

# 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*

## FLUVIO FRIGIDO, CASTRA – AJDOVŠČINA

Tina ŽERJAL, Vesna TRATNIK



### Izvleček

Nastanek rimske naselbine v današnji Ajdovščini, postaje ob itinerarski cesti Akvileja–Emona, postavljamo v 1. st. pr. n. št. V Antoninskem itinerariju in na Tabuli Peutingeriani je v 3. st. n. št. poimenovana *Fluvio Frigido*, na Jeruzalemskem itinerariju je v 4. st. vpisana kot *mutatio Castra*. Raziskave so pokazale, da rimska poselitev v 1. in 2. st. ni bila gostostrnjena le v srednjeveškem jedru Ajdovščine, ampak je obsegala še dobršen del okolice. Nagrobni spomeniki iz tega časa omenjajo rimske državljane, osvobodjence ali predstavnike višjega sloja, staroselske prebivalce, ki so pridobili državljanstvo ter imeli pomembne administrativne funkcije. V poznem 3. st. je bilo ob sotočju Hublja in Lokavščka zgrajeno obzidje s stolpi – *Castra*. Utrdba je imela pomembno vlogo v sklopu zapor *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*. Prisotnost vojaške posadke potrjujejo posamične najdbe. Življenje v utrdbi in njeni okolici se je vsaj v skromni obliki nadaljevalo tudi v drugi polovici 5. st. ter z zgodnje srednjeveško poselitvijo še v 6. ali 7. st.

**Ključne besede:** Italija (10. regija), Ajdovščina, *Fluvio Frigido*, *Castra*, rimska doba, naselbina, utrdba, *mansio/statio*, *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*

### Abstract

The Roman settlement in the modern town of Ajdovščina stood at the main road connecting Aquileia and Emona and is believed to have been established in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It is called *Fluvio Frigido* in the 3<sup>rd</sup>-century Antonine Itinerary and *Tabula Peutingeriana*, while the Jerusalem Itinerary from the 4<sup>th</sup> century marks it as *mutatio Castra*. Archaeological investigations have shown that the Roman settlement of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries extended across the medieval centre of Ajdovščina and a good part of the surrounding area. Funerary monuments mention Roman citizens, freedmen and members of higher classes, as well as individuals of indigenous origin who acquired Roman citizenship and held various administrative offices. In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, a fortification wall with towers – *Castra* – was constructed at the confluence of the Hubelj and Lokavšček streams. This fortress played an important role within the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system and the recovered small finds confirm the presence of an army garrison. Life in the fortress and its vicinity continued, albeit to a diminished extent, to the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, with early medieval habitations even in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Keywords:** Italy (Regio X), Ajdovščina, *Fluvio Frigido*, *Castra*, Roman period, settlement, fortress, *mansio/statio*, *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*



*Sl. 1:* Panoramski pogled na Ajdovščino in vzhodno obzidje poznorimske utrdbe.

*Fig. 1:* Panoramic view of the modern town of Ajdovščina and the eastern fortification wall of the Late Roman fortress.  
(Foto / Photo: Leo Caharija, Primorske novice)

## GEOGRAFSKI IN HISTORIČNI ORIS

Ajdovščina (*sl. 1*) leži na vzhodnem delu rodovitne Vipavske doline, pomembnim prehodom od morja in furlanske ravnice do jugovzhodnega alpskega sveta. Na tem delu se Alpe znižajo in nudijo ugodne naravne povezave proti nekdanjima provincama Noriku in Panoniji.

## GEOGRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Ajdovščina (*Fig. 1*) lies at the eastern part of the fertile valley of the River Vipava, which is an important route connecting the Adriatic and the Friuli Plain with the south-eastern Alps. It is also the area where the Alps are lowest and allow a relatively easy passage towards the Roman provinces of Noricum and Pannonia.



