



CELJE V 15. STOLETJU IN PRVA MESTNA HIŠA

CELJE IN THE 15TH CENTURY
AND THE FIRST TOWN HOUSE

»Mesto Celje, ki se je nekoč imenovalo Celeia, kakor sem našel napisano na starih kamnih, leži v ravnini in tako rekoč na zahodnem začetku doline; mimo njega teče na jug reka Savinja, po kateri se imenuje vsa pokrajina. Na tej strani ima lesen most, dolg nad sto petdeset korakov. V mestu je kakih sto trideset kamnitih, vendar s skodlami kritih hiš; nekatere so prav lepe...

(Paolo Santonino, Popotni dnevniki 1485-1487)
Lokacijo prve mestne hiše, ki jo je mestu podaril Friderik II. Celjski leta 1451 potrjujejo arhivski viri, vendar so arheološke raziskave ob prenovi Glavnega trga pokazale, da je bila prvotna mestna hiša nekoč večja, še posebej pred temeljito prezidavo po požaru leta 1798. Vhod v klet je vodil z vzhodne strani trga, od najverjetnejše kamnitih stopnic so ohranjeni le temelji. Strop kleti oziroma tla v pritličju sta bila lesena. Odkriti kamniti izstrelki in zelo dobro ohranjena bronasta cev arkebuze navajajo na domnevo, da je raziskani del mestne hiše služil za shranjevanje orožja.

»The town of Celje, which was formerly named Celeia, as I have seen it inscribed on old stones, lies in a plain and, I would say, at its western end. The River Savinja, after which the province is named, flows past it towards the south. On this side there is a wooden bridge more than 150 strides long. The town has about 130 stone houses with shingle roofs and some of them are truly attractive...«

(Paolo Santonino, Itinerarium 1485-1487)
The location of the first town house in Celje that was offered to the town by Frederick II of Celje in 1451 is confirmed by archival sources. Archaeological investigations that took place in advance of the renovation of the town's main square (Glavni trg) have shown that the original building here was larger, particularly the building that stood here just before the extensive renovation following the fire in 1798. The underground level was accessed from the east side from the square, down a staircase that was probably made of stone. Only the foundations of the staircase survive. The ceiling of the underground level, i.e. the floor of the ground floor, was made of wood. The archaeological excavation in the underground level yielded stone projectiles and a very well preserved bronze barrel of an arquebus, suggesting that this part of the town house served as an armoury.



Johannes Hötzel - J. v. Rainhofen, Celje z okolico 1750 (1831). / Johannes Hötzel - J. v. Rainhofen, Celje with its surroundings 1750 (1831).



Del kleti prve mestne hiše s kamnitimi krogli. / Part of the basement of the first town house with stone balls on the floor.



Ulično krilo hiše na Glavnem trgu 17 a v prvi polovici 20. stoletja. / The street wing of the house at Glavni trg 17 a in the first half of the 20th century.



ARKEBUZA ARQUEBUS

Arkebuza (iz franc. besede Arquebuse - puška s kljuko) je bila ročno strelno orožje s preprostim sprožilnim mehanizmom ter razmeroma kratko in težko cevjo s kalibrom do približno 20 mm. Uporabljali so jih predvsem v 15. in 16. stoletju, nato pa so jih počasi začele izrivati lažje in bolj natančne muškete. Ohranjeni arhivski viri kažejo, da so arkebuze predstavljale del celjske mestne oborožitve že sredi 15. stoletja. V mestu je v tem času že delovalo več puškarskih mojstrov.

The arquebus (from the French word arquebuse meaning a hook gun) is a hand-held firearm with a simple trigger mechanism and a relatively short and heavy barrel measuring up to 20 mm in bore diameter. It was mainly used in the 15th and 16th centuries; later it was gradually replaced by the lighter muskets capable of greater precision. The surviving archival documents reveal that arquebuses formed part of the armament in the town of Celje already in the mid-15th century. In this time, there was a number of gunsmiths active in the town.



Osmerokotno bronasto cev odkrite arkebuze s trombasto razširjenim ustjem in tulastim nasadiščem na zadnjem delu cevi lahko glede na način izdelave in primerjave datiramo v drugo polovico 15. stoletja. / The octagonal bronze barrel of an arquebus with a flaring muzzle and a socket at the back can, based on the manner of production and comparisons, be dated to the second half of the 15th century.





tourist information centre

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ZAVOD CELEIA CELJE



MESTNA OBČINA CELJE



CELEJA

MOZAIK PRETEKLOSTI CELEIA – PIECES OF THE PAST





RAZISKAVE INVESTIGATIONS

CELEJA CELEIA

MOZAIKI MOSAICS

V Celju naletimo na ostanke rimske Celeje v plasteh, ki ležijo v globini od približno 1 m do vsaj 3,8 m, toda antični zidovi in plasti na Glavnem trgu so se nahajali tik pod modernim tlakom. Imeli smo priložnost raziskati samo majhen del dveh mestnih vil iz poznega 3. in 4. stoletja, ki so ju močno prezidane uporabljali verjetno še v 5. stoletju. Nahajali sta se ob zahodnem robu prvega vzhodnega kardaa (prve stranske ulice), ki je ležal vzhodno od glavnega mestnega kardaa (*cardo maximus*) v smeri sever – jug. Ob fasadnih stenah vil je potekal pločnik, pokrit s stebriščem in tlakovan z apnenim tlakom. Ob južnem robu Glavnega trga je bilo odkrito in delno raziskano križišče prvega vzhodnega kardaa z glavnim mestnim dekumanom (*decumanus maximus*), ki je potekal v smeri vzhod – zahod. Vili sta bili med seboj ločeni z ozko uličico, pod katero je potekala kanalizacija. Raziskani prostori v obeh hišah so najverjetneje pripadali njunemu zadnjemu delu, kjer so bili običajno prostori, namenjeni druženju, zabavi ter sprostivni gospodarja in njegove družine, in vrt, pogosto obdan s stebriščem (*peristylum*). Prostori v tem delu hiše, npr. triklinij (*triclinium*), so bili bogato okrašeni z freskami, štukaturami in talnimi mozaiki ter opremljeni s centralnim toplozračnim ogrevanjem (*hypocaustum*).

The layers of the Roman Celeia mainly lie between the depths of 1 and at least 3.8 metres. In contrast to this, the Roman walls and layers at Glavni trg have been unearthed immediately under the modern pavement. Archaeologists investigating the site could only unearth a very limited part of two private houses from the late 3rd and the 4th century, that were extensively rebuilt and probably still inhabited in the 5th century. They were located on the west side of the first cardo (first side street) east of the main north-south street or cardo maximus. The exterior walls of the two houses were separated from the street itself by a covered and colonnaded footway that was paved with lime mortar. At the southern edge of Glavni trg, archaeologists also uncovered and partially investigated the junction between the first east cardo and the main east-west street or decumanus maximus. The houses were separated by an alley under which ran the sewerage. The investigated rooms were most probably located in the rear parts of the houses, where the master of the house and the whole family entertained and relaxed, and included a peristyle garden (*peristylum*). These rooms, among them also the dining room or triclinium, were richly decorated with frescoes, stucco and floor mosaics, and equipped with central heating using hot air (*hypocaustum*).



Ostanki poznorimske Celeje danes ... / Part of the Late Roman Celeia today ...



Celeja nekoč. / Celeia in the past.



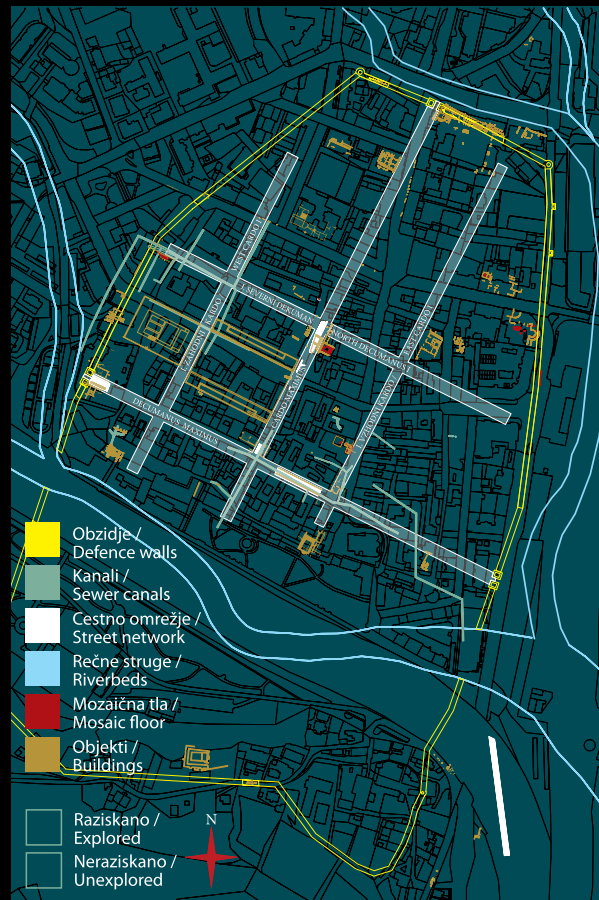
Idealna rekonstrukcija odkritih struktur. / Ideal reconstruction of the investigated structures.



Mozaik in freske po eni od zadnjih prenov rimske vile. / The mosaic floor and wall paintings of the Roman house after one of its last renovations.

Rimska Celeja se je v obdobju od konca 1. stoletja pr. n. š. do začetka 1. stoletja n. š. razvila iz naselbine keltskih Tavriskov na severnem in severovzhodnem vznožju Miklavškega hriba. V času vladanja cesarja Klavdija (41-54 n. š.) je dobila mestne pravice in polni naziv *Municipium Claudium Celeia*. Rimsko mesto na ravnici med strugami so zgradili na novo, s pravokotno sekajočimi se ulicami ter sprva z večinoma lesenimi stavbami. Mesto se je nato širilo in cvetelo vse do sredine oz. konca šestdesetih let 2. stoletja n. š. in takrat doseglo svoj največji obseg (približno 70 ha). V času markomanskih vojn (166-180 n. š.) je bilo močno prizadeto, požgano in porušeno, število prebivalcev pa se je zmanjšalo. V obdobju severske dinastije (193-235 n.š.) mesto doživi obsežno prenovu. Mesto je poznorimsko obdobje pričakalo sicer nekoliko manjše, toda s širokimi ulicami, pokritimi pločniki, velikim forumom z marmornimi stebrišči in s kapitolijem – glavnim mestnim svetiščem.

The Roman town of Celeia developed from a settlement of the Celtic tribe of Taurisci in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD at the northern and north-eastern foot of the hill of Miklavški hrib. During the reign of the Emperor Claudius (AD 41-54) it was granted town rights and received the full title of *Municipium Claudium Celeia*. The town on the island was built ex novo and laid out according to a rectangular grid. The town grew and flourished until the end of the 160s when it reached its maximum extent of roughly 70ha. During the Marcomannic Wars (AD 166-180), it suffered a severe blow and was probably burnt down and demolished, which caused the population number to decrease substantially. A large-scale renovation took place under the Severan dynasty (AD 193-235). The town entered the Late Roman period in a reduced size, but with wide streets lined with porticoes, as well as a large and richly adorned forum with the Capitulum.



Idealna rekonstrukcija rimske Celeje. / Ideal reconstruction of Roman Celeia.



Med raziskavami na Glavnem trgu v letih 2013 in 2014 je bilo odkritih več mozaikov. V t. i. Vili 1 (Glavni trg 14-16) je bil odkrit močno poškodovan mozaik **1** iz belih, črnih in barvnih kock. Mozaik je bilo treba dvigniti po delih, saj prezentacija *in situ* (na mestu odkritja) ni bila izvedljiva. Iz t. i. Vile 2 (Glavni trg 17 in 17 a) so nam znani štirje mozaiki. Najlepši in najbolj ohranjeni črno-beli mozaik **2** je nekoč najverjetneje krasil tla ene izmed jedilnic razkošne rimske vile. Izdelavo mozaika lahko časovno umestimo v pozno 3. ali začetek 4. stoletja, popravilo pa v prvo polovico 4. stoletja. Hodnik, ki je povezoval posamezne prostore ob severni steni vile, je bil tlakovan s črnim mozaikom **3** brez okrasa. Njegovo izdelavo lahko datiramo v pozno 3. ali začetek 4. stoletja. Na dvorišču hiše na Glavnem trgu 17 a so v poznih sedemdesetih letih 20. stoletja odkopali manjši del mozaičnih tal iz črnih in belih kock. Osrednje ornamentalno polje ni bilo raziskano. Poznan je le majhen del četrtega mozaika, **4** ki je bil odkrit pri pripravljalnih delih ob izgradnji zaščitnega paviljona. Osrednje okrasno polje tega mozaika je sestavljeno iz poševno orientiranih belih in črnih kvadratov v obliki šahovnice. Izdelavo mozaika lahko datiramo v konec 3. ali začetek 4. stoletja.

Several mosaic floors were unearthed during the archaeological investigations that took place in 2013 and 2014 at Glavni trg. The mosaic floor **1** in the so-called Villa 1 (Glavni trg 14–16) was composed of small cubes or tesserae of white, black and other colours. It was badly damaged and could not be presented in situ (at the site of discovery). The adjacent and equally lavish Villa 2 (Glavni trg 17 and 17 a) thus far revealed four mosaic floors. The most beautiful and also best preserved one is a black and white mosaic **2** that probably adorned the floor in one of the dining rooms (*triclinium*). The original mosaic floor dates to the late 3rd or the beginning of the 4th century, while the repair probably took place sometime in the first half of the 4th century. The corridor that connected rooms along the north wall of the villa was paved with a plain black mosaic **3**. The original mosaic dates to the late 3rd or the beginning of the 4th century. In the late 1970s, the construction work for the installation of a septic tank in the court of the house at Glavni trg 17 a unearthed a small section of the mosaic floor in one of the rooms of Villa 2. This mosaic is also made of black and white tesserae. The central part of the mosaic has not yet been investigated. The fourth mosaic **4** in Villa 2 was unearthed in advance of the construction of a protective structure for the presentation of the house in situ. The central part has a black and white chequered design, with larger squares of a different orientation. The mosaic was made at the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 4th century.



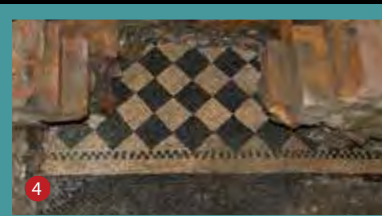
V Vili 1 (Glavni trg 14-16) je bil odkrit močno poškodovan mozaik iz belih, črnih in barvnih kock. / The badly damaged mosaic floor in the Villa 1 (Glavni trg 14–16) was composed of small cubes or tesserae of white, black and other colours.



Črno-beli mozaik z geometričnim, rastlinskim in figuralnim okrasom. / Black and white mosaic with geometric, vegetal and figural decoration.



Tla hodnika so bila tlakovana s preprostim črnim mozaikom. / The floor of the corridor was paved with a plain black mosaic.



Mozaik z geometričnim okrasom v shemi diagonalne šahovnice. / Mosaic with geometric decoration of a black-and-white chequer pattern.