

MANJŠA RIMSKA NASELJA NA SLOVENSKEM PROSTORU

MINOR ROMAN SETTLEMENTS IN SLOVENIA

Uredniki / Edited by:
Jana Horvat
Irena Lazar
Andrej Gaspari



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LJUBLJANA 2020

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PREDGOVOR / PREFACE

Monografija je posvečena manjšim rimskim naseljem, ki ležijo na območju današnje Slovenije. Gre za prehodni in geografsko raznolik prostor, na katerega so segale tri velike upravne enote rimske države: Italija ter provinci Norik in Zgornja Panonija.

Strnjena naselja, ki jih predstavljamo, so po velikosti in pomenu vmesni člen med avtonomnimi mesti in razpršeno poselitvijo podeželja, katere osnova so bile vile rustike. V zadnjih desetletjih je arheologija z velikimi zaščitnimi izkopavanji pridobila obsežne in pomembne nove podatke o tovrstnih naseljih, ki pa do zdaj večinoma še niso bili poglobljeno analizirani in objavljeni. Potreba po zbranem vedenju se je npr. izrazito pokazala v sodelovanju z mednarodno skupino *Adriaticum mare* pri projektu Informatiziranega atlasa antičnega Jadrana (*AdriAtlas*). Tri ustanove, Inštitut za arheologijo Znanstvenoraziskovalnega centra Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Inštitut za arheologijo in dediščino Fakultete za humanistične študije Univerze na Primorskem ter Oddelek za arheologijo Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, so leta 2015 dale pobudo, da bi vedenje o manjših naseljih zbrali, ustrezno ovrednotili in dvignili na višjo raven.

Delo je dozorelo v štirih letih. Šestindvajset avtorjev prihaja iz različnih ustanov, od univerz, raziskovalnih inštitutov in muzejev do Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, ali pa gre za posameznike, ki delujejo kot samostojni raziskovalci. V samostojnih poglavjih predstavljajo dvajset naselij različnega tipa in stopnje raziskanosti. Avtorji so najboljši poznavalci oziroma aktivni raziskovalci najdišč, ki jih obravnavajo. Prav za potrebe monografije so se poglobili v primarno dokumentacijo novejših raziskav in poročila, v drobno gradivo in razpršene starejše objave. Zgoščene predstavitve naselij bolj ali manj sledijo skupnemu konceptu. Podatki so umeščeni v prostor, podprti s kartami in načrti, vsebinsko primerljivi in jasno ovrednoteni. Vsako poglavje vsebuje podatke o legi naselja in njegovem antičnem imenu, kratko zgodovino raziskav, morebitno obljudenost lokacije v prazgodovini, predstavitev antičnih literarnih virov in epigrafskih spomenikov. Osrednji del je usmerjen v pregled arheoloških ostankov rimske

The book discusses the minor settlements that dotted the territory of present-day Slovenia in the Roman period. This geographically diverse territory was crossed by important lines of communication and divided between three large administrative units of the Roman state: Italy and the provinces of Noricum and Upper Pannonia.

The compact minor settlements represent a link, in both size and significance, between the autonomous towns and the dispersed settlement of the countryside with countryside villas as its backbone. In recent decades, the large-scale rescue excavations across Slovenia have yielded vast and important data on these minor settlements, though they have for the most part not yet been analysed in detail and published. Clearly, there is a great desire for the information these excavations brought to light, but the consequent knowledge became even more desirable during the collaboration with the international *Adriaticum Mare* group on the *AdriAtlas* or *Computerised Atlas of the Antique Adriatic* project. In 2015, three institutions in Slovenia (Institute of Archaeology ZRC SAZU; Institute for Archaeology and Heritage, Faculty of Humanities, University of Primorska; Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana) came together with the shared goal of advancing our knowledge on the minor Roman settlements in Slovenia by appropriately analysing and evaluating the data, new and old.

The book is the result of four years of work and research. Twenty-six authors wrote contributions on individual settlements. They come from different institutions – both universities, research institutes, museums, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia – and from the ranks of independent researchers, and present twenty settlements of different types and degrees of investigation in separate chapters. The authors are either those with the most in-depth knowledge on a specific site or those who actively investigated it. For the purposes of this book, they examined the excavation records and reports, the recovered small finds and different earlier publications, and presented their results in a comprehensive and clear manner roughly following

dobe: v topografijo, infrastrukturo, stavbe, grobišča in premične ostanke posebnega pomena. Sledijo podatki o statusu naselja, o družbenem položaju posameznih prebivalcev, njihovih administrativnih ali vojaških funkcijah, poklicih in etnični pripadnosti. Poglavje zaokroža oris zgodovinskega razvoja naselja.

Želimo si, da bi delo omogočilo primerjave med posameznimi naselji, da se bodo razjasnila nekatera vprašanja o njihovem gospodarskem in družbenem pomenu ter o njihovi vlogi v poselitveni sliki širšega prostora med Jadrantom in Donavo. Predvsem pa si želimo, da bi spodbudilo nove analize in objave gradiva ter bilo z njimi kmalu preseženo.

Radi bi se zahvalili mnogim. Najprej Francisu Tassauxu iz Bordeauxa, duši združenja Adriaticum mare, za prijazno spodbudo. Poleg obeh glavnih recenzentov, Janeza Dularja in Ivana Šprajca, so h kakovosti posameznih besedil mnogo pripomogli številni kolegi, s katerimi so se posvetovali avtorji ali uredniki. Mateja Belak, Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Dragotin Valoh in Tamara Korošec (vsi ZRC SAZU – Inštitut za arheologijo) so poskrbeli za enotno podobo knjige. Prevodi v angleščino so delo Mete Osredkar, Andreje Maver, Gregorja Pobežina in Lucije Jelenko.

Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari

a common concept. The information they obtained is located in space, illustrated with maps and plans, clearly conveyed and properly evaluated. The presentation of each settlement opens with its location and name in Antiquity, possible habitation traces from prehistory, mentions in ancient literary texts and documents, and recovered epigraphic evidence. The next, main part offers an overview of the archaeological remains from the Roman period: topography, infrastructure, buildings, cemeteries and portable remains of particular significance. This is followed by the information on the status of a settlement, social standing of its inhabitants, their administrative or military functions, as well as professional or ethnical background. All is brought together in an outline of the historical development of each settlement.

It is our wish and aim that the information in this book enables and incites comparisons between individual sites in order to shed light on certain issues pertaining to their economic and social role in the settlement of the wider area between the Adriatic and the Danube. Even more importantly, it is our wish that the book would serve as a stepping stone for further research and better knowledge on the subject.

The book is a result of a concerted effort of authors and numerous other individuals. First of all, our thanks go to Francis Tassaux from Bordeaux, the soul of the Adriaticum Mare Association, for his kind incentive. In addition to the two main peer reviewers, Janez Dular and Ivan Šprajc, numerous colleagues shared their knowledge and offered professional advice to both the authors and the editors. Mateja Belak, Andreja Dolenc Vičič, Dragotin Valoh and Tamara Korošec (all ZRC SAZU – Institute of Archaeology) made sure that the book of numerous contributions functions as a whole. Meta Osredkar, Andreja Maver, Gregor Pobežin and Lucija Jelenko translated the contributions into English.

Jana Horvat, Irena Lazar, Andrej Gaspari

FLUVIO FRIGIDO, CASTRA – AJDOVŠČINA

Raziskave / Investigations 2017–2019

Maruša UREK, Ana KOVAČIČ



Izvleček

Predstavljeni so predhodni rezultati arheoloških raziskav v starem mestnem jedru Ajdovščine (*Fluvio Frigido, Castra*). V letih 2017–2019 so arheološka izkopavanja potekala znotraj in delno zunaj obzidja poznorimske utrdbe *Castra*. Jugovzhodno od stolpa 12 so bili raziskani del obzidja, obrambni jarek in pohodna površina (berma). Znotraj obzidja so bile odkrite poznorimske stavbe, kanalizacija in cesta. V osrednjem delu utrdbe je bil delno raziskan velik stavbni kompleks z razčlenjeno večfazno zasnovo, ki kaže na osrednjo vlogo znotraj utrdbe. Najdbe v ruševinski plasti objekta potrjujejo vojaški značaj naselbine.

Ključne besede: Italija (10. regija), Ajdovščina, *Fluvio Frigido, Castra*, rimska doba, naselje, obzidje, obrambni jarek, cesta, centralna stavba, kanalizacija, militaria

Abstract

The contribution presents the preliminary results of the archaeological investigations taking place in 2017–2019 in the old town centre of Ajdovščina (*Fluvio Frigido, Castra*). The excavations were conducted *intra* and in a limited part also *extra muros* of the Late Roman fortress called *Castra*. A section of the fortification wall, defensive ditch and ancient ground surface (berm) was investigated southeast of Tower 12. Excavations *intra muros* unearthed Late Roman buildings, sewage canals and a road. The extensive and multi-phase building complex occupying the centre of the fortress interior presumably represented the focal point of the fortress. The small finds in the debris layer of this complex confirm a military character of the settlement.

Keywords: Italy (Regio X), Ajdovščina, *Fluvio Frigido, Castra*, Roman period, settlement, fortification wall, defensive ditch, road, central building, sewerage system, militaria

V sklopu celovite obnove starega mestnega jedra v Ajdovščini od novembra 2017 potekajo arheološke raziskave pod vodstvom Luke Rozmana. V letih 2017 in 2018 so raziskave zajemale območje Prešernove ulice pred južnim obzidjem utrdbe *Castra*, odsek Prešernove ulice v notranjosti utrdbe in Lavričev trg. Raziskave je opravila ekipa arheologov Magelan skupine d.o.o. Od decembra 2018 potekajo arheološka izkopavanja pod okriljem podjetja Avgusta d.o.o.

Extensive archaeological investigations, led by Luka Rozman, have been taking place in Ajdovščina since November 2017 as part of a complete renovation of the old town centre. In 2017 and 2018, archaeologists (Magelan Skupina) examined the area between the street of Prešernova ulica just outside the southern fortification wall, a section of the same street in the fortress interior and the square of Lavričev trg. From December 2018 onwards, excavations are conducted by the Avgusta company.

PRAZGODOVINA

Med arheološkimi raziskavami na Prešernovi ulici in na večjem delu Lavričevega trga so bili v aluvialnih plasteh najdeni posamezni manjši odlomki prazgodovinske lončenine. Na jugozahodnem delu Lavričevega trga (pod rimsko cesto) je bil odkrit del paleostruge, na robu katere je bila večja koncentracija bronastodobne lončenine "in situ". Odkritje razkriva, da so prebivalci utrjene prazgodovinske naselbine (kaštelirja) na Gradišču ali Školju (232 m) koristili ravnico ob sotočju Hublja in Lokavščka. Lončenino lahko preliminarno primerjamo z najdbami z najdišča Zemono, ki je datirana v srednjo bronasto dobo.¹

PREHISTORY

The investigations at Prešernova ulica and Lavričev trg reached down to the alluvial layers that yielded individual small sherds of prehistoric pottery. A section of the palaeochannel was found in the southwest part of Lavričev trg (under the Roman road), with an *in situ* concentration of Bronze Age pottery at the edge of the palaeochannel. This find indicates that the inhabitants of the prehistoric hillfort located on either Gradišče or Školj (232 m asl) were also active in the flatland below, at the confluence of the Hubelj and Lokavšček streams. According to preliminary observations, the sherds are comparable to the Middle Bronze Age pottery from Zemono.¹

ZGODNJRIMSKO OBDOBJE

Na Prešernovi ulici in na območju poznorimske stavbe IV (*sl. 1*) so bile ugotovljene ožgane hodne površine z jamami ter nasutja kovaške žindre iz zgodnjorimskega obdobja. V čas pred izgradnjo poznorimske utrdbe sodi temelj, ki je bil presekan s poznorimsko stavbo II (*sl. 1: A; 3*). Usmerjen je bil od severozahoda proti jugovzhodu ter grajen iz prodnikov in malte. Del istega poslopja je bil odkrit tudi pod stavbo I v letih 1984, 1985 in 1987.² Na Lavričevem trgu ni bilo arhitekturnih ostankov zgodnje rimske faze, v nasutih pod osrednjo poznorimsko stavbo III pa je bilo odkritih več drobnih najdb iz obdobja pred izgradnjo utrdbe *Castra*.

EARLY ROMAN PERIOD

Burnt ground surfaces with pits, as well as deposits of smithing slag from the Early Roman period were unearthed at Prešernova ulica and in the area of Late Roman Building IV. Also predating the construction of the Late Roman fortress is the foundations subsequently cut by Late Roman Building II (*Figs. 1: A; 3*). The foundations were constructed of mortar-bound cobbles and ran in a northwest-southeasterly direction. Forming part of the same building are the remains unearthed in 1984, 1985 and 1987 under Building I.² Lavričev trg yielded no Early Roman building remains, while several small finds predating the construction of the *Castra* fortress were found in the deposits under central Late Roman Building III.

POZNORIMSKO OBDOBJE – UTRDBA *MUTATIO CASTRA*

Tloris obzidja poznorimske utrdbe, ki leži ob sotočju Hublja in Lokavščka, je nepravilne oblike. Obzidje ima 14 stolpov. Analize novcev so pokazale, da je bilo obzidje zgrajeno v sedemdesetih ali osemdesetih letih 3. stoletja.³ Do obravnavanih raziskav sta bila v notranjosti raziskana dva večja dela naselbine, t. i. atrijska

LATE ROMAN PERIOD – *MUTATIO CASTRA*

The Late Roman fortress located at the confluence of the Hubelj and Lokavšček streams has an irregular layout and a fortification wall with fourteen towers. Numismatic analyses have shown that the fortification wall was constructed in the 270s or 280s.³ Prior to 2017,

¹ Bratina 2014, 566.

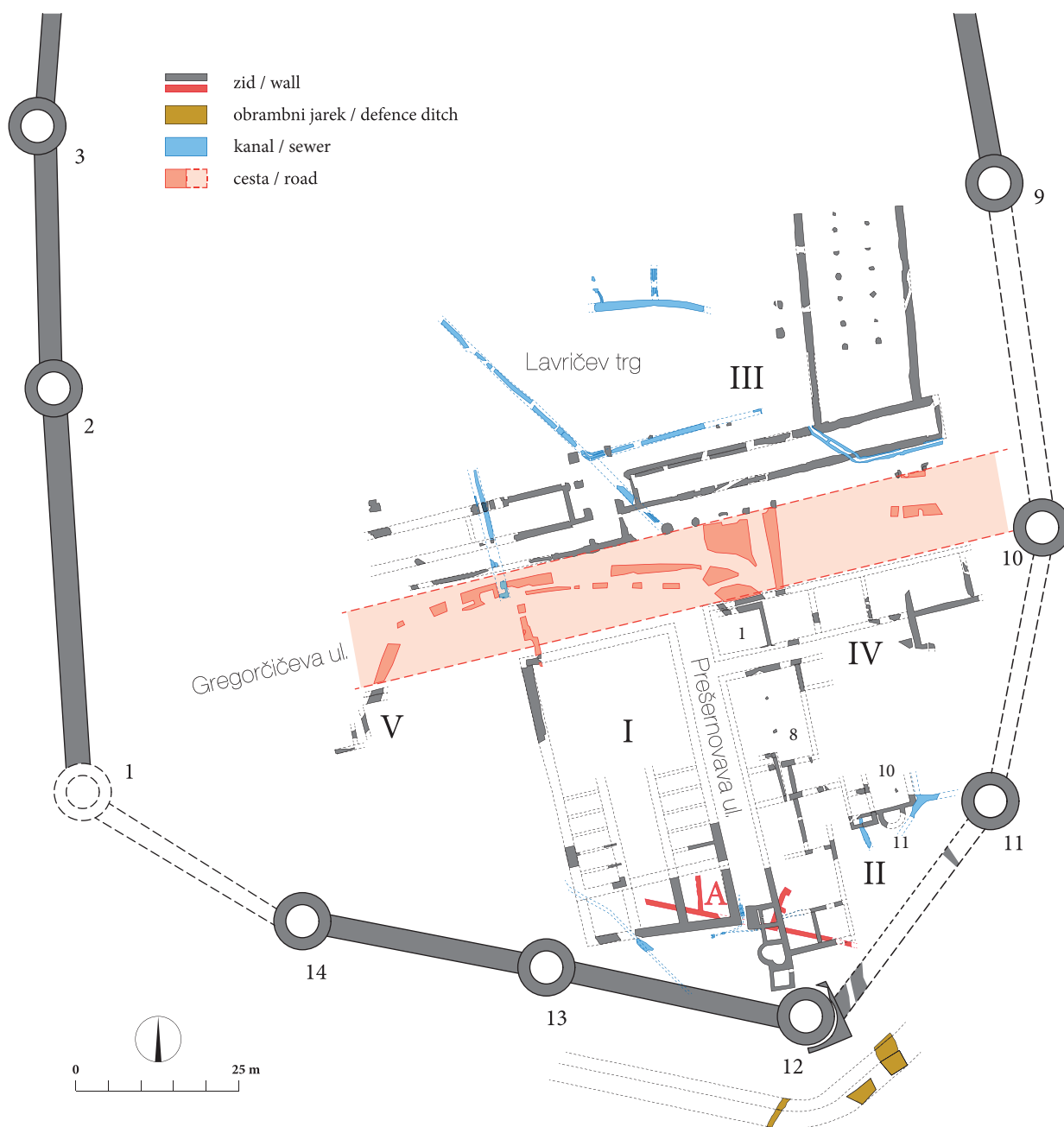
² Osmuk 1986, 158; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68; podrobneje Žerjal, Tratnik 2020, v tej knjigi.

³ Kos 2012, 285; 2014, 35.

¹ Bratina 2014, 566.

² Osmuk 1986, 158; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68; for more details, see Žerjal, Tratnik 2020, in this book.

³ Kos 2012, 285; 2014, 35.



Sl. 1: Ajdovščina. Stavbe na območju utrdbe. M. = 1:100.
 Fig. 1: Ajdovščina. Buildings in the fortress interior. Scale 1:100.

hiša (vzhodni del stavbe III)⁴ ter stavba I⁵ in stavba II s termami ob južnem obzidju.⁶

Pred južnim obzidjem (v južnem delu Prešernove ulice) so bile rimskodobne ostaline v večji meri uničene

⁴ Svoljšak 1968–1969; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68.

⁵ Osmuk 1986, 258–260; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 43. Več o različnih interpretacijah z navedbami literature: Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

⁶ Osmuk 1986, 258–260; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 42–46, 63–64; Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

two large parts of the fortress interior were investigated: the so-called Atrium House (east part of Building III),⁴ as well as Buildings I⁵ and II, the latter with baths in the vicinity of the southern fortification wall.⁶

⁴ Svoljšak 1968–1969; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68.

⁵ Osmuk 1986, 258–260; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 43. For more on interpretations and references Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

⁶ Osmuk 1986, 258–260; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 42–46, 63–64; Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.



Sl. 2: Ajdovščina. Stavba III, razvoj po fazah. M. = 1:100.
 Fig. 2: Ajdovščina. Building III, phases of development. Scale 1:100.



Sl. 3: Ajdovščina. Temelj zgodnjerimske stavbe. Pogled proti severozahodu.

Fig. 3: Ajdovščina. Foundations of an Early Roman building (view towards the northwest).

(Foto / Photo: L. Rozman; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)



Sl. 5: Ajdovščina. Pogled na del obzidja ob stolpu 12, ki je bil poškodovan z novodobno kanalizacijo. Pogled proti severovzhodu.

Fig. 5: Ajdovščina. Section of the fortification wall at Tower 12 damaged by the modern sewage system (view to the northeast).

(Foto / Photo: L. Rozman; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)



Sl. 4: Ajdovščina. Pogled na obrambni jarek in del pohodne površine (berme) jugovzhodno od stolpa 12. Pogled proti jugu.

Fig. 4: Ajdovščina. Defensive ditch and ground surface (berme) southeast of Tower 12 (view to the south).

(Foto / Photo: L. Rozman; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)



Sl. 6: Ajdovščina. Pravokotni temelj stolpa 12.

Fig. 6: Ajdovščina. Rectangular foundations of Tower 12.

(Foto / Photo: L. Rozman; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)

z recentnimi gradbenimi posegi. Deloma se je ohranil le predel tik ob obzidju. Na tem mestu je bil najden 2 m globok in 6 m širok obrambni jarek, ki je potekal vzporedno z obzidjem in je bil od njega oddaljen 8 m (sl. 1; 4).⁷ Od obzidja se je ohranil 3,4 m širok temelj iz večjih lomljenčev (sl. 1; 5), ki je bil vezan s pravokotnim temeljem stolpa št. 12 (sl. 1; 6). Obzidje in obrambni jarek je povezovala tlakovana pohodna površina (*berma*; sl. 1; 4).

STAVBE

Znotraj obzidja je bil odkrit vzhodni del stavbe II s termami (44 × 19 m), ki so bile deloma raziskane v osemdesetih letih 20. stoletja.⁸ Celotna stavba meri 44 × 29 m. Pri zadnjih izkopavanjih so bili odkriti temelji najmanj devetih prostorov. V severnem predelu poslopja je ležal večji prostor (8) z osrednjim nizom stebrov (sl. 1; 7). Temelji (širine med 0,60 in 0,90 m) so bili grajeni iz pretežno lomljenega flišnega peščenjaka in apnenčevih prodnikov lokalnega izvora.⁹ Stavba je imela vsaj dve

The Roman-period remains just outside the southern fortification wall (south part of Prešernova ulica) were largely destroyed during modern-period construction work. Only the part immediately next to the fortification wall survived in part, revealing a 2 m deep and 6 m wide defensive ditch running parallel with the fortification wall at a distance of 8 m (Figs. 1; 4).⁷ Foundations constructed of large pieces of rubble and measuring 3.4 m in width (Figs. 1; 5) survived of the fortification wall, connected with the rectangular foundations of round Tower 12 (Figs. 1; 6). The area between the fortification wall and the defensive ditch revealed a paved ground surface (*berm*; Figs. 1; 4).

BUILDINGS

The remains of five buildings have thus far been investigated in the fortress interior. Of Building II that measures 44 × 29 m in total, the east part with baths (44 × 19 m) was already investigated in the 1980s,⁸ while recent excavations unearthed the foundations of at least nine rooms. Large Room 8 with a central line of columns was investigated in the northeast corner (Figs. 1; 7). Its 0.6–0.9 m wide foundations were predominantly built of flysch sandstone rubble and locally available limestone cobbles.⁹ The building had at least two construction phases. Lime mortar floors of poorer quality made up the ground surfaces of the early phase, while more solid mortar floors were laid in the later phase. In spite of being poorly preserved, the central part of the building can be interpreted as living quarters. Surviving in the east is part of a waterproof floor that suggests the existence of a pool. Also found in the east is Apsed Room 10–11 (Figs. 1; 8), possibly a small bath complex. The recorded partial renovation of the apsed room confirms the existence of two construction phases. Unfortunately, recent interventions destroyed the part between this and the main part of the building under Prešernova ulica to the west and their relationship remains unknown.

⁷ Obrambni jarek ob zahodnem obzidju je omenjal že Schmid. Za navedbo literature glej Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

⁸ Osmuk 1986, 258–260. V terenski dokumentaciji raziskav 2017–2019 je bila stavba imenovana objekt 1.

⁹ Verbič 2018.

⁷ Schmid mentions a defensive ditch along the western fortification wall; for references, see Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

⁸ Osmuk 1986, 258–260. Referred to as Building 1 in the field records of the 2017–2019 excavations.

⁹ Verbič 2018.



Sl. 7: Ajdovščina. Severni del stavbe II z ohranjenimi bazami stebrov oz. plintami. S puščico je označen del mlajše stavbe. Pogled proti jugu.

Fig. 7: Ajdovščina. North part of Building II with surviving column plinths. The arrow marks part of a later building (view to the south).

(Foto / Photo: L. Rozman; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)

Two metres north of Building II is Building IV (38×14 m; *Figs. 1; 9*).¹⁰ It comprised at least five rooms with hearths. Room 1 yielded a large number of coins (more than 300). This building also shows two construction phases.

Occupying the central part of the fortress was a large building of a complex and multi-phase layout, i.e. Building III (89×39 m; *Figs. 1; 2; 10*). Its east part was already investigated in 1968–1969.¹¹ Excavations recorded 23 rooms constructed in several phases. In *Phase I*, only the east part was constructed, comprising four large rooms of an L-shaped layout with rare surviving patches of the floor (*Fig. 2*); it continued beyond the excavation area to the north.

Phase 2a involved the south wing of the original building to be partly torn down, renovated and extended further to the west, transforming it into a narrow building with a porticus along the main road through the fortress and a monumental entrance that led onto a large, also porticated courtyard. The east wing was turned into a single large space with two rows of columns dividing it into three equally wide aisles (*Figs. 1; 2*). The walls of *Phase 2a* stood on solid foundations measuring 1–1.4 m in width and up to 1 m in depth, constructed of flysch sandstone

¹⁰ Referred to as Building 2 in the field records of the 2017–2019 excavations.

¹¹ Referred to as Building 3 in the field records of the 2017–2019 excavations. The east part of the building investigated in 1968–1969 was initially named the Atrium House; Svoljšak 1968–1969; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68.



Sl. 8: Ajdovščina. Stavba II. Prostora 10 in 11 z apsidno. Vogal stavbe je poškodovala mlajša rimskodobna kanalizacija. Pogled proti jugu.

Fig. 8: Ajdovščina. Building II. Apsed Room 10–11. Its corner was damaged by the later Roman sewerage (view to the south).
(Foto / Photo: M. Kot; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)

gradbeni fazi. Hodne površine starejše faze so večinoma predstavljali manj kvalitetni apneni estrihi, v mlajši fazi stavbe pa je bil dokumentiran trden estrih. Osrednjemu delu poslopja lahko kljub slabi ohranjenosti pripišemo bivalni značaj. V vzhodnem delu objekta se je ohranil del vodotesnega estriha, ki nakazuje na obstoj bazena. Na manjši kompleks term v vzhodnem krilu stavbe kaže tudi prostor 10–11 z apsidno (sl. 1; 8). Da je imel tudi ta del objekta dve fazi, govori delna prezidava prostora z apsidno. Žal je bil stik z osrednjim delom stavbe pod Prešernovo ulico uničen z recentnim posegom.

Dva metra severno od stavbe II leži stavba IV (38 × 14 m; sl. 1; 9).¹⁰ V njej je bilo raziskanih najmanj pet prostorov z ognjišči. V prostoru 1 je bila odkrita večja količina novcev (čez 300). Tudi v tej stavbi sta bili dokumentirani najmanj dve gradbeni fazi.

Na osrednjem območju utrdbe je bil odkrit velik stavbni kompleks z razčlenjeno večfazno zasnovo, stavba III (89 × 39 m; sl. 1; 2; 10), katere vzhodni del je bil raziskan že v letih 1968–1969.¹¹ Dokumentiranih je bilo triindvajset prostorov, grajenih v več fazah. V fazi 1 je bila stavba omejena na vzhodni del poznejšega obsega in je imela štiri velike prostore z redkimi ohranjenimi hodnimi površinami (sl. 2). Nadaljevala se je proti severu, izven območja izkopavanj.

V fazi 2a so delno porušili in predelali zahodni del prvotnega objekta ter zgradili velik stavbni kompleks. Južno krilo s stebriščem je ležalo ob glavni cesti skozi utrdbo. Monumentalni vhod z nadstreškom je skozi južno krilo vodil na veliko notranje dvorišče, tudi obdano s stebriščem. Vzhodno krilo je predstavljal velik prostor z dvema vrstama stebrov (sl. 1; 2). Zidovi faze 2a so stali na trdnih temeljih širine 1–1,4 m in globine do 1 m, grajeni so bili iz lomljencev flišnega peščenjaka.¹² V fazi 2b so z zidovi zaprli vhod na notranje dvorišče in s pregradnimi zidovi razdelili južno krilo na več manjših prostorov s pečmi (sl. 2). Za omenjeno fazo je značilna gradnja zidov slabše kvalitete, ki so bili večinoma brez temeljev. Sestavljali so jih pretežno z malto vezani večji prodniki iz brežine reke Hublja.¹³ Do zadnjih raziskav je veljalo mnenje, da je bil način gradnje z rečnimi prodniki omejen na zgodnjorimsko obdobje.¹⁴ Danes vemo, da so tak način ponovno uporabili v zadnjih fazah izgradnje utrdbe *Castra*. Na prostorsko stisko v zadnjih fazah utrdbe nakazujejo tudi prezidave v fazi 2c. Na notranji strani osrednjega dvorišča in na območju vzhodnega krila so na obstoječe zidove prislonili manjše prostore. Nadstreški notranjega dvorišča so tako delno izgubili svojo funkcijo (sl. 2). Suhozidni zidovi iz lomljencev in



Sl. 9: Ajdovščina. Stavba IV z ognjišči. Pogled proti zahodu.
Fig. 9: Ajdovščina. Building IV with hearths (view to the west).
(Foto / Photo: L. Rozman; arhiv / archives: Avgusta d.o.o.)

rubble.¹² In *Phase 2b*, the entrance to the courtyard was walled up and partition walls constructed along the length of the south wing to divide it into several smaller rooms with furnaces (Fig. 2). The walls of this phase were built less well, of predominantly mortar-bound large cobbles from the banks of the Hubelj, and mostly without foundations.¹³ Until the recent investigations, the construction technique using river cobbles was believed to have been limited to the Early Roman period;¹⁴ today it is clear that they were reused in the last construction phases of *Castra*. Spatial constraints in the last phases are also apparent from the adaptations in *Phase 2c*. Constructed along the interior façade of the courtyard and inside the east wing were smaller rooms that in part reused the walls of earlier phases; the courtyard portici thus lost their function (Fig. 2). The new rooms had drystone foundations that presumably supported a wooden superstructure.¹⁵

Also attributable to one of the last phases is a solid lime mortar floor excavated in Room 3 (Fig. 10). Building

¹⁰ V terenski dokumentaciji objekt 2.

¹¹ V terenski dokumentaciji objekt 3. Vzhodni del stavbe, raziskan v letih 1968–1969, je bil najprej poimenovan “atrijska hiša”; Svoljšak 1968–1969; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68.

¹² Verbič 2018.

¹³ Verbič 2018.

¹⁴ Svoljšak et al. 2013, 41.

¹² Verbič 2018.

¹³ Verbič 2018.

¹⁴ Svoljšak et al. 2013, 41

¹⁵ Until recently, drystone walls were attributed to early medieval buildings (Svoljšak 1968–1969; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68); the recent investigations yielded no early medieval portable finds that would corroborate such an attribution.



Sl. 10: Ajdovščina. Stavba III, južno krilo.

Fig. 10: Ajdovščina. Building III, southern wing.

(Foto / Photo: M. Kot; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)

prodnikov so bili grajeni v eni legi in so najverjetneje podpirali lesene konstrukcije.¹⁵

V eno mlajših faz je sodil tudi trdni apneni estrih v prostoru 3 (sl. 10: prostor vzhodno od vhoda). Stavba se je nadaljevala proti zahodu in severu pod obstoječe stanovanjske stavbe.

Glede na osrednjo lego znotraj utrdbe in ob glavni cesti, obliko in velikost ter na številne kovinske najdbe vojaškega značaja lahko stavbo interpretiramo kot centralni objekt znotraj vojaške utrdbe.

Južno od stavbe III je bil odkrit severozahodni vogal stavbe I (raziskano območje 13 × 3 m).¹⁶ Ohranila sta se dva temelja v smeri sever – jug in vzhod – zahod ter ostanek zidu. Po usmeritvi in širini temeljev (1,4–1,53 m) ju lahko povežemo z že prej delno raziskano mogočno stavbo I (sl. 1).¹⁷ Če severozahodni vogal stavbe povežemo z južnim delom, je stavba merila približno 47 × 24 m. Stavba je s temeljem sekala cesto iz faze 1, ki je bila, sicer v slabem stanju, prav tako dokumentirana na tem območju. Po legi nad najstarejšo cesto ter usmeritvi zidov, ki se ujema z ostalimi stavbami, bi verjetno lahko stavbo I umestili v čas poznorimske utrdbe oz. v fazo 2.

¹⁵ Do nedavnega je veljalo, da so suhozidni zidovi pripadali zgodnjerednjeveškim stavbam (Svoljšak 1968–1969; Svovljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68), vendar med obravnavanimi raziskavami ni bilo dokumentiranih najdb, ki bi to potrjevale.

¹⁶ V terenski dokumentaciji objekt 4.

¹⁷ Osmuk 1986, 258–260; Svovljšak 1965; Svovljšak et al. 2013, 43; Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

III continued both west and north, under the present-day buildings.

Its central position within the fortress and along the main thoroughfare, its shape and size, as well as the numerous metal finds of a military character indicate that Building III represented a complex of primary importance within the fortress.

South of Building III, excavations unearthed the northwest corner of Building I (the investigated area measured 13 × 3 m).¹⁶ The foundations of two adjoining walls were unearthed, running north-south and east-west, as well as part of the wall above them. The orientation and width of the foundations (1.4–1.53 m) suggest they belong to the large building already excavated in its south part during earlier campaigns (also called Building I).¹⁷ Connecting the two parts reveals a roughly 47 × 24 m large building. Its foundations in the northwest corner cut by were constructed on top of the road from Phase 1, which was found in a poor state. The stratigraphic position with regards to the earlier road and the orientation of the walls that corresponds with that of other buildings indicate that Building I may be dated to the time of the Late Roman fortress, i.e. Phase 2.

The western edge of the excavation area revealed two sections of the foundations of Building V (9 × 8 m) and

¹⁶ Referred to as Building 4 in the field records of the 2017–2019 excavations.

¹⁷ Osmuk 1986, 258–260. Svovljšak 1965; Svovljšak et al. 2013, 43; Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

Na zahodnem delu raziskanega območja so bili odkriti temelji stavbe V (sl. 1; raziskano območje 9 × 8 m) in kamnito tlakovanje, ki jih, glede na najdbe in položaj ob cesti, lahko umestimo v čas utrdbe.¹⁸

KANALIZACIJA

Dokumentiranih je bilo osem odsekov rimskodobne kanalizacije, grajenih v dveh fazah (sl. 1). V fazi 1 je bil kanal vkopan neposredno v geološko osnovo oz. ni imel podlage. Potekal je od severozahodnega dela Lavričevega trga (sl. 1; 11) pod notranjim dvoriščem stavbe III najprej proti jugovzhodu, zavil proti vzhodu, del pa se je odcepil proti jugovzhodu in se je iztekal v drenažni jarek, ki je obkrožal stavbo III v fazi 1. Iz faze 2, ko so imeli kanali podlago iz kamnitih plošč oz. tegul, sta bila ohranjena dva odseka, krajši na severnem delu Lavričevega trga in daljši na zahodnem delu trga, kjer je potekal od severa proti jugu. Kanala iz faze 2 sta bila odkrita tudi ob vzhodni strani termalnega dela stavbe II (sl. 1).

CESTA

Rimska cesta je potekala v smeri vzhod–zahod (z rahlim odklonom proti jugu) med stavbo III ter stavbami I, IV in V. Vsaj trikrat je bila obnovljena s prodnatimi tlakovanji ter z vmesnimi peščenimi, gruščnatimi in prodnatimi utrditvami (sl. 12), kar nakazuje dolgotrajnejšo uporabo. Potek ceste se v mlajših fazah ni veliko spremenil, spremenila pa se je struktura in širina ceste. Verjetno je potekala od Lokarjevega parka,¹⁹ delno je bila raziskana na južni strani Lavričevega trga (sl. 1). Najvzhodneje je bila dokumentirana severno od stolpa 10, kjer je utrdbo domnevno tudi zapustila. Na podlagi poteka ceste in večjega razmaka med stolpi 1 in 2 ter 9 in 10 lahko predvidevamo, da je imela utrdba še dva dodatna, do sedaj neugotovljena stolpa.²⁰ Del ceste se je že v fazi 1 odcepil proti severu (ni vidno na sl. 2), vendar trasa zaradi velikega uničenja v severnem delu Lavričevega trga ni povsem jasna. Ob veliki preureditvi stavbe III v fazi 2 se je spremenil tudi potek ceste proti severu. Takrat je potekala skozi vhod na notranje dvo-

¹⁸ Zaradi majhne površine izkopnega polja trenutno ni mogoče rekonstruirati tlorisa stavbe.

¹⁹ Med arheološkimi raziskavami vzhodno od obzidja utrdbe v letih 2006–2007 so bile v Lokarjevem parku in na severnem odseku Ceste 5. maja dokumentirane utrjene (hodne) površine iz prodnikov in peska ter zbite plasti zloženih manjših kamnov, ki bi lahko nakazovale na potek ceste nekoliko južneje, kot se je sprva predvidevalo (Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 250, 253, sl. 4, 5, 10; sonda 1, 16C).

²⁰ 16 stolpov omenjajo že nekateri avtorji. Natančneje o samih prispevkih: Svoljšak et al. 2013; Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.



Sl. 11: Ajdovščina, severozahodni del Lavričevega trga. Pokrovne kamnite plošče kanalizacijskega kanala, ki je potekal vzporedno s cesto faze 1.

Fig. 11: Ajdovščina. Sewer covered with stone slabs in the northwest part of Lavričev trg and running parallel with the Phase 1 road.

(Foto / Photo: M. Kot; arhiv / archives: Magelan skupina d.o.o.)

a stone floor that can also be attributed to the time of the fortress based on the associated small finds and position along the road.¹⁸

SEWAGE SYSTEM

Excavations recorded eight sections of the Roman-period sewage system constructed in two phases (Fig. 1). The sewers of Phase 1 were dug into the underlying geology without a specially made floor. They have been recorded running from the northwestern part of Lavričev trg eastwards (Figs. 1; 11) under the courtyard of Building III, with a section forking southwards and running into the drainage canal around Building III of Phase 1. The sewers of Phase 2 had a floor of stone slabs or tegulae. Two sections have been unearthed: a shorter one in the north

¹⁸ The unearthed section of the building is too small to allow for its size and plan to be reconstructed.



Sl. 12: Ajdovščina. Prerez rimskodobne ceste, ki je imela 4 površine z vmesnimi utrditvami. Pogled proti zahodu.

Fig. 12: Ajdovščina. Cross section of the road with four surfaces and associated beddings (view to the west).

(Foto / Photo: M. Kot; arhiv / archives: Avgusta d.o.o.)

rišče. Odcep proti severu je izgubil funkcijo z zaprtjem vhoda na dvorišče v fazi 2b.

NAJDBE

Keramično gradivo je časovno opredeljeno v obdobje od sredine 1. do 5. st., s poudarkom v drugi polovici 3. in v 4. st. Večina gradiva kaže na uvoz iz Italije, Jadrana, vzhodnih in afriških provinc. Gradivo, ki bi ga lahko umestili v čas zgodnjega srednjega veka in srednjega veka, ni bilo odkrito.²¹

Zgodnjerimsko gradivo so večinoma sestavljale keramične in steklene najdbe iz 1. in 2. st., ki so bile dokumentirane v sekundarni legi in v ruševinskih nasutih za izravnavo terena pred gradnjo stavbe III. Posamezne kovinske najdbe so imele vojaški značaj. Med najdbami so bili tudi ostanki starejših stavb (mozaične kocke,

²¹ Do izkopavanj v letu 2019 so bile tudi novoveške najdbe redke.

part of Lavričev trg and a longer one in the west part, the latter leading from north to south. Two other sections of Phase 2 sewers were unearthed along the east side of the baths of Building II (Fig. 1).

ROAD

The main Roman thoroughfare led from west to east (with a slight southward deviation) and was flanked by Building III to the north and Buildings I, IV and V to the south. It was renovated on at least three occasions by adding a gravel road surface and beddings of sand, rubble or gravel, which indicates a long-term use (Fig. 12). While the orientation of the road remained roughly the same throughout, its structure and width changed in later phases. It presumably entered the walled settlement at Lokarjev park,¹⁹ it was partially investigated in the south part of Lavričev trg (Fig. 1) and also recorded north of Tower 10, which is its easternmost known section, where it presumably left Castra to lead further east. The location of the road, as well as the greater distance between Towers 1 and 2 in the west and Tower 9 and 10 in the east in relation to that between other towers suggest that the fortification wall had two more, as yet unidentified gate towers.²⁰ Already in Phase 1, a section of the road forked north, but its location is unclear due to a very poor preservation of Roman remains in the north part of Lavričev trg. The large-scale renovation of Building III in Phase 2 also involved the change in course of the northbound road, which now led through the monumental entrance onto the courtyard. The northbound section ceased to be used after the monumental entrance had been walled up in Phase 2b.

SMALL FINDS

The pottery finds span from the mid-1st to the 5th century with the bulk dating to the second half of the 3rd and the 4th century. Most are imports from Italy, the Adriatic area, as well as the eastern and African provinces. None of the recovered artefacts is attributable to early or later medieval periods.²¹

Most of the Early Roman finds are sherds of pottery or glassware dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries, recorded

¹⁹ The archaeological investigations conducted in 2006–2007 east of the fortification wall in Lokarjev park and in the north section of the street of Cesta 5. maja recorded compact surfaces of cobbles and sand, as well as compact layers of smaller stones, which may indicate that the road ran slightly further to the south than initially thought (Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 250, 253, Figs. 4, 5, 10; Trench 1, 16C).

²⁰ Several authors mention sixteen towers of the fortification wall; for more details, see Svoljšak et al. 2013; Žerjal, Tratnik 2020.

²¹ Prior to the excavations in 2019, even post-medieval finds were rare.



Sl. 13: Ajdovščina. Bronasta pasna okova vojaške opreme.
 Fig. 13: Ajdovščina. Bronze belt plates of a military outfit.
 (Foto / Photo: M. Kot; arhiv / archives: Avgusta d.o.o.)

votlaki – tubuli in ostali gradbeni material), ki so bile verjetno porušene pred izgradnjo poznorimske utrdbe.

Večina poznoantičnega gradiva je izhajala iz ruševinskih plasti, ki so bile dokumentirane po celotnem izkopnem polju, in ne iz zaprtih kontekstov. Med drobnim gradivom je nekaj takšnih, ki jih lahko povežemo z zgodnjekrščansko tematiko, npr. bronasti ključek, okrašen s križem in del oljenke z grobom sv. Lazarja ali tabernakljem na disku. Oljenke s tem motivom so bile do sedaj najdene le v severni Afriki in po obliki sodijo v tip Atlante X ali Hayes II, ki so jih začeli izdelovati v drugi četrtini 5. st.²² Po fakturi sodeč, oljenka ne sodi v afriško produkcijo. V ruševinskih plasteh (predvsem nad stavbama III in IV) je bilo veliko odlomkov steklenega posodja, predvsem čaš in steklenic, ki jih lahko datiramo od 2. do 5. st. Poleg zelo številnih novcev so bili odkriti številni bronasti in železni predmeti iz 3. in 4. st., ki potrjujejo vojaški značaj naselbine (sl. 13).

in secondary position in the levelling layers preceding the construction of Building III. Individual metal finds can be associated with the army. The small finds also include the remains of earlier buildings (mosaic *tesserae*, ceramic *tubuli* and so forth) that were presumably torn down before the construction of the Late Roman fortress.

Most artefacts from Late Antiquity were found in debris layers across the excavation area and not in closed contexts. They include several items that may be associated with Early Christianity, for example a bronze key bearing a cross and part of an oil lamp with the depiction of the Tomb of St Lazarus or tabernacle on the disc. Oil lamps with this motif have thus far only been found in North Africa and are of either the Atlante X or Hayes II type that began to be produced in the second quarter of the 5th century.²² In its fabric, however, the oil lamp is not of African production. The debris layers (mainly those above Buildings III and IV) yielded numerous sherds of glassware, primarily of beakers and jugs datable from the 2nd to the 5th centuries. Excavations yielded a mass of coins, but also many bronze and iron artefacts from the 3rd and 4th century that confirm a military character of the settlement (Fig. 13).

Translation: Andreja Maver

²² Fioriello 2003, 91.

²² Fioriello 2003, 91.

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