Toponim današnjega kraja je izpeljanka iz besede "ajd" v pomenu pogan, velikan.<sup>1</sup> Slovanski prišleki so verjetno antične ruševine pripisali mitičnim bitjem Ajdom. Poimenovanja v drugih jezikih so izpeljanke slovenskega imena naselja: italijansko *Aidussina*, nemško *Heidenschaft*.

Rimska država je ta prostor, ki so ga poseljevala karnijska ljudstva,<sup>2</sup> osvojila v zadnjih desetletjih 2. st. pr. n. št. Najverjetneje je tako vsaj že v prvih dveh desetletjih 1. st. pr. n. št. Vipavska dolina je pripadala provinci Galiji Cisalpini, fiskalno in administrativno pa upravnemu teritoriju latinske kolonije *Aquileia*. Provinca Galija Cisalpina je bila leta 42 pr. n. št. priključena Italiji.<sup>3</sup> Pod Avgustom je akvilejski ager upravno sodil v *Regio X* Italije in kasneje v poznorimsko provinco *Venetia et Histria*.<sup>4</sup>

Rimsko naselje v Ajdovščini se je razprostiralo v bližini sotočja Lokavščka in Hublja. Po dolini so vodile karavanske poti (prazgodovinska jantarna pot) iz Akvileje preko Okre v smeri Navporta.<sup>5</sup>

V avgustejskem obdobju so zgradili krak ceste preko Julijskih Alp.<sup>6</sup> Odsek preko prelaza Hrušica (*Ad Pirum*) je potovanje do Emone skrajšal za cel dan. Cestna postaja v Ajdovščini je bila tako zadnja pred strmim vzponom proti prelazu.

## ZGODOVINA RAZISKAV

Mogočne ruševine poznorimske trdnjave so vzbudile zanimanje starinoslovcev že v 17. stoletju. Leta 1624 je Philip Clüvert Cluverius ob opisu poteka rimske ceste postajo *Castra* umestil ob prehod čez reko *Frigidus* in posredno v Vipavsko dolino. Martin Baučer (l. 1663) je prvi opisal ostanke utrdbe in jih pripisal antični Hemoni.<sup>7</sup> Johan Ludwig Schönleben (1681) je povzel njegov

The toponym of the modern town derives from the Slavic word *ajd* meaning a pagan or a giant.<sup>1</sup> It is likely that when the Slavs settled the area, the ruins of Roman buildings were still well visible, making a powerful impression, as if made by the mythical creatures the Slavs called Ajdi. The names for the modern town in other languages, *Aidussina* in Italian and *Heidenschaft* in German, are derived from the Slovenian name.

The Romans conquered the area, inhabited by the Carni people,<sup>2</sup> in the final decades of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. The Vipava Valley came under Cisalpine Gaul, most probably already in the first two decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, forming part of the territory of the Latin colony of *Aquileia* in terms of tax collection and administration. In 42 BC, Cisalpine Gaul became an integral part of Italy.<sup>3</sup> Under Augustus, *Aquileian* territory belonged to Italy's regio X, in the Late Roman period to the province of *Venetia et Histria*.<sup>4</sup>

The Roman settlement at Ajdovščina was located at the confluence of the Hubelj and Lokavšček streams, along the caravan routes (including the ancient Amber Route) leading from *Aquileia* across *Ocra* towards *Nauportus*.<sup>5</sup>

In the Augustan period, a new section of the road traversing the Julian Alps<sup>6</sup> was constructed. The road across the Hrušica (*Ad Pirum*) Pass shortened the journey from *Aquileia* to *Emona* by one whole day. The road station in Ajdovščina was the last stop before the steep ascent towards the pass.

## HISTORY OF RESEARCH

The ruins of the Late Roman fortress have attracted the attention of antiquities enthusiasts and scholars from as early as the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. In 1624, Philip Clüvert Cluverius described the route of the Roman roads

<sup>1</sup> S. v. ajd, *Slovar Slovenskega knjižnega jezika* 1, Ljubljana 1970, 17; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 7.

<sup>2</sup> O etnični pripadnosti staroselskega prebivalstva Vipavske doline lahko sklepamo na osnovi več virov, ki kažejo na področje mešanja različnih skupin Venetov, Karnov, morda Histrov in Japodov; omembe Karnijskih Alp, Venetskih Alp in Panonskih Alp kot predhodnic Julijskih Alp; ostankov venetskega jezika; gentilnih imen severnojadranskega jezikovnega substrata (po Alföldy 1978; 1999 ipd.). Glej obširno literaturo v Zaccaria 2007b, 243–244; 2009a–b.

<sup>3</sup> O vključitvi ozemlja v Galijo Cisalpino glej Šašel 1975–1976; 1984, 802; Zaccaria 2007a, 129; 2009a–b; Horvat, Bavdek 2009.

<sup>4</sup> O mejah tržaškega agra: Zaccaria 1992, 152, 163–164. O mejah akvilejskega agra: Zaccaria 2007a; Šašel Kos 2002a (za Ajdovščino posebej str. 378, 382); Šašel Kos 2002b.

<sup>5</sup> Strabon, *Geografija* (IV 6, 10; VII 5, 2). Zbrani in prevedeni odlomki: Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 19–22.

<sup>6</sup> Rufius Festus, *Brev. 7*; Šašel 1975–76, 604, 612; Bosio 1991, 209–210; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 72–73.

<sup>7</sup> Pri tem je mišljena *Emona*.

<sup>1</sup> S. v. ajd, *Slovar Slovenskega knjižnega jezika* 1, Ljubljana 1970, 17; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 7.

<sup>2</sup> The mention of Carnian, Venetic and Pannonian Alps as predecessors to the Julian Alps, vestiges of the Venetic language, as well as the *gentilicia* of the North Adriatic linguistic substratum (according to Alföldy 1978; 1999 and others) suggest that the Vipava Valley was an area where different groups of the Veneti, Carni, possibly Histri and Japodes mixed. See extensive literature on the subject in Zaccaria 2007b, 243–244; 2009a–b.

<sup>3</sup> For the incorporation of the area into Cisalpine Gaul, see Šašel 1975–76; 1984, 802; Zaccaria 2007a, 129; 2009a–b; Horvat, Bavdek 2009.

<sup>4</sup> For the borders of the territory of *Tergeste*, see Zaccaria 1992, 152, 163–164; for the borders of the territory of *Aquileia*, see Zaccaria 2007a; Šašel Kos 2002a, in connection with Ajdovščina in particular pp. 378, 382; Šašel Kos 2002b.

<sup>5</sup> Strabo, *Geography* (IV 6, 10; VII 5, 2). For collected passages translated into Slovenian, see Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 19–22.

<sup>6</sup> Rufius Festus, *Brev. 7*; Šašel 1975–76, 604, 612; Bosio 1991, 209–210; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 72–73.

opis, Janez Vajkard Valvasor (1689, knjiga 11, 272) pa si je Ajdovščino sam ogledal in podal svoja opažanja.<sup>8</sup>

S preučevanjem antičnih virov, itinerarijev in ceste med Akvilejo in Emono so raziskovalci v 19. stoletju povezali cestno postajo *Fluvio Frigido* in *mutatio Castra* z ostanki poznorimske Ajdovščine ter *fluvius Frigidus* s Hubljem in Vipavo. Prve upodobitve talne zasnove utrdbe so bile shematske. Peter Hitzinger<sup>9</sup> je domneval pravičen kvadrat s šestnajstimi stolpi. Alfons Müllner je izčrpno popisal rimske ostaline v Ajdovščini, tako ostanke utrdbe kakor drobne najdbe. Opisal je tudi plato s prazgodovinsko naselbino Gradišče (Školj) in ledino Mirce, kamor je umestil zgodnjorimsko postajo *Fluvio Frigido*.<sup>10</sup> O še vidnih ostankih utrdbe in stolpov so poročali tudi Paolo de Bizzarro, konservator c. k. komisije za spomeniško varstvo na Dunaju za Goriško (1888) in raziskovalci zapornega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*: Pietro Kandler (1849, 1863, 1871, 1905), konservator c. k. komisije za spomeniško varstvo na Dunaju za Istro/Primorje, Alberto Puschi (1901; 1902), Pietro Sticotti (1934; 1937), Alessandro Stucchi (1946).<sup>11</sup>

Potek javne ceste med Akvilejo in Emono skozi Ajdovščino so raziskovali: Anton von Premerstein in Simon Rutar (1899), Albert Hermann Otto Cuntz (1902) in Puschi (1903, 1905; njegove beležke je objavil Stucchi 1948). O rimskih najdbah na Mircah je pisal Rutar (1895), o Gradišču nad Ajdovščino Carlo Marchesetti (1903).<sup>12</sup>

Med prvo svetovno vojno (leta 1913 in 1916) je prva arheološka izkopavanja v mestu vodil Walter Schmid, s pomočjo Karla Picka. Svoje izsledke je objavil v poročilu skupaj z grafično predlogo rimskega tabora nepravilne ovalne oblike s trinajstimi stolpi. Označil je tudi obrambni jarek in vhod ob zahodni strani utrdbe, lokacijo najdbe miljnika in nekaterih grobov na zahodnem in vzhodnem grobišču.<sup>13</sup>

Po prvi svetovni vojni je leta 1920 v Ajdovščini sondirala italijanska vojska pod vodstvom I. Garibaldija, ki ni poznal Schmidovih zaključkov in je ponovno domneval pravilno kvadratno zasnovo obzidja.<sup>14</sup> Natančneje je topografijo rimske Ajdovščine povzel Stucchi.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Obširni pregledi v Šašel 1970; Petru 1971, 97–99; 1975b; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 15–21; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 21–22 (z obsežno razlago dela starejših raziskovalcev in pomembnimi reprodukcijami najstarejših kartografskih podob).

<sup>9</sup> Hitzinger 1855; 1861, 47.

<sup>10</sup> Müllner 1879, 131–133; 1889 (s karto in prvo neortogonalno risbo obzidja).

<sup>11</sup> Natančneje o samih prispevkih teh avtorjev s citati beri pri: Šašel 1970; Petru 1971, 97–99; Šašel, Petru 1971, 50–52.

<sup>12</sup> Marchesetti 1903, 91.

<sup>13</sup> Glavno delo Pick, Schmid 1922–1924 s karto (reprodukcija karte Svoljšak et al. 2013, 26), ostali prispevki Schmid 1922–1924; 1923–1924; Pick, Schmid 1916.

<sup>14</sup> Stucchi 1946, 33–34; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 28.

<sup>15</sup> Stucchi 1946.

and placed the road station of Castra at the river crossing of the Frigidus, i.e. in the Vipava Valley. The first to describe the remains of the fortress was Martin Baučer in 1663, attributing them to the ancient town of Hemona.<sup>7</sup> Johan Ludwig Schönleben (1681) reiterated his description, while Johann Weichard Valvasor (1689) inspected Ajdovščina personally.<sup>8</sup>

The study of ancient texts, itineraries and the road connecting Aquileia and Emona led researchers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to attribute the remains of the Late Roman Ajdovščina to the road station of Fluvio Frigido and *mutatio Castra*, and to identify *fluvius Frigidus* as the streams of Hubelj and Vipava. The first plans of the fortress were schematic. Peter Hitzinger,<sup>9</sup> for example, presumed a regular square plan with sixteen towers. Alfons Müllner described the Roman remains at Ajdovščina in detail, both the architectural remains of the fortress and the recovered artefacts. He also described the plateau hosting the prehistoric hillfort at Gradišče (Školj) and the Mirce site, the latter seen as the Early Roman Fluvio Frigido station.<sup>10</sup> Others reported on the still visible remains of the fortress with its towers: Paolo de Bizzarro, conservator of the K. K. Zentralkommission für Denkmalpflege in Vienna for the Gorizia area (1888), and researchers of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system: Pietro Kandler (1849, 1863, 1871, 1905), conservator of the K. K. Zentralkommission für Denkmalpflege in Vienna for the littoral area (Österreichisches Küstenland), Alberto Puschi (1901; 1902), Pietro Sticotti (1934; 1937) and Alessandro Stucchi (1946).<sup>11</sup>

Anton von Premerstein and Simon Rutar (1899), Albert Hermann Otto Cuntz (1902) and Puschi (1903, 1905; his notes published in Stucchi 1948) investigated the main road between Aquileia and Emona through Ajdovščina. Rutar (1895) wrote of the Roman finds from Mirce, Carlo Marchesetti (1903) of Gradišče above Ajdovščina.<sup>12</sup>

The first archaeological excavations took place during WWI (in 1913 and 1916), led by Walter Schmid with the help of Karl Pick. Schmid published his findings in a report accompanied by a plan of the Roman fort of an irregularly oval layout with thirteen towers. On the plan, he marked the defensive ditch and the entrance in the west side, the findspot of a milestone and several graves in the western and eastern cemeteries.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Meaning Emona.

<sup>8</sup> More extensive overviews in Šašel 1970; Petru 1971, 97–99; 1975b; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 15–21; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 21–22: with a detailed discussion of the work of previous researchers and with important reproductions of the earliest cartographic records.

<sup>9</sup> Hitzinger 1855; 1861, 47.

<sup>10</sup> Müllner 1879, 131–133; 1889: with a map and the first non-orthogonal drawing of the fortification walls.

<sup>11</sup> For more details on the contributions of these authors, see Šašel 1970; Petru 1971, 97–99; Šašel, Petru 1971, 50–52.

<sup>12</sup> Marchesetti 1903, 91.

<sup>13</sup> The main publication in Pick, Schmid 1922–1924 with

Carlo Gregorutti in Sticotti sta objavila glavne epigrafske spomenike.<sup>16</sup>

Pomembne podatke najdemo tudi pri zapisih učitelja Pavla Plesničarja, ki je v Ajdovščini služboval med obema vojnoma.<sup>17</sup> Stare predmete iz Ajdovščine je v sredini prejšnjega stoletja zbiral in hranil domačin Stipe Štekar, ki je bil prisoten pri mnogih odkritjih grobov in rimskih zidov.<sup>18</sup>

V drugi polovici 20. stoletja je obzidje v Ajdovščini raziskoval Peter Petru (Zavod RS za spomeniško varstvo), ki je deloma izboljšal Schmidov načrt in poudaril večkotno obliko utrdbe. Skupaj z Dragom Svoljšakom (Goriški muzej) sta v šestdesetih letih izkopavala na več lokacijah znotraj srednjeveškega mesta.<sup>19</sup> V tem obdobju so nastali tudi temeljni pregledni enciklopedični prispevki o rimski Ajdovščini.<sup>20</sup> Jaroslav Šašel je podal več člankov o rimskih cestah in rimski zgodovini jugovzhodnoalpskega prostora na osnovi antičnih literarnih virov, v katerih je omenil Ajdovščino in izpostavil nekatere njene epigrafske spomenike.<sup>21</sup> Skupaj s Petrujem sta raziskovala pomen poznorimskega zapornega sistema *Clastra Alpium Iuliarum*.<sup>22</sup>

Ajdovščino je od sedemdesetih let dalje sistematično raziskovala arheologinja Nada Osmuk (ZVKDS OE Nova Gorica), ob posameznih priložnostih tudi Beatriče Žbona Trkman (Goriški muzej). Načrtno konservatorsko delo in sondažne raziskave na odsekih obzidja, spremljanje izkopov za gradbena dela in posamezna izkopavanja so prispevali k bolj jasnemu vpogledu v tlorisno zasnovo utrdbe. Končno je bil razjasnjen tudi potek obzidja ob južni stranici utrdbe in raziskana je bila stavba s termami, del zahodnega grobišča<sup>23</sup> in prostor izven obzidja.<sup>24</sup> Novejša sondiranja so povečini objavljena v reviji *Varstvo spomenikov*.<sup>25</sup> V letih 2018 in 2019

<sup>16</sup> Gregorutti 1892; Sticotti, *Inscr. It. X 4* – vključene v teritorij mesta *Tergeste*; Sticotti 1906; 1908.

<sup>17</sup> Plesničar 1998 (ponatis besedil P. Plesničar, *Kulturni odmevi* 1958 in 1959).

<sup>18</sup> Štekar 1960–1961, 200; Žbona Trkman 1990a.

<sup>19</sup> Petru 1960–1961; 1965; 1969; 1971; 1972; 1974; 1975b; 1976; Petru, Svoljšak 1965a–b; 1980; Svoljšak 1968; 1968–1969a–b. D. Svoljšak se je bolj posvetil prazgodovinskim najdbam in Gradišču (Svoljšak 1965; 1967; 1988–1989) ter zgodnjerednjeveškem odkritjem (Svoljšak 1970–1971; Svoljšak, Knific 1976).

<sup>20</sup> Kastelic 1987, 28–29; Šašel 1970; Petru 1971, 97–99; 1975b.

<sup>21</sup> Šašel 1970; 1971; 1973; 1974; 1975–1976, 77, 90; 1980; 1984.

<sup>22</sup> Šašel, Petru 1971, 50–52; Petru 1975a.

<sup>23</sup> Osmuk 1977; 1979; 1986a–b; 1987a–b; 1988; 1990a–b; 1991; 1992; 1993a–c; 1996; 1999a–d; 2003; 2005a–c; Žbona Trkman 1982; 1986; 1987; 1990a–b; 1993; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986; s preglednimi deli Osmuk 1991; 1997; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994; Svoljšak et al. 2013.

<sup>24</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017.

<sup>25</sup> Tratnik 2007, 15–17; Fabec, Tratnik 2009, 19–21; Fabec 2017. Strnjen pregled in seznam vseh raziskav po dru-

In 1920, the Italian army conducted trial trenching here under Italo Garibaldi, who was unfamiliar with Schmid's findings and presumed a regularly square layout of the fortification wall.<sup>14</sup> Stucchi published a more detailed topography of Roman Ajdovščina,<sup>15</sup> Carlo Gregorutti and Sticotti published the main epigraphic monuments.<sup>16</sup>

Important information can also be found in the notes of Pavel Plesničar, a teacher who worked at Ajdovščina between the two world wars.<sup>17</sup> Stipe Štekar was a local who collected and kept antiquities from Ajdovščina around the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, he was also present at numerous discoveries of Roman graves and walls.<sup>18</sup>

Peter Petru (Slovenian institute for heritage protection) investigated the fortification wall in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and made improvements on Schmid's plan, emphasising the polygonal form of the fort. In collaboration with Drago Svoljšak (Regional Museum of Gorica), they excavated at several sites within the medieval town in the 1960s.<sup>19</sup> Encyclopaedic articles on Roman Ajdovščina were written in this period.<sup>20</sup> Jaroslav Šašel wrote several articles on the Roman roads and history in the south-eastern Alpine region based on ancient texts, in which he also touched upon Ajdovščina and described some of the inscriptions from the area.<sup>21</sup> Together with Petru, they investigated the significance of the Late Roman *Clastra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system.<sup>22</sup>

From the 1970s onwards, Nada Osmuk (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Nova Gorica, hereinafter ZVKDS) systematically investigated Ajdovščina, occasionally also Beatriče Žbona Trkman (Regional Museum of Gorica). Planned conservation work and trial trenching at some sections of the fortification wall, watching briefs during construction works and several excavations have offered additional insight into the layout of the fort. They also reliably identified the fortification wall in the south,

a map (reproduced in Svoljšak et al. 2013, 26), other contributions in Schmid 1922–1924; 1923–1924; Pick, Schmid 1916.

<sup>14</sup> Stucchi 1946, 33–34; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 28.

<sup>15</sup> Stucchi 1946.

<sup>16</sup> Gregorutti 1892; Sticotti, *Inscr. It. X 4* – included into the territory of *Tergeste*; Sticotti 1906; 1908.

<sup>17</sup> Plesničar 1998 (reprint of Plesničar, *Kulturni odmevi* 1958 and 1959).

<sup>18</sup> Štekar 1960–1961, 200; Žbona Trkman 1990a.

<sup>19</sup> Petru 1960–1961; 1965; 1969; 1971; 1972; 1974; 1975b; 1976; Petru, Svoljšak 1965a–b; 1980; Svoljšak 1968; 1968–1969a–b. Svoljšak dedicated more attention to the prehistoric finds and to Gradišče (Svoljšak 1965; 1967; 1988–1989); and also to the early medieval finds (Svoljšak 1970–71; Svoljšak, Knific 1976.).

<sup>20</sup> Kastelic 1987, 28–29; Šašel 1970; Petru 1971, 97–99; 1975b.

<sup>21</sup> Šašel 1970; 1971; 1973; 1974; 1975–1976, 77, 90; 1980; 1984.

<sup>22</sup> Šašel, Petru 1971, 50–52; Petru 1975a.

so potekale obsežne raziskave v središču Ajdovščine, ki so odkrile pomembne nove stavbe in strukture.<sup>26</sup>

Z numizmatičnimi najdbami in pomenom naselja *Castra* v poznorimskem obdobju se je ukvarjal Peter Kos.<sup>27</sup> Antične vire je zbral Rajko Bratož,<sup>28</sup> epigrafske spomenike in romanizacijo prostora sta obravnavala Marjeta Šašel Kos<sup>29</sup> in Claudio Zaccaria,<sup>30</sup> amfore in uvoženo posodje Verena Vidrih Perko.<sup>31</sup> V novejšem obdobju so bile izpeljane študije rimskodobne Ajdovščine in njene vpetosti v severnojadranski prostor, od romanizacije dalje.<sup>32</sup> Pomembna so tudi dela poljudne narave, ki podajajo širšo sliko družbenega konteksta in zadnje ugotovitve raziskovalcev.<sup>33</sup> V širših pregledih rimskega in poznorimskega obdobja v Sloveniji se povzemajo glavna vedenja o rimski naselbini v Ajdovščini.<sup>34</sup>

## PRAZGODOVINA

Na dobro naravno zavarovanem skalnem platoju, severno nad Ajdovščino, se razprostira prazgodovinska naselbina (kaštelir), poimenovana Gradišče ali Školj (232 m). Na severu je bil plato utrjen s suho grajenim obrambnim zidom.<sup>35</sup> V sredini naselbine je obsežen kal, domnevno naravni vodni zbiralnik, kjer so med arheološkimi raziskavami odkrili odlomke t. i. kaštelirske keramike.<sup>36</sup> Naselbina je datirana v pozno bronasto in starejšo železno dobo.<sup>37</sup>

gi svetovni vojni do leta 2013: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 82–84. Zgodnjeslovansko grobišče v Šturjah, s posameznimi rimskimi najdbami: Brezigar, Josipovič 2015; Brezigar 2017; 2018.

<sup>26</sup> Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019. Podrobneje Urek, Kovