, T. 5,9,11). Na stojnih ploskvah strešnih plošč grobnice Spektacija Sekundina prav tako ni opaznih lukenj za čepa (ib., T. 24). Plošče grobnice Enijev pa so bile s čepi vezane na spodnji kos, ki predstavlja epistil in podstrešno konstrukcijo v enem kosu (ib., T. 19-21).

⁴³ Kremer 2001, 338.

⁴⁴ Pri grobnici Spektacijev je bil napušč širok okoli 0,46 m na levi in 0,38 na desni strani, pri grobnici Spektacija Sekundina 0,20 na levi in 0,30 na desni strani, za grobnico Enijev pa širine napušča iz risbe ni mogoče natančno ugotoviti (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 5,9,20,21,24,28).

⁴⁵ Tu je zanimiva primerjava s slemenom grobnice Spektacijev, kjer je širina nastavka na slemenu 0,25 m, dolžine pa so od čelne stranice nazaj 0,64, 0,57 in 0,77 m. Mere nastavka proti zadnji stranici in mere plinte kipa se torej skoraj popolnoma ujemajo. Zadržek pa nastane pri luknjah za čepa, saj je na nastavku le ena. Če primerjamo slemen grobnice Enijev in Spektacijev, ugotovimo, da imata obe vzdolž celotnega slemena po dve luknji za čepa. Luknji za čepa na vsaki strani slemena, ki nista postavljeni v središče posamezne ploskve nastavka, pa nakazujejo, da je nad slemenom stal še en kos vzdolž celotne dolžine, ki bi bil na obeh koncih pritrdjen na sleme (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, T. 15,21).

⁴⁶ Prim. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁴⁷ Glej naslednje grobnice: Beljak / Villach: St. Agathen (Kremer 2001, 60-62, Abb. 24) in St. Martin (ib., 71-72, Abb. 34), Bad Waltersdorf (ib., 62-67, Abb. 25), Oswaldgraben (ib., 76-77, Abb. 38), Celje (ib., 105, Abb. 68; 127, Abb. 82), Seggauberg (ib., 190, Abb. 115), Hartberg (ib., 194, Abb. 118), Globasnica / Globasnitz (ib., 190, Taf. 21), Landscha (ib., 195, Abb. 119).

eni in napušč leve stranice na drugi strani. Med obema vogalima kosoma pa je stal osrednji blok leve stranice, ohranjen v kosih št. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (*sl. 13*).

Kosi epistila so se navzgor s čepi vezali na plošče strešnega venca. Na notranjih ploskvah epistila je bilo izdelano ležišče za stropne plošče, ki so bile na epistil vezane s čepi in spojkami. Navzdol se je epistil stikal s stebnim delom: z zadnjo stranico, obema stranskima stenama ter stebri na obeh stranskih in na čelni stranici. Neposredno se je v levem zadnjem vogalu kos epistila št. 458 s čepi vezal na kapitelni del leve stene v kosih št. 508 + 470 ter na zadnjo steno v kosu št. 540. V desnem zadnjem vogalu pa se je kos št. 451 neposredno vezal na kapitelni del desne stene v kosu št. 537 preko čepa, medtem ko zgornji desni del zadnje stene ni ohranjen. Leva stranica epistila se je vezala na kapitelni del leve stene preko čepov, podobno je pričakovati tudi na desni stranici. Na kosih št. 513 in 546 sta ohranjeni tudi luknji za čepa, ki sta vezala ta dva dela s kapiteli stebrov. Vezavo na kapitele pa je pričakovati tudi na desni in čelni stranici.

Reliefni okras grifonov na stranskih stranicah je pogost motiv na šempetrskih grobnicah. Na arkadni grobnici pa je prvič vidna povezava grifonov na stranskih in vinske trte na čelni stranici. Tak kombinacija vendarle ni nova na območju Norika, saj jo je zaslediti celo na isti stranici na ostankih grobnice iz Beljaka/Villach (*Santicum*): St. Martin.⁴⁸ Tudi friz z orožjem v loku čelne stranice (kos št. 353a) ni novost na noriških grobnicah. V kraju Piber na Avstrijskem Štajerskem je bil najden odlomek epistila, ki ima prav tako na spodnji plošvi friz z orožjem.⁴⁹

Pomembna oblikovna značilnost epistila so njegovi loki, ki so bili izdelani na obeh stranskih in na čelni stranici.⁵⁰ Na čelni stranici so bili verjetno trije različno veliki loki s širšim osrednjim (*sl. 32*). Premeri lokov pa dovoljujejo tudi možnost štirih enako velikih lokov, saj srednja dva od teh v širino merita enako kot srednji večji lok. Lok oziroma arka na noriških grobnicah niso izjeme, pač pa jih na arkadni grobnici prvič zasledimo v takem številu. Vsaj dvojni lok na čelni stranici je viden na grobnici iz Ennsa (*Lauriacum*).⁵¹ Na šempetrskem grobišču pa jih poznata grobnici Enijev in Spektacijev, vendar le po en lok na stranico. Glede na ti dve je število lokov na arkadni grobnici najverjetneje posledica njene velikosti.⁵²

Na epistilnih kosih je bilo izdelano ležišče za stropne plošče arkadne grobnice, in sicer na notranjih ploskvah epistilnih kosov. Strop je bil torej ločen od strehe. Grobnica s tako izdelanim stropom v Šempetru ni znana, pač pa so večkrat dokumentirane v Noriku, in sicer v Beljaku / Villach: St. Agathen, St. Leonhard in St. Martin, Bad Waltersdorfu, Oswaldgrabnu in verjetno tudi v Globasnici / Globasnitz (*Iuenna*).⁵³

Strop

Strop arkadne grobnice je bil izdelan ločeno od epistila in

strehe. Velika notranja površina grobnice nakazuje, da je bilo stropnih plošč več. Vendar pa njihovo število in razporeditev natančno nista znani (*sl. 36; 38*).

Stropne plošče so se oprle na epistil, in sicer na izsek oziroma ležišče na notranjih ploskvah (*sl. 12; 13*).⁵⁴ Dela sta bila povezana preko čepov v izseku in spojki na nosilnih ploskvah epistila. Ležišče je bilo mogoče izdelano po vseh notranjih ploskvah epistila.

Posamezne plošče so se med seboj vezale s spojkami. Luknje zanje so vidne na kosih št. 469, 473, 350 in 453 (*sl. 14-16*). Plošče pa so se stikale tudi s podstrešno konstrukcijo, kar nakazuje luknja za čep na kosu št. 469 in kamnoseški zarezi na kosu št. 453.

Stropne plošče so bile na vidnih mestih okrašene, kar kažeta kosa št. 469 in 521 z okrasom lokov/arkad in kasnim okrasom.⁵⁵ Slednji je zelo pogost stropni okras. Pletenina na kosu št. 473, ki je primerljiva z onima na prekladi baldahina (kos št. 523; *sl. 24*) in na zadnji steni v notranjosti (kos št. 540; *sl. 19*), bi po velikosti in obliki lahko predstavljala stropno obrobo. Nad baldahinom pa je bil strop verjetno neokrašen, saj tam ni bil viden. Tja bi lahko sodila neokrašena kosa št. 350 in 453.

Plošče stropa so v višino merile približno 0,25 m, kolikor je visok izsek na epistilnih kosih. To potrjujejo napuščni kosi, ki so po debelini presegali epistilne in se tako naslanjali tudi na stropne plošče.

Ob zadnji in obeh stranskih stranicah so se stropne plošče naslanjale na izsek. Nad baldahinom in v prostoru med baldahinom in čelno stranico pa je morala obstajati podpora stropnim ploščam. Takšna podpora je mogoče obstajala nad zunanjimi robovi baldahina.⁵⁶ Odprta notranjost stebrnega dela pa bi govorila v prid stebroma, postavljenima v notranjost med stebre čelne in stranskih stranic ter baldahina (*sl. 37*).

Novost na šempetrskem grobišču, pa tudi v Noriku, predstavlja kombinacija stropa in samostojno izdelanega baldahina. Strop je pokrival, če ne celotno, pa vsaj večji del notranje površine stebrnega dela. Proti zadnji stranici se je stikal oziroma dotikal tudi z baldahinom. Vezana na kombinacijo stropa in baldahina pa je podoba čelne stranice zgornjega dela grobnice oziroma oblika epistila in stebrnega dela. Epistil je imel na čelni stranici verjetno tri loke različnih velikosti, pri čemer bi bil širši osrednji lok primerljivih mer kot baldahin in bi hkrati omogočal pogled na podobe pokojnikov pod baldahinom (*sl. 32*). Edina razlika med obema lokoma je v tem, da bi baldahin stal nekoliko nižje kot pa srednji lok epistila, oblikovan pa kot samostojen člen. Vendar pa premeri lokov dopuščajo tudi možnost štirih enako velikih lokov na epistilu. V tem primeru bi raven strop pokrival celoten notranji prostor grobnice. To pa s širšim osrednjim lokom ni več mogoče in postavlja vprašanje oblikovanosti stropa za epistilom ali, drugače povedano, prehoda od osrednjega loka epistila do baldahina v notranjosti. Ob trenutnem poznavanju arkadne grobnice na to vprašanje ni mogoče odgovoriti. Kot predlog k rešitvi pa naj omenim grobnico pred Porta Nocera v Pom-

⁴⁸ Kremer 2001, 71, Abb. 34.

⁴⁹ Kremer 2001, 191, Taf. 22.

⁵⁰ Prim. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁵¹ Kremer 2001, 131, Abb. 86,87.

⁵² Tudi v širšem okviru rimskega imperija arkade niso neznanka; enega najbolj znanih primerov grobnice z loki na vseh štirih stranicah najdemo v Ghirzi (Tripolitanijska), kjer pa je grobnica tempeljskega tipa (Brogan, Smith 1984, fig. 42-45; von Hesberg 1992, 187-188, Fig. 119).

⁵³ Kremer 2001, Beljak / Villach: St. Agathen: 60-62, Abb. 23,24; St. Leonhard: 113, Abb. 75; St. Martin: 71, Abb. 34; 106, Abb. 70, Taf. 8; Bad Waltersdorf: 62-67, Abb. 25-29, Taf. 2,3; Oswaldgraben: 76-77, Abb. 38; Globasnica / Globasnitz: 68-69, Abb. 30,31.

⁵⁴ Na obstoj stropnih plošč, ki bi sedle v izsek, je sklepal že Klemenc (1961, 54). Napačno pa je opredelil levo stranico epistila z lokoma kot čelno.

⁵⁵ Okras loka se povezuje tako z obokom baldahina kot z arkadami na stranskih in čelni stranici.

⁵⁶ Na sprednjem kosu baldahina št. 442 ni opaznega kakršnegakoli nastavka, ki bi pričal za oporo stropnim ploščam.

pejih, ki ima strop sestavljen iz ravne preklade spredaj, nato pa iz dveh različnih obokov in pod drugim postavljene podobne pokojnikov.⁵⁷

Stebni del grobnice - zunanost

Ta del predstavlja grobnico kot edikulo z odprto notranjščino in stebrnim predprostorom (*sl. 32-38*).

Čelno stranico tega dela grobnice verjetno sestavljajo štirje stebri s širšim osrednjim interkolumnijem. Stebrna trupa v kosih št. 514 in 535 sta verjetno stala na čelni stranici (*sl. 23*). Njih kapiteli so bili izdelani ločeno od trupov, ti pa od baz. Vsi so bili vezani s čepi, njuna premera pa ustrezata širini pilastrov na desni stranici (kos št. 471). Slednja je bila sestavljena iz dveh stebrov ter dveh pilastrov, ki sta bila vidna tudi na zadnji stranici in v notranjosti. Od desne stranice sta ohranjena kapitelni blok (kos št. 537) in osrednji del desne stene (kos št. 471), ki sta bila povezana z dvema čepoma (*sl. 17; 18*). Navzdol jima je sledil bazni blok, ki ni ohranjen, vendar pa je bil po obliki in merah nedvomno primerljiv z onim na levi stranici (kos št. 534 + 465). Kosa št. 537 in 471 sta se, vsak s svojo spojko, vezala na plošči zadnje stene. Zadnja stena je bila sestavljena iz več nesimetrično postavljenih kosov, vendar pa lahko o natančnem številu, velikosti in razporeditvi le domnevamo.⁵⁸ Ohranjen je zgornji levi vogal, ki ga je pokrival kos št. 540 (*sl. 19*).⁵⁹ Verjetno pa sta obstajali dve manjši plošči v levem spodnjem in desnem zgornjem vogalu (*sl. 34*). Kos št. 540 se je preko spojke in plitkega navpičnega izseka vezal s kapitelnim delom leve stranice (kos št. 470 + 508). Od stranic stebrnega dela nam tako ostane še leva. Od leve stene so ohranjeni kapitelni blok (kos št. 470 + 508), odlomek stene (kos št. 547) in bazni blok (kos št. 534 + 465) (*sl. 20-22*), ki so se med seboj povezovali s čepi. Odlomek pilastra št. 289 pa je bil lahko del leve ali desne stene (*sl. 21*).

Kapitel v kosih št. 459 + 490 s svojima stičnima ploskvama nakazuje nekoliko ožji trup (*sl. 23*). Na podlagi tega bi lahko bil del stranske stene in stal pod arkadama, stranice pa bi vključevale stebre različnih premerov. Takih primerov v Noriku ni zaslediti.⁶⁰ Mere kapitela v kosih št. 459 + 490 pa stojijo med merami pilastriških kapitelov in kapitelov baldahina, kar omogoča položaj obravnavanega kapitela v sečišču drugih dveh. Ta notranji položaj pa kapitelu oziroma pripadajočemu stebru nalaga funkcijo podpornega člena stropnim ploščam.⁶¹

Bloki stebrnega dela so se navzgor stikali z epistilom, stali pa so na ploščah stilobata. Z obojimi so bili vezani s čepi.

Na šempetrskih grobnicah so vsi kapiteli korintskega reda. Okras stebrov arkadne grobnice pa kaže še nedokumentiran motiv. To so paličice v žlebovih trupov stebrov in pilastrov. Zanimiv motiv je najti tudi na desni steni s pilastri, kjer je pod paroma hipokampov in školjko krilata figura, ob njej par rogov izobilja s sadjem (grozdje in granatna jabolka ?) (*sl. 18*). Spodnji del reliefnega polja ni ohranjen. Podobno strukturiranost

motivov je najti na dveh reliefnih ploščah, danes vzdanih v grad Seggau pri Lipnici, ki sta prav tako opredeljeni kot dela nagrobne arhitekture.⁶² Podobna figura pa je reliefno upodobljena tudi na odlomku iz Celja.⁶³

Od pilastrov na stranskih stranicah je eden kotni in drugi končni. Slednji kaže na odprto notranjost. Po drugi strani pa širina in globina grobnice nakazujeta, da je bila notranjost prostorna, kar bi že samo po sebi govorilo v prid arhitektonske delitve notranjščine.⁶⁴ Dokaz o slednjem pa ponuja kos št. 540 z luknjama za zagozdi.

Stebni del grobnice - notranjost

Ta del predstavlja grobnico kot edikulo z baldahinom v notranjosti (*sl. 32-39*).

Baldahin v notranjosti je bil postavljen na dve prekladi, od katerih je ohranjena le desna v kosu št. 523 (*sl. 24*). Prekladi sta se na enem koncu opirali v zadnjo steno (kos št. 540), na drugem pa sta stali na sicer neohranjenih stebrih. Obstoj slednjih dokazujeta pilaster na zadnji steni (*sl. 19*) in stojna površina preklade z ohranjeno luknjo za čep in profiliranim okvirjem za voluto kapitela. Baldahin je bil najbrž sestavljen iz dveh enako globokih delov, od katerih je ohranjen le sprednji, ohranjen v kosih št. 442 in 356 (*sl. 25*). Ta se je navzdol, na preklado, vezal preko čepa in na zadnji del oboka preko spojke. Oblika zadnjega dela oboka ni znana, glede na primerjave pa je najverjetnejša oblika banjastega oboka z ravnim zaključkom, kakršna je znana z grobnice Enijev.⁶⁵ Zadnji del oboka je bil s sprednjim vezan s tremi spojkami: na preklado s čepom, na zadnjo steno z zagozdo in tudi preko stopničke. Luknja za prvo in utor za drugo sta ohranjeni na zadnji steni.

Poleg baldahina so notranjost lahko izpolnjevali tudi stebri kot podporni člen stropnim ploščam. Ti so mogoče ohranjeni v kapitelu v kosih št. 459 + 490 (*sl. 23*).

Baldahin je v višino segal do stropa oziroma do izseka za stropne plošče na epistilnem delu. Ni mogoče reči, ali se je s stropom samo dotikal ali tudi vezal s čepi. Stebra baldahina pa sta slonela na stojnih ploščah.

Kot že povedano, je v notranjost grobnice postavljen baldahin, ki stoji na dveh prekladah in stebrih pod njima. Tako sosledje najdemo v Noriku dvakrat: na grobnici iz Donawitza⁶⁶ in na grobnici Enijev v Šempetru.⁶⁷ Vendar pa sta baldahina na omenjenih grobnicah malo drugače oblikovana. Nimata namreč stranske profilacije in se tako čelna izteka naravnost v preklado. Na arkadni grobnici pa nad profilirano preklado sledi baldahin s profilom tako na čelni kot na stranskih stranicah, česar drugeje ni zaslediti. Za razliko od arkadne na grobnici Enijev in tisti iz Donawitza obok ni stal v notranjosti in je bil na vrhu zaključen s streho, katere profilirani rob na stranicah bi tako lahko primerjali s stransko profilacijo oboka na arkadni grobnici. Omenjena razlika je torej bolj posledica različnih

⁵⁷ D'Ambrosio, DeCaro 1983, 34a EN. Rada bi se zahvalila dr. Božidarju Slapšaku za prijazno opozorilo na to grobnico.

⁵⁸ Prim. zadnjo steno grobnice Spektacijev (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, sl. med str. 16 in 17).

⁵⁹ Po ustni izjavi V. Kolšek naj bi obstajala med izkopanim materialom še ena plošča identičnih dimenzij kakor kos št. 540, vendar je Kremer ob pregledu ni mogla najti (Kremer 2001, 97, op. 236), ob ponovnem pregledu pa je tudi osebno nisem našla.

⁶⁰ Vendar pa naj na možnost podobne kombinacije opozorim z grobnico iz Mylase (Karija). Ta ima na vogalih stebrnega dela kvadratne stebre, med njimi pa stebre ožjega premera; razlika tako ni samo v premeru podpornega člena, temveč tudi v njegovem prerezu (Von Hesberg 1992, 151, Fig. 92).

⁶¹ Prim. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁶² Hainzmann, Pochmarski 1994, 42-43, 114-115 (tu sta ženski krilati figuri opredeljeni kot *Isis Noreia*).

⁶³ Kolšek 1968, 230-232, sl. 3 (upodobitev je opredeljena kot *Isis Noreia*).

⁶⁴ Za arhitektonsko delitev notranjosti prim. Kremer 2001, 97.

⁶⁵ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 59.

⁶⁶ Kremer 2001, 57-58, Taf. 1.

⁶⁷ Podobno sosledje, a tokrat v monolitni izvedbi, kažejo nekatere grobnice iz Galije (Espérandieu 1925, 59: št. 6642, 66: št. 6651).

zasnov grobnic. Enako sosledje stebrov, preklad in oboka pa vendarle govori za kombinacijo, ki je bila v Noriku poznana in večkrat uporabljena.

Profilacija oboka baldahina je bila na sprednji stranici okrašena, na stranskih pa se nadaljuje in zaključí neokrašena. Zaradi prehoda profilacije na stranski stranici se obok na sprednji stranici ne zaključí polkrožno, temveč se na levem in desnem robu izravna.⁶⁸ Neokrašena stranska profilacija je dodaten razlog za postavitev baldahina v notranjost grobnice, saj le-ta glede na prekritost vidnih delov šempetrskih grobnic z reliefnim okrasom govori proti možnosti, da bi bila ta ploskev lahko del zunanje stranice grobnice.

Pod baldahinom so bile postavljene podobe pokojnikov. Glede na velikost baldahina domnevam, da so bile te podobe v obliki kipov. Naj ob tem primerjam odnos notranjosti do zunanosti stebrnega dela. Čelna stranica stebrnega dela je bila sestavljena iz štirih ali petih stebrov. Štirje stebri pomenijo širšo srednjo arkado, ki se je skladala z merami baldahina in odpirala pogled na kipe pokojnikov pod njim. Primeri širšega osrednjega interkolumnija so po rimskem imperiju znani, v Noriku pa zaenkrat niso dokumentirani.⁶⁹ V primeru petih stebrov bi bili interkolumniji enaki, pri čemer bi sredinski steber zastiral pogled na kipe. Tak primer mi v repertoriju rimskih edikul ni znan. Nasprotno pa je omenjeno "neskladje" opazno na tempeljskih grobnicah, na primer iz Dösene (Kilikija) in Ghirze.⁷⁰ Grobnici kažeta čelno stranico, katere stebri zakrivajo vhod v grobno kamro, vendar pa nobena od grobnih kamer ni mimoidočim razkazovala podob pokojnikov. Po tej značilnosti se razlikujeta od edikul oziroma baldahina arkadne grobnice in hkrati ta govorita proti možnosti petih stebrov na čelni stranici.

Stilobat

Stilobat oziroma stojna plošča stebrnega dela ima dvojno vlogo. Poleg osnove stebrnemu delu tvorijo namreč hkrati tudi zaključne plošče podstavka in so bile iz tega razloga neobhodno sestavni del grobnice (*sl. 40*).

Lahko so bile vidne na zunanjsčini, kakor pri rekonstruiranih noriških grobnicah. O razporeditvi teh plošč pa ni mogoče podati trdnih dokazov.

Okrašen kos št. 524 bi lahko predstavljal odlomek ene od njih (*sl. 26*). Kombinacija gladko obdelane neokrašene in okrašene ploskve postavlja kos št. 524 v vogal zadnje in leve stranice. Kot tak bi stal neposredno pod baznim blokom (kosa št. 534 + 465), vendar tega stika ni mogoče potrditi. Kot plošča stilobata bi se navzgor povezoval s stebrnim delom, navzdol pa z zgornjim profiliranim vencem podstavka.

Kos št. 524 je okrašen z reliefom delfina in hipokampa. To sta pogosta motiva na tem delu grobnice, prav tako pa ju najdemo na vmesnem frizu podstavka.⁷¹ Omenjeni kos bi tako poleg ostankov stilobata lahko predstavljal tudi odlomek vmesnega friza, pri čemer pa obstoja zadnjega na arkadni grobnici ni mogoče potrditi.

Podstavek - zgornji profilirani venec

Podstavek arkadne grobnice med stilobatom in stopnicami je bil sestavljen iz zgornjega profiliranega venca, osrednjega dela in spodnjega profiliranega venca.

Profilacija zgornjega venca je neokrašena. Kaže pa poudarjeno navpično delitev podstavka (kosi št. 533 + 538 ter 489). Tak poudarek je sicer novost med šempetrskimi grobnicami, a je dokumentiran na eni izmed baznih plošč grobnice, ki so bile najdene v Ennsu.⁷²

Kos št. 489 je vogalni kos profilacije, ki se je preko spojke verjetno neposredno vezal na kosa št. 538 + 533 (*sl. 27*). V tem primeru profilacija na stranskih stranicah izstopa v širini 0,76 m, na zadnji in na čelni stranici pa 0,90 m. Ti dve meri sta pomembni, saj trdneje povezujeta kose podstavka z arkadno grobnico. Razmerje med širino vogalnih blokov in skupno širino podstavka grobnice Spektacijev, Enijev in Vindonijev namreč kaže, da je to razmerje na stranski stranici sorazmerno s tistim na čelni. Preneseno na arkadno grobnico nam potrdi širino epistilnega dela grobnice.

Zgornji profilirani venec se je navzgor povezoval s stilobatom, pri čemer nisem mogla ugotoviti neposrednih povezav. Navzdol so zgornjemu vencu sledili bloki osrednjega dela podstavka. Tu pa bi kos št. 489 lahko stal neposredno nad vogalnim blokom št. 448, za kar bi govorili njuni primerljivi širini in tudi izstopajoči vogalni deli (*sl. 27; 29*).

Podstavek - osrednji del

Osrednji del podstavka je bil sestavljen iz vogalnih blokov in osrednjih plošč, pri tem pa so prvi izstopali iz linij plošč.

Nedvomno je od tega dela prepoznan vogalni kvader v kosu št. 448 (*sl. 29*), ki se je mogoče neposredno stikal z odlomkom zgornjega venca št. 489 ali pa sta stala v isti navpični liniji. Odlomka osrednje plošče (kosa št. 502 + 522) sta mogoče prav tako pripadala podstavku arkadne grobnice, enako velja za odlomek 502a (*sl. 30*).

Kosi osrednjega dela so se navzgor in navzdol stikali s profiliranimi vencema, v notranjosti pa so imeli oporo, kar nakazuje izsek na kosu št. 448. Zaradi nezadostnih dokazov pa o načinu oziroma sestavi notranje podpore delom osrednjega dela in predvsem ploščam stilobata zaenkrat ne morem govoriti.

Podstavek arkadne grobnice je bil eno- ali dvoredno oblikovan. Za slednjega zaenkrat ni dokazov, v njegov prid pa bi govorile druge večje grobnice v Noriku, predvsem grobnica Spektacijev.⁷³ Pri tej obliki je potrebno računati tudi na vmesni friz med vrstama reliefov, kakršnega poznamo z grobnice Spektacijev. Odlomek takega friza bi lahko predstavljal kos št. 524, sicer opredeljen kot odlomek stilobata (*sl. 26*).

Glede na upodobitvi figur bi se kosa št. 502 + 522 po višini lahko skladala s kosom št. 448. Mersko gledano pa bi povezava teh treh kosov v okviru iste stranice dala širino približno 3,90 m, kar je primerljivo z globino grobnice v epistilu⁷⁴ (3,68

⁶⁸ Primerljiv potek profilacije oboka srečamo tudi na monolitnih grobnicah poznega 2. in 3. st. v Dakiji (Teposu-Marinescu 1982, 33, Pl. XXXIV, AE 1) in Galiji (Espérandieu 1925, 236-240, 242-248, 250, 252).

⁶⁹ V rimskem imperiju so to, na primer, Publijeva grobnica v Kölnu (Precht 1975), grobnica v Haidri (Baratte et Duval 1974, 19), ob Apijevi cesti v Rimu (De Rossi 1979, 233) in v kraju Kasserine (von Hesberg 1992, sl. 90).

⁷⁰ Za Dösene glej: Von Hesberg 1992, 188, sl. 118; za Ghirzo pa: op. 52.

⁷¹ Na grobnici Spektacijev in Enijev so bile plošče vidne in na stranskih stranicah okrašene s hipokampi in delfini (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, sl. med str. 16 in 17 ter 12 in 13); prim. Kremer 2001, 212-214, Abb. 126; 241-250.

⁷² Kremer 2001, 131-134, Abb. 88.

⁷³ Druge grobnice v Noriku v krajih: Stallhofen (Kremer 2001, 201, Abb. 122, Taf. 23) in Globasnica / Globasnitz (?) (ib., 202, Abb. 123, Taf. 24).

⁷⁴ Epistil l. stranice je širok 3,68 m. Pri tem pa je potrebno upoštevati razširitev grobnice ob stilobatu (glej grobnici Spektacijev in Enijev).

m). V tem primeru bi dobili podstavek s figuralnim okrasom herojev, prisotnih na osmih poljih.⁷⁵

Podstavek - spodnji profilirani venec

Spodnji venec, prav tako kot zgornji, nima okrasa in kaže na poudarjeno navpično delitev podstavka. Od tega dela sta ohranjena kosa št. 333 in 472 (*sl. 31*).

Stopnice in temelji grobnice

Pod spodnjim vencem podstavka so stale stopnice, po primerjavi z že rekonstruiranimi šempetrskimi grobnicami vsaj dve, pod njimi pa zidani temelji grobnice. Ti so bili najverjetneje zidani iz prodnikov, vezanih z malto, kakršne poznamo z grobnice Spektacijev in Vindonijev.⁷⁶ Ostankov teh plasti pa nisem mogla zanesljivo ugotoviti.⁷⁷

GLOBINA, ŠIRINA IN VIŠINA GROBNICE

Globina grobnice

Globina grobnice je med zgoraj naštetimi merami najzanesljivejša. Leva stranica epistila je namreč v celoti ohranjena in je sestavljena iz kosov št. 458 (vogal zadnje in leve stranice), 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (osrednji del leve stranice) in 353 (vogal leve in čelne stranice). Njihova skupna širina meri 3,68 m na zunanji in 3,10 m na notranji ploskvi. Zunanja širina pa hkrati predstavlja globino arkadne grobnice v epistilnem delu (*sl. 35*).⁷⁸

Globino epistilnega dela bi potrjeval tudi kos strešnega venca št. 475, če je ta sprejet kot del leve stranice. Njegova rekonstruirana širina na podlagi dvigovalne luknje meri 2,97 m, skupaj s širino obeh vogalov pa bi skupna širina stojne plošče leve stranice strešnega venca merila 3,77 m.

Širina grobnice

O širini grobnice govorijo kosi zadnje stranice epistila in strešnega venca, kos čelne stranice epistila, kos zadnje stranice stebrnega dela v povezavi z obokom in pogojno tudi kosi zgornjega profiliranega venca.

Epistil je na zadnji stranici sestavljen iz enega dela, katerega odlomka predstavljata vogalna kosa št. 451 in 458. Na njih ni ohranjene dvigovalne luknje, zato natančne širine na tem delu ni mogoče izračunati (*sl. 34*). Lahko pa podamo najmanjšo širino, ki znaša okoli 3,40 m.⁷⁹ Tako dobljeno najmanjšo širino dopolnjuje profilirani strešni venec, ki je bil na zadnji stranici sestavljen iz dveh blokov. Eden izmed njih je ohranjen v kosih št. 446 + 445 + 454 in pokriva celotno širino zadnje stranice razen vogala z desno stranico. Širina njegove stojne ploskve meri približno 4,00 m, nosilne pa 4,30 m.⁸⁰ Vogalni kos z desno stranico je bil pre-

prosto ali kolenčasto oblikovan. Če je bil kos preprosto oblikovan, je zgoraj navedeni širini potrebno dodati le še debelino stojne / nosilne ploskve. Najmanjša širina grobnice ob strešnem vencu bi torej znašala 4,35 m oziroma 4,95 m. Če je plošča strešnega venca kolenčaste oblike, pa je napušč širši.

Premier stranskega loka na čelni stranici epistila, katerega odlomek je ohranjen v kosu št. 353, meri 0,70 m.⁸¹ Z osrednjim širšim lokom, ki je hkrati enake širine kot obok, ohranjen v kosih št. 442 in 356, širina na tem delu znaša 4,55 m. Z loki enake velikosti ob upoštevanju stojnih ploskev arkad v širini 0,35 m, se skupna širina ne spremeni (*sl. 32*).

Baldahin je bil v notranjosti stebrnega dela postavljen ob zadnjo steno. Ob upoštevanju debeline stranskih sten (0,35 m), razdalje med steno s pilastri in preklado v notranjosti (razdalja med levim robom zunanje stene in sredino nosilne ploskve preklade za obok znaša 0,78 m), premera oboka (notranji polmer oboka znaša 0,90 m) ter polovice širine stojne ploskve oboka (0,15 m) lahko dobimo širino grobnice v tem delu: 4,36 m (*sl. 36*).

O širini grobnice pa govorijo tudi kosi zgornje profilacije št. 489 in 538 + 533. Ti kažejo na izstopajočo profilacijo na levi in desni stranici v širini 0,76, na čelni in zadnji pa 0,90 m. Izstopajoča profilacija se sklada s širino vogalnih blokov podstavka. Pri tem pa primerjava slednje in skupne širine podstavka grobnice Spektacijev, Enijev in Vindonijev kaže podobno razmerje med stranskima in čelno stranico. Če to primerjavo prenese-mo na arkadno grobnico, za razmerje celotne širine pa vzame-mo mere epistila, nam zgornja profilacija podstavka potrdi širino epistilnega dela grobnice 4,35 m.

Glede na zgornje ugotovitve je bila grobnica na epistilnem delu široka od 4,35 do 4,55 m. Tloris pa kaže grobnico, katere širina presega globino (razmerje približno 7:6) (*sl. 37*).

Višina grobnice

Plasti grobnice so različno ohranjene. Za večino je mogoče po ohranjenih kosih podati višino, kar pa za podstavek in stopnice ni mogoče; slednjim ni bilo mogoče niti nedvomno prepoznati pripadajočih kosov. Spodaj tako podajam višine posameznih plasti grobnice, kolikor so te znane, poleg tega pa tudi višino grobnice od stebrnega dela navzgor ter oceno celotne višine grobnice.

Streha je bila sestavljena iz strešnih plošč in slemen. Na višino tega dela kažeta naklon strehe, ki meri okoli 20°, in pa širina grobnice (4,35-4,55 m na epistilu). Skupaj s slemenom je višina strehe od plošč strešnega venca do vrha slemen ocenjena na 1,60 m (*sl. 32*). Timpanon pa je v višino meril približno 0,90 m.

Epistil je visok 0,73-0,75 m (*sl. 35*).

Profiliran strešni venec je visok 0,31-0,32 m.

Stebrni del grobnice je bil sestavljen na stranicah in tudi na čelni strani iz baz / baznih blokov (0,36-0,38 m), trupov stebrov / sten s pilastri (2,20 m) ter kapitelov / kapitelnih blokov (0,42-0,44 m). Zadnja stranica je bila sestavljena iz več različno velikih in nesimetrično postavljenih plošč, ki pa za višino tega dela niso povedne. Skupna višina stebrov / pilastrov in hkrati višina te plasti torej znaša 2,98-3,02 m.

⁷⁵ Prim. Kremer 2001, 379. V Globasnici / Globasnitz pa je bila najdena tudi plošča s podobno delitvijo polj: dve polji in vmes rastlinski pilaster (Kremer 2001, 202, Abb. 123, Taf. 24), kos s podobno delitvijo kot št. 502 + 522 pa je bil najden tudi na Ptujcu in je sedaj hranjen v Pokrajinskem muzeju v Mariboru (Ložar 1934, Priloga II, št. 5).

⁷⁶ Temelji grobnice Enijev so bili sestavljeni iz blokov peščenjaka (Kolšek 1997b, 139).

⁷⁷ Kosi št. 334, 439, 443, 444, 450, 455, 462 in 517 bi lahko bili tudi stopnice (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50, 54, 56, 60, T. 33, 35, 37, 38, 70, 71; Maver 2003, 105-112, *sl. 33-36*).

⁷⁸ Prim. Kremer 2001, 96.

⁷⁹ Kremer (2001, 96) ocenjuje najmanjšo širino na 5,80 m, saj predvideva epistil iz dveh blokov.

⁸⁰ Zadnji dve meri sta približka. Težko je namreč natančno oceniti, koliko kamna se je odkrutilo v trenutku, ko je šel kos na troje.

⁸¹ Premier je izračunana in ne izmerjena vrednost.

Plošče stilobata so, če dopustimo možnost, da so tvorile del zunanjšine, v višino merile približno 0,35 m.

Zgornji profilirani venec je visok 0,28-0,30 m.

Kos št. 448 je ugotovljen kot ostanek osrednjega dela podstavka in v višino meri 1,03 m. To pa je hkrati najmanjša višina tega dela grobnice. Če pa bi na podstavku obstajali dve vrsti reliefov, bi se višina znatno povečala. Višina dvoredno oblikovanega podstavka z vmesnim frizom je ocenjena na preko 2,50 m.⁸²

Spodnji profiliran venec je visok 0,26 m.

Med kosi z vzhodnega dela grobišča so mogoče tudi deli stopnic, a teh zaenkrat ni mogoče zanesljivo prepoznati. Po primerjavah z že rekonstruiranimi šempetrskimi grobnicami predvidevam, da sta tudi pri arkadni obstajali dve stopnici, katerih višina verjetno ni veliko odstopala od višine zgornjega oziroma spodnjega profiliranega venca.

Skupna višina arkadne grobnice od epistila pa do slemena je ocenjena na 5,62-5,69 m. Najmanjša višina podstavka s stilobatom znaša 2,52-2,54 m, brez njega pa 2,17-2,19 m. Upoštevajoč slednja, znaša najmanjša višina grobnice 8,14-8,23 m (7,79-7,88 brez stilobata). Z verjetnim obstojem dvorednega podstavka pa je višina grobnice ocenjena na preko 9,60 m.⁸³

TIPOLOŠKA OPREDELITEV GROBNICE

Arkadno grobnico sestavljajo trije osnovni deli: zaprt podstavek, odprt zgornji del s stebri ter streha. Tipološko gre za obliko, ki je znana iz maloazijskega prostora že v 4. st. pr. n. š. Pozneje pa se je pojavljala po celotnem rimskem imperiju v številnih kombinacijah arhitekturnih členov. Zanj v literaturi obstaja cela vrsta poimenovanj: mavzolej (*Mausoleumgrundform*),⁸⁴ večnadstropna grobnica (*mehrstöckige Grabbau*),⁸⁵ grobnica z edikulo na postavku (*tomba à edicola sul podio*),⁸⁶ večnadstropna grobnica v obliki edikule (*mehrstöckige Aedikulabauten*)⁸⁷ in druga. Ta zbirka poimenovanj dobro odslikava težavo pri podajanju bistva oblike v njenem imenu, ki pa izvira iz zgoraj omenjene svobode kombiniranja posameznih arhitekturnih elementov.

Slednje je dobro vidno na šempetrskih grobnicah. Z izjemo grobnice Vindonijev, ki je oltarskega tipa, so vse edikule. Zanje, še posebej za prej tipološko neobravnavano arkadno grobnico, pa je v tipološkem in konstrukcijskem smislu pomembna nedavna obdelava noriških grobnic.⁸⁸ G. Kremer za poimenovanje in definicijo osnovnega tipa dvonadstropne nagrobne arhitekture v Noriku prevzema Gabelmannov predlog (*Mausoleumgrundform*).⁸⁹ Vendar pa podaja drugačno delitev na podtipе, ki temelji na noriških grobnicah. Med podtipi loči tudi edikule, ki jih deli še naprej.⁹⁰ Edikule opredeljuje kot nagrobno arhitekturo,

izdelano iz kamnitih blokov, katere zgornji del ima obliko malega templja ali hišice in ima naslednje arhitektonske značilnosti: podporni elementi (stebri okroglega in kvadratnega prereza, pilastri), zatrep (trikotni ali segmentni, sirske zatrep) ter z vsaj treh strani zaprta niša (pravokotnega ali znotraj polkrožnega tlorisa).⁹¹ Arkadno grobnico tipološko opredeli kot edikulo, in sicer podtipa edikule z več interkolumniji, natančneje kot edikulo s stebnim predprostorom. To opredelitev, kljub razlikam v rekonstrukciji, prevzemam tudi na tem mestu, saj podaja najbolj pomembne značilnosti arkadne grobnice: odprt stebni del in zaprt podstavek, več interkolumnijev na čelni strani in stebni predprostor. Baldahin v notranjosti pa ne spreminja vloge edikule.

Arkadna grobnica kaže v stebnem delu kombinacijo arhitekturnih elementov, ki do sedaj iz Norika in okolice ni znana. Zunanji obod tvori edikula oziroma kapelica, kakršno poznamo, na primer z grobnic Spektacijev in Enijev. Ta je razširjena, zato se je povečalo število arkad, hkrati pa se je povečal notranji prostor. Tja je postavljen posebej izdelan baldahin, pod katerim so bile verjetno postavljene podobe pokojnikov. Upoštevajoč raznovrstnost rimske nagrobne arhitekture in svobodo sestavljanja različnih oblik v isti grobnici,⁹² lahko v arkadni grobnici, predvsem njenem stebnem delu, vidimo dve obliki, ki sta sicer poznani neodvisno druga od druge, v tej grobnici pa združeni. Grobnice v obliki edikule so znane iz Šempetra. Kar se tiče baldahina, pa obstoj grobnic baldahinskega tipa v bližnji okolici Šempetra dokazujejo deli grobnice, ki so jo odkrili v Celju v Gosposki ulici 10.⁹³ Izvor oblike stebnega dela arkadne grobnice je torej iskati v kombinaciji dveh oblik, ki jih je kamnoseška delavnica poznala, vezanih na večje mere grobnice, ne pa v tipološko enaki predhodnici.

SKLEP

Arkadna grobnica je peta grobnica s šempetrskega grobišča. Poleg sistematično odkritih kosov pa je v rekonstrukcijo grobnice vključen tudi kos, ki je bil v uporabi v bližnji cerkvi sv. Petra. V novem poskusu rekonstrukcije, v nasprotju s prejšnjimi, je iz kosov z vzhodne koncentracije sestavljena ena sama grobnica. Le-tej je podana doslej najpopolnejša in najbolj podrobna podoba, tako kar se tiče njene velikosti kot tudi njene oblike.

Pričujoč poskus rekonstrukcije podaja obliko grobnice, ki je sestavljena iz eno- ali dvoredno oblikovanega podstavka s poudarjeno navpično delitvijo, odprtim zgornjim delom z baldahinom v notranjosti ter pokrita z dvokapno streho. Pomembnost in posebnost grobnice je v njenem zgornjem delu.

⁸² Če upoštevamo razmerja na dvorednem podstavku grobnice Spektacijev s frizom (0,725 - 0,295 - 1,04 m), bi moral osrednji del podstavka arkadne grobnice v višino meriti okoli 2,70 m. Pri tem pa je potrebno upoštevati notranja razmerja, ki veljajo za vsako posamezno grobnico.

⁸³ Klemenc (1961, 63) je ocenil velikost grobnice na 12 m. Z vprašanjem velikosti te grobnice se je ukvarjal tudi Kastelic (1998, 607). Na podlagi primerjav razmerij širine proti višini z grobnice Spektacijev je prišel do iste višine kot Klemenc, vendar pa je za osnovo vzel preveliko globino (5 m) in posledično tudi širino grobnice (5,50 m).

⁸⁴ Gabelmann 1977; Gabelmann 1979, 7-11; ta jih je tudi podrobneje tipološko opredelil: grobnici Spektacijev in Enijev v podtip s stebri na fasadi, grobnico Spektacija Sekundina pa v podtip z reliefno fasado (1979, Abb. 41,44). Njegovo delitev je prevzela tudi Andrikopoulou-Strack (1986).

⁸⁵ Kockel 1983, 27.

⁸⁶ D'Ambrosio, DeCaro 1983.

⁸⁷ Von Hesberg 1992, 121-159.

⁸⁸ Kremer 2001.

⁸⁹ Kremer 2001, 24.

⁹⁰ V ta podtip spadajo grobnice Spektacijev in Enijev, grobnica Spektacija Sekundina in arkadna grobnica.

⁹¹ Kremer 2001, 24,317.

⁹² Von Hesberg 1992, 121-123; Kremer 2001, 23, op. 82.

⁹³ Kolšek 1979, 169-170, sl. 9; Kremer 2001, 127, Abb. 82,83.

Ta kaže grobnico z dvema prostostoječima stebroma in dvema pilastroma na stranicah ter verjetno štirimi prostostoječimi stebri z večjim osrednjim interkolumnijem na čelni stranici. V prostorno notranjščino je postavljen posebej izdelan baldahin, ki je pokrival podobe umrlih. Arkadna grobnica tako kaže kombinacijo edikule in baldahina v eni grobnici, kar do sedaj v Šempetru in Noriku še ni bilo dokumentirano.

Mere arkadne grobnice govorijo o nagrobnem spomeniku precejšnje velikosti. Njena širina, globina in višina prekašajo mere ostalih šempetrskih grobnic. V epistilnem delu je bila grobnica široka 4,35-4,55 m, globoka pa 3,68 m. Najmanjša višina znaša 8,14-8,23 m s ploščami stilobata oziroma 7,79-7,88 m brez njih. Ob dvorednem podstavku je bila grobnica visoka preko 9,60 m.

Okras šempetrskih grobnic, tudi arkadne, tvori del noriško-panonske umetnostne produkcije. Glavni razcvet južnonoriške umetnosti, vidne tudi na šempetrskih grobnicah, pa sega od začetka markomanskih vojn Marka Avrelija do poznoantoninskega in severskega obdobja.⁹⁴ V tem času se kažejo ikonografski, deloma pa tudi slogovni, vplivi neoatiškega klasicizma.⁹⁵ Pri okrasu arkadne grobnice gre za upodobitve v reliefu z izjemo ostankov polne plastike grifona. Okras v profiliranih okvirjih vključuje grifone, vinsko trto, friz z orožjem, Meduzino glavo, hipokampe, delfine, razne rastlinske motive, krilato figuro in heroje. Okras arhitektonskih členov pa vključuje različno krašenje profiliranih robov, kapitele korintskega stebrega reda in žlebljenje stebrov in pilastrov s piščalci v spodnji tretjini. Okras zaenkrat ponuja tudi edino oporo pri dataciji grobnice, ki je umeščena v pozno 2. st. n. št. oziroma v njegov konec.⁹⁶

Za razliko od štirih že rekonstruiranih grobnic Vindonijev, Enijev, Spektacijev in grobnice Spektacija Sekundina lahko arkadno grobnico rekonstruiramo le v risbi. Kar nekaj vprašanj o obliki ostaja namreč še nerešenih. Najpomembnejša med njimi je gotovo oblika čelne stranice stebrega dela, stropa in podstavka. Poleg oblikovnih vprašanj pa tudi višine grobnice ni mogoče natančno podati.

Najbolj zanesljiv odgovor na vprašanja bi lahko ponudili novi, še neodkriti kosi grobnice, ki jih je iskati med robom izkopnega polja iz leta 1956 in cerkveno ograjo. Na tem predelu danes stoji Stantetova hiša, ob kateri so se izkopavanja ustavila. Glede položaja na tem delu Klemenc piše naslednje: *"Spomeniki so ležali delno tudi pod temelji hiše Alojzije Stante. Zaradi tega smo bili prisiljeni podpreti dele temeljev te hiše s 4,5 m visokimi betonskimi podporniki (sl. 13). Na južni strani smo pa ostali mnogo bolj oddaljeni od temelja te hiše, čeprav so se tudi tam pokazali mnogi zelo zanimivi kosi."*⁹⁷ Iz objav ni razvidno, kje točno proti severovzhodu oziroma okoli Stantetove hiše se je izkopavanje zaključilo.⁹⁸ Klemenc piše: *"Mogoče je kakšen kos še v vrtu te hiše,"*⁹⁹ vendar pa ne pove natančno, ali

je s tem mišljen vrt levo od hiše ali pred njo.¹⁰⁰ Izkopavanje ni zajelo predela pred desno stranjo fasade Stantetove hiše, kjer je nekaj časa stala baraka, prav tako ne predela pod potjo, ki vodi do cerkve. Razen levega sprednjega vogala tudi pod hišo zemljišče ni bilo raziskano, prav tako ne za njo, kjer se teren dviga proti cerkvenemu zidu. Vemo pa, da je desna polovica Stantetove hiše podkletena.¹⁰¹ O morebitnih najdbah vzhodno od Stantetove hiše in poti ni podatkov.

Poleg sistematično odkritih kosov so v depolu ob parku hranjeni tudi kosi, ki so bili tja prineseni pozneje. Taka sta, na primer, kos z začasno oznako št. 353a in odlomek, ki verjetno predstavlja del pokopališke ograje.¹⁰² Ta dva so že v preteklosti pobrali iz prodaja, v katerega sta padla skupaj z ostalimi kosi grobnic in ograje. Pri tem lahko domnevamo, da kosa nista izjemi in je takih, ki so jih že prej pobrali in ponovno uporabili, več.¹⁰³

DOKUMENTACIJA

Dokumentacija rekonstrukcije vključuje natančno analizo vsakega kosa, ki naj bi pripadal arkadni grobnici. Analiza pa je dopolnjena s katalogom. V njem so ob vsakem kosu, ki je označen s svojo inventarno številko (odlomki istega bloka so obravnavani skupaj), naštet naslednji podatki: najdiščni podatki z navedbo kvadranta (trenutno nahajališče kosa),¹⁰⁴ mere,¹⁰⁵ sledovi izgradnje, obdelava površin, okras in glavne objave.¹⁰⁶

Seznam kratic:

db = debelina
pr = premer
š = širina
v = višina
d = dolžina
l. = levo
d. = desno
KKP = Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972
Kr = Kremer 2001

Epistil

K temu delu grobnice spadajo kosi št. 353, 353a, 451, 458 in 500 + 513 + 476 + 546.

Kos št. 353 (odlomek leve in čelne stranice) (sl. II; 32; 35; 38);

- kv. A-II (zaprti depo);
- š - 0,67 m; v - 0,72 m; db - 0,35 m; v loka - 0,36 m; pr loka - 0,70 m;⁸¹ vodoraven izsek - 0,12 x 0,25 m;

⁹⁴ Kranz 1997, 141, 148.

⁹⁵ Kranz 1997, 145; Kastelic 1998, 183.

⁹⁶ Kastelic 1998, 216; Kremer 2001, 21, 330.

⁹⁷ Klemenc 1955a, 307.

⁹⁸ Klemenc 1955a; Klemenc 1961; Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972.

⁹⁹ Klemenc 1961, 64.

¹⁰⁰ V objavah ni točne omembe, načrt izkopavanja (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 9) in tloris izkopanin (ib., Priloga 1) pa se v tem delu razlikujeta.

¹⁰¹ Klemenc 1961, 64.

¹⁰² Kremer 2001, 173, Abb. 102.

¹⁰³ Eden izmed njih je še danes vzdian v južno ograjo cerkve sv. Petra.

¹⁰⁴ Kosi se nahajajo v antičnem parku v Šempetru ali pa v depolu poleg njega, katerega del je zaprt.

¹⁰⁵ Širina, višina, debelina in dolžina so določene z lego posameznega kosa v grobnici preko položaja gledalca. Iz tega razloga ob napuščnih ploščah, na primer, govorim o njihovi širini (in ne dolžini), o višini (in ne debelini) ter o debelini (kjer gre za debelino stene grobnice). Izjema pri tem so mere slemena ter kosov notranjosti stebrega dela grobnice, kjer uporabljam dolžino; prim. Ginouvès, Martin 1985, 61-62.

¹⁰⁶ Navedla sem dve za rekonstrukcijo grobnice relevantni objavi: Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972 (KKP) in Kremer 2001 (Kr).

- vezava: na notranji ploskvi je zgoraj ohranjen vodoraven izsek, ob l. robu pa poševen navpičen izsek, na nosilni ploskvi je luknja za čep;

- zunanja ploskev ima okras, notranja je gladko obdelana. Nosilna ploskev ni ohranjena, stojna ploskev je grobo obdelana, prav tako površina v izsekih;

- v profiliranem polju na zunanji ploskvi je upodobljena vinska trta. V profiliranem polju loka pa je upodobljena lov-orjeva girlanda s pentljami, ki jo s kljunom drži orel;

- KKP, 50, T. 68; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 4,53, T. 7.

Kos št. 353a¹⁰⁷ (odlomek čelne stranice) (*sl. II*; 32; 38);

- najden v bližnji cerkvi sv. Petra (zaprti depo);

- š - 0,54 m; š stojne ploskve - 0,38 m; v - 0,50 m; db - 0,33 m;

- vezava: v pušici na stojni ploskvi je bila verjetno luknja za čep;

- kos je bil naknadno obdelan. Od prvotne površine je ohranjena le zunanja ploskev, ki ima okras, deloma loka na obeh straneh, prav tako okrašena, mogoče pa tudi gladko obdelana notranja ploskev;

- na zunanji ploskvi je (verjetno v profiliranem okviru) upodobljena vinska trta, ki raste iz kantarja. Najbrž prav tako v profiliranem polju je v d. loku vidna ptica (l. perut in noga, del trupa in zadnji del glave), v l. loku pa je upodobljen oklep, poleg katerega je prislonjen ščit in še neko sulico podobno orožje;

- Kr, 99, Abb. 63.

Kos št. 451 (odlomek desne in zadnje stranice) (*sl. 12*; 33; 34; 38);

- kv. A-II (park: št. 3);

- š - 1,17 m; v - 0,73 m; db - 0,37 m in 0,30 m; vodoraven izsek - 0,10 x 0,26 m; izsek za stransko stranico - 0,35 m;

- vezava: na notranji strani je vodoraven izsek, na stiku s stransko stranico je zanj narejen navpičen izsek, na nosilni ploskvi sta dve luknji za spojki in luknja za čep;

- zunanja ploskev zadnje stranice je gladko obdelana, zunanja ploskev l. stranice ima okras. Notranja ploskev je gladko obdelana. Nosilna, stojna in vse ostale stične ploskve so grobo obdelane, prav tako površina v izseku;

- na zunanji ploskvi desne stranice je v profiliranem polju v reliefu upodobljen zadnji del grifona;

- KKP, 56; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 48,56,58,60, T. 5.

Kos št. 458 (odlomek zadnje in leve stranice) (*sl. 13*; 34; 35; 38);

- kv. A1-II (park: št. 3);

- š - 1,61 m; v - 0,73 m; db - 0,36 m; vodoraven izsek - 0,11 x 0,26 m;

- vezava: na notranji strani je vodoraven izsek, na nosilni ploskvi sta dve luknji za spojki, dve luknji za čepa, pri eni od njih je viden tudi vlivni žlebič, na stojni ploskvi sta dve luknji za čepa;

- zunanja ploskev zadnje stranice je gladko obdelana, zunanja ploskev l. stranice ima okras. Notranja ploskev je gladko obdelana. Nosilna, stojna in vse ostale stične ploskve so grobo obdelane, prav tako površina v izseku;

- na zunanji ploskvi l. stranice je v profiliranem polju v reliefu upodobljen zadnji del grifona;

- KKP, 56, T. 38; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 48,56,58,60, T. 5.

Kosi št. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546¹⁰⁸ (blok leve stranice) (*sl. 13*; 35; 38);

- kosi št. 500, 513 in 476: kv. A-III (park: št. 3); za kos št. 546 natančna lokacija najdbe ni znana¹⁰⁹ (depo);

- š - 3,25 m; v - 0,73 m; db - 0,34 m; vodoraven izsek - 0,10 x 0,25-0,26; š dvignjene površine - 0,25 m; v loka - 0,37 m; pr loka - 0,83 m; interkolumnij - 1,20 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: na notranji strani je po celotni širini vodoraven izsek, kosa št. 476 + 546 imata proti čelni stranici poševen navpičen izsek, na nosilni ploskvi je na stiku s čelno stranico rahlo (približno 1 cm) dvignjena površina, na nosilni ploskvi so štiri luknje za spojke in dve luknji za čepa. Na stojni ploskvi so predvidoma štiri luknje za čepa, in sicer na kosih št. 500, 513 in 546;¹¹⁰

- zunanje ploskve nosijo okras, notranje so gladko obdelane. Nosilna, stojna ter vse ostale stične ploskve, vključno s površinami v izsekih, so grobo obdelane;

- na zunanji stranici so v profiliranem polju v reliefu upodobljeni grifoni s šapami na kantarjih s sadjem. Po dva grifona sta nad vsako arkado, v zadnjem delu je še en par. Srednji par grifonov ima ptičji, krajna pa levji glavi. V obeh lokih stranske stranice je, prav tako v profiliranem polju, reliefno upodobljen rastlinski okras: v loku proti zadnji stranici vinska trta in proti čelni stranici lovor;

- KKP, 58,60,64, sl. str. 63, T. 38,77; Kr, 84,91,96, Abb. 48,56,58,60, T. 5.

Od čelne stranice epistila sta ugotovljena dva kosa, št. 353 in 353a. Prvi (*sl. II*) je postavljen na čelno stranico na podlagi lege na najdišču, višine, vodoravnega in navpičnega izseka, višine loka ter okrasa vinske trte, ki je primerljiv z okrasom v loku l. stranice (kosa št. 513 + 500; *sl. 13*). Ohranjena višina kosa znaša 0,72 m, celotno višino pa nakazuje luknja za čep na nosilni ploskvi, ki je ohranjena v globini 3 cm. Glede na višino tovrstnih lukenj na ohranjenih epistilnih kosih (5-6 cm) bi celotna višina kosa merila 0,74-0,75 m, kar je primerljivo s kosi l. stranice epistila. Vodoraven izsek, ki je izdelan na zgornjem delu notranje ploskve, se z izsekom na ostalih ohranjenih kosih epistila ujema tako po merah kot po obdelavi površine. Ob l. robu notranje stranice pa je izdelan navpičen, poševno odrezan izsek, ki se navzven izravna. Zrcalno izdelan izsek je na kosih št. 476 + 546 z l. stranice epistila (*sl. 13*), ki se s kosom št. 353 skladata tudi po merah in grobi obdelavi površine na stičnih ploskvah. Omenjeni kosi so bili povezani tudi s spojko. Obravnavan kos ima lok premera 0,70 m,¹¹¹ na podlagi kosa št. 353 interkolumnij nad krajnimi loki čelne stranice meri 1,06 m.

Kos št. 353a (*sl. II*) je opredeljen kot del čelne stranice na podlagi okrasa vinske trte, upodobitve ptice (orla) ter lokov. Okras vinske trte na zunanji ploskvi je primerljiv s tistim na kosu št. 353 po načinu izdelave in velikosti listov, hkrati pa je primerljiv z okrasom vinske trte v loku l. stranice (kosa št. 513 + 500; *sl. 13*). Upodobitev ptice v l. loku je po obliki in velikosti primerljiva z orlom, vidnim v loku kosa št. 353. V obravnavani upodobitvi ptice bi lahko videli zrcalno podobo orla na kosu št. 353, ki bi tako vsak z ene strani v kljunu držala girlando. Oblika odlomka nakazuje dva loka, ki se pmeta na vsaki strani kosa. Iz ohranjenega kosa pa ni mogoče določiti velikosti teh lokov.

Od d. stranice je ohranjen le vogalni kos z zadnjo stranico št. 451 (*sl. 12*). Na kosu je narejen navpičen izsek za d. strani-

¹⁰⁷ Kos ni vpisan v inventarno knjigo, ker je prišel v depo iz bližnje cerkve sv. Petra, kjer je bil v uporabi kot pušica. Zaradi lažjega razumevanja ima na podlagi kosa št. 353, ki mu je podoben po okrasu in mestu v grobnici, začasno oznako št. 353a.

¹⁰⁸ Znak + med kosi nakazuje, da so pripadali istemu bloku grobnice.

¹⁰⁹ Za kose od št. 541 do 604 natančni najdiščni podatki niso znani, ker "so to večinoma drobci oz. odbitki večjih blokov in so bili inventarizirani kasneje." (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 10).

¹¹⁰ Stojna ploskev ni vidna, saj so kosi v parku postavljeni in deloma vezani z malto.

¹¹¹ Prim. Kremer 2001, Abb. 53.

co epistila, kakršnega na l. vogalu zadnje stranice (kos št. 458; *sl. 13*) ni.

Od zadnje stranice sta ohranjena oba vogalna odlomka, št. 451 in 458 (*sl. 12; 13*). Zunanji ploskvi zadnje stranice sta pri obeh neokrašeni, na stranskih stranicah pa sta upodobitvi grifonov. Na tej osnovi je kos št. 451 opredeljen v vogal zadnje in d., kos št. 458 (*sl. 13*) pa v vogal zadnje in l. stranice epistila.

Na podlagi teh dveh odlomkov, lukenj za čepa na strešnem vencu (kosi št. 454 + 445 + 446; *sl. 9; 38*) in na zadnji stranici stebrnega dela grobnice (kos št. 540; *sl. 19; 38*) ter načina sestavljanja grobnice predpostavljam, da kosa št. 458 in 451 (*sl. 12; 13*) predstavljata odlomka enega bloka epistila. Postavitve lukenj za čepa na stojni ploskvi kosov strešnega venca nakazuje, da je moral biti epistil vsaj v širini plošč strešnega venca iz enega kosa, drugače bi bilo lukenj za čep več, tudi njihova postavitve bi bila drugačna. Na nosilni ploskvi epistilnega dela je tako pričakovati tri luknje za čep; dve bi vezali epistil s kosi strešnega venca št. 454 + 445 + 446, tretja pa bi vezala epistil z vogalnim kosom strešnega venca zadnje in d. stranice. Na nosilni ploskvi kosov št. 470 + 508 (*sl. 20*), 540 (*sl. 19*) in 537 (*sl. 17*) z zadnje stranice stebrnega dela so tri luknje za čep, in sicer na vsakem kosu ena. D. del zadnje stene manjka in najbrž tudi tamkajšnja luknja za čep. Če bi luknji, ohranjeni na kosih št. 508 in 540, povezovali zgornji blok sestavljenega epistila, bi morala biti na kosu epistila št. 458 ohranjena dvigovalna luknja. Te tam ni.

Na l. stranico spadajo kosi št. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546, ki so odlomki enega bloka epistila z dvojnim lokom in si sledijo v navedenem zaporedju od zadnje proti čelni stranici grobnice (*sl. 13*). Kosi so povezani z zadnjo stranico epistila oziroma kosom št. 458 (*sl. 13*) preko ustrezajoče luknje za spojko ter prilegajočega se reliefa z grifoni. Proti čelni stranici so kosi povezani s kosom št. 353 (*sl. 11*) čelne stranice preko navpičnega izseka in poševno postavljene spojke. Širina stojne ploskve med lokoma na kosu št. 513 (0,31 m) je manjša od širine stojne ploskve na vogalu s čelno stranico in širine pilastrov na stranski steni (0,35-0,36 m; *sl. 18*).

Na nosilni ploskvi kosa št. 476 je površina rahlo dvignjena (*sl. 13*), kar bi lahko nakazovalo ležišče vogalnega kosa čelne plošče strešnega venca. Poleg tega dvignjeni del mogoče kaže tudi na izravnavo višine celotne grobnice, ki so jo proti čelni stranici dvigovali.¹¹²

Na notranji strani imajo vsi kosi epistila vodoraven izsek,¹¹³ kamor so sedle stropne plošče v debelini povprečno 0,25 m (*sl. 38*). Stropne plošče so slonele na izseku, na katerega so bile vezane s čepi (luknja je ohranjena v izseku kosa št. 458) in spojkami (vidne na nosilnih ploskvah kosov št. 458, 500 in 513; *sl. 13*). Izsek teče po vsej notranji širini stranice, ohranjen pa je tudi na kosih zadnje stranice epistila, to je na kosih št. 458 in 451 (*sl. 12; 13*), ter na kosu št. 353 čelne stranice (*sl. 11*).

Strop

K temu delu grobnice spadajo kosi št. 469, 521, 473, verjetno pa tudi 350 in 453.

Kos št. 469 (odlomek plošče) (*sl. 14*);

- kv. A-III (park: št. 8);

- d - 0,95 m; š - 0,94 m; v - 0,24 m;

- vezava: na zgornji / nosilni ploskvi je ob robu z naslednjo

stično ploskvijo žleb, poleg tega še luknji za spojko in čep;

- nosilna ploskev je zelo grobo obdelana, daljša od stičnih ploskev je grobo obdelana z gladkim robom ob stiku z okrašeno spodnjo ploskvijo, tretja stična ploskev je prav tako obdelana;¹¹⁴

- spodnja ploskev je razdeljena v tri polja. Na levi so upodobljene kasete izpolnjene z rozetami, sredino izpolnjuje stiliziran listnati okras, desno pa je del baldahina s tordiranim stebrom in delfinom v zaklinku;

- KKP, 56, T. 33,72; Kr, 74,76, Abb. 36, T. 4.

Kos št. 521 (odlomek plošče) (*sl. 14*);

- kv. B-IV (zaprti depo);

- d - 0,54 m; š - 0,35 m; v - 0,22 m;

- nima sledov izgradnje;

- stična ploskev je gladko obdelana z zaglajenim robom ob stiku s spodnjo okrašeno ploskvijo;

- spodnja ploskev je razdeljena v tri polja. V d. zgornjem polju je ohranjena plavut hipokampa (?), v spodnjem polju je delfin. V l. polju sta listnati kapitel in del profiliranega loka baldahina;

- KKP, 60, T. 40; Kr, 76, Abb. 36, T. 4.

Kos št. 473 (odlomek plošče) (*sl. 15*);

- kv. A1-II/III (zaprti depo);

- d - 0,80 m; š - 0,24 m; v - 0,28 m;

- vezava: na eni od stranskih ploskev sta v kotu dva grobo in plitko izdelana krajša utora, na zgornji ploskvi je luknja za spojko;

- spodnja ploskev je gladko obdelana in okrašena, tudi ena izmed krajših stranic ima gladko obdelano površino z zaglajenim robom, na nosilni ploskvi in eni izmed podolžnih stičnih ploskev je površina grobo obdelana, ostalo je odlomljeno;

- na spodnji ploskvi je okras pletenine;

- KKP, 58, T. 72; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 57, T. 7.

Kos št. 350 (plošča) (*sl. 16*);

- kv. A-II (park: pod št. 3);

- d - 2,83 m; š - 0,99 m; v - 0,24 m;

- namestitev: na zgornji / nosilni ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: na zgornji / nosilni ploskvi sta dve luknji za spojki;

- zgornja / nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana z zaglajenim robom v širini 5 cm ob eni stranici, podolžni stični stranici sta gladko obdelani, tudi ena izmed krajših, ostalih stranic ni mogoče videti;¹¹⁵

- nima okrasa;

- KKP, 50, T. 32,68.

Kos št. 453 (plošča) (*sl. 16*);

- kv. A1-II/III (park: pod št. 6);

- d - 2,42 m; š - 0,70 m; v - 0,27 m;

- namestitev: na zgornji / nosilni ploskvi so dvigovalna luknja in dve kamnoseški znamenji; vezava: na zgornji / nosilni ploskvi sta dve luknji za spojki;

- zgornja / nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana s gladkim robom v širini 4 cm ob eni izmed podolžnih stičnih ploskev, ki pa je sama gladko obdelana z gladkim robom, ploskev nasproti te je grobo obdelana z gladkim robom v širini 3 cm, ena izmed krajših stičnih ploskev je gladko, druga grobo obdelana, spodnje ploskve ni mogoče videti;¹¹⁶

- nima okrasa;

- KKP, 56, T. 36.

¹¹² Na to bi kazala tudi višina kosa št. 353 s čelne stranice, ki je 2 cm višji kot epistilni blok l. stranice, ter kapitel v kosih št. 459 + 490, ki je 2 cm višji od kapitelnega bloka pilastrov.

¹¹³ Mogoče tudi kos št. 353a, saj je bil kasneje odrezan prav v višini notranje ploskve pod izsekom.

¹¹⁴ Ploskev ni vidna, ker je kos v parku postavljen na kos št. 334.

¹¹⁵ Nad kosom so v parku položeni kosi kamnite ograje in kosi l. stranice epistila.

¹¹⁶ Nad kosom so v parku postavljeni kosi kamnite ograje.

Kosa št. 469 in 521 sta prepoznana kot stropni plošči na podlagi kasetnega okrasa, debeline in lukenj za vezavo (*sl. 14*). Kosa se nista neposredno stikala, saj je okras na njih nekoliko različno razporejen.

Kos št. 473 je opredeljen kot stropna plošča na podlagi svoje višine, okrasa pletenine in luknje za spojko (*sl. 15*). Po višini je kos primerljiv z zgoraj obravnavanimi stropnimi ploščami. Okras pletenine, primerljiv z onim na zadnji steni (kos št. 540, *sl. 19*) in prekladi (kos št. 523; *sl. 24*) po izvedbi okrasa in velikosti, se nahaja na spodnji ploskvi, ki je bila torej vidna.

Kosa št. 350 in 453 verjetno predstavljata stropni plošči, razlogi za to pa so debelina plošč, položaj lukenj za spojke (ki kaže na vodoravno postavljene plošče) ter lega na grobišču (*sl. 16*). Omenjena odlomka bi lahko sodila nad baldahin (širine 2,80 m in globine 1,30 m), kjer stropne plošče niso bile vidne in tako neokrašene.

Na vzhodnem delu grobišča je še nekaj odlomkov plošč primerljive debeline oziroma višine: kosi št. 466, 467, 488 in 491.¹¹⁷ Zaradi pomanjkanja drugih dokazov pa jih na tem mestu ne obravnavam.

Profilirani strešni venec

K tej plasti sodijo kosi št. 475 in 454 + 445 + 446.

Kosi št. 446 + 445 + 454 (blok zadnje in leve stranice) (*sl. 9; 34; 35; 38*);

- kos št. 446: kv. A-III (zaprti depo); kosa št. 445, 454: kv. A-II/III (park: št. 14);

- skupna š - približno 4,30 m; v - 0,31-0,32 m; db - 0,71 (kos št. 454 ob izseku) in 0,74 m; db profiliranega dela - 0,30 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi so dvigovalna luknja in štiri kamnoseška znamenja; vezava: na stiku z delom stranskega dela strešnega venca je na kosu št. 454 plitek izsek, na nosilni ploskvi so dve luknji za spojki in štiri luknje za čepe, od slednjih dve z vlivnima žlebičema, na stojni ploskvi sta dve luknji za čepa;

- kosi imajo profiliran zunanji rob, kos št. 454 pa tudi okras na profiliranem delu l. stranice. Nosilna in stojna ploskev sta grobo obdelani. Na nosilni ploskvi je pas 0,20 m nad profilom gladko obdelan. Na kosu št. 446 je na stojni ploskvi ob stiku z naslednjo ploščo viden pas v širini približno 0,20 m, ki je obdelan gladkeje od ostale površine. Grobo obdelane površine so tudi na vmesnih ter notranjih ploskvah, na zadnjih je vidna še groba obdelava v linijah;

- vogalni kos št. 454 ima na l. stranici okrašeno profilacijo. Od spodaj navzgor si sledijo lezboški kimation, zoborez, konzole z akantovimi listi, obrobljene z bisernim nizom. V dveh vidnih poljih med konzolami sta upodobljeni vejici. Sledi dorski kimation;

- KKP, 56, T. 34,37,71; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 49,56,58, T. 5.

Kos št. 475 (odlomek leve stranice) (*sl. 10; 35; 38*);

- kv. A-III (park: št. 17);

- š - 1,84 m; v - 0,32 m; db - 0,74 m; db profiliranega dela - 0,30 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi sta luknja za čep in kamnoseška zareza; vezava: na nosilni ploskvi je luknja za spojko, na stojni ploskvi pa luknja za čep;

- zunanji rob je profiliran in okrašen. Nosilna in stojna ploskev sta grobo obdelani. Na nosilni ploskvi je pas približno 0,10 m nad profilom gladko obdelan. Krajša stična ploskev je grobo obdelana, na notranji ploskvi pa je vidna še groba obdelava v linijah;

- profiliran rob je okrašen. Od spodaj navzgor si sledijo lezboški kimation, zoborez, konzole z akantovimi listi, obrobljene z bisernim nizom. V poljih med konzolami si sledijo naslednje upodobitve: žaba, delfin, vejica, rozeta, vejica in spet rozeta. Sledi dorski kimation;

- KKP, 58, T. 37,73; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 5.

Kos št. 475 z okrašeno profilacijo sodi na l. stranico grobnice (*sl. 10*). Glede na to, da je kos na eni strani ravno odrezan¹¹⁸ in ne vključuje vogala, bi težko stal na čelni stranici, saj bi leta tako morala imeti deljen napušč. Prav tako ne stoji na d. stranici, saj bi moral za to imeti kolenčasto oblikovano profilacijo na d. robu. Postavljen na l. stranico, je bil kos na obeh koncih verjetno ravno odrezan in njegova celotna dolžina kosa bi na podlagi dvigovalne luknje merila 2,97 m.¹¹⁹ Postavljen na l. stranico, leži kos št. 475 nad epistilnimi kosi št. 500 + 513 + 476 + 546 (*sl. 38*). Neposreden stik kosa št. 475 s kosi epistila pa bi poleg prilegajočih se lukenj za čep potrjevala tudi dvignjena površina na kosu št. 476 (*sl. 13; 38*). Stik med stransko in čelno napuščno ploščo pa je bil lahko preprost (vezava samo preko spojke) ali pa dodatno utrjen z izsekom na čelnem delu strešnega venca, kot je to primer na kosu št. 454 (*sl. 9*).

Blok v kosih št. 454 + 445 + 446, ki tvorijo celoto, pokriva l. zadnji vogal in večino zadnje stranice strešnega venca (*sl. 9*). To nakazuje položaj okrašene glede na neokrašeno profilacijo zadnje stranice. Na nosilni ploskvi kosa št. 446 je luknja za spojko, ki nakazuje nadaljevanje strešnega venca. Nadaljevanje nakazuje tudi profilacija, ki ni vogalno oblikovana. Zadnja vogala plošč strešnega venca sta bila torej različno oblikovana. Razliko med zadnjima vogaloma grobnice v obravnavanem delu pa potrjujeta tudi vogalna kosa epistila št. 458 in 451 (*sl. 13; 12*). Na l. kosu št. 458 je namreč luknja za čep od levega roba oddaljena 0,91 m in ustreza luknji za čep na kosu napušča št. 454 (*sl. 9*), s čimer je potrjena njuna neposredna povezava. Na d. vogalnem kosu epistila št. 451 pa je luknja za čep od d. roba oddaljena 0,29 m. Slednja bi se navezovala na ustrezajočo luknjo na d. vogalnem kosu strešnega venca, ki pa ni ohranjen.

Nosilna ploskev na kosu št. 475 ima nad profilacijo v pasu povprečne širine 0,10 m pas gladko obdelane površine (*sl. 10*). Na kosih zadnje stranice je tak pas nekoliko širši, povprečno 0,20 m, in nakazuje del, ki je gledal iz timpanona grobnice.

Streha

K temu delu grobnice sodijo kosi št. 494, 512, 520, 504, 504a, 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 in odlomka slemena št. 478 in 479.

Kos št. 494 (odlomek kapi desnega krila) (*sl. 4; 33*);

- kv. B-IV (zaprti depo);

- d - 0,73 m; š - 0,73 m; v - 0,14 m;

- nima sledov izgradnje;

- zgornja ploskev je grobo obdelana razen gladkega robu v širini 9 cm, stojna ploskev je gladko obdelana, prav tako površina na zunanjem profiliranem robu, ki ima tudi zaglajen rob;¹²⁰

- nima okrasa;

- KKP, 58, T. 74.

Kos št. 512 (odlomek desnega krila zadnje stranice) (*sl. 4; 33*);

- kv. A-III (zaprti depo);

- d - 1,03 m; š - 1,06 m; v - 0,30 m; stopničast rob 0,33 x 0,03 m; izsek - 0,04 x 0,18 m;

¹¹⁷ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 56,58, T. 24,74; Maver 2003, 34,35.

¹¹⁸ Preprost zaključek kosa kaže položaj luknje za spojko. Spojka pa je hkrati razlog za odlom na tem mestu.

¹¹⁹ Prim. Kremer 2001, 96, Abb. 56.

¹²⁰ Tak zaglajen rob na drugih kosih zaradi neohranjenosti ali slabe ohranjenosti robu ni viden.

- vezava: na zgornji ploskvi je stopničast rob, na stojni sta izsek in luknja za čep;
 - zgornja in stojna ploskev sta grobo obdelani, zunanji rob je profiliran;
 - nima okrasa;
 - KKP, 60; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 52.

Kos št. 504a¹²¹ (odlomek vmesne plošče) (*sl. 6; 33*);
 - natančni najdiščni podatki niso znani (zaprti depo);
 - d - 0,98 m; š - 0,76 m; v - 0,30 m; stopničast rob - 0,32 x 0,06 m; izsek - 0,03 x 0,17 m; š odebeljenega roba - 0,16-0,20 m; v odebeljenega roba - 0,04 m;
 - vezava: na zgornji ploskvi je stopničast rob, na stojni je pod robom izsek, pravokotno nanj je odebeljen rob;
 - zgornja in stična ploskev za naslednjo ploščo sta gladko obdelani, stojna ploskev je grobo obdelana, odebeljen rob je zelo grobo obdelan;
 - nima okrasa;
 - Kr, 88,96, Abb. 52.

Kos št. 520 (odlomek vmesne plošče) (*sl. 6; 33*);
 - kv. B-IV (park: nad št. 10);
 - d - 0,82 m; š - 0,66 m; v - 0,16-0,21 m; stopničast rob - 0,38 x 0,06 m; izsek - 0,08 x 0,15 m;
 - vezava: na zgornji ploskvi je stopničast rob, pod njim je na stojni ploskvi izsek, pravokotno nanj pa odebeljen rob;
 - zgornja ploskev in ploskev v izseku sta gladko obdelani, druge ploskve so grobo obdelane;
 - nima okrasa;
 - KKP, 60, T. 39,75.

Kos št. 504 (odlomek vmesne plošče) (*sl. 7*);
 - kv. B-III/IV (kosa med gradivom nisem prepoznala);
 - d - 0,91 m; š - 1,25 m; v - 0,25 m; izsek - 0,35 x 0,14 m; š odebeljenega roba - 0,20 m; v odebeljenega roba - 0,04 m;
 - vezava: na zgornji ploskvi je izsek, na stojni ploskvi je odebeljen rob;
 - obdelava površine ni znana;
 - nima okrasa;
 - KKP, 60, T. 53.

Kosi št. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 (odlomki levega krila zadnje stranice) (*sl. 5; 35*);
 - kos št. 505: kv. A-III; kos št. 495: kv. A/B-III; kos št. 477: kv. B/III-IV; za kos št. 543 natančni najdiščni podatki niso znani (kos št. 477: park: št. 18; kosa št. 505, 495: zaprti depo; kos št. 543: depo);
 - d - približno 2,50 m; š - 1,25 m; v - 0,25-0,30; v kapi - 0,15 m; stopničast rob - 0,23-0,24 x 0,02-0,03 m; izsek - 0,04-0,09 x 0,18 m;
 - namestitev: na zgornji ploskvi sta dve dvigovalni luknji; vezava: stranica nasproti profiliranega roba ima na zgornji ploskvi stopničast rob, na spodnji pa izsek, na kosih št. 477 in 505 je ohranjena poševno priskana stojna ploskev, čez katero sta plošči sedli na strešni venec;
 - zgornja ploskev je grobo obdelana razen zaglajenega roba nad profilom (9 cm), zunanji rob je na spodnji strani profiliran, na zgornji pa zaglajen in rahlo poševno odrezan, stojna ploskev je grobo obdelana, prav tako površina v izseku in spodnja ploskev, kap je gladko obdelana;
 - nimajo okrasa;
 - KKP, 58,60,64, T. 37,39,74,77; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 52, T. 7.

Kos št. 478 (odlomek slemena) (*sl. 3; 33; 35*);
 - kv. B-IV (park: št. 10);
 - d - 0,97 m; š - 0,53 m; v - 0,45 m; d nastavka - 0,57 m; š nastavka - 0,40 m;
 - namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi nastavka je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: stojna ploskev je polkrožno izdobljena, v dvigovalni luknji na nosilni ploskvi nastavka je vdelana luknja za čep;
 - zgornja ploskev je gladko obdelana, nosilna grobo, prav tako je grobo izdobljena stojna ploskev;
 - nima okrasa;
 - KKP, 58, T. 35,73; Kr, 88,96.

Kos št. 479 (odlomek slemena) (*sl. 3; 33; 35*);
 - kv. B-III (zaprti depo);
 - d - 1,17 m; š - 0,53 m; v - 0,45 m; š ravnega dela na vrhu - 0,14 m;
 - vezava: stojna ploskev je polkrožno izdobljena;
 - zgornje ploskve so gladko obdelane, stojna je grobo izdobljena;
 - nima okrasa;
 - KKP, 58, T. 35,73; Kr, 88,96.

Kosi št. 457 + 509 + 516 + 549 + 558 (kip grifona) (*sl. 8*);
 - kos št. 457: kv. A1-II; kosa št. 509, 549: kv. A-I; kos št. 516: kv. A/B-III/IV; za kos št. 558 natančni najdiščni podatki niso znani (kos št. 516: park: št. 25; ostali kosi: depo);
 - d - 0,85 m; š - 0,27 m; v - 1,03 m; d plinte - 0,77 m; š plinte - 0,26-0,28 m; v plinte - 0,15 m;
 - vezava: na stojni ploskvi plinte sta dve luknji za čepa;
 - plinta je na zgornji strani grobo obdelana, prav tako je grobo obdelan trup grifona na zgornji strani med krili, stranski ploskvi plinte sta gladko obdelani s spodnjim robom in zaglajenim robom pod zadnjim delom grifona;
 - kip grifona z orlovo glavo in perutmi ter levjim trupom;
 - KKP, 56,60,64, T. 38,40,41,42; Kr, 88,96, T. 6.

Glede na debelino in profil sodi kos št. 494 (*sl. 4*) na napušč strehe, natančneje na vogal d. in zadnje stranice.¹²² Glede na ohranjeno dolžino spodnje ploskve kosa so strešne plošče na d. krilu segale najmanj 0,70 m čez ploščo strešnega venca.

Kos št. 512 (*sl. 4*) je odlomek strešne plošče z zadnje stranice in spada na d. krilo zaradi širšega stopničastega roba kot kosi l. krila (št. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543; *sl. 5*). Na stojni ploskvi kosa pa je ohranjena luknja za čep, ki je služila povezavi strešne plošče s timpanonom.

Kos št. 504a (*sl. 6*) ima na spodnji ploskvi ohranjen odebeljen rob, čez katerega se je naslonil na strešno gredo. Nasproti roba se kos zaključuje v dolžini 0,76 m. Glede na položaj odebeljenega in stopničastega roba ter odsotnosti profilacije je kos opredeljen kot vmesna plošča strehe. Podobne oblike in sledov izgradnje kot kos št. 504a je št. 520 (*sl. 6*). Pripadnost obeh kosov d. krilu bi nakazoval potek stopničastega roba glede na odebeljen rob, ki poteka v nasprotno smer kot pri kosih št. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 (*sl. 5*) z l. krila. Vendar pa sta bila kosa zaradi nepoznavanja smeri polaganja strešnih plošč lahko tudi na l. krilu. Kos št. 504 (*sl. 7*), sicer neprepoznan med gradivom, je primerljiv s kosoma št. 520 in 504a (*sl. 6; 7*): na spodnji ploskvi ima odebeljen rob, pravokotno nanj pa sta na zgornji ploskvi stopničast rob in na spodnji izsek, kos pa nima stojne ploskve.

Na l. krilo sodijo kosi št. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 (*sl. 5*) z ohranjeno stojno ploskvijo za plošče strešnega venca. Niti na stojni ploskvi

¹²¹ Kosa nisem prepoznala v katalogu objave (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972), zaradi lažjega razumevanja pa sem mu na podlagi kosa, ki mu je podoben po konstrukcijskih značilnostih, dala začasno oznako 504a.

¹²² Kos ne sodi v vogal čelne in l. stranice, saj nima okrasa; prim. grobnici Enijev in Spektacijev (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, sl. med str. 12 in 13 ter 16 in 17).

kosa št. 477 + 505 niti na nosilni kosa št. 454 pa ni ohranjenih lukenj za čep, ki bi vezal oba bloka. Na tej osnovi lahko zaključimo, da vezava s čepom na tem vogalu ni obstajala.

Kosi št. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 preko položaja dvigovalnih lukenj kažejo, da je bila l. plošča na zadnji stranici iz enega bloka. Na kosih sta ohranjeni dve dvigovalni luknji, pri čemer je bila ena izmed njih najbrž popravek, saj sta luknji oddaljeni le 11 cm druga od druge, nakazujeta pa dolžino l. krila preko 3 m. Kot med stojno in spodnjo ploskvijo na kosih št. 505 + 477 + 495 + 543 meri približno 20°, kar je hkrati naklon strehe.

Napušč je na levem krilu deloma ohranjen na kosi št. 505 (sl. 5), in sicer v dolžini 0,38 m, kar je hkrati najmanjša dolžina napušča na levem krilu.

Na vzhodnem delu grobišča je še nekaj odlomkov, ki bi lahko predstavljali strešne plošče: 496, 499, 544¹²³ in 510. Zaradi pomanjkljivih dokazov o pripadnosti arkadni grobnici pa jih na tem mestu ne obravnavam.¹²⁴

Od slemena sta kosa št. 478 in 479 (sl. 3) ugotovljena kot odlomka slemena na podlagi oblikovanosti zgornjega dela, kjer so stranske ploskve rahlo usločene, in pa izdolbene stojne ploskve. Po obliki preloma bi se kosa mogoče celo neposredno stikala. Kos št. 478 predstavlja srednji del slemena iz enega bloka, kar nakazuje dvigovalna luknja. Na njem je izdelan tudi nastavek za akroterij.

Odlomkov timpanonov med ohranjenimi kosi z vzhodnega dela grobišča nisem mogla ugotoviti. Iz postavitev lukenj za čepa na plošči strešnega venca zadnje stranice je razvidno, da je bil timpanon tam sestavljen iz dveh delov (sl. 9).

O podstrešni konstrukciji grobnice, ki je nudila oporo ploščam, še posebej vmesnim, pričata luknja za čep na kosi št. 469 in kamnoseška zarez na nosilni ploskvi kosa št. 453, obadva opredeljena kot stropni plošči (sl. 14; 16).

Streha je imela na slemenu okras, kot to nakazuje nosilna ploskev kosa št. 478. Grifon v kosih št. 516 + 457 + 509 + 549 + 558 (sl. 8) je stal na višjem položaju, kar nakazuje grobo obdelana površina tako na vrhnji ploskvi podstavka kot na trupu med krili. Kip je drugje fino, podstavek pa gladko obdelan z zaglajenim spodnjim robom. Tako je najverjetnejša razlaga kipa grifona kot okrasa strehe grobnice, ki se je na spodnji kos spenjal z dvema čepoma. Glede na lego na grobišču in velikost bi grifon lahko krasil arkadno grobnico, vendar ni stal na nastavku na kosi št. 478 z eno luknjo za čep (sl. 3).

Med kosi, najdenimi na šempetškem grobišču, je tudi odlomek levje glave (kos št. 550), ki bi prav tako lahko predstavljal grifona kot akroterija. Zaradi pomanjkljivih dokazov o njegovi povezavi z arkadno grobnico pa ga na tem mestu ne obravnavam.¹²⁵

Stebrni del grobnice - zunanost

K temu delu grobnice spadajo kosi št. 537, 471, 540, 508 + 470, 547, 534 + 465, 514, 535, 449, 319 in mogoče tudi 459 + 490.

Kos št. 537 (kapitelni blok desne stranice) (sl. 17; 33; 34; 38; 39);

- kv. A2-II (park: št. 20 zgoraj);
- največja š - 1,68 m; spodnja š - 1,48 m; največja db - 0,57 m; spodnja db - 0,35 m; v - 0,43 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja in kamnoseško znamenje;¹²⁶ vezava: stična ploskev z zadnjo steno je stopničasto dvignjena, na nosilni ploskvi so luknja za spojko in luknji za čep, na stojni ploskvi sta luknji za čepa;¹²⁷

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, zunanja in notranja med kapiteli sta gladko obdelani, stična ploskev z zadnjo steno je grobo obdelana, stojna ploskev ni vidna (predvidoma grobo obdelana);

- nosi okras korintskih kapitelov z dvovrstno listno čašo z akantovimi listi, iz katerih izrašča osem volut;

- KKP, 64, T. 52,76, sl. str. 67; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 50,56,58, T. 6.

Kos št. 471 (odlomek stene desne stranice) (sl. 18; 33; 34; 38; 39);

- kv. A1/A2-II (park: št. 20 v sredini);
- š - 1,45 m; v - 1,63 m; db - 0,33 m oziroma 0,37 m; db posameznega pilastra - 0,33 m; interpilaster - 1,10 m

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: na nosilni ploskvi so luknja za spojko in luknji za čepa;

- nosilna ploskev ni vidna, na zunanji ploskvi je med pilastroma relief, notranja ploskev ima na enem koncu prav tako pilaster, na drugem koncu je stična ploskev z zadnjo steno, ki je bolj grobo obdelana, vmes pa je površina gladko obdelana, stojna ploskev odlomljena;

- med dvema žlebljenima pilastroma (šest žlebičev, ki so v spodnji tretjini okrašeni s piščalmi v žlebičih) je relief s parom hipokampov, pod njima je školjka, pod njo krilata ženska figura, flankirana z rogoma izobilja, polnima sadja (grozdje, granatna jabolka?);

- KKP, 56,58, T. 36, sl. str. 67; Kr, 84,96, Abb. 50,56,58, T. 6.

Kos št. 540 (zgornji levi blok zadnje stene) (sl. 19; 34; 36; 38; 39);

- kv. A2-II (park: št. 19);
- š - 2,00 m; v - 1,29 m; db - 0,31-0,33 m; v kapitela pilastra - 0,29 m; š abakusa pilasterskega kapitela - 0,40 m; - š pilastra - 0,26 m; v luknje za preklado - 0,38 m; v žleba - 0,09 m; gl žleba - 0,11 m; v plitkega izseka na l. stranici - 0,42 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: na stični ploskvi s kapitelnim delom l. stene je plitek izsek v višini 0,42 m, na notranji ploskvi je luknja za zagozdo preklade, ki se nadaljuje na desno z utorom, navzgor pa v manjšo luknjo za zagozdo (v - 0,21 m), nad reliefom kapitela je levo od zagozde nakazan profil preklade, zgornji rob utora je v dolžini 0,92 m lepo odrezen, od tam levo do luknje za zagozdo pa grobo posnet, na nosilni ploskvi sta dve luknji za spojki in luknja za čep z vlivnim žlebičem, na stojni ploskvi sta dve luknji za čepa;

- notranja in zadnja stranica sta gladko obdelani, vse stične stranice so grobo obdelane, tudi ploskve v luknji za zagozdo in utoru. L. notranji rob je grobo posnet, posnet je tudi zgornji del l. stranske stranice v višini 0,43 m, omenjena ploskev je po celotni višini rahlo vbočena, prav tako desna;

- pod luknjo za zagozdo preklade je v reliefu upodobljen kapitel korintskega reda z dvema vrstama listov in zgornjim

¹²³ Za ta kos ni znana natančna najdiščna lokacija (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 64).

¹²⁴ Klemenc, Kolšek in Petru 1972, 58,60,64; Maver 2003, 48,49, sl. 17.

¹²⁵ Za kos ni znana natančna najdiščna lokacija (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 64, T. 42; Maver 2003, 60, sl. 19). Podobno pa velja za vogalni akroterij št. 330 z okrasom akantovih listov. Na spodnji / stojni ploskvi ima luknjo za čep, kar nakazuje, da je bil del neke kompozitne strukture (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50).

¹²⁶ V objavi Klemenca, Kolškove in Petruja (1972, 64, T. 52) je pri opisu navedena kamnoseška zarez (pomožno kamnoseško znamenje), ki pa je na risbi ni. Stojne ploskve pa v parku ni bilo mogoče preveriti, ker je prekrita s svinčeno ploščo.

¹²⁷ V objavi Klemenca, Kolškove in Petruja (1972, T. 52) je na risbi stojne ploskve prikazana še neka luknja, ki v tekstu ni omenjena in katere namen mi ni znan. Nosilne ploskve pa v parku ni bilo mogoče preveriti, ker nad tem kosom stoji kos št. 537.

delom žlebljenega trupa pilastra, desno od omenjene luknje pa poteka okrasni pas pletenine in profilacije;

- KKP, 64, T. 35,42,77; Kr, 91,96,97, Abb. 59, T. 7.

Kos št. 508 + 470 (kapitelni blok leve stranice) (*sl. 20; 34; 35; 38; 39*);

- kos št. 508: kv. A2-II; kos št. 470: kv. A1/A2-II (park: št. 16);

- največja š - 1,68 m; spodnja š - 1,45 m; največja db - 0,57 m; spodnja db - 0,35 m; v - 0,42 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi sta dvigovalna luknja in kamnoseška zarez; vezava: stična ploskev z zadnjo steno je stopničasto dvignjena, na nosilni ploskvi so luknja za spojko in luknji za čepa, na stojni pa dve luknji za čepa;

- (obdelava površine je enaka kot na kosu št. 537);

- (okras je enak kot na kosu št. 537);

- KKP, 56,60, T. 51,52,72,75; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 51,56,58, T. 6.

Kos št. 547 (odlomek stene leve stranice) (*sl. 21; 35*);

- natančni najdiščni podatki niso znani (depo);

- š - 0,42 m; v - 0,17 m; db - 0,11 m;

- vezava: na nosilni ploskvi je luknja za vezavo;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, na obeh zunanjih so ostanki pilastra;

- ostanek zgornjega dela žlebljenega pilastra s piščalmi v žlebovih;

- KKP 1972, 64.

Kos št. 289 (odlomek stene stranske stranice) (*sl. 21; 35*);

- kv. C-II (depo);

- š - 0,27 m; v - 0,14 m; db - 0,11 m;

- nima sledov izgradnje;

- ohranjeni sta dve zunanji ploskvi z ostankom pilastra, stojna ploskev je grobo obdelana;

- spodnji del žlebljenega pilastra s piščalmi v žlebovih;

- KKP, 46.

Kosa št. 534 + 465 (bazni blok leve stranice s plinto) (*sl. 22; 34; 35; 38; 39*);

- kos št. 534: kv. A1/A2-II; kos št. 465: kv. A1-II (park: pod št. 20);

- največja š - 1,71 m; zgornja š - 1,50 m; največja db - 0,58 m; zgornja db - 0,38 m; v - 0,36-0,38 m; š pilastra - 0,40 m; interpilaster - 1,10 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: na notranji strani ob stiku z zadnjo steno je ploskev ravno odrezana, na ostalem delu pa je zgoraj rahlo poševno odrezana, na nosilni ploskvi so luknja za spojko in luknji za čepa, na stojni prav tako dve luknji za čepa;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, zunanja med bazami je gladko obdelana, notranja je razen baze in zgornjega dela grobo obdelana, stojne ploskve ni mogoče videti;

- nosi okras baz pilastrov z ohranjenim spodnjim delom žlebljenega trupa s piščalmi v žlebovih, potem pa si sledijo torus, trohilus, torus in plinta;

- KKP, 56,64, T. 36,42,76; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 6.

Kos št. 514 (odlomek trupa stebra) (*sl. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- kv. A-III (park: št. 23 zgoraj);

- v - 1,26 m; spodnji pr - 0,40 m;

- vezava: na stojni ploskvi je luknja za čep;

- nosilna ploskev ni ohranjena, stojne ni mogoče videti;

- žlebljen stebrni trup v spodnji tretjini s piščalmi v žlebovih;

- KKP, 60, T. 39;¹²⁸ Kr, 88,96, Abb. 56,58.

Kos št. 535 (trup stebra) (*sl. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- kv. A2-II (park: št. 5 zgoraj);

- v - 2,20 m; spodnji pr - 0,39 m; zgornji pr - 0,35 m; pr astragala - 0,40 m;

- vezava: na nosilni in stojni ploskvi je po ena luknja za čep;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, stojna ni vidna;¹²⁹

- žlebljen stebrni trup z vratnim prstanom, v spodnji tretjini okrašen s piščalmi v žlebovih;

- KKP, 64, T. 40; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 6.

Kos št. 449 (baza stebra s plinto) (*sl. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- kv. A-III (park: št. 5 spodaj);¹³⁰

- v - 0,38 m; stranica plinte - 0,60 m; pr stebra - 0,39 m;

- vezava: na nosilni ploskvi je ena luknja za čep, na stojni pa sta dve;

- nosilna in stojna ploskev nista vidni, ostalo gladko obdelano;

- baza stebra z ohranjenim spodnjim delom žlebljenega trupa s piščalmi, pod tem si sledijo torus, trohilus, torus in plinta;

- KKP, 56, T. 36; Kr, 87,96, Abb. 56,58, T. 6.

Kos št. 319 (odlomek baze s plinto) (*sl. 23; 32; 35; 38; 39*);

- kv. A/B-II (park: št. 23 spodaj);

- v - 0,18 m; stranica plinte - 0,58 m;

- (sledovi izgradnje verjetno enaki ali podobni kot pri kosu št. 449);¹³¹

- nosilna in stojna ploskev nista vidni, ostalo gladko obdelano;

- baza stebra, kjer sta ohranjena torus in del trohilosa;

- KKP, 50; Kr, 88.¹³²

Kos št. 459 + 490 (kapitel stranske stranice / notranjščine) (*sl. 23; 35*);

- kv. A1-II (zaprti depo);

- v - 0,44; spodnji pr - 0,28 m; pr abakusa - 0,55 m;

- vezava: na nosilni in stojni ploskvi je po ena luknja za čep;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, stojna gladko, prav tako sta gladko obdelani stični ploskvi obeh delov kapitela;

- korintski kapitel ima dvovrstno listno čašo z akantovimi listi, iz katerih izrašča osem volut;

- KKP, 56,58; Kr, 88,96, Abb. 53, T. 6.

Odlomki stebrov v kosih št. 535, 449, 514, 319 (*sl. 23*) so verjetno spadali na čelno stranico stebrnega dela. Lahko so stali na vogalih, ne pa tudi pod arkadama stranskih stranic, saj je zgornji premer večji od stojne površine na kosu št. 513 (*sl. 13*). Stebre vežejo na arkadno grobnico mere (višina in premer stebrov) ter piščali v žlebovih, kakršne najdemo tudi na stranski steni v kosu št. 471. Kapiteli teh stebrov niso bili odkriti. Mogoče sodi k tem kosom tudi baza s plinto št. 351, vendar je zaradi pomanjkljivih dokazov o pripadnosti arkadni grobnici na tem mestu ne obravnavam.¹³³

¹²⁸ Trup stebra je v risbi napačno prikazan kot v celoti ohranjen.

¹²⁹ Kos stoji v parku na bazi št. 449.

¹³⁰ Iz objav (Klemenc 1961, Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972) ni razvidno, ali baza s plinto št. 449 sodi ravno k trupu št. 535 ali bi mogoče lahko sodila tudi k trupu št. 514. Enako velja za bazo s plinto št. 319.

¹³¹ Ne stojne ne nosilne ploskve ni mogoče videti, saj nad kosom stoji trup stebra št. 514, objava (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50) sledov izgradnje ne navaja.

¹³² V tej objavi je kos št. 319 le posredno naveden kot baza stebrov št. 514, ni imenovan s številko, vendar pa so podane mere.

¹³³ Baze št. 351 med gradivom nisem prepoznala, iz opisa v objavi (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50) pa ni jasno razvidno, ali gre za primerljiv kos ohranjenima dvema bazama.

Od d. stranice sta prepoznana dva kosa, in sicer kapitelni blok (kos št. 537; *sl. 17*) ter d. stena (kos št. 471; *sl. 18*). Kos pilastra št. 289 (*sl. 21*) pa je bil lahko del d. ali l. stene. Kapitelni blok d. stene v kosu št. 537 ima na nosilni ploskvi dve luknji za čepa, kar kaže na neposreden stik z vogalnim kosom epistila št. 451 (*sl. 38*). Razporeditev je enaka kot na l. kapitelnem bloku. Na stojni ploskvi sta prav tako luknji za čepa, ki se skladata z onima na nosilni ploskvi stene v kosu št. 471;¹³⁴ kosa sta se torej neposredno stikala. Luknja za spojko na kosu št. 537 pa nakazuje povezavo z zadnjo steno.

D. stena je ohranjena v kosu št. 471 (*sl. 18*).¹³⁵ Na nosilni ploskvi je ob stiku z zadnjo steno luknja za spojko. Širina d. stene s pilastri na zgornjem delu, ki meri 1,45 m, se ne sklada s širino l. stranice epistila nad steno s pilastri, ki meri 1,32 m. Razliko pa verjetno lahko pripišemo prilagajanjem mer posameznih blokov v času izgradnje. Pilastri na d. steni se zožujejo, prav tako, kakor je to vidno na stebru št. 535. Od spodnjega premera 0,40 m (vidno na baznem delu št. 534 + 465; *sl. 22*) se zoži na 0,35 m, kar je premer zgornjega dela. Interpilaster na d. steni znaša 1,10 m.

Del zadnje stranice grobnice tvori kos št. 540 (*sl. 19*), in sicer na podlagi sledov vezave, okrasa in obdelave površine, pogojno pa je dokaz tudi lega na najdišču (*sl. 1*). Luknje za vezavo ter okras pletenine in pilastrskega kapitela kažejo, da je bil kos navpično postavljen oziroma je bil del neke stene. V prid razlagi kosa kot stene zadnje stranice govorita zunanja in notranja ploskev kosa: prva je gladko obdelana, druga pa okrašena. Obe sta bili torej vidni in kos zato ne more biti del podstavka, temveč le stebrnega dela grobnice. Sodeč po pilastrskem kapitelu in utoru gre za zgornji l. del zadnje stene. Plitek izsek v višini 0,42 m na l. stični ploskvi nakazuje stik s stransko stranico grobnice. Kos št. 540 se je ob omenjenem izseku preko luknje za spojko stikal s kapitelnim blokom v kosu št. 508 + 470 (prav tako višine 0,42 m; *sl. 20*). Kos št. 540 je ležal neposredno pod epistilnim delom in se povezoval s kosom št. 458 preko ustrežajočih lukenj za čep (*sl. 38*). Dodaten dokaz o neposredni povezanosti zgoraj omenjenih kosov pa nudijo položaj okrasa in luknje za zagazdo na zadnji steni, ki bi težko ležala nižje, ter debelina zadnje stene (0,33 m), ki ustreza debelini l. stene med pilastroma (0,34 m).

Pilastriški kapitel na kosu št. 540 zadnje stranice (*sl. 19*) lahko primerjamo s kapitelima blokoma l. (*sl. 20*) in d. stranice (*sl. 17*) ter kapitelom v kosih št. 459 + 490 (*sl. 23*), s čimer bi preverili njihove medsebojne odnose. Našteti kapiteli imajo primerljiv okras akantovih listov. Po zgornjem premeru abakusa so si bližju pilastriški kapiteli in kapitel v kosih št. 459 + 490 (0,56 in 0,55 m), prav tako po višini (0,42 in 0,44), po spodnjem premeru pa pilastriški kapitel na zadnji steni (kos št. 540) ter kapitel v kosih št. 490 + 459 (0,26 in 0,28). Glede na to, da pilastriški kapitel na zadnji steni leži nižje od pilastrskih kapitelov, je tudi razumljiva njegova manjša višina. Slednji se po nobeni od mer ne sklada s pilastrskimi. Celotna višina stebra na zadnji steni (če se je kos št. 540 začel pri kapitelnem bloku stranske stene) znaša 2,15 m, medtem ko stebri zunanje oboda v višino merijo 3 m. Opaziti pa je, da kapitel v kosih št. 490 + 459 po svoji merah povezuje pilastrske kapitele in kapitel v notranjosti in bi tako lahko stal na sečišču obeh oziroma v notranjosti.

Kosi št. 540 (*sl. 19*), 471 (*sl. 18*) in 534 + 465 (*sl. 22*) kažejo, da zadnja stena ni bila sestavljena iz plošč simetričnih mer. Luknji za spojko na d. steni in l. baznem bloku namreč nakazujeta delitev zadnje stene v d. zgornjem delu (kos višine 0,42-0,44 m)¹³⁶ in v l. spodnjem delu (kos višine 0,36-0,38 m).

Kapitelni blok l. stene v kosih št. 508 + 470 (*sl. 20*) je bil postavljen pod dva kosa epistila: št. 458 (vogal zadnje in l. stranice; *sl. 13*) ter 500 (l. stranica; *sl. 13*) in z vsakim vezan s čepom.¹³⁷ Luknja za spojko na omenjenem kapitelnem bloku pa kaže tudi povezavo z zadnjo steno oziroma kosom št. 540.

Pod kapitelnim blokom je stena s pilastri. Na l. strani temu delu pripada kos št. 547 (*sl. 21*), odlomek zgornjega dela pilastra. Kos nosi tudi enak vratni prstan in razmak zlebičev kot pilastri na d. steni. Slednje velja tudi za kos št. 289 (*sl. 21*), kjer je ohranjen spodnji del pilastra.

Bazni blok s plinto l. stene je ohranjen v kosih št. 534 + 465 (*sl. 22*). Na tem kosu sta oblikovani dve bazi, ki odgovarjata kotnemu in končnemu pilastru. Baza proti zadnji steni je na spodnji polovici grobo obdelana, kar mogoče nakazuje, da ta del ni bil viden. Bazni blok ima na notranji ploskvi proti steni površino izdelano na način, ki nakazuje profilacijo zadnje stene ob stiku s tlemi.

Kapitel v kosih št. 459 + 490 (*sl. 23*) po višini ustreza kapitelom nad pilastri, vendar je manjšega premera in bi bil posledečno tudi trup stebra pod kapitelom ožji. Kot tak bi se preko čepa lahko neposredno stikal z odlomkom l. stranice epistila v kosu št. 513 (*sl. 13*). Za povezavo pilastrskih kapitelov (kosi št. 537 in 508 + 470) na eni in kapitela v kosih št. 459 + 490 na drugi bi, kljub razliki v spodnjih premerih, govorile višine in mere abakusa. Plinta kapitela v kosih 459 + 490 je verjetno imela podobne mere kot abakus.¹³⁸ To pomeni, da bi kapitelu št. 459 + 490 pripadajoča plinta merila približno 0,55 m. Taka plinta pa bi bila, tako kot abakus, primerljiva z ono na bazah stebrov št. 449 in 319 (*sl. 23*), ki meri 0,58 m. Kapitel v kosih št. 459 + 490 pa ne spada na čelno stranico, saj se širini stojnih ploskev na kosih epistila št. 353 in 353a (*sl. 11*) ne skladata s širino dvignjene nosilne ploskve omenjenega kapitela. Razen na stranski stranici bi kapitel v kosih št. 459 + 490 lahko stal tudi v notranjosti grobnice, in sicer med stebri zunanje oboda in baldahinom, kjer bi hkrati nudil oporo stropnim ploščam. Na l. stranici je bil mogoče viden kateri od obeh ohranjenih trupov stebrov, to sta kosa št. 535 in 514 (*sl. 23*).

Stebri del grobnice - notranjost

K temu delu grobnice spadajo kosi št. 523, 442 in 356.

Kos št. 523 (preklada) (*sl. 24; 36; 39*);

- kv. A2-II (park: št. 19);

- d - 1,47 m; zgornja d brez zagazde - 1,30; spodnja d brez zagazde - 1,21; zgornja š - 0,53 m; spodnja š - 0,31 m; v - 0,42 m; mere zagazde - 0,37 x 0,22 x 0,17 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi sta dvigovalna luknja in kamnoseška zarez; vezava: na eni od krajših stranic je zagazda, profilacija je na notranji podolžni ploskvi ob stiku s steno

¹³⁴ Trditev je podana na podlagi risb in je ni mogoče preveriti, saj sta kosa v parku postavljena drug nad drugega.

¹³⁵ Kot odlomek spodnjega dela marmornega pilastra je v objavi Klemenca, Kolškove in Petruja (1972, 64) opredeljen kos št. 548 z okrasom pletene košare ali pa snopa klasja in akantovega lista (Maver 2003, 64, *sl. 22*). Vendar odlomek ni dovolj izpoveden, da bi ga brez pomislekov uvrstili na stransko steno, lahko bi stal tudi nižje, v reliefnih poljih podstavka. Zanj tudi ni znana lega na grobišču in tako ni mogoče potrditi ali ovreči pripadnosti arkadni grobnici.

¹³⁶ Na vzhodnem delu grobišča so bili odkriti trije kosi z višino 0,42 m, debelino približno 0,30 m in brez okrasa, to so kosi št. 447, 456 in 507. Le prvega sem prepoznala med materialom, niti zanj pa ne morem potrditi pripadnosti zadnji steni arkadne grobnice.

¹³⁷ Stojna ploskev tega dela epistila ni vidna. V objavi Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru (1972, 58, T. 38) ob opisu kosa št. 500 ni opisane stojne ploskve, luknje za vezavo na nosilni pa so napačno navedene.

¹³⁸ Za korintske kapitele je značilno, da je širina abakusa primerljiva s širino plinte stebra (Wilson Jones 1991, 98).

posneta v dolžini 0,32-0,36 m, na nosilni ploskvi so ob zagozdi luknja za spojko in dve luknji za čepa z vlivnima žlebičema, na stojnem delu spodnje ploskve je luknja za čep;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, ob zunanji luknji za čep je površina poglobljena (anatroza), zagozda je po celotni površini grobo obdelana, na spodnji strani je stojna ploskev za stik s kapitelom grobo obdelana;

- preklada je zgoraj zaključena z izstopajočim profilom. Pod profilom teče okras pletenine, na čelni stran pa je upodobljen hipokamp. Na spodnji ploskvi je v uokvirjenem polju bradata glava z rozetkama ob sencih, levo in desno od slednjih pa je okras vinske trte, ob stojni ploskvi je profil sedlasto umaknjen za voluto kapitele;

- KKP, 60, T. 38, sl. str. 61; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 57,59, T. 7.

Kos št. 442 (odlomek oboka) (sl. 25; 36; 39);

- kv. B-III (park: št. 9);

- š - 1,39 m; pr loka - 1,80 m; v - 0,33 m; v oboka - 0,93 m; db - 0,60 m;

- namestitev: na zgornji ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: na zgornji ploskvi sta dve luknji za spojki, na stojni ploskvi sta luknja za čep in žlebič;

- spodnja in čelna ploskev sta okrašeni, zgornja in zadnja sta grobo obdelani, na l. strani pa je izdelan profil;

- spodnja stranica je okrašena s kasetami, izpolnjenimi z rozetami, ki pa ne potekajo vzporedno z robom, temveč pod kotom (približno 5°). Na čelni strani si sledijo kimation, biserni in zobčasti niz ter friz hipokampov z Meduzino glavo na sredini loka;

- KKP, 56, T. 70,71; Kr, 74,76, Abb. 37, T. 4.

Kos št. 356 (odlomek oboka) (sl. 25; 36; 39);

- kv. A-II (depo);

- d - 0,18 m; v - 0,25 m; gl - 0,14 m;

- nima sledov izgradnje;

- na čelni strani nosi okras, ostalo odlomljeno;

- na čelni strani si sledita kimation ter biserni in zobčasti niz;

- KKP, 50, T. 30; Kr, 74,76, Abb. 37.

Z zadnjo steno stebrnega dela grobnice lahko na podlagi zagozde, okrasa pletenine ter profila povežemo preklado v kosu št. 523 (sl. 24). Vendar pa ne neposredno s kosom št. 540 (sl. 19). Glava z okrasom vinske trte na spodnji ploskvi, ki ima podobne slogovne značilnosti kot okras v lokih arkad epistilnega dela,¹³⁹ je namreč obrnjena proti notranjosti grobnice le, če preklada stoji na desni. Poleg tega tudi luknja za spojko in odbiti del profilacije na kosu št. 523 govorita proti neposredni povezavi s kosom št. 540 oziroma o tem, da imamo opravka z d. preklado.

Na prekladi (kos št. 523) je na nosilni ploskvi ob zagozdi tudi luknja za spojko. Če naj bi bila d. plošča zadnje stene simetrična z l. (kos št. 540), potem si to luknjo lahko razlagamo le kot napako kamnosekov. Druga možna razlaga pa je, da se je na d. strani plošča končala v isti višini kot nosilna ploskev preklade in bi bila kosa povezana z zagozdo in še s spojko. Slednje bi potrjeval tudi položaj luknje za spojko na kosu št. 471 d. stene (sl. 18; 38) za vezavo z zadnjo steno.

Luknji za čepa na prekladi št. 523 lahko govorita o zgornjem kosu z enega bloka, pritrjenega na vsako preklado z dvema čepoma, ali pa iz dveh, pritrjenih s po enim čepom v središču stojnih ploskev. Obok v kosu št. 442 ima v središču stojne ploskve ohranjen ostanek luknje za čep (sl. 25). Omenjena kosa se sicer nista neposredno stikala, saj je od oboka ohran-

jen l. del, preklada pa leži na d. strani. Če bi na obeh prekladah lahko pričakovali primerljive sledove vezave, potem naj omenim, da bi se položaja lukenj za čep na omenjenih kosih skladala.

Glede na steni s pilastri je morala preklada oziroma trupi stebrov pod njo gledati rahlo ven iz linije pilastrov na stranskih straneh, skladala pa se je linija plint (sl. 37). Hkrati pa so se pilastri in stebri baldahina verjetno po središču skladali z drugim oziroma četrtim stebrom čelne stranice (sl. 37).

Kosa št. 442 in 356 predstavljata odlomka kasetiranega oboka baldahina z okrasom rozet (sl. 25).¹⁴⁰ Z arkadno grobnico vežejo odlomka mere in sledovi vezave, pa tudi lega na najdišču. Obok ni tvoril dela čelne stranice, saj sta profilaciji na kosu št. 353 s čelne stranice (sl. 17) in kosom št. 442 različni.

Kosu št. 442 je ob zadnji stični ploskvi sledil še zaključek oboka, pritrjen nanj s tremi spojkami. Odlomkov takega bloka med materialom nisem ugotovila. Na kosu št. 442 oblikovanost kasetnih polj z rozetami kaže na nadaljevanje okrasa, saj polja proti zadnji stranici niso zaključena. Kasete na oboku ne potekajo vzporedno z sprednjo stranico, temveč rahlo postrani.

Zunanja višina oboka meri 0,93 m in se sklada z razdaljo med stojno ploskvijo preklade v kosu št. 523 v zadnji steni ter izsekom za stropne plošče na epistilu, ki meri 0,94 m. Omenjena skladnost mersko povezuje baldahin, preklado in pa epistil, ki je izhodiščni del rekonstrukcije. Notranji premer oboka meri 1,80 m, pri tem pa polmer znaša 0,90 m. Dolžina utora na zadnji steni (kos št. 540; sl. 19) pa meri nekoliko več, to je 1,10 m. Različni meri lahko nakazujejo pripadnost obeh kosov različnim grobnicam ali, kar je bolj verjetno, že nekajkrat omenjeno nesimetričnost blokov zadnje stranice stebrnega dela.

Stilobat

Stilobat arkadne grobnice je bil verjetno viden na zunanjsčini. Manj verjetna je možnost skritih stilobatnih plošč v notranjosti podstavka. Pri tem pa kosi zgornje profilacije niso tvorili stilobata, saj niso dovolj debeli.

Kos št. 524 (odlomek) (sl. 26);

- kv. A2-II (park: št. 15);

- d - 0,85 m; š - 0,69 m; db - 0,35 m;

- vezava: na nosilni ploskvi so luknja za čep ter dve luknji za spojki, na stojni je vidna luknja za čep;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, na zunanji ploskvi je reliefni okras, notranja ploskev je grobo obdelana, ploskev ob reliefu je gladko obdelana, stojna ploskev ni vidna;

- v profiliranem okviru sta upodobljena delfinček in hipokamp;

- KKP, 60, T. 37,75; Kr, 88,89,96, Abb. 54.

Kos št. 524, vodoravna plošča z reliefnim okrasom delfina in hipokampa, bi na podlagi lege na grobišču in okrasa lahko predstavljal ploščo stilobata (sl. 26). Kombinacija gladko obdelane neokrašene in okrašene ploskve postavlja kos št. 524 v vogal zadnje in l. stranice. Kot tak bi stal neposredno pod baznim blokom (kosa št. 534 + 465; sl. 38), vendar tega stika ni mogoče potrditi. Kos št. 524 pa bi lahko predstavljal tudi ploščo med spodnjo in zgornjo vrsto reliefov na podstavku grobnice, za obstoj katere pa ni trdnih dokazov.

Na vzhodnem delu grobišča je bilo odkritih še nekaj vodoravnih plošč s podobno debelino, to so kosi št. 334, 439, 444, 450, 455, 515,¹⁴¹ zaradi lege na grobišču pa še posebej kos št. 536.¹⁴² Slednji je ležal v severovzhodnem vogalu gro-

¹³⁹ Prim. Kremer 2001, 97.

¹⁴⁰ Klemenc (1961, 58) ob tem kosu piše o fragmentu drugačnega baldahina kot pri grobnicah Spektacijev ali Enijev, to je baldahinu s stropom in streho.

¹⁴¹ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50,54,56,60, T. 33,35,37,70,71; Maver 2003, 105-108, sl. 33,34.

¹⁴² Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 64, T. 38, 75; Maver 2003, 113-114, sl. 37.

bišča oziroma v bližini kosa št. 524, medtem ko so bili ostali raztreseni vzdolž vzhodnega dela (sl. 2). Zaradi nezadostnih dokazov, ki bi omogočali natančnejšo opredelitev, naštetih kosi na tem mestu niso obravnavani.

Podstavek grobnice - zgornji profilirani venec

K temu delu grobnice spadajo kosi št. 489, 533 + 538, 539 in 539a.

Kos št. 489 (odlomek) (sl. 27);

- kv. A-III (park: št. 12);

- š - 1,00 m; db - 0,70 m; v - 0,28 m;

- vezava: na nosilni ploskvi je luknja za spojko, na stojni pa luknja za čep;

- na nosilni ploskvi je površina v pasu povprečno 0,21 m posneta in gladko obdelana, drugje je površina grobo obdelana, stojna ploskev je gladko obdelana,¹⁴³ ohranjena stična ploskev pa grobo;

- nima okrasa;

- KKP, 58, T. 36.

Kosa št. 538 + 533 (odlomka) (sl. 27);

- kos št. 538: kv. A2-II/III (park: št. 21 zgoraj); kos št. 533: A1-II (zaprti depo);

- š - 1,02 m; db - 0,63 in 0,73 m; v - 0,30 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je kamnoseška zarez; vezava: na nosilni ploskvi sta luknji za spojki, na stojni pa luknja za čep;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana razen posnete površine v pasu 0,11 oziroma 0,21 m, ki je gladka, stojna in notranja ploskev sta grobo obdelani;

- nimata okrasa;

- KKP, 64, T. 40,76,¹⁴⁴ 77; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 55.

Kos št. 539 ? (odlomek) (sl. 28);

- kv. A2-II (kosa med gradivom nisem prepoznala);

- š - 0,65 m; db - 0,44 m; v - 0,22 m;

- nima sledov izgradnje;

- obdelava površine ni vidna;

- nima okrasa;

- KKP, 64, T. 77.

Kos št. 539a¹⁴⁵ (odlomek) (sl. 28);

- natančni najdiščni podatki niso znani (zaprti depo);

- š - 0,38 m; db - 0,48 m; v - 0,09 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je kamnoseška zarez;

- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana razen na posnetem robu v pasu povprečno 0,21 m;

- nima okrasa;

- neobjavljeno.

Kosi so obravnavani skupaj na podlagi primerljive profilacije in mer. Sledovi izgradnje kažejo, da je bila profilirana ploskev obrnjena navzdol oziroma da kosi predstavljajo zgornji profilirani venec podstavka grobnice, ki ni imel okrasa. K arkadni grobnici pa so vključeni zaradi mer in lege na najdišču.

Na nosilni ploskvi kosa št. 538 (sl. 27) je vidna luknja za spojko, ki je obrnjena proti notranjosti. Njen namen torej ni bil vezava z naslednjim kosom profilacije, temveč z delom v notranjosti podstavka, ki bi bil lahko plošča stilobata ali pa opora kosom osrednjega dela podstavka.

Na kosih št. 489 (sl. 27) in 538 + 533 (sl. 27) profil za 10 cm izstopa. Na kosu št. 489 je vidna izstopajoča profilacija v širini 0,76 m. Na podlagi tega bi bil kos lahko v neposrednem stiku z vogalnim blokom osrednjega dela podstavka št. 448, katerega širina je rekonstruirana na približno 0,70 m (sl. 29). Glede na obliko in sledi vezave na obeh kosih ni mogoče izključiti možnosti, da sta bila obravnavana kosa v neposrednem stiku. Slednje bi nakazovala tudi njuna lega na najdišču, saj je kos št. 489 deloma prekrival kos št. 448 (sl. 2). Če že ne v neposredni povezavi, bi lahko ležala vsaj v isti navpični liniji.

Kos št. 489 je vogalni kos profilacije (sl. 27). Njegova krajša stranica ni stala na čelni stranici, saj bi bil profil v tem primeru na čelni stranici prekinjen. Postavljen na stransko stranico kaže, da bi bila izstopajoča profilacija v širini 0,76 m in z njo zvezan vogalni blok podstavka št. 448 (sl. 29) na čelni stranici. Najbolj verjetna je njegova postavitev v vogal zadnje in d. stranice, saj se je kos št. 489, glede na prilegajoče ležišče za spojko, verjetno neposredno stikal s kosoma 538 + 533 (sl. 27). V tem primeru bi profilacija na stranskih stranicah izstopala v širini 0,90 m na zadnji in na čelni stranici.

Podstavek grobnice - osrednji del

K temu delu grobnice spadajo kosi št. 448, 502 + 522 in 502a.

Kos št. 448 (odlomek vogalnega bloka) (sl. 29);

- kv. A-III (park: št. 4);

- š - 0,36 m; v - 1,03 m; db - 0,88 m; db izseka - 0,50 m; v izseka - 0,30 m;

- vezava: na nosilni ploskvi je ob notranji ploskvi izsek, na nosilni ploskvi je tudi luknja za spojko, na stojni ploskvi sta dve luknji za čepa;

- na zunanji ploskvi je reliefni okras, nosilna ploskev je gladko obdelana razen izseka, ki je grobo obdelan, ohranjena stična ploskev je gladko obdelana v globini 0,32 m, naprej grobo, stojna ploskev ni vidna;

- v profiliranem okviru je upodobljena gola moška postava na podstavku, ki v desnici drži ščit. Njegova glava je obrnjena v levo;

- KKP, 56, T. 34,71; Kr, 89,91,96.

Kosa št. 502 + 522 (odlomka reliefne plošče) (sl. 30);

- kos št. 502: kv. A-III; kos št. 522: B-IV (zaprti depo);

- š - 1,08 m; v - 0,63 m; db - 0,33 m; rekonstruirana db - 0,38 in 0,45 m;

- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi je dvigovalna luknja; vezava: na nosilni ploskvi je luknja za spojko;

- na sprednji ploskvi je reliefni okras, nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, ostale ploskve so odlomljene;

- pod profiliranim lokom je upodobljena (najbrž gola) moška postava z brado in čelado s perjanico, ki v levi roki drži ščit in sulico, ob d. roko je naslonjen še nek predmet. Njegova glava je obrnjena v levo. Na l. strani pa je ob profilu prepoznaven rastlinski pilaster s (korintskim) kapitelom;

- KKP, 60, T. 41,75; Kr, 89,96, Abb. 54.

Kos št. 502a¹⁴⁶ (odlomek reliefne plošče / vogalnega bloka) (sl. 30);

- natančni najdiščni podatki niso znani (zaprti depo);

- š - 0,42 m; v - 0,35 m; db - 0,21-0,23 m;

¹⁴³ To je mogoče posledica dejstva, da je ploskev izpostavljena vremenskim vplivom.

¹⁴⁴ Fotografija kosa se skriva pod št. 530 na d. strani tabele.

¹⁴⁵ Kosa nisem ugotovila med gradivom, zaradi lažjega razumevanja pa sem mu na podlagi kosa, ki mu je podoben po velikosti in okrasu, dala začasno številko 539a.

¹⁴⁶ Na kosu nisem opazila inventarne številke, tudi med opisanimi kosi v katalogu (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972) ga nisem

- vezava: na nosilni ploskvi je ohranjen vlivni žlebič;
- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, ostale ploskve so odlomljene;
- v profiliranem okviru je vidna glava (moške gole figure), pokrita s čelado s perjanico. Njegova glava je obrnjena v desno;
- neobjavljeno.

Kos št. 448 je vogalni blok podstavka grobnice (*sl. 29*) in je obravnavan kot del arkadne grobnice na podlagi mer in lege na najdišču. Glede na upodobitev heroja mu na d. strani manjka še približno polovica in je njegova širina ocenjena na 0,70 m. Na l. stični ploskvi kvadra je površina v globini 0,32 m gladko obdelana in naprej grobo. To nakazuje, da je vogalni kos izstopal iz površine reliefne plošče, ki je sledila na l. strani in s katero se je vezal s spojko. Glede na postavitev slednje je blok verjetno za 0,10 m izstopal iz linije reliefne plošče. Na kosu št. 448 pa je na notranji ploskvi izdelan tudi vodoraven izsek, ki nakazuje utrjevanje sten reliefnega friza ali pa opore ploščam stilobata (višine 0,30 m).

Kosa št. 502 + 522 na podlagi okrasa in oblike verjetno predstavlja odlomka reliefne plošče podstavka grobnice (*sl. 30*). Rekonstruirana širina plošče, po dvigovalni luknji in profiliranem okviru sodeč, meri približno 2,40 m. Plošča spada na čelno ali pa na eno izmed stranskih stranic in je bila z obeh strani obdana z vogalnima blokoma. Glede na upodobitvi figur bi se kosa št. 502 + 522 po višini lahko skladala s kosom št. 448 (*sl. 29*). Kosa št. 448 in 502 + 522 bi se lahko skladala tudi na podlagi prilegajočih se lukenj za spojko.

Kos št. 502a po okrasu sodeč predstavlja odlomek podstavka grobnice, vendar pa ni ohranjen v zadostni meri, da bi ga lahko opredelila kot vogalni blok ali reliefno ploščo (*sl. 30*). Zagotovo ne tvori zrcalne polovice kosov št. 502 + 522 (*sl. 30*), saj ne ustrežata niti višina profilacije niti njena oblika, ki se ne boči. Pač pa je po profilaciji primerljiv s kvadrom št. 448 (*sl. 29*), le da figura gleda v drugo smer. Z arkadno grobnico ga prav tako kot kosa št. 502 + 522 vezeta velikost in reliefna upodobitev.

K osrednjemu delu podstavka bi na podlagi profiliranega robu lahko spadali tudi kosi št. 332, 532, 542 in 574, ki pa zaradi pomanjkanja dokazov o pripadnosti arkadni grobnici na tem mestu niso obravnavani.¹⁴⁷

Podstavek grobnice - spodnji profilirani venec

K temu delu grobnice spadata kosa št. 333 in 472.

- Kos št. 333 (odlomek) (*sl. 31*);
- kv. A-II¹⁴⁸ (zaprti depo);

- š - 0,73 m; db - 0,69 m; v - 0,14 m;
- namestitev: na nosilni ploskvi sta dve kamnoseški zarezi; vezava: na nosilni ploskvi so luknji za čepa z vlivnim žlebičem in luknja za spojko;
- nosilna ploskev je grobo obdelana, prav tako stična ob luknji za spojko, notranja ploskev je gladkeje obdelana, stojna je odlomljena;
- nima okrasa;
- KKP, 50, T. 67; Kr, 91,96, Abb. 55.

Kos št. 472 (odlomek) (*sl. 31*);

- kv. A-III (park: št. 11 zgoraj);
- š - 0,80 m; db - 0,68 m; v - 0,26 m;
- vezava: na nosilni ploskvi sta luknji za čep in spojko;
- vse stične ploskve so grobo obdelane;
- nima okrasa;
- KKP, 58, T. 72.

Kosa št. 333 in 472 veže primerljiva profilacija (*sl. 31*). Luknji za spojki in kamnoseški zarezi pa kažejo, da kosa predstavlja ta spodnji profilirani venec podstavka grobnice, ki ni bil okrašen. K rekonstrukciji arkadne grobnice sta vključena na osnovi lege na najdišču in izstopajočega profila, ki je po obliki in merah primerljiv z onim na kosih št. 538 in 489 zgornjega venca (*sl. 27*). Kosoma pa ni mogoče določiti mesta na kateri od stranic grobnice.

Zahvala

Proces rekonstrukcije je od samega začetka spremljal doc. dr. Bojan Djurić. Zahvaljujem se mu za strokovno vodstvo ter dragocene predloge in opombe. Zahvala gre tudi dr. Ireni Lazar iz Pokrajinskega muzeja Celje, da je dovolila pregled kosov in odprtje lope depoja. Zahvaljujem pa se tudi članom Turističnega društva Šempeter v Savinjski dolini za čas, ki so mi ga namenili; Srečku Firštu in njegovima sodelavcema za izdelavo digitalnih fotografij in mag. Miranu Eriču za izdelavo računalniškega modela grobnice.

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prepoznala niti po okrasu niti po merah. Kos je mogoče naknadno prišel v depo, kot na primer kos št. 353a. Zaradi jasnosti pa mu je bila na podlagi podobnosti z glavo s čelado na kosu št. 502 dana začasna št. 502a.

¹⁴⁷ Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, 50,64, T. 76; Maver 2003, 95,96, sl. 30,31.

¹⁴⁸ Kos ni vrisan v tloris izkopanin (Klemenc, Kolšek, Petru 1972, Priloga 1).