

# 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 Jadranom 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*

## AD PIRUM – HRUŠICA

Peter KOS



### Izvleček

Rimski zaselek leži na najvišjem prevalu (867 m) med Vipavsko dolino in Logaško planoto, prek katerega je od 1. st. nova rimska državna cesta povezovala Akvilejo in Emono. Od sredine 3. st. je bil preval utrjen z močnim obzidjem, ki je zaobjelo tudi tedanje stavbe zaselka. Trdnjava, ki jo je prečni zid delil v zgornji (strm in zato neposeljen) in spodnji (poseljen) del, je bila del poznorimskega zapornega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. V pisnih virih se kraj omenja kot *Ad Pirum summas Alpes* oziroma (ne povsem gotovo) tudi kot *In Alpe Iulia*.

V raziskanem delu notranjosti trdnjave so bili odkriti razmeroma skromni sledovi poselitve, ki zajema trinajst stavb, dve peči za žganje apna in dve cisterni iz obdobja od 2. do začetka 5. st. O skromnosti poselitve na prevalu vsaj v raziskanem delu priča dejstvo, da lahko dokažemo le sočasen obstoj treh (2. st.: stavbe 6, 11, 13), sedmih (4. st.: stavbe 1–5, 9, 12) oziroma največ osmih (3. st.: stavbe 1–4, 6, 8, 10, 12) zgradb. Čas gradnje in uničenja posameznih stavb je bilo mogoče opredeliti predvsem na osnovi novčnih najdb (1172 rimskih novcev). Za obstoj poštna ali preprežna postaja na prostoru znotraj kasnejše trdnjave v 1. st. oziroma v prvi polovici 2. st. raziskovanja niso odkrila dokazov. Namembnosti trinajstih stavb na osnovi drobnega arheološkega gradiva ni mogoče ugotoviti.

**Ključne besede:** Italija (10. regija), Hrušica, *Ad Pirum*, *In Alpe Iulia*, *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, rimska doba, obcestna postaja, trdnjava, epigrafske najdbe, 2.–5. st.

### Abstract

The article discusses a Roman hamlet located on a saddle (867 m asl) of the Hrušica plateau that represents the highest point on the route from the Vipava valley in the east to the Logatec plateau in the west. It is across this saddle that the Romans constructed a new main road from Aquileia to Emona in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. In the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century, a fort was constructed here that included the buildings of the hamlet. The fort was divided with a transverse interior wall into the upper (steep and hence uninhabited) and lower (inhabited) parts. It formed part of the Late Roman barrier system known as *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. In ancient texts, it is referred to as *Ad Pirum summas Alpes*, possibly also as *In Alpe Iulia*.

The investigated interior of the Ad Pirum fort revealed relatively scarce habitation traces that comprise only thirteen buildings, two limekilns and two cisterns dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century. Further evidence that the interior was scarcely inhabited is the fact that only three (2<sup>nd</sup> century), seven (4<sup>th</sup> century) or at most eight (3<sup>rd</sup> century) buildings were found to be in use roughly contemporaneously. The time of the construction and destruction of individual buildings was largely established on the basis of the 1172 recorded Roman coins, while their exact function remains unclear. Investigations also yielded no evidence of the posted existence of a post or relay station from the 1<sup>st</sup> or first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

**Keywords:** Italy (Regio X), Hrušica, *Ad Pirum*, *In Alpe Iulia*, *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, Roman period, road station, fort, epigraphic evidence, 2<sup>nd</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> centuries

## LEGA

Manjši zaselek je bil osnovan na najvišjem delu rimske državne ceste, ki je od 1. stoletja povezovala Akvilejo in Emono. Leži na 867 m visokem prevalu "V Hrušici" na z gozdom porasli kraški planoti Hrušica, ki se razprostira med Trnovskim gozdom, Nanosom in Javorniki ter ločuje Vipavsko dolino od Logaške in Ljubljanske kotline. Od druge polovice 3. st. je bil preval utrjen z obzidjem in trdnjava je bila del zapornega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*.<sup>1</sup> Prečni zid deli trdnjavo v zgornji del, ki zaradi strmega terena ni bil poseljen, in spodnji del južno in severno od ceste skozi trdnjavo (sl. 1).<sup>2</sup> Proti severu in jugu se navezuje na zaporna zidova, ki ju občasno prekinjajo stolpi oziroma vratni stolp (na jugu). Zaporni zid je proti severozahodu dolg 620 m (z dvema dokumentiranimi stolpoma), proti jugovzhodu pa 1011 m (s petimi stolpi in z vratnim stolpom).<sup>3</sup>

## ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Trdnjavo na Hrušici z njenim dobro ohranjenim obzidjem so že v prvi polovici 19. stoletja povezovali s poznorimskim zapornim sistemom *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, vendar so bila prva manjša arheološka raziskovanja trdnjave izvedena šele leta 1916. Sistematično so večji del notranjosti trdnjave na Hrušici ter posamezne dele zapornega sistema v njeni bližini raziskali šele med letoma 1971 in 1979.<sup>4</sup>

## PISNI VIRI

*Ad Pirum summas Alpes* (It. Burd. 560. 4)

Itinerarij iz tretjega desetletja 4. st. omenja zgolj ime kraja, ki je ležal med *mutatio Castra* (Ajdoščina) in *mansio Longaticum* (Logatec), brez omembe njegovega statusa.

*In Alpe Iulia* (Tab. Peut. III 5)

Tabula Peutingeriana, ki je najverjetneje temeljila na originalnem zemljevidu iz časa okoli leta 300,<sup>5</sup> med krajema *Fluvius Frigidus* (Ajdoščina) in *Longaticum* (Logatec) omenja kraj *In Alpe Iulia*. Prav zaradi umestitve med Ajdoščino in Logatec povezujejo to ime s Hrušico. Predvsem Vedaldi Iasbez je argumentirala, da

<sup>1</sup> O zapornem sistemu Kos 2013; Kusetič et al. 2014; Kos 2014; Kusetič 2015; Kos 2015, 13–41; Ciglencečki 2016; Milavec 2017 (vse z navedbami starejše literature).

<sup>2</sup> Za izdelavo načrtov se najlepše zahvaljujem sodelavcu Juretu Kusetiču.

<sup>3</sup> Kos 2015, 102–103.

<sup>4</sup> Podrobno o zgodovini raziskovanj Kos 2015, 8–13.

<sup>5</sup> Talbert 2010, 133–136.

## LOCATION

A Roman hamlet is located at the highest point of the main road connecting Aquileia and Emona from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD onwards. It lies on a 867 m high saddle today known as V Hrušici, on a forested karst plateau of Hrušica in western Slovenia, between the Trnovski gozd plateau, Mt. Nanos and the Javorniki hills, and separating the Vipava valley from the Logatec and the Ljubljana basins. A fort was constructed here in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century that functioned as part of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system.<sup>1</sup> A transverse wall divided its interior in the upper part, which was not inhabited due to the steep terrain, and the lower part. The road across the saddle led through the middle of the lower part (Fig. 1).<sup>2</sup> The fort is associated with two well-preserved barrier walls, one at the north end and the other at the south end, both incorporating towers including a gate tower. The barrier wall running towards the northwest is 620 m long and comprises two recorded towers, while the one leading to the southeast is 1011 m long and has a gate tower, as well as five other towers.<sup>3</sup>

## HISTORY OF RESEARCH

The fort at Hrušica and its barrier walls have been associated with the Late Roman *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* from the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, though investigations only began in 1916. The early investigations were small in scale, while larger areas of the fort's interior, as well as part of the barrier system in proximity were excavated between 1971 and 1979.<sup>4</sup>

## LITERARY EVIDENCE

*Ad Pirum summas Alpes* (It. Burd. 560. 4).

An itinerary from the 330s mentions the name of a place located between *mutatio Castra* (Ajdoščina) and *mansio Longaticum* (Logatec) without giving its status.

*In Alpe Iulia* (Tab. Peut. III 5).

Tabula Peutingeriana, a road map presumably based on an original from around 300,<sup>5</sup> mentions a place *In Alpe Iulia* between *Fluvius Frigidus* (Ajdoščina) and *Longaticum* (Logatec). Because of its location, the name has been associated with the fort at Hrušica. Es-

<sup>1</sup> On the barrier system see Kos 2013; Kusetič 2014; Kos 2014; Kusetič 2015; Kos 2015, 13–41; Ciglencečki 2016; Milavec 2017 (all with earlier references).

<sup>2</sup> I would like to thank my colleague, Jure Kusetič, for preparing the illustrations.

<sup>3</sup> Kos 2015, 102–103.

<sup>4</sup> For a detailed history of research, see Kos 2015, 8–13.

<sup>5</sup> Talbert 2010, 133–136.





Sl. 1: Hrušica. Trdnjava in neposredna okolica. Izmera: J. Kusetič, R. Klasinc, 2013.

Fig. 1: Hrušica. The fort and its immediate surroundings (measurements by J. Kusetič, R. Klasinc, 2013).

se imena krajev v obliki “in + ablativ” vedno nanašajo na pomembne gorske prelaze.<sup>6</sup> Zaradi neujemanja razdalje med kraji, ki jih navaja Tabula Peutingeriana, ostaja vprašanje istovetenja imena *In Alpe Iulia* s Hrušico odprto.<sup>7</sup> Nekateri avtorji zato menijo, da moramo kraj *In Alpe Iulia* iskati na območju Kalc.<sup>8</sup>

*Alpis Iulia (iugum Carnium)* (Anon. Ravenn. 4. 37)

Jaro Šašel je argumentiral, da moramo omembo kraja, ki se pri anonimnem geografu iz Ravene nanaša na 5. st., enačiti s hrušičkim prelazom.<sup>9</sup>

## EPIGRAFSKA SPOMENIKA

### 1 – Oltar (sl. 2)

Votivni oltar iz apnenca je bil odkrit v sekundarni legi pri odstranjevanju ognjišča v lovskem dvorcu Lanthierijev v notranjosti trdnjave.<sup>10</sup> Težko berljiv napis na njem omenja oficirja vojaške enote beneficiarijev, ki je v prvi polovici 3. st. posvetil oltar Jupitru.<sup>11</sup>

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo)  
c(o)hortali L(ucius) No=  
[-----]  
[-----]  
leg(ionis) [II?] Adiutr(icis)  
b(ene)f(iciarius) consul(aris)  
l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito) v(otum) s(olvit).<sup>12</sup>

Mere: š: 46 cm; v: 70 cm; d: 30 cm.

Datacija: 3. st.

Literatura: AE 1921, 72 (Sticotti); *Inscr. It.* X 4, 348; Giesler 1991, 40 (dat.: zgodnje 3. st.); Schallmayer 1990, Nr. 893 (dat.: 3. st.); Zaccaria 1992, 236 ad no. 348 (dat. 4. st.); *lupa* 16135 (dat.: 300–400). EDCS-04600158; EDR117371 (F. Mainardis) (dat.: na osnovi epigrafskih formul, zgodovine in paleografije v čas 301–400; oznaka najdišča kot Ajdovščina).

Hrani: Civico Museo di Storia ed Arte, Trieste, inv. št. 13551.

pecially Vedaldi Iasbez has argued that place names in the form of ‘in + ablativ’ consistently refer to important mountain passes.<sup>6</sup> Given the differences in the distances between individual places as given in the Tabula Peutingeriana, however, the question of whether or not we can equate *In Alpe Iulia* with Hrušica must remain open.<sup>7</sup> These differences led some authors to suggest that we should rather seek *In Alpe Iulia* in the area of Kalce.<sup>8</sup>

*Alpis Iulia (iugum Carnium)* (Anon. Ravenn. 4. 37).

Jaroslav Šašel argued that we should equate the place that Anonymous of Ravenna mentions in the 5<sup>th</sup> century with the Hrušica Pass.<sup>9</sup>

## EPIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 1 – Altar (Fig. 2).

A limestone altar was found when removing the fireplace in the hunting lodge of the Lanthieri family, in the interior of the Roman fort.<sup>10</sup> The poorly legible inscription mentions a *beneficiarius consularis* who dedicated the altar to Jupiter.<sup>11</sup>

I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo)  
c(o)hortali L(ucius) No=  
[-----]  
[-----]  
leg(ionis) [II?] Adiutr(icis)  
b(ene)f(iciarius) consul(aris)  
l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito) v(otum) s(olvit).<sup>12</sup>

Size: w: 46 cm; h: 70 cm; l: 30 cm.

Dating: 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Bibliography: AE 1921, 72 (Sticotti). *Inscr. It.* X 4, 348. Giesler 1991, 40 (dating: early 3<sup>rd</sup> century). Schallmayer 1990, No. 893 (dating: 3<sup>rd</sup> century). Zaccaria 1992, 236 ad no. 348 (dating: 4<sup>th</sup> century). *Lupa* No. 16135 (dating: 300–400). EDCS-04600158 (Clauss / Slaby). EDR 117371 (F. Mainardis) (dating: 301–400 based on epigraphic formulas, history and palaeography; site marked as Ajdovščina).

Kept in: Civico Museo di Storia ed Arte, Trieste, Inv. No. 13551.

<sup>6</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 101.

<sup>7</sup> Za podrobnosti glej Kos 2015.

<sup>8</sup> Bosio 1991, 209; Freluh 2003, 29.

<sup>9</sup> Šašel 1970–1971, 37, op. 7 (= Šašel 1992, 732, op. 7).

<sup>10</sup> Sticotti 1920, 101.

<sup>11</sup> Sticotti 1920, 101; AE 1921, 72; *Inscr. It.* X 4, 348; Giesler 1981, 40; Schallmayer 1990, Nr. 893; Zaccaria 1992, 236 ad no. 348.

<sup>12</sup> Napis je naveden po EDR.

<sup>6</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 101.

<sup>7</sup> For details, see Kos 2015.

<sup>8</sup> Bosio 1991, 209. Freluh 2003, 29.

<sup>9</sup> Šašel 1970–1971, 37, Fn. 7 (= Šašel 1992, 732, Fn. 7).

<sup>10</sup> Sticotti 1920, 101.

<sup>11</sup> Sticotti 1920, 101; AE 1921, 72; *Inscr. It.* X 4, 348; Giesler 1981, 40; Schallmayer 1990, No. 893; Zaccaria 1992, 236 ad no. 348.

<sup>12</sup> The version of the inscription is taken from EDR.



Sl. 2: Hrušica, oltar posvečen Jupitru (*lupa* 16135).  
Fig. 2: Hrušica, altar dedicated to Jupiter (*lupa* 16135).



Sl. 3: Hrušica, baza za cesarski kip z napisom (*lupa* 16134).  
Fig. 3: Hrušica, inscribed pedestal for an imperial statue (*lupa* 16134).

## 2 – Temelj za spomenik (sl. 3)

Na Hrušici je bila najdena 1,12 m visoka baza iz apnenca, domnevno za cesarski spomenik. Leta 1854 je stala ob cesti znotraj trdnjave, kasneje je bila prestavljena izven trdnjave, južno nad cesto proti Ajdovščini.<sup>13</sup> Leta 1920 je bila prepeljana v muzej v Trstu.<sup>14</sup>

Na bazi je poznoantični napis.

Bono  
rei p(ublicae)  
nato

Mere: š: 69 cm; v: 112 cm; d: 46 cm.

Datacija: druga polovica 4. st.

Literatura: *Inscr. It.* X 4, 349; *CIL* III 4613 (p. 2328,42, p. 2328,188); *CIL* III 11313; *lupa* 16134; *EDR*15204 (A. Ragolič), z vso literaturo.

Hrani: Civico Museo di Storia ed Arte, Trieste, inv. št. 13592.

## 2 – Base for an imperial statue (Fig. 3).

The Hrušica area also yielded a 1.12 m high base for an imperial statue. It is made of limestone and bears a Late Antique inscription. In 1854, the base stood beside the road that led through the fort, later it was transferred outside the fort, to the left above the road towards Ajdovščina.<sup>13</sup> Finally in 1920, it was moved to the museum in Trieste.<sup>14</sup>

Bono  
rei p(ublicae)  
nato

Size: w: 69 cm; h: 112 cm; l: 46 cm.

Dating: second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Bibliography: *Inscr. It.* X 4, 349; *CIL* III 4613 (p. 2328,42, p. 2328,188); *CIL* III 11313; *lupa* 16134; *EDR* 156204 (Ragolič), with references.

Kept in: Civico Museo di Storia ed Arte, Trieste, Inv. No. 13592.

<sup>13</sup> Hitzinger 1854, 84 piše: "neben der Strasse stehenden ..."; Müllner 1893, 167; Sticotti 1920, 101.

<sup>14</sup> Kos 2015, 12, sl. 16.

<sup>13</sup> Hitzinger 1854, 84 writes "neben der Strasse stehenden ..."; Müllner 1893, 167; Sticotti 1920, 101.

<sup>14</sup> Kos 2015, 12, Fig. 16.

## NUMIZMATIČNO GRADIVO

Na Hrušici je bilo mogoče dokumentirati 1172 rimskih novcev.<sup>15</sup> Novčne najdbe iz sond v notranjosti trdnjave južno od ceste je objavil in odlično ovrednotil M. Mackensen,<sup>16</sup> vse novčne najdbe s Hrušice so podrobno obravnavane še na dveh mestih.<sup>17</sup> Od 1172 novcev je bilo v sondah znotraj trdnjavskega obzidja južno in severno od današnje (in verjetno tudi antične) ceste odkritih 343 (29,3 %). Od teh so samo za 263 (22,4 % vseh dokumentiranih novcev) znani natančni najdiščni podatki (sonda, kvadrant, planum), za 80 novcev (6,8 %) pa vsaj eden od podatkov manjka. Kljub temu je prav s pomočjo novcev mogoče podrobneje kronološko umestiti gradnjo oziroma uničenje posameznih objektov (stamb, cistern, peči), ne nazadnje pa tudi obnovo vzhodnega obrambnega obzidja.

## STAVBNI OSTANKI

Spodnji del trdnjave, skozi katerega je potekala cesta *Emona–Aquileia*, zavzema površino 5380 m<sup>2</sup>, vendar je ravne in za pozidavo primerne površine le 2500 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>18</sup> Medtem ko so arheološka izkopavanja južno od ceste zajela skoraj vso za zidavo primerno površino, so je raziskave severno od ceste zajele manj kot 50 %.

Izkopavanja so odkrila trinajst stavb oziroma njihovih gradbenih struktur ter dve cisterni in dve peči za žganje apna.

### *Poštna postaja (?)*

Walter Schmid je leta 1917 v trdnjavi raziskal objekt, za katerega je domneval, da je poštna postaja.<sup>19</sup> Objekt je sodeč po Schmidovem načrtu in navedbah v dolžino meril okoli 14,5 m, v širino okoli 4,5 m (zahodni prostor) oziroma 3,5 m (osrednji in vzhodni prostor) (po navedbah Schmidida 6,4 m).<sup>20</sup> Stavba je imela tri prostore, zidovi so bili debeli 50–90 cm, prekrita je bila s strešniki. V osrednjem prostoru so bili odkriti tubuli ter ostanki hipokavsta. Tlak v prostorih je bil delno opečnat, delno kamnit, stene osrednjega prostora so bile ometane, rdeče in belo obarvane ter okrašene z zelenimi lističi. V stavbi so odkrili poznorimske puščice, sulične osti in bodalo. V prostoru v vzhodnem delu stavbe je bilo na površini 1 × 1 m ognjišče. Schmid je domneval, da so poštni postaji pripadajoči hlevi in gospodarska poslopja stali na mestu današnje kmetije Bajec. Razen

<sup>15</sup> FMRSI I 17/1; FMRSI III 15; FMRSI VI 15.

<sup>16</sup> Mackensen 1981.

<sup>17</sup> Kos 1986, 198–201.

<sup>18</sup> Kos 2015, 44, sl. 99.

<sup>19</sup> Pick, Schmid 1922, 300.

<sup>20</sup> Schmid 1932, sl. 98.

## NUMISMATIC EVIDENCE

As many as 1172 Roman coins have thus far been recorded as found at Hrušica.<sup>15</sup> Mackensen painstakingly analysed the coin finds from the archaeological trenching in the fort's interior south of the road,<sup>16</sup> while the integral numismatic evidence from the site has been discussed in detail in two other publications.<sup>17</sup> Of the total of 1172, 343 coins (29.3%) have been recovered in the trenches in the fort's interior, both south and north of the modern and Roman road. Only 263 of these (22.4%) come from precisely known contexts (trench, grid square, layer), while at least some of these data is missing for the remaining 80 coins (6.8%). In spite of this, coins have been key in dating the construction and destruction of individual buildings, cisterns and limekilns, but also the renovation of the eastern fortification wall.

## ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE

The lower part of the fort with the main road between Aquileia and Emona covers a 5380 m<sup>2</sup> large area, of which only roughly 2500 m<sup>2</sup> is suitable for construction purposes.<sup>18</sup> Almost all of the suitable space south of the road has been archaeologically investigated, of the part north of the road less than half.

Excavations have unearthed the remains of thirteen buildings, as well as two cisterns and two limekilns.

### *Post station (?)*

In 1917, Walter Schmid investigated a building in the fort's interior that he presumed to have functioned as a post station.<sup>19</sup> His plan shows a three-room house that measures around 14.5 m in length, around 4.5 m (west room) and 3.5 m (central and east rooms) in width (6.4 m according to the 1932 publication).<sup>20</sup> Its walls are roughly 50–90 cm thick and its roof covered with roof tiles. The central room revealed tubuli and remains of underfloor heating, as well as wall plaster painted red and white with green foliage. The floors in the building were partly brick and partly stone. The east room held a hearth covering a surface of 1 x 1 m. Schmid suggested that the stables and outhouses associated with the post station were located in the area of the present-day Bajec farmstead. No records of these investigations have survived apart from Schmid's brief descriptions.

<sup>15</sup> FMRSI I 17/1; FMRSI III 15; FMRSI VI 15.

<sup>16</sup> Mackensen 1981.

<sup>17</sup> Kos 1986, 198–201.

<sup>18</sup> Kos 2015, 44, Fig. 99.

<sup>19</sup> Pick, Schmid 1922, 300.

<sup>20</sup> Schmid 1932, Fig. 98.

Schmidove omembe postaje dokumentacija arheoloških raziskovanj ni ohranjena.

Raziskovalci notranjosti trdnjave med letoma 1975 in 1979 so bili prepričani, da z objektom, ki ga je objavil Schmid, ni mogoče povezati arhitekturnih ostankov v arheološko raziskanem spodnjem delu trdnjave. Glede na omembe drobnih najdb gre po vsej verjetnosti za poznorimski objekt.

Omenjeni objekt se po vsej verjetnosti nahaja severno od ceste na zahodnem delu še neraziskanega zemljišča proti kmetiji Bajec.

#### STAVBNI OSTANKI JUŽNO OD CESTE

##### *Objekti 1–3 (sl. 4: 1–3)*

Na jugovzhodnem delu trdnjave so bili odkriti sledovi vsaj treh stavb, in sicer v obliki ostankov ognjišč, sledov talnega estriha, lapornatih plošč, sledov stojk za lesene stebre ter nekaj zoglenelih tramov oziroma desk. Ostanki kažejo, da so bile prekrite z lesenimi skodlami (množica izkopanih železnih žebeljev), tlak je bil iz estriha oziroma lapornatih plošč ter z ognjiščem v vsaki od njih.<sup>21</sup> Dimenzij in oblik teh stavb zaradi skromnih najdb ni mogoče ugotoviti.<sup>22</sup>

*Datacija:* sledovi stavb 1–3 so bili odkriti v sondah VIII–XIII in predvsem na osnovi novčnih najdb iz sond lahko sklepamo na obstoj teh stavb v poznem 3. in predvsem v 4. st.<sup>23</sup>

##### *Objekt 4 (sl. 4: 4)*

Zidana stavba pravokotne oblike s centralnim ogrevanjem (na zunanji strani zahodne stene je bil odkrit prefurnij) ter kvadratnim prizidkom na njenem jugozahodnem delu (sonde XV, XVII–XX). Stene so bile zgrajene iz lomljenih kamnov, po vsej verjetnosti so bile ometane. V ruševinski plasti so bili odkriti ostanki tubulov, strešne kritine ter fragmenti okenskega stekla, kar govori za kvalitetno grajeno stavbo s hipokavstom, strešno opečnato kritino ter zastekljenimi okni. Prva faza stavbe 4 je bila delno zgrajena na ruševinah starejše (glej objekt 6). Velikosti stavbe 4 ni mogoče ugotoviti.<sup>24</sup>

*Datacija:* na osnovi novčnih najdb je mogoče gradnjo objekta 4, prefurnija (*terminus ante quem* daje Galijenov novec iz let 267–268) in kvadratnega prizidka (*terminus ante quem* je posmrtno kovan antoninijan Klavdija II. iz obdobja 270–275) postaviti v sredino

The archaeologists investigating the fort between 1975 and 1979 found that none of the archaeologically examined architectural remains in the lower part of the fort corresponded with the building that Schmid had excavated. The small finds in its interior (Late Roman arrowheads, spearheads and a dagger) indicate that it was a Late Roman building.

The building is thus most likely located north of the road, in the western part of the uninvestigated section towards the Bajec farmstead.

#### ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS SOUTH OF THE ROAD

##### *Buildings 1–3 (Fig. 4: 1–3)*

Traces of at least three buildings were found in the south-eastern part of the fort (Trenches VIII–XIII). They comprise the remains of hearths, mortar floors, marl slabs, postholes and several charred beams or boards. These indicate wooden buildings covered with wooden shingles, as suggested by a multitude of iron nails, with floors of mortar or marl slabs and a hearth in each of them.<sup>21</sup> The scarce remains did not allow the size and layout of the buildings to be reconstructed.<sup>22</sup>

*Dating:* The coin finds from Trenches VIII–XIII point to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> and mainly the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>23</sup>

##### *Building 4 (Fig. 4: 4)*

It was a masonry building with underfloor heating (*praefurnium* was found on the exterior side of the west wall) and a square extension in the southwest (Trenches XV, XVII–XX). The walls were made of stone rubble and very probably coated with plaster. The building's debris layer contained fragments of tubuli, roof tiles and glass panes, all of which indicate comfortable housing. The first phase of this building was partially constructed on top of the ruins of earlier Building 6. Size of the Building 4 cannot be determined.<sup>24</sup>

*Dating:* Coin finds date the construction of the house (*terminus ante quem* from the coin of Gallienus minted in 267–268) and its extension (*terminus ante quem* from the *antoninianus* of Claudius II minted posthumously in 270–275) to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century,<sup>25</sup> its end after the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Kos 2015, 61.

<sup>22</sup> Giesler 1981, 55, Abb. 1, 81.

<sup>23</sup> Kos 2015.

<sup>24</sup> Za podrobnosti glej Kos 2015, 63–66.

<sup>21</sup> Kos 2015, 61.

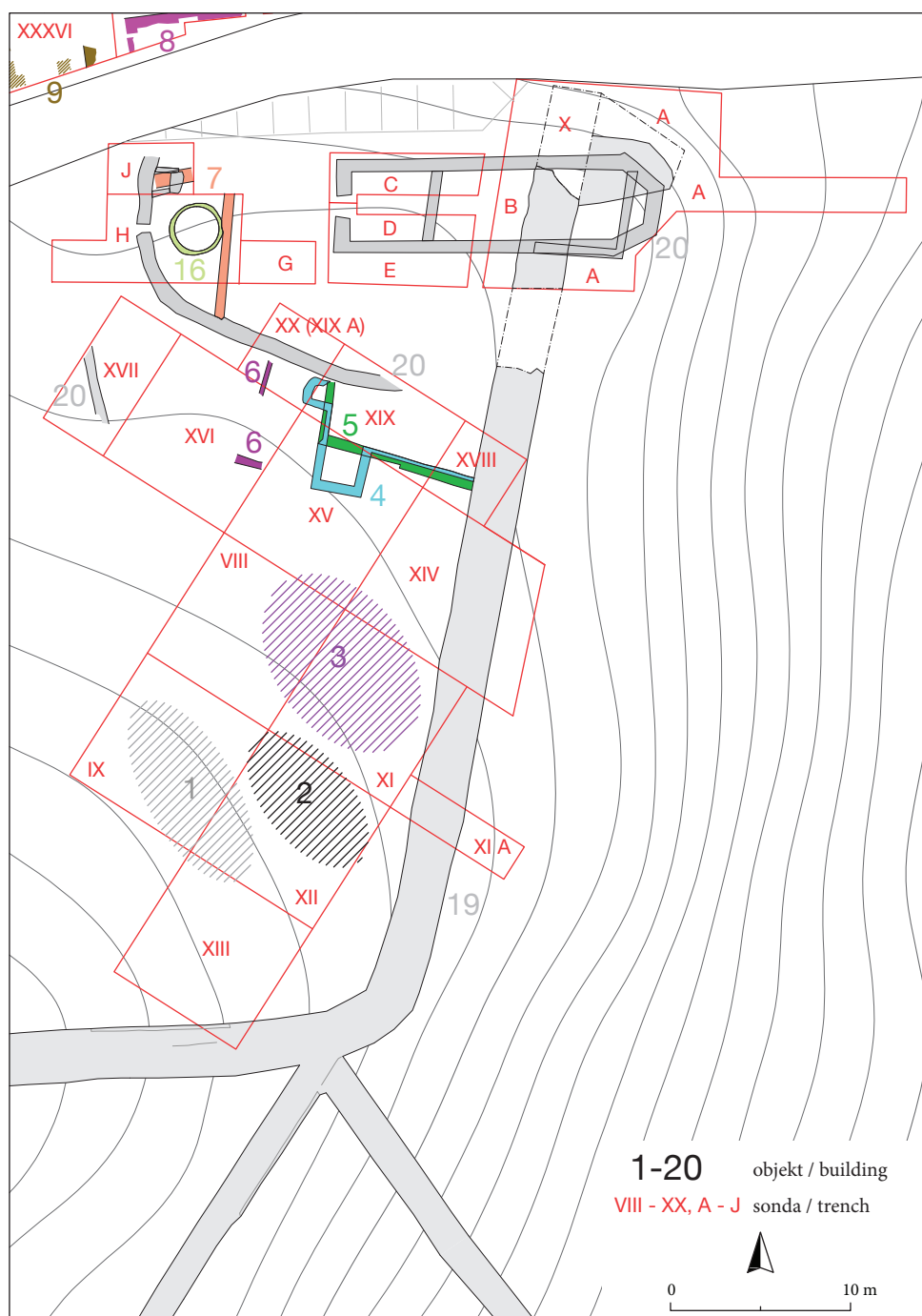
<sup>22</sup> Giesler 1981, 55, Fig. 1, 81.

<sup>23</sup> Kos 2015.

<sup>24</sup> For details, see Kos 2015, 63–66.

<sup>25</sup> Kos 2015, 65.

<sup>26</sup> Kos 2015, 66.



Sl. 4: Hrušica. Razporeditev sond južno od ceste *Aquileia-Emona* z ostanki objektov 1–5, 16 (19 = trdnjasko obzidje; 20 = pokopališki zid in cerkev). Načrt: J. Kusetič.

Fig. 4: Hrušica. Location of trial trenches south of the road through the fort with marked remains of the unearthed structures 1–5, 16 (19 = fortification wall; 20 = medieval churchyard boundary wall and church). Illustration by Jure Kusetič.

3. st.<sup>25</sup> Razrušenje stavbe določajo novčne najdbe v čas po sredini 4. st.<sup>26</sup>

#### Objekt 5 (sl. 4: 5)

Objekt 5 so zgradili na ruševini uničenega objekta 4 in uporabili ostanke zidov. Ogrevalni sistem je bil opuščen, prehod v prizidek zazidan, pri čemer so uporabili material iz ruševin starejše stavbe. Ruševine stavbe 4 so bile pred gradnjo stavbe 5 zravnane in prekrite z novim apnenim tlakom.

Severni del stavbe 4, prefurnija in objekta 5 je bil v 13. stoletju uničen ob gradnji srednjeveškega pokopališkega zidu (sl. 4: 20) in cerkve, zato velikosti stavb 4 in 5 ni mogoče ugotoviti.<sup>27</sup>

*Datacija:* objekt 5 je bil zgrajen po porušenju objekta 4, kmalu po sredini 4. st. *Terminus post quem* uničenja objekta 5 določajo ožgani novci, kovani v času 383–388, v zadnje desetletje 4. oziroma v začetna desetletja 5. st.<sup>28</sup>

#### Objekt 6 (sl. 4: 6)

Zahodno od objektov 4 in 5 so bili odkriti skromni gradbeni ostanke starejše stavbe (suha zidova, stojke, lapornate plošče). Tlak je bil iz lapornatih plošč, odkrita stojka kaže na leseno konstrukcijo sten. Odkriti so bili le deloma ohranjeni ostanke zahodnega in južnega zidu stavbe.<sup>29</sup>

*Datacija:* na osnovi novčnih najdb iz 1. in 2. st. je mogoče gradnjo objekta 6 postaviti v 2. st. Čas uničenja (*terminus post quem*) opredeljuje ožgan in izrabljen sestercij v sredino 3. st.<sup>30</sup>

#### Objekt 7 (sl. 4: 7)

Neposredno južno od ceste skozi trdnjavo so bili odkriti ostanke dveh zidov, ki ju moramo glede na usmeritev pripisati istemu antičnemu objektu 7, ki je bil v največjem delu uničen ob gradnji srednjeveškega pokopališkega zidu in cerkve (sl. 4: 20). Eden od zidov (usmeritev J–S) je na risbi tlorisane cisterne in cerkve (prim. sl. 4: objekta 16 in 20) v primarni publikaciji napačno identificiran kot del pokopališkega zidu, ki sicer poteka približno štiri metre zahodneje.<sup>31</sup>

*Datacija:* domnevno antična, zaradi odsotnosti drobnih najdb podrobnejša časovna opredelitev obeh zidov ni mogoča.

#### Building 5 (Fig. 4: 5)

After the destruction of Building 4, another house (Building 5) was constructed on top of its ruins and reused part of its walls. The heating system was abandoned, the passage into the extension closed with the reused material. The ruins of the previous building were levelled and covered over with a lime mortar floor.

The north parts of Building 4, of the *praefurnium* and of subsequent Building 5 were completely removed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when the medieval church and churchyard boundary wall were constructed (Fig. 4: 20). The original size of the two buildings can therefore not be established.<sup>27</sup>

*Dating:* It was constructed soon after the destruction of Building 4 that occurred not long after the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century. Coins minted in 383–388 and providing the *terminus post quem* show that Building 5 must have been destroyed in the last decade of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the initial decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>28</sup>

#### Building 6 (Fig. 4: 6)

Scarce remains of an earlier house, consisting of two drystone walls, postholes and marl slabs, were unearthed west of Buildings 4 and 5 (Trenches XVI, XX). The marl slabs were used as flooring, while the postholes suggest a wooden wall construction. Of the walls, only parts of the west and south walls survived.<sup>29</sup>

*Dating:* Coins from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries suggest that the house was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A burnt and worn sestertius provides the *terminus post quem* for its destruction in the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>30</sup>

#### Building 7 (Fig. 4: 7)

The remains of two Roman walls were unearthed just south of the road through the fort. Their orientation suggests that we should ascribe them to a building largely destroyed during the construction of the medieval church and churchyard boundary wall (Fig. 4: 20). On the drawing of Cistern 2 and church from 1981, one of the walls (orientation S–N) is erroneously identified as part of the churchyard boundary wall that actually runs four metres further to the west.<sup>31</sup>

*Dating:* The absence of small finds makes it impossible to more precisely date the walls.

<sup>25</sup> Kos 2015, 65.

<sup>26</sup> Kos 2015, 66.

<sup>27</sup> Podrobno Kos 2015, 67–69.

<sup>28</sup> Kos 2015, 69.

<sup>29</sup> Glej Kos 2015, 62.

<sup>30</sup> Kos 2015, 62.

<sup>31</sup> Ulbert 1981, 191, sl. 1.

<sup>27</sup> For details, see Kos 2015, 67–69.

<sup>28</sup> Kos 2015, 69.

<sup>29</sup> See Kos 2015, 62.

<sup>30</sup> Kos 2015, 62.

<sup>31</sup> Ulbert 1981, 191, Fig. 1.

*Objekt 16 – cisterna 2 (sl. 4: 16)*

Znotraj obeh zidov objekta 7 je bila odkrita cisterna; premer krožnega oboda je 3 m.

*Datacija:* domnevno antična, zaradi odsotnosti drobnih najdb podrobnejša časovna opredelitev objekta ni mogoča. Domnevamo, da je bila cisterna v uporabi že antiki in kasneje še v času delovanja srednjeveške cerkve in pokopališča.

## STAVBNI OSTANKI SEVERNO OD CESTE

*Objekt 8 (sl. 5: 8)*

Leta 1979 so v sondi XXXII, ob severnem robu ceste, odkrili 60–65 cm debel zid stavbe 8, usmerjen V–Z.<sup>32</sup> Proti vzhodu se je nadaljeval v predhodno raziskano sondo XX, kjer so njegov vzhodni del leta 1976 že odkrili.<sup>33</sup> Leta 1979 so torej odkrili nadaljevanje zidu proti zahodu in stavbo, ki sta jo določala oba dela zidu skupaj, poimenovali *objekt E*.<sup>34</sup>

Ob notranji strani zidu stavbe 8 je tlak iz estriha, nad njim pa kulturna plast.

*Datacija:* *terminus post quem* izgradnje objekta 8 daje novec iz obdobja 230–275, ki je ležal na estrihu v sondi XXXII, kvadrant 3.

*Objekt 9 (sl. 5: 9)*

V sondah XXXVI in XXXIX so odkrili slabo ohranjene temelje stavbe 9 (ob izkopavanjih poimenovane *objekt G*), ki so bili zgrajeni iz lomljencev, povezanih z malto. V notranjosti je bila tlakovana z lomljenci, zadelanimi z malto.<sup>35</sup>

*Datacija:* predvsem na osnovi novčnih najdb je mogoče objekt 9 datirati v 4. st.

*Objekt 10 (sl. 5: 10)*

Deloma na mestu porušenega objekta 11 so v drugi polovici 2. st. zgradili objekt 10 (ob izkopavanjih poimenovan *objekt A*), pri katerem so za gradnjo uporabili les, kamen in malto. Ohranjeni so deli tlaka, obarvanega ometa ter nekaj lesenih brun. Na osnovi zoglenelih brun je deloma mogoče rekonstruirati potek severne in vzhodne

<sup>32</sup> Kos 2015, 83, sl. 218

<sup>33</sup> Vzhodni odsek zidu je potekal je ob južnem robu sonde XX, vendar so ga takrat napačno razumeli – povezovali so ga s severno ležečim, takrat že odkritim objektom 11 (takrat poimenovanim objekt B).

<sup>34</sup> Kos 2015, 83. S črkami od A–G so stavbe poimenovali v času terenskih raziskovalnih del.

<sup>35</sup> Kos 2015, 84, sl. 220.

*Building 16 – Cistern 2 (Fig. 4: 16)*

A cistern measuring 3 m across was found within the two walls of Building 7.

*Dating:* The absence of small finds only allows for speculations that it was already in use in Roman period, but also later, in the time of the medieval church and churchyard.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS  
NORTH OF THE ROAD*Building 8 (Fig. 5: 8)*

The 1979 investigations in the fort's interior revealed a 60–65 cm thick wall, running E–W just north of the road in Trench XXXII.<sup>32</sup> It continued in Trench XX, where it had already been recorded in 1976.<sup>33</sup> The wall unearthed in 1979 is thus a westward continuation of the wall and the building comprising both sections of the wall was named Building E.<sup>34</sup> A mortar floor was found along the interior face of the wall and overlain by a cultural layer.

*Dating:* A coin minted in 230–275 and recovered on top of the mortar floor in Trench XXXII, Grid Square 3, provides the *terminus post quem* for the construction of the building.

*Building 9 (Fig. 5: 9)*

Trenches XXXVI and XXXIX revealed poorly surviving foundations of Building 9 (at the time of excavations named Building G) made of mortar-bound stone rubble. The building's interior had a floor of stone rubble covered with mortar.<sup>35</sup>

*Dating:* The building is attributable to the 4<sup>th</sup> century mainly on the basis of coin finds.

*Building 10 (Fig. 5: 10)*

It was constructed in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and partly covered the ruins of Building 11. It was initially marked as Building A. Wood, stone and mortar were used in its construction. The surviving remains

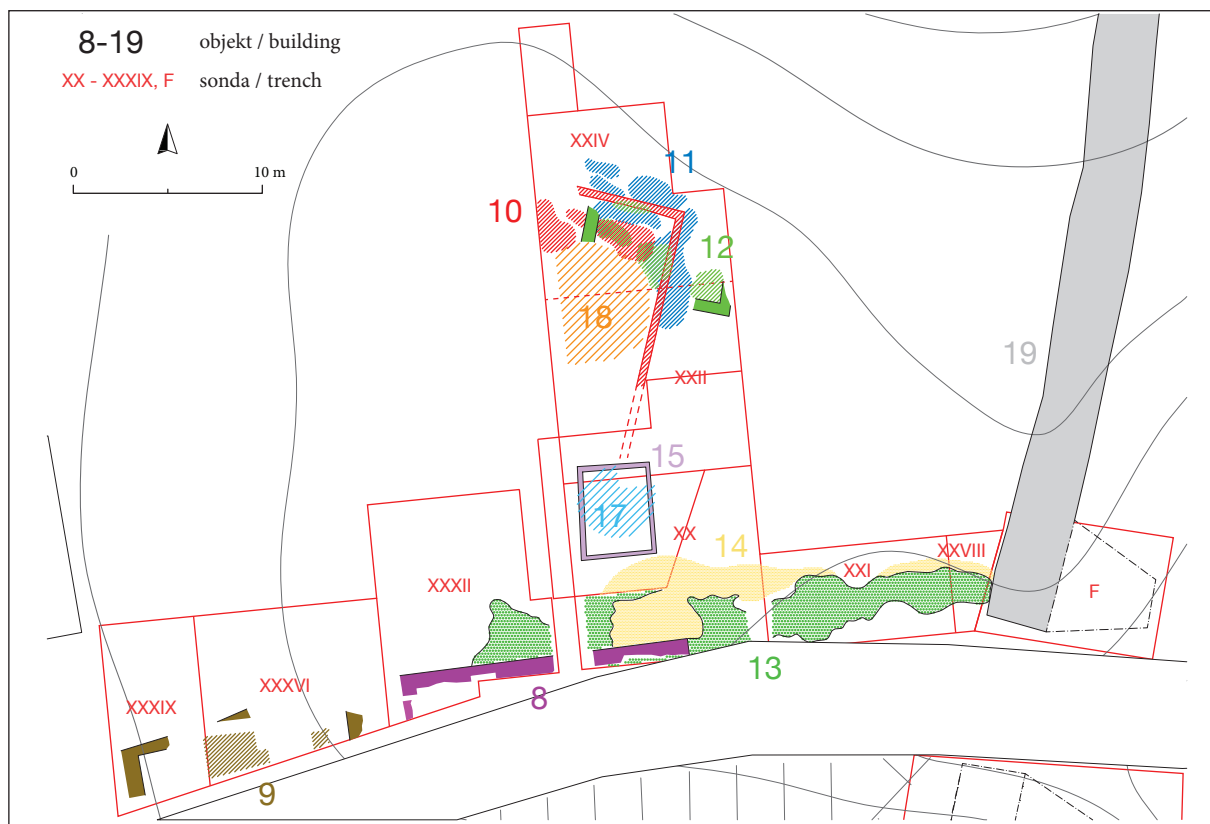
<sup>32</sup> Kos 2015, 83. Letters A–G were used to mark buildings during fieldwork.

<sup>33</sup> The eastern section of the wall ran along the southern edge of Trench XX, but was misinterpreted at the time of discovery – associated rather with the already unearthed Building 11 (then termed Building B).

<sup>34</sup> Kos 2015, 83, Fig. 218.

<sup>35</sup> Kos 2015, 84, Fig. 220.





Sl. 5: Hrušica. Razporeditev sond severno od ceste *Aquileia-Emona* z vrisanimi ostanki stavb 8–15, 17, 18 (19 = trdnjavska obzidje). Načrt: J. Kusetič.

Fig. 5: Hrušica. Location of trial trenches north of the road through the fort with marked remains of the unearthed structures 8–15, 17, 18 (19 = fortification wall). Illustration by Jure Kusetič.

stene. Vzhodna stena je segala do cisterne (objekt 15), saj je v ruševini cisterne tudi ruševina zidu stavbe 10. Stavba 10 je bila verjetno zgrajena po postavitvi obzidja (objekt 19), saj ruševina stavbe 10 sega nad maltno gmoto (objekt 14), sočasno z gradnjo obzidja (glej dalje). Objekt 10 in cisterna sta propadla istočasno.<sup>36</sup>

*Datacija: terminus post quem* uničenja objekta 10 v požaru postavlja skupek novcev v čas po letu 270.

#### Objekt 11 – tlak (sl. 5: 11)

V sondah XXII in XXIV so bili nad živo skalo odkriti arhitekturni ostanki (objekt 11).<sup>37</sup> Izkopali so apneni tlak in ostanke obarvanega ometa.<sup>38</sup> Ob izkopavanjih je bil označen kot *objekt B*.

<sup>36</sup> Kos 2015, 81–82, sl. 209–210.

<sup>37</sup> Kos 2015, 81–83, sl. 210, 211.

<sup>38</sup> V času izkopavanj so z objektom B napačno povezovali tudi zid in tlak iz oblic v sondi XX, nad katerima je apneni estrih (naš objekt 8). V primeru take rekonstrukcije bi bil objekt 11 velik 16 × 16 m.

comprise patches of the floor, painted wall plaster and several wooden beams. The charred beams show the location of the north and east walls. The east wall reached to Cistern 1 (Building 15), with the debris of the building mixed with the remains of the cistern. The building was probably constructed after the fortification wall, as its debris reached above the mass of mortar prepared for the construction of the fortification (Object 14) and Cistern 1 fell to ruins at the same time.<sup>36</sup>

*Dating:* A group of coins provides the *terminus post quem* for the destruction of the building in a fire after 270.

#### Building 11 (Fig. 5: 11)

Architectural remains of this building were found above the bedrock in Trenches XXII and XXIV.<sup>37</sup> They include a lime mortar floor.<sup>38</sup> Also attributed to the building is the pieces of painted wall plaster.

<sup>36</sup> Kos 2015, 81–82, Figs. 209–210.

<sup>37</sup> Kos 2015, 81–83, Figs. 210, 211.

<sup>38</sup> The excavators associated the building with the wall

*Daticija:* na apnenem tlaku v sondi XXII so odkrili sestercija Antonina Pija (155–156) in Dive Favstine (141–161), ki določata *terminus ante quem* izgradnje objekta 11.

#### Objekt 12 (sl. 5: 12)

Stavba je bila zgrajena na porušenem objektu 10, od nje pa so ohranjeni ostanki kamnitega temelja zidu, tlak iz sphane ilovice ter ognjišče (sonde XXII, XXIV). Ob izkopavanjih je bila poimenovana kot *objekt D*.<sup>39</sup>

*Daticija:* *terminus post quem* gradnje objekta 12 je porušitev objekta 10 (po letu 270). Objekt 12 je živel vsaj do druge polovice 4. st.

#### Objekt 13 – tlak (sl. 5: 13)

Gre za tlak iz oblic, ki sega od sonde XXXII do vzhodnega trdnjavskega obzidja (sl. 5: 19) v sondi XXVIII. Tlaka ni mogoče povezovati z drugimi stavbnimi ostanki, bil pa naj bi najstarejši gradbeni element na Hrušici.<sup>40</sup> Na tlaku (13) stoji zid – že omenjeni vzhodni odsek zida stavbe 8 (sl. 5: 8) – in je torej mlajši od tlaka.

*Daticija:* na tlaku (objekt 13) v sondi XXVIII je bila odkrita močno profilirana bronasta fibula iz druge polovice 2. st., ki predstavlja *terminus ante quem* postavitve tlaka.<sup>41</sup>

#### Objekt 14 – maltna gmota (sl. 5: 14)

Gre za debelo plast malte, s katero je prekrit večji del pasu tlaka iz oblic (sl. 5: objekt 13) v sondah XX, XXI in XXVIII.<sup>42</sup> Izkopavalci so to gmoto interpretirali kot ostanek gradnje obzidja (sl. 5: 19).

*Daticija:* sredina 3. st. *Terminus post quem* nastanka maltne gmote (objekt 14) in s tem morda tudi gradnje vzhodnega trdnjavskega obzidja določa bronasta fibula iz druge polovice 2. st., ki je najdena na tlaku (objekt 13) iz oblic in pod maltno gmoto (14).

#### Objekt 15 – cisterna 1 (sl. 5: 15)

V delu sond XX in XXII je bila odkrita cisterna pravokotnega tlorisa, velikosti 4,1 × 3,4 m, globoka 4 m.<sup>43</sup>

*Daticija:* cisterna je bila zgrajena po poružitvi objekta 11 ter pred gradnjo in poružitvijo objekta 10,

*Dating:* Two *sestertii* of Antoninus Pius (155–156) and Diva Faustina (141–161) were found on top of the lime mortar floor in Trench XXII, which offer the *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the building.

#### Building 12 (Fig. 5: 12)

It was constructed on top of the ruins of Building 10 and survives as the remains of stone foundations, a floor of beaten loam and a hearth (Trenches XXII, XXIV). It was initially named Building D.<sup>39</sup>

*Dating:* The destruction of Building 10 in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century is the *terminus post quem* for the construction of Building 12, which was in use at least to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Building 13 – cobbled floor (Fig. 5: 13)

Marked as Building 13 is a cobbled floor reaching from Trench XXXII to the east fortification wall in Trench XXVIII (Fig. 5: 19). It cannot be associated with any of the buildings and is believed to be the earliest construction at Hrušica.<sup>40</sup> Standing on top of the floor is the above-mentioned east section of the wall of the later Building 8 (Fig. 5: 8).

*Dating:* A strongly profiled brooch from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century was found on top of the cobbled floor in Trench XXVIII that serves as the *terminus ante quem* for the floor.<sup>41</sup>

#### Structure 14 – mass of mortar (Fig. 5: 14)

A thick and vast mass of mortar was found on top of the cobbled floor of Building 13 (Fig. 5: 13) in Trenches XX, XXI and XXVIII.<sup>42</sup> The mass has been interpreted as the remains of the mortar prepared during the construction of the fort's defensive wall (Fig. 5: 19).

*Dating:* The strongly profiled bronze brooch from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, found on top of the cobbled floor (Building 13) and under the mass of mortar (14), serves as the *terminus post quem* for the mass of mortar and dating the construction of the eastern stretch of the fortification wall to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century (14).

and cobbled floor covered by the lime mortar floor in Trench XX; this would suggest a 16 x 16 m large building.

<sup>39</sup> Kos 2015, 82–83, Figs. 209–211, 216.

<sup>40</sup> Kos 2015, 74. Ob izkopavanjih so povezovali tlak iz oblic (naš objekt 13) z objektom 11.

<sup>41</sup> Kos 2015, sl. 206 in 232.

<sup>42</sup> Kos 2015, sl. 204–206.

<sup>43</sup> Kos 2015, 84–85.

<sup>40</sup> Kos 2015, 74. During excavation, the floor was ascribed to Building 11.

<sup>41</sup> Kos 2015, Figs. 206 and 232.

<sup>42</sup> Kos 2015, Figs. 204–206.

katerega ruševine segajo preko cisterne. Njeno gradnjo in uporabo moramo tako postaviti v čas med koncem 2. in drugo polovico 3. st.

#### *Objekt 17 – peč I (sl. 5: 17)*

V vrh zasutja cisterne (15) je bila po njenem uničenju postavljena peč za žganje apna s premerom 2 m, ki je zavzemala skoraj celotno površino cisterne. Kronološko oprijemljivih najdb v peči niso odkrili.<sup>44</sup>

*Datacija:* peč je bila postavljena v času po koncu 3. st., po opustitvi cisterne.

#### *Objekt 18 – peč II (sl. 5: 18)*

Večji del stavb 10 in 12 je uničila velika peč za žganje apna (peč II) s premerom 5,4 m.<sup>45</sup>

*Datacija:* peč je bila postavljena po poružitvi objekta 12. Morda bi jo lahko povezali z obnovo trdnjavskega obzidja v prvih desetletjih druge polovice 4. st.<sup>46</sup>

## SKLEP

V raziskanem delu notranjosti trdnjave *Ad Pirum* so bili odkriti razmeroma skromni sledovi poselitve, ki zajema zgolj trinajst stavb iz obdobja od 2. do začetka 5. st. (sl. 6). Odkriti sta bili tudi dve peči za žganje apna in dve cisterni. Kljub temu, da je že v začetku 1. st. čez Hrušico potekala nova državna cesta, ki je pot med Akvilejo in Emono skrajšala za en dan, na raziskanem delu notranjosti trdnjave ni bilo odkritih gradbenih ostankov 1. st., pa tudi izjemno redke drobne arheološke najdbe iz 1. st. so bile najverjetneje v uporabi še v začetku 2. st.<sup>47</sup> Z omembe vredno poselitvijo na hrušiškem prevalu lahko zato računamo šele v prvi polovici 2. st., poselitev je nato dokumentirana do prvih desetletij 5. st. O skromnosti poselitve na prevalu vsaj v raziskanem delu notranjosti trdnjave priča dejstvo, da lahko dokažemo sočasen obstoj le treh (2. st.: stavbe 6, 11, 13), sedmih (4. st.: stavbe 1–5, 9, 12), oziroma največ osmih (3. st.: stavbe 1–4, 6, 8, 10, 12) zgradb. Za obstoj poštna ali preprežne postaje na prostoru znotraj kasnejše trdnjave v 1. oziroma v prvi polovici 2. st. raziskovanja niso odkrila nikakršnih dokazov.<sup>48</sup>

Drobno gradivo zgodnjega 2. st. kaže na civilen značaj zaselka lokalnega prebivalstva. Šele sredi 2. st. je mogoče opaziti povečanje števila, raznolikosti in

#### *Building 15 – Cistern 1 (Fig. 5: 15)*

A rectangular cistern measuring 4.1 m in length, 3.4 m in width and 4 m in depth was unearthed in Trenches XX and XXII.<sup>43</sup>

*Dating:* It was constructed after the destruction of Building 11 (B) and before the construction of Building 10 (A), with the debris of the latter covering the cistern. The construction and use of the cistern should therefore be dated between the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

#### *Building 17 – Limekiln I (Fig. 5: 17)*

The round limekiln measuring 2 m across was set up at the top of the fill of Cistern 1 (15) and taking up almost all of its surface.<sup>44</sup>

*Dating:* It contained no chronologically diagnostic finds, but it is believed to have been used after the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

#### *Building 18 – Limekiln II (Fig. 5: 18)*

The round kiln measured 5.4 m in diameter and destroyed large parts of Buildings 10 and 12.<sup>45</sup>

*Dating:* The kiln was set up after the destruction of Building 12. It may be associated with the renovation of the fortification wall in the third quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>46</sup>

## CONCLUSION

The investigated interior of the *Ad Pirum* fort revealed relatively scarce traces of habitation that comprise thirteen buildings, two limekilns and two cisterns dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 6). We know that the Romans constructed a new main road at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century that led across the Hrušica Pass and shortened the journey from Aquileia to Emona for a whole day. That said, no architectural traces from the 1<sup>st</sup> century have been found in the interior of the Late Roman fort, while the very rare small finds from the 1<sup>st</sup> century could also have been used in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>47</sup> Available evidence thus offers no support for the existence of a post or relay station from the 1<sup>st</sup> or first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century in the area later forming the interior of

<sup>44</sup> Kos 2015, 86.

<sup>45</sup> Kos 2015, 83, sl. 202, 209–211, 216

<sup>46</sup> *Terminus post quem* obnove vzhodnega trdnjavskega obzidja postavlja novec iz let 352–354; Kos 2015, 50, sl. 119.

<sup>47</sup> Giesler 1981, 103.

<sup>48</sup> Giesler 1981, 105.

<sup>43</sup> Kos 2015, 84–85.

<sup>44</sup> Kos 2015, 86.

<sup>45</sup> Kos 2015, 83, Figs. 202, 209–211, 216.

<sup>46</sup> A coin minted in 352–354 serves as the *terminus post quem* for the renovation of the eastern fortification wall; Kos 2015, 50, Fig. 119.

<sup>47</sup> Giesler 1981, 103.

Stavba, struktura / Building, structure	Datacija / Dating	Gradnja / Construction <i>Terminus ante quem</i> (taq) <i>Terminus post quem</i> (tpq)	Uničenje / Destruction (taq / tpq)
11	2. st. / 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.	141–161 (taq)	-
13	2. st. / 2 <sup>nd</sup> c.	druga polovica 2. st. (taq)	-
14 - maltna gmota / mass of mortar	sredina 3. st. / mid-3 <sup>rd</sup> c.	druga polovica 2. st. (tpq)	-
15 - cisterna 1 / Cistern 1	od 2. st. do prve polovice 3. st. / 2 <sup>nd</sup> c. – first half of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> c.	141–161 (taq)	268–270 (taq)
6	od 2. st. do sredine 3. st. / 2 <sup>nd</sup> c. – mid-3 <sup>rd</sup> c.	-	243 tpq
10	prva polovica 3. st. / first half of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> c.	141–161 (tpq)	268–270 (tpq)
12	od druge polovice 3. st. do druge polovice 4. st. / second half of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> c. – second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> c.	268–270 (tpq)	-
4	od sredine 3. do druge polovice 4. st. / mid-3 <sup>rd</sup> c. – second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> c.	267–268; 270–275 (taq)	335–337; 341–348 (tpq)
8	3. st. / 3 <sup>rd</sup> c.	270–275 (taq)	-
1–3	pozno 3. in 4. st. / late 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	-
9	4. st. / 4 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	-
5	od druge polovice 4. st. do prve polovice 5. st. / second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> – first half of the 5 <sup>th</sup> c.	341–348 (tpq)	383–388 (tpq)
17 - peč za žganje apna I / Limekiln I	konec 3. st. / end of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> c.		
18 - peč za žganje apna II / Limekiln II	druga polovica 4. st. / second half of the 4 <sup>th</sup> c.		
7	neopredeljeno / undeterminable		
16 - cisterna 2 / Cistern 2	neopredeljeno / undeterminable		

Sl. 6: Hrušica. Časovna umestitev objektov in drugih struktur.  
Fig. 6: Hrušica. Chronology of the buildings and other structures.

kvalitete odkritih predmetov. Poleg lokalne keramike se pojavijo keramični izdelki iz Afrike. Ob koncu 2. in v 3. st. je zaznati vse več uvoženih predmetov iz provinc severno od Alp.<sup>49</sup> Naselbina je bila tako od sredine 2. st. vpeta v rimsko trgovsko mrežo. Gradbeni material (opeke) so dobavljali iz okolice Akvileje.<sup>50</sup> Konec 3. st. so prvič dokumentirani vojaški elementi, kar lahko interpretiramo s stalno navzočnostjo vojaške posadke od 3. st.<sup>51</sup> Najdbe, ki jih lahko povežemo z vojsko, segajo vse do začetka 5. st.<sup>52</sup> Na osnovi drobnega gradiva, povezanega z žensko nošnjo,<sup>53</sup> je sicer mogoče domnevati, da je bilo v 4. stoletju civilnega prebivalstva v glavnem več kot vojaštva. Odkritega je bilo tudi precej raznovrstnega

the fort.<sup>48</sup> It shows that the spot only became occupied on a more permanent basis in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and remained inhabited to the initial decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. It does not seem to have been densely inhabited; we can only prove a roughly simultaneous use of three (2<sup>nd</sup> century: Buildings 6, 11, 13), seven (4<sup>th</sup> century: Buildings 1–5, 9, 12) or a maximum of eight buildings (3<sup>rd</sup> century: Buildings 1–4, 6, 8, 10, 12).

The small finds from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century suggest a hamlet inhabited by local civilian population. An increase in the quantity, variety and quality of small finds is only observable in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century when ceramic imports from Africa appear alongside local pottery. Towards the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, there is also an increased use of products imported from provinces north of the Alps;<sup>49</sup> the settlement was included into the Roman trading network from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards. The construction material (roof tiles) was de-

<sup>49</sup> Kos 2015, 97–102.

<sup>50</sup> Giesler 1981, 105.

<sup>51</sup> Giesler 1981, 65. Kos 2015, 98.

<sup>52</sup> Giesler 1981, 68. Pflaum 2002, 265, 275.

<sup>53</sup> Giesler 1981, 69–73.

<sup>48</sup> Giesler 1981, 105.

<sup>49</sup> Kos 2015, 97–102.

orodja, vendar v raziskanem delu trdnjave niso zasledili ostankov obrtnih delavnic.<sup>54</sup>

Namembnosti trinajstih objektov na osnovi drobnih arheoloških najdb ni mogoče ugotovljati.

Časovno umestitev posameznih objektov oziroma struktur (po kronološkem zaporedju) kaže preglednica (sl. 6).

livered from the vicinity of Aquileia.<sup>50</sup> The first recorded military finds date to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and are associated with a permanently stationed garrison.<sup>51</sup> Finds associated with the army reach to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>52</sup> The small finds related to female dress suggest that civilian inhabitants outnumbered soldiers in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>53</sup> The material evidence also includes a substantial quantity and variety of tools, though no remains of workshops have been identified in the investigated part of the fort.<sup>54</sup>

The small finds from the thirteen houses are not diagnostic as to the function of individual buildings.

Chronology of the buildings and other structures is shown on Fig. 6.

Translation: Andreja Maver

<sup>54</sup> Kos 2015, 100.

<sup>50</sup> Giesler 1981, 105.

<sup>51</sup> Giesler 1981, 65. Kos 2015, 98.

<sup>52</sup> Giesler 1981, 68. Pflaum 2002, 265, 275.

<sup>53</sup> Giesler 1981, 69–73.

<sup>54</sup> Kos 2015, 100.

#### Kratice / Abbreviations

CIL = *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*.

EDCS = *Epigraphik-Datenbank Clausii / Slaby* (skrbnik / Service provider: Manfred Clausii) [[http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/epi\\_de.php](http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/epi_de.php)].

EDR = *Epigraphic Database Roma* (skrbnik / Service provider: DigiLab Centro interdipartimentale di ricerca e servizi, Sapienza Università di Roma) [<http://www.edr-edr.it>].

FMRSI I = P. Kos, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien I*, Berlin 1988.

FMRSI III = P. Kos, A. Šemrov, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien III*, Berlin 1995.

FMRSI VI = A. Šemrov, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien VI*, Wetteren 2010.

lupa = UBI ERAT LUPA = F. und O. Harl, <http://lupa.at> (Bild-datenbank zu antiken Steindenkmälern).

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