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prednost, ki jo pri knjižnem katalogu še vidim, so lahko odkritja, ki jih naredimo z naključnim prelistavanjem. Ampak takih je zelo malo. Obratno je digitalni katalog pravi izziv za tretje miselnih orehov. Omejitev pri njegovi uporabi je samo domišljija.

Andrej PLETERSKI

### Nove slovenske arheološke monografije 1995-1998

S pričujočim zvezkom *Arheološkega vestnika* smo sklenili, da bi odslej redno, v obliki kratkih prikazov, predstavili nove slovenske monografske publikacije s področja arheologije in antičnih študij, posebej antične zgodovine, ter t. i. pomožnih ved, ki so izšle pri raznih institucijah in založbah v Sloveniji, oz. ki so jih slovenski avtorji izdali pri tujih založbah. Tak pregled naj bi bil objavljen vsako leto, za izhodiščno letnico prikazov pa smo izbrali leto 1995. V tej številki *Arh. vest.* predstavljamo publikacije, ki so izšle med leti 1995-1998, za naslednji zvezek pripravljamo prikaze publikacij iz let 1999-2002, nato pa bi radi kratek pregled objavljali redno vsako leto. Kratki prikazi so namenjeni temu, da bi domačo in tujo strokovno javnost in vse ljubitelje arheologije in antičnih študij seznanili z našimi najnovejšimi monografskimi publikacijami, ki pogosto tudi v strokovnih krogih ostajajo premalo znane, kar je nesorazmerno s trudom in denarjem, ki je bil vložen v njihov izid.

Najstarejšo tradicijo izdajanja znanstvenih in strokovnih arheoloških knjig ima v Sloveniji Narodni muzej Slovenije, ki mu je z uglednima monografskima

serijama *Situla* in *Katalogi in monografije* uspelo doma in v tujini predstaviti pomembne sklope arheološkega gradiva in tematsko zastavljenih zgodovinskih problemov, s čimer je bistveno prispeval k uveljavitvi naše stroke. Naša skupna arheološka dediščina je v obliki monografskih objav izvednotena tudi v publikacijah drugih slovenskih muzejev; posebej pomembne so knjige iz serije *Carniola Archaeologica* Dolenjskega muzeja v Novem mestu, *vodniki* Pokrajinskega muzeja v Celju in *Archaeologia Poetovionensis* Pokrajinskega muzeja v Ptuj. Publicistična dejavnost Inštituta za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, izdajatelja *Arheološkega vestnika*, je dodatno zaživela leta 1995, ko je začel izdajati monografsko serijo *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae*. Pomembne monografije izdaja tudi Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete (npr. serija *Archaeologia Historica Slovenica*), Uprava za kulturno dediščino (prej Republiški zavod za varovanje naravne in kulturne dediščine) skrbi za redno izdajanje vodnikov po arheoloških najdiščih, medtem ko manjše število monografskih publikacij izide pri drugih založbah.

### Archaeological monographs recently published in Slovenia 1995-1998

Starting with the present volume of *Arheološki vestnik*, it has been decided that new monographs published by various institutions and publishing houses in Slovenia, or monographs published by Slovenians abroad, from the fields of archaeology and classical studies, particularly ancient history, will be regularly presented in the form of a brief review. Monographs concerned with various relevant auxiliary sciences will also be covered in this review article. Such a review would be published each year, and 1995 was chosen as the starting point. In this volume of *Arh. vest.* publications from 1995-1998 are presented, while for the following volume, a review of publications from 1999-2002 will be prepared, and subsequently a brief review will be published each year. These short reviews are intended to bring to the attention of the Slovenian and foreign professional public, as well as all those interested in archaeology and classical studies, the newest Slovenian monograph publications; these are often even in professional circles too little known, which is incommensurate to the effort and funding invested in their publication.

The longest tradition of publishing books concerning archaeology and ancient history in Slovenia is held by the National Museum of Slovenia, which in its two prestigious monograph series *Situla* and *Catalogi et Monographiae* has succeeded in presenting both abroad and at home important groups of archaeological material and thematically defined historical problems, with which they have significantly won recognition for our profession. Our common archaeological heritage has also been evaluated in the publications of other Slovenian museums, and of particular importance are the books in the series *Carniola archaeologica* of the Museum of Lower Carniola in Novo mesto, the *guides* of the Regional Museum in Celje, and *Archaeologia Poetovionensis* of the Regional Museum in Ptuj. The publication activities of the Institute of Archaeology (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts), which publishes the journal *Arheološki vestnik*, were significantly increased in 1995, when the monograph series *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* was first introduced.

Important monographs are also published by the Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Arts, the University of Ljubljana (e.g. the series *Archaeologia Historica Slovenica*). The Cultural Heritage Office (as part of the State Administration for the Protection of the Natural and Cultural Heritage) is responsible for the regular publication of guides to archaeological sites, while a smaller number of monographs are published by various other publishing houses.

Five volumes of the *Situla* series have appeared since 1995. In volume 33, part of the numismatic collection of the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum of Slovenia is presented by P. Kos and A. Šemrov (P. Kos, A. Šemrov, *Rimski novci in kontramarks iz 1. stoletja / Roman Imperial Coins and Countermarks of the 1st Century (Augustus - Traianus)*, Zbirka Numizmatičnega kabineta Narodnega muzeja II / The Collection of the Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum II, *Situla* 33, 1995). Volume 34 is devoted to the late Roman period in western Illyricum and northeastern Italy. Three groups of articles: "The battle at Frigidus", "Selected historical problems", and "Christianity" are led off by an introductory article on the reign of Theodosius, written by A. Lippold. The book is an important contribution towards better understanding the late Roman history of this area (*Westillyricum und Nordostitalien in der spätrömischen Zeit / Zahodni Ilirik in severovzhodna Italija v poznorimski dobi*, *Situla* 34, 1996). In no. 35, the epigraphic collection of the National Museum of Slovenia is published, comprising stone monuments from Emona, Atrans, and the Neviodunum region (M. Šašel Kos, *The Roman Inscriptions in the National Museum of Slovenia / Lapidarij Narodnega muzeja Slovenije*, *Situla* 35, 1997). No. 36 is devoted to classical archaeology and the problems of Roman provincial art in the western provinces and northern Italy, particularly Noricum (notably the Šempter funerary monuments), Pannonia and Germany (B. Djurić, I. Lazar (eds), *Akten des IV. intern. Kolloquiums über Probleme des provinzialrömischen Kunstschaffens / Akti IV. mednarodnega kolokvija o problemih rimske provincialne umetnosti. Celje 8.-12. Maj / maj 1995*, *Situla* 36, 1997). In no. 37, M. Lovenjak published the entire *corpus* of the Roman inscriptions from Neviodunum and its administrative territory (notably Praetorium Latobicorum), including the inscriptions from White Carniola. A comprehensive survey of the history and archaeology of Neviodunum and its *ager* are included (M. Lovenjak, *Inscriptiones Latinae Sloveniae 1: Neviodunum*, *Situla* 37, 1998).

Three volumes of the series *Catalogi et Monographiae* have been published between 1995 and 1998; in vols. 29-30, Bronze Age hoards and other metal finds are published in a series of important contributions edited by B. Teržan, including spectrometric analyses of some of these finds. Vol. 29 contains the entire catalogue of the individual metal finds and the catalogue of hoards of the Urnfield Culture (B. Teržan (ed.), *Depojške in posamezne kovinske najdbe bakrene in bronzaste dobe na Slovenskem / Hoards and Individual Metal Finds from the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages in Slovenia I, II*, *Katalogi in monografije* 29, 1995; 30, 1996). In no. 31 (2 vols.), the Roman frescoes from Emona, Celeia and Poetovio are presented by L. Plesničar-Gec (L. Plesničar-Gec, *Antične freske v Sloveniji I / The Roman Frescoes of Slovenia I, 1-2*, *Katalogi in monografije* 31/1-2, 1997).

An important book presenting the history of Slovenia through coinage accompanied a successful exhibition of the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum of Slovenia (presented in Sabadell near Barcelona, Villafranca del Penedes, Ljubljana, Seville, Cologne, Luxembourg, Munich, and Stockholm), of which several versions were published. The most complete is the English version of 1996 (A. Šemrov, *Slovenia. Coinage and History*, 1996). P. Kos and particularly A. Šemrov continue to publish all coin finds from the Slovenian territory systematically, as a part of the project of the Mainz Academy

of Sciences in collaboration with other institutions, *Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit* (P. Kos, A. Šemrov, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien III*, 1995; A. Šemrov, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien IV*, 1998). Within the project *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* P. Kos and P. Šemrov published the coins of the mint of Viminacium (P. Kos, A. Šemrov, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Slovenia. Ljubljana, Narodni muzej III: Moesia Superior. Collection Kecskés 1: Viminacium (nos. 1-2381)*, 1996).

Three volumes of *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* appeared between 1995 and 1998. In vol. 1, J. Dular, S. Ciglenečki, and A. Dular published an important prehistoric and late Roman settlement at Kučar (White Carniola), where an Iron Age settlement again gained importance in the period of disintegration of Roman rule, when an early Christian centre with two churches, a baptistery and additional buildings was established at Kučar (J. Dular, S. Ciglenečki, A. Dular, *Kučar. Železnodobno naselje in zgodnjekrščanski stavbni kompleks na Kučarju pri Podzemlju / Eisenzeitliche Siedlung und frühchristlicher Gebäudekomplex auf dem Kučar bei Podzemelj*, *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* 1, 1995). In vol. 2, the famous Mousterian bone flute from Divje Babe Cave has been exhaustively published by I. Turk, while several other contributions, edited by him, illuminate the broad context of its discovery and significance, thereby solving various controversies among European and American scholars, many of which were scientifically unfounded (I. Turk (ed.), *Moustérienska "koščena piščal" in druge najdbe iz Divjih bab I v Sloveniji / Mousterian "bone flute" and other finds from Divje Babe I cave site in Slovenia*, *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* 2, 1997). In vol. 3, finds from an important northern Adriatic prehistoric and early Roman settlement at Sermin are presented, prehistoric finds by V. Svetličič, Hellenistic and Roman finds by J. Horvat. Also included are contributions on topography, the excavations, and the paleobotanical conditions of the area (J. Horvat, *Sermin. Prazgodovinska in zgodnjorimska naselbina v severozahodni Istri / Sermin. A Prehistoric and Early Roman Settlement in Northwestern Istria*, *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* 3, 1997). Sermin could perhaps be identified with the Roman *municipium* of Aegida in the vicinity of Tergeste. A booklet containing the history and development of the Institute of Archaeology was published on the occasion of 50 years of existence (A. Pleterški, *Institut za arheologijo polstoletnik / Fiftieth anniversary of the Institute of Archaeology*, 1997). The publishing house of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts also published an interesting monograph about the remains of an early exploitation of the resources in Kamniške Alpe Mts., mainly in terms of pasture and including comparison with modern implements and pottery (T. Cevc, *Davne sledi človeka v Kamniških Alpah. Evaluation of archaeological material*: J. Horvat, 1997).

I. Turk and F. Stele produced a book with beautiful illustrations, mainly concerning two palaeolithic caves Divje babe I and Potočka zijalka, intended for the general public (I. Turk, F. Stele: *Ob zori časov / All'alba dei tempi / In der Morgendämmerung der Zeit / A l'aube des temps / At the dawn of times*, 1997).

Several archaeological monographs have been published by the Faculty of Arts (University of Ljubljana), particularly by the Department of Archaeology. The doctoral thesis of B. Slapšak, about new methods in settlement archaeology, appeared in 1995; it is focused on the site of Ajdovščina above Rodik (B. Slapšak, *Možnosti študija poselitve v arheologiji*, *Arheo* 17, 1995). M. Guštin and K. Predovnik edited an interesting book titled "Bits and Pieces of a Certain Everyday", in which several articles deal with various finds from mediaeval castles and towns in Slovenia (M. Guštin, K. K. Predovnik (eds), *Drobci nekega vsakdana / Bruchstücke eines Alltags*, *Archaeologia historica Slovenica* 2, 1997). P. Korošec published a booklet dealing with female grave 355 from the early mediaeval cemetery

at Ptuj Castle (9th-10th century), in which a large golden male ring was discovered, tentatively ascribed by the author to a high dignitary in the circle of Prince Kocelj (P. Korošec, *Prispevek k izpovednosti velikega moškega zlatega prstana z grajske nekropole v Ptuj, Razprave Filozofske fakultete*, 1997).

Two volumes of *Carniola archaeologica*, the series of the Museum of Lower Carniola in Novo mesto, have appeared in these years. B. Križ published four barrows (two in each volume) from the largest tumulus cemetery in Novo mesto, called *Kapiteljska njiva*, where a flat cemetery of the La Tène period has also been discovered (B. Križ, *Novo mesto IV: Kapiteljska njiva. Gomila II in gomila III*, *Carniola Archaeologica* 4, 1997; *Novo mesto V: Kapiteljska njiva. Gomila IV in gomila V*, *Carniola Archaeologica* 5, 2000).

The Museum of Lower Carniola in Novo mesto and the Municipal Museum in Ljubljana organized several important exhibitions, accompanied by catalogues offering new information and/or new archaeological material. The first was "Novo mesto before the Illyrians", presenting archaeological remains from Novo mesto (mainly from the site of Mestne njive) from the Urnfield Culture period, i.e. from the end of the Bronze Age, when large groups of a people (unknown by name) arrived to settle the Novo mesto region (B. Križ, *Novo mesto pred Iliri / Novo mesto vor den Illyrern*, 1995). This was followed by an exhibition presenting pottery and the development of its production in the Lower Carniola region from prehistory to the present day (I. Križ et al., *Od antičnega vrča do majolke. Katalog razstave / Vom antiken Krug bis Majolka. Ausstellungen Katalog*, 1996).

The Municipal Museum in Ljubljana presented two large exhibitions and published two corresponding comprehensive catalogues, one about the history of the Ljubljana region from the Stone Age through Roman Emona to early mediaeval Luwigana with its castle (B. Dirjec et al. (eds), *Pozdravljeni, prednamci! Ljubljana od prazgodovine do srednjega veka / Ancestral Encounters. Ljubljana from Prehistory to the Middle Ages*, 1996). Two years later, an exhibition showed the urban development of the same region, beginning with the lake dwellings in the Ljubljana Marsh, and with a certain emphasis on pre-Roman and Roman Emona, but also including the mediaeval and modern town (T. Čepič et al., *Poselitev ljubljanske kotline. Urbani razvoj Ljubljane / Settlement of the Ljubljana Basin - Urban Development of Ljubljana*, 1998). The third exhibition was of limited scope and size, but its small catalogue presents some new bronze material from Emona in drawings and descriptions (I. Sivec, B. Dirjec, *Iz Vulkanove delavnice. Bronasti predmeti, bogastvo Emona*, 1998).

The Šempeter funerary monuments are published in an important guide book with excellent photographs (V. Kolšek, *Rimska nekropola v Šempetru. Vodnik / Römische Nekropole in Šempeter. Führer*, 1997), while small guides have appeared for the following sites: Tonovcov grad near Kobarid, in the hinterland of *Forum Iuli* (Cividale/Cedad), a recently discovered and partly excavated late Roman settlement and Christian centre (S. Ciglenečki, *Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Arheološko*

*najdišče. Vodnik*, 1997; *Tonovcov grad presso Kobarid (Caporetto). Il sito archeologico. Guida*, 1997; *Tonovcov grad bei Kobarid. Archäologischer Fundort. Führer zu den Ausgrabungen*, 1997; *Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. An archaeological site. A guide*, 1998); Ajdna above Potoki, a late Roman settlement in Upper Carniola below Stol Mt. within the Karavanke Range (M. Sagadin, *Ajdna nad Potoki, Kulturni in naravni spomeniki Slovenije* 190, 1997), as well as Mali grad at Kamnik, an important (early) mediaeval castle with a mint, at the site of which a late Neolithic settlement and an early Slavic cemetery have also been discovered (M. Sagadin, *Mali grad v Kamniku, Kulturni in naravni spomeniki Slovenije* 191, 1997). Mušja Cave (Grotta delle Mosche) is an important Bronze and Iron Age cult site, which seems to have retained its significance even in the Roman period (M. Frelj, *The Prehistoric Cave Sanctuary Mušja jama in Slovenia: an Entrance to the Reign of Hades?*, 1997).

Several interesting books were published by various other publishing houses outside the established archaeological series and archaeological institutions, such as an outstanding guide book to the hundred most important archaeological sites in Slovenia by I. Curk, titled "A Hundred Stories of the Archaeological Monuments" (I. Curk, *Sto zgodb arheoloških spomenikov v Sloveniji*, 1995). Another interesting item is a "Cook Book from Emona", which contains, besides an introduction to the culinary habits of the Romans, many modernized Roman recipes as well (L. Plesničar Gec, B. Kuhar, *Emona in rimska kuhinja. Apicijevi recepti za današnje rabo*, 1996). In a booklet titled "Triglav Mt.", A. Valič hypothetically related the importance of the notion of a triad among the Slovenians to the three-headed Slavic divinity reflected in the name of the mountain (A. Valič, *Triglav. Arheološki problem in vprašanja njegovih predstav. Prispevek k preučevanju prvotne staroslovenske kulture na območju jugovzhodnih Alp*, 1997). A. Pleterški studied the mythological background to the ritual of the enthronement of the Caranthian rulers, comparing it to similar traditions in Ireland (A. Pleterški, *Mitska stvarnost koroških knežjih kamnov, Zbirka zgodovinskega časopisa* 17, 1997). In the course of recent years, S. Pahič published the results of his important topographical researches in Slovenian Styria, covering all the archaeological periods, in several provisory publications, unfortunately lacking a clear overview (S. Pahič, *Doneski k pradavnini Podravja; Naši kraji v pradavnini*; see the subtitles in the Slovenian review). The last to have appeared is a significant contribution towards the better understanding of the reliefs which adorn the Šempeter funerary monuments (J. Kastelic, *Simbolika mitov na rimskih nagrobnih spomenikih. Šempeter v Savinjski dolini / Sepulchral Symbolism of the Mythological Imagery on Roman Tomb Monuments. Šempeter in the Valley of Savinja*, 1998). The book in fact offers much more than that, since several other important archaeological monuments found in Slovenia and neighbouring regions are discussed and presented along with the Šempeter reliefs.

Marjeta ŠAŠEL KOS

**Peter Kos, Andrej Šemrov:** *Rimski novci in kontramarke iz 1. stoletja / Roman Imperial Coins and Countermarks of the 1st Century: Augustus-Traianus*. Zbirka Numizmatičnega kabineta Narodnega muzeja 2. Situla 33. Narodni muzej, Ljubljana 1995. ISBN 961-6169-00-9. 206 str., 78 tabel

Numizmatični kabinet NMS hrani v svojih sistematskih zbirkah številne novce. Del teh, rimske republikanske novce sta leta 1990 avtorja Peter Kos in Andrej Šemrov že predstavila javnosti v knjigi *Zbirka Numizmatičnega kabineta Narodnega*

*muzeja* 1. *Rimski republikanski novci*. V drugem zvezku kataloga sistematske zbirke Numizmatičnega kabineta predstavlja ista avtorja gradivo iz prvega stoletja. Objavljata 815 rimskih imperialnih novcev od vladarja Avgusta do Trajana ter članov njihovih družin. Številka se zdi morda skromna, vendar so v pričujoči objavi zajeti le bolje ohranjeni novci oziroma od slabše ohranjenih le tisti, ki kažejo na nekatere numizmatične posebnosti, predvsem na kontramarkiranje in polovičenje. Delo je dvojezično; z originalnim tekstom v slovenščini in prevodom Barbare Smith Demo v angleščini.