

IVA CURK

THE CHOICE OF AREAS WITHIN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
WHICH DEMAND A STRICTER PROTECTION

I come from the country which is rarely in our thoughts when we speak about archaeology in Yugoslavia. I speak namely on the basis of problems in the most northern of Yugoslav republics, in SR Slovenia. It is true that it does not possess the richness of the plains of the Danube and the archaeological treasures of Bosnia or Macedonia, neither does it possess the magnificent buildings of Dalmatia. However, our country also possesses interesting archaeological patrimony which has secured a place for itself in European primal history¹ already by the end of the past century, and which attracted additional attention after a number of archaeological works were performed during the recent decades. Our endeavours to find a way of how to make this archaeological richness closer to archaeological investigations and understanding of the wider public on one hand, and on the other hand the problems of how and how much of it should be protected for further investigations and experiencing in the future, are similar to those of many a European country to the north of the Alps, and thus might be interesting to a wider public; this is the cause of our short present-day information, and an encouragement to solve various problems together.

Slovenia is marked above all by a few archaeological spheres which are the source for the following significant periods from the most ancient history: the later paleolithic of the area of the eastern Alps (olševien with the sites as Potočka zijalka or Betalov Spodmol)², the early Bronze Age

¹ K. DESCHMANN-F. HOCHSTETTER, *Prähistorische Ansiedlungen u. Begräbnisstätten in Kran*, Denkschriften d. mat. nat. Cl. d. K. Akad. d. Wissenschaften Wien 42, 1874.

² F. OSOLE, *Arheološki vestnik (Acta archaeologica Ljubljana)* 18, 1967; M. BRODAR,

culture of the Ljubljana marsh (in literature also known by its German name of Laibacher Moor)³, the culture of urn graves along the Drava (from the sites of Ruše and Ormož)⁴, the eastern Alps Hallstatt period (the Hallstatt of the river Soča with Most na Soči — St. Lucia, and the Hallstatt of Carniola). Of equal importance are further on the areas with the traces of Roman advancing towards the eastern Alps, the late-Roman fortifications of the Karst — claustra Alpium Iuliarum, and the areas — documents of life on the western edge of the Slavonic settlements after the end of the antique period and in the early Middle Ages⁸. To this group of sites with great importance of evidence belong finally also a number of areas with great formal quality, such as e.g. the great necropolises of Ljubljana — Emona⁹, the mithraeums of Ptuj — Poetovio¹⁰, or the sepulchres of Šempeter in the valley of Savinja¹¹.

Arheološki vestnik 30, 1979, 21 ss.; F. OSOLE, Arheološka najdišča Slovenije (Archaeological Sites in Slovenia) Ljubljana 1975, 43 s.

³ P. in J. KOROŠEC, Najdbe s koliščarskih naselbin pri Igu na Ljubljanskem barju (Fundgut d. Pfahlbausiedlungen bei Ig am Laibacher Moor), Arheološki katalogi Slovenije 3, 1964; T. BREGANT, Der Pfahlbau am Mährski kanal, Poročilo o raziskovanju neolita in eneolita v Sloveniji 4, Ljubljana 1975, 7 ss.; F. LEBEN, Arheološki vestnik 30, 29 ss.

⁴ F. STARE, Dobova, Brežice 1975; S. PAHIČ, Arheološka najdišča Slovenije 49, 51.

⁵ S. GABROVEC, Germania 44, 1966; 1 ss.; *idem*, Arheološki vestnik 15-16, 1964, 21 ss.; B. ČOVIČ-S. GABROVEC, Age de fer, Epoque pré- et protohistorique en Yougoslavie, 1971, 325 ss.; Treasures of Carniola, Catalogue A. Mahr, New York 1934.

⁶ P. PETRU in Aufstieg u. Niedergang der röm. Welt, Temporini-Haase II/6, Principat, 1977, 509, 517.

⁷ ŠAŠEL, P. PETRU and others, Claustra Alpium Iuliarum, Katalogi in monografije 5, 1970.

⁸ Bibliography in A. LHOTSKY, Quellenkunde zur mittelalterlichen Geschichte Oesterreichs, Graz-Wien 1963; P. KOROŠEC, Zgodnjerednjeveška arheološka slika karantanskih Slovanov (Das archäologische Bild der karantanschen Slaven im frühen Mittelalter) Ljubljana, 1. classis Academia scient. art. Slovenica 22, 1979; M. SLABE, Dravljje, Situla 16, 1975; D. SVOLJŠAK-T. KNIFIC, Vipavska dolina, Situla 17, 1976; J. KOROŠEC, Archaeology 8/3, 1955; Z. VINSKI, Problemi della civiltà e dell'economia longobarda 1964, 101 ss.; J. ŠAŠEL, Arheološka najdišča Slovenije 68.

⁹ S. PETRU, Emonske nekropole, Katalogi in monografije 7, 1972; L. PLESNIČAR, The northern necropolis of Emona, Katalogi in monografije 8, 1972.

¹⁰ M. ABRAMIČ, Poetovio, Wien-Ptuj 1925; F. CUMONT, Textes et monuments figurés relatifs aux mystères de Mythra, Bruxelles 1896, 1899; A. VERMASEREN, Corpus inscriptionum religiois Mythriacae, Hague 1956.

¹¹ J. KLEMENC, V. KOLŠEK, P. PETRU, Antične grobnice v Šempetru (Antike Grabmonumente) Katalogi in monografije 9, 1972; J. M. C. TOYNBEE, Death and Burial in the Roman World, London 1971.

All this material is considerably more modest in the number than is the substance of great mediterranean areas and sites. In our country, the climatic and pedological conditions are rather unfavourable for the preservation of the material (the high humidity of the air together with the great oscillations of year temperatures with snow and ice, the Karst phenomena, the acidity of the soil, etc.), and moreover, the less persistent materials were often used for buildings (clay, wood, soft grits, etc.). The very interesting archaeological tissue of the early-Roman market-place at Vrhnika — Nauporthus, which was, according to Tacitus, municipii instar¹², is e.g. only a modest layer of earth which is only 10 cm thick beneath the humus in which they used to plough. In addition to this, the territory had been flooded many times. The traces of buildings can be recognized only from a thin layer of stones and from the tracks of ground plans. But at times layers of earth on a steeper slope hide surprising details — at Most na Soči even a print of a wooden door-post from a dry-wall wood-and-stone house wall was found¹³.

There is only one building from the archaeological ages that is preserved to such an extent that it is still standing.

This one is in the mediterranean area of the republic where there is hardly any snow. It is the water-tower — castellum aquae at St. Paul's above Vrtovin¹⁴; a part of the one-time rich barrow burrying places can still be seen, but a number of extensive building areas are visible above all as heaps of stones and dams. Thus the majority of archaeological richness in our country is only found with excavations. And in our country, also, those treasures generally occupy a place which is particularly interesting for contemporary life. All typical river valleys are headed south-eastward, all comparatively easy passages from and to the sea are leading from the south-west to the north-east. These are the ever current (actual) directions of the main traffic corridors, which to a certain degree give Slovenia their mark, and which contain particularly dense archaeological tissue 40% of larger settlements were built on archaeological sites, and the typical churches of Slovenia, standing on the hills of the cisalpine world or on the rises of our Karst, are actually built on numerous per-historic hill-forts, on the places of Roman villas, Early Christian churches, or early medieval churchyards.

¹² I. MIKL CURK, Das Altertum 23, 1977, 57 ss.; eadem Arheološki vestnik 25, 1975, 370 ss.

¹³ D. SVOLJŠAK, Report on Congrès international de pré- et protohistoire a Nice 1978.

¹⁴ J. ŠAŠEL, Claustra Alpium Iuliarum; P. PETRU, Antichità altoadriatiche 9, 1976, 229.

All archaeological patrimony is menaced above all by man, and it may be said that the speed of its decay is almost exclusively the tempo of artificial changes on a territory. Among these, there are primarily various buildings, but more and more also melioration works, deep ploughing, and all kinds of economical works. A simple decision to the benefit of the preservation of the archaeological site is generally impossible. Our monument conservation has often dealt with the consideration of how to choose the right way¹⁵.

The worst conflicts were noted in the past years in some of the towns (Ljubljana, Ptuj, Ormož, also Celje), where there was either the problem of time, or at another occasion also the extent of the preservation excavation, which treated with equal attention also the border areas of the old settlement with the comparatively sparse archaeological tissue. Further on, the zones of individual houses present a great problem as it is usually impossible to collect enough money for the preservation excavation, and the scheme of contemporary parcelling does not take into account the old tradition or the archaeological tissue. This shows that difficulties begin in the realization of the preservation excavations. But the preservation excavation itself is certainly not the answer to all the problems. There is in the series of international documents the demand to see to the fact that archaeological sites remain untouched. Archaeological patrimony should be protected as a whole, as it is even today only modest remains of the one-time material. It is possible that each fragment comprises important information, often of such a kind that we still find it impossible to understand it nowadays.

In Slovenia, it is for the time being our aim primarily to 1) preserve still further all the visible archaeological patrimony, in its present form in as much as it is possible, as it often contributes essentially to the image of our landscape, above all in the cases of barrows, dams, hillforts, or ancient road location lines. 2) We even carried out some preliminary investigations of how to interpret our available data on the logic of settlements from archaeological ages, in order to excavate with particular attention on the most typical places, and above all where most pieces of information can be expected. This would give us the most typical space, content, time, and form "section" of the settlement traces. A selection of these would be conserved and included into contemporary town planning for the non-professional spectator¹⁶. This still requires a lot of work to be done. 3) We

strive to develop to the highest possible degree the system of preservation excavations, but we often face the problem of delimitation of areas, where it is possible to work with trenches and other partial excavations, and those which require very minute excavations. With trench diggings we generally wish to trace the circumference and the system of archaeological traces and determine their character, while we try to investigate the chronologically or otherwise more complex objects above all as a whole sphere. Of course we help ourselves with analogies from elsewhere as well as with the logic of the historical evidence of individual sites. The fragment material — the frequency of archaeological finds is another important lead in this delimitation¹⁷. 4) We try to follow as best we can every intervention on the areas where archaeological finds can be expected. Here we unfortunately often feel the want of the possibility of good reading of the excavations. Nowadays, all excavations are done by means of engines which makes the analysis of individual changes of the layer difficult. 5) We are trying to convince the formers of space and buildings to orient and delimit their projects even nowadays according to the logic which had in many places been brought to our space by the activity of the most ancient historical periods, and was preserved in its original union for a very long time. It is even today useful for its lasting qualities, as it is close to man's mind and to his measures. But there is still a lot of work to be done there.

Since we are aware that these problems and the endeavours to solve them are similar in a number of countries, we wish to use this article to draw attention to the importance of the quality method of archaeological excavations and archaeological interpretation in monument conservation. We would also like to encourage the experts everywhere to devote every suitable attention to delimitation and choosing of that part of archaeological areas which should by all means be more strictly protected and either presented for visitors — illustration of the past, or preserved for further excavations. When the manners of such efforts are more widely known and tested, it will be possible to do a lot more for the preservation of archaeological patrimony, which is alas being wasted all too quickly.

¹⁷ The same was explained by the author at the yougoslav conservators meeting in Zagreb, Nov. 1979.

¹⁵ M. SLABE, *Varstvo spomenikov* (Monuments Conservation) XV 1972, 21; P. PETRU, *Ibid.*, IX, 1965, 3 ss.; I. MIKL CURK, *Ibid.*, XXIII 1980 in print.

¹⁶ M. SLABE, *Varstvo spomenikov* XVII-XIX/I, 1974, 61; I. MIKL CURK, *Ibid.* XXII 1979, 55 s.

NOM: IVA CURK - Yougoslavie.

THEME: DOCTRINE.

TITRE: LE CHOIX DES ZONES QUI DEMANDENT UNE PROTECTION PLUS STRICTE DANS LES SITES ARCHEOLOGIQUES.

RESUME:

Au Nord-Ouest de la Yougoslavie, la République socialiste de Slovénie possède un patrimoine archéologique intéressant qui lui assurait une place importante dans l'histoire de l'Europe à la fin du siècle dernier, et qui continue d'attirer l'attention grâce aux nombreux travaux archéologiques entrepris ces dernières années. Les sites particulièrement importants et spécifiques datent de la fin du paléolithique, du début de l'Age de Bronze et de la fin de l'âge de fer, quelques grands ensembles de la période Romane et du début du Moyen-Age. Le fait qu'on ne puisse identifier ces sites que dans un secteur très limité en superficie, a pour effet de mettre en danger le patrimoine archéologique car il devient exposé aux nouveaux travaux d'infrastructure et de constructions des bâtiments. Notre but actuel consiste à:

- 1) préserver les ruines visibles dans leur forme actuelle;
- 2) trouver le meilleur système possible pour consolider de grands ensembles de ruines, ce qui nous permettrait de nous concentrer sur les éléments essentiels et de ne plus être lié au rythme des découvertes qui entraînent des changements ou des modifications fondamentales;
- 3) développer un système de protection des fouilles d'une dimension telle qui permettrait de faire des fouilles avec toute la précision voulue sur les sites disposant d'éléments d'une plus grande quantité et complexité mais en utilisant les tranchées archéologiques pour faire des sondages dans les autres cas;
- 4) suivre attentivement toute modification sur les sites possédant un grand potentiel archéologique et enfin;
- 5) convaincre les promoteurs de concevoir et de contenir leurs projets aujourd'hui encore dans des limites acceptables définies depuis fort longtemps par une logique rigoureuse intimement liée à la nature du site.

Ces problèmes et ces tentatives sont communs à de nombreux pays. A cette occasion, nous aimerions souligner une fois de plus l'importance des fouilles archéologiques et leur interprétation dans la conservation des monuments, et l'importance quant au choix de ces sites archéologiques qui doivent

être strictement protégés et ensuite présentés aux visiteurs ou préservés en vue de fouilles ultérieures, enfin également la manière d'appliquer la Convention concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicite des biens culturels.

NAME: IVA CURK - Yugoslavia.
SUBJECT: DOCTRINE
TITLE: THE CHOICE OF AREAS WITHIN ARCAEOLOGICAL SITES WHICH REQUEST A STRICTER PROTECTION.

SUMMARY:

The Socialist Republic of Slovenia, located in the North-West of Yugoslavia, possesses interesting archaeological sites which earned for themselves a place in early European history by the end of the past century, and attention was attracted again by a number of archaeological discoveries during recent decades. The sites that are particularly important are those from the late paleolithic, the early Bronze and late Iron Age, a few larger sites from Roman period, and from the early Middle Ages. Only a very small part of these sites is still recognizable on the surface, which endangers the archaeological heritage to a large extent exposing it to the dangers of new construction and public works.

It is now our objective to: 1) preserve the visible traces in their present state; 2) find the best possible system of treating large areas, which would enable us to concentrate on the most important elements and no longer be at the mercy of changes and destruction; 3) develop a system to protect excavations to such an extent we could excavate with all the necessary precision on the sites, having access to more complex and larger number of finds, but using archaeological exploratory trenches in other cases; 4) follow as carefully as possible any modification to potential sites, and finally; 5) convince developpers that they have to direct and restrain their new projects according to the well-tested and oldest tradition concerning the site, which evolved from the earliest intervention of mankind.

These problems and endeavours are common to a number of countries. On this occasion, we would like to draw attention once more to the importance of archaeological excavation and interpretation within the conservation of monuments, and to the importance of the manner of choosing those areas of archaeological sites which must be strictly protected and either presented for visitors or preserved for further excavations. Important also in practice is to follow the Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property (1970).

NOMBRE: IVA CURK - Yugoslavia.
TEMA: DOCTRINA
TITULO: LA SELECCION DE ZONAS QUE REQUIEREN UNA PROTECCION ESTRICTA PARA LOS SITIOS ARQUEOLOGICOS.

SUMARIO:

La República socialista de Eslovenia, en el Noroeste de Yugoslavia, posee un interesante patrimonio arqueológico que le asegura desde fines de siglo XIX una posición dentro de la historia primitiva de Europa, y que siguió atrayendo la atención en los últimos decenios gracias a la cantidad de trabajos arqueológicos. Los sitios especialmente importantes y característicos son los del paleolítico superior, el bronce superior, y algunos complejos más amplios de la época romana y del alta Edad Media. Estos yacimientos ya no se reconocen sino en superficie salvo en contados casos, lo que acarrea peligros para el patrimonio arqueológico, debido a la extensión de la edificación y otras obras. Nuestras metas son actualmente:

- 1) Preservar las huellas visibles en su forma actual.
- 2) Hallar el mejor método para tratar zonas extensas lo que nos permitirá concentrarnos en los componentes más básicos sin vernos ya obligados a seguir la lógica de cambios y destrucciones.
- 3) Desarrollar el sistema de excavación « protectora » de modo de poder excavar con la precisión requerida en los yacimientos con una evidencia más completa y un mayor número de hallazgos y utilizar la excavación arqueológica en los demás casos.
- 4) Seguir con el mayor cuidado posible cada cambio en los sitios potenciales.
- 5) Por último convencer a los planificadores para que orienten y delimiten sus proyectos, inclusive los modernos, en acuerdo con la lógica bien fundada que atrajo hacia ese lugar a menudo con intervenciones humanas que remontan a la historia más remota del hombre.

Estos problemas y tentativas los comparten numerosos países. En esta ocasión desearíamos atraer la atención una vez más sobre la importancia de la excavación e interpretación arqueológicas en el marco de la conservación de monumentos, y sobre la importancia de los criterios para seleccionar las zonas de sitios arqueológicos que deben ser protegidos estrictamente y presentados a los visitantes o preservados de las excavaciones y también en seguir en la práctica el Convenio sobre los medios de prohibir y prevenir la exportación ilícita y transferencia de la propiedad del patrimonio cultural.

Имя : Ива КЕРК

Предмет : Материалы

Название : /без названия/

Краткое описание : На Северо-Западе Югославии, Словенская социалистическая республика располагает группой интересных археологических памятников, которые в конце прошлого века уже обеспечили ей большую значимость в истории Европы, а теперь продолжают притягивать к ней внимание, в связи с большим количеством работ, предпринятых археологами там в последние годы. Особенно интересные и значительные ландшафты относятся к концу палеолита, началу Бронзового Века и к концу Железного века; имеются несколько крупных ансамблей римского периода и начала Средневековья. Тот факт, что идентифицировать эти ландшафты можно лишь на очень ограниченном участке поверхности говорит о том, что этот участок, важный для археологии, может оказаться под угрозой, в связи с развитием инфраструктур и строительства зданий. Нашей целью в настоящее время является:

- /1/ сохранять видимые руины в их нынешнем состоянии;
- /2/ найти наилучшую систему из всех возможных чтобы закрепить крупные ансамбли руин, что позволило бы нам сконцентрироваться на изначальных элементах, не будучи связанными более с ритмом открытой которые влекут за собой фундаментальные изменения и перемены;
- /3/развить систему охраны раскопок в таком объеме, что это позволит производить их с нужной тщательностью в местностях располагающих наиболее сложными элементами, в наибольшем количестве, и используя, в иных случаях, раскопочные траншеи для зондирования;
- /4/ внимательно следить за всеми изменениями, происходящими в местностях со значительным археологическим потенциалом; и, наконец,
- /5/ убедить проектировщиков разрабатывать свои планы, учитывая допустимые, на сегодняшний день, пределы, с давних времен обозначаемые законам строгой логики, в соответствии с природой данной местности.

Эти проблемы и попытки характерны для многих стран. В связи с этим, мы хотели бы лишним раз подчеркнуть значение архео-

логических раскопок и их роль в деле охраны памятников старины, - а также значение всего того, что касается местностей, где ведутся археологические работы. Эти местности должны находиться под охраной, что даст возможность затем показывать их посетителям или же вести там дальнейшие раскопки; в любом случае это один из способов для применения Конвенции о мерах пресечения незаконного ввоза, вывоза и передачи культурных ценностей.

NOME: IVA CURK - Jugoslavia.

TEMA: DOTTRINA

TITOLO: LA SCELTA DELLE ZONE CHE RICHIEDONO UNA
PROTEZIONE PIÙ RIGOROSA DEI SITI ARCHEOLO-
GICI.

SOMMARIO:

A nord-ovest della Jugoslavia, la Repubblica socialista di Slovenia possiede un patrimonio archeologico interessante che le assicura un posto importante nella storia dell'Europa alla fine del secolo scorso, e che continua ad attirare l'attenzione grazie ai numerosi lavori archeologici intrapresi in questi ultimi anni. I siti particolarmente importanti e specifici datano alla fine del paleolitico, dell'inizio dell'età del bronzo e della fine dell'età del ferro, alcuni grandi insiemi del periodo romano e dell'inizio del medioevo. Il fatto che non si possa identificare questi siti se non in un settore assai limitato in superficie, e come risultato di mettere in pericolo il patrimonio archeologico, perché resta esposto ai numerosi lavori di infrastruttura ed alla costruzione di edifici. Il nostro scopo attuale consiste nel:

- 1) proteggere i reperti visibili secondo la loro forma attuale;
- 2) trovare il miglior sistema possibile per consolidare grandi insiemi archeologici, esso le permetterà di concentrarci sugli elementi essenziali e di non essere più legati al ritmo delle scoperte che comportano cambiamenti e modificazioni fondamentali;
- 3) sviluppare un sistema di protezione degli scavi ad una tale ampiezza che si possa scavare con la necessaria precisione nei luoghi, avendo la possibilità e più complesse e larghe quantità di ritrovamento, ma usando tracce esplorative archeologiche o altri casi;
- 4) seguire attentamente ogni modificazione sui siti che posseggono un grande potenziale archeologico e infine,
- 5) convincere i promotori a contenere i loro progetti ancor oggi entro limiti accettabili, definiti da lungo tempo da una logica rigorosa intimamente legata alla materia del sito.

Questi problemi e questi tentativi sono comuni a numerosi paesi. Nella presente occasione, desideriamo sottolineare una volta ancora l'importanza degli scavi archeologici e la loro interpretazione nella comunicazione dei monumenti, e l'importanza quanto alla scelta di questi siti archeologici che

devono essere rigorosamente protetti e successivamente mostrati ai visitatori o presentati in vista di scavi ulteriori; infine, ugualmente la maniera di applicare la convenzione concernente le misure da prendere per interdire e impedire l'importazione, l'esportazione e il trasferimento illecito di proprietà dei beni culturali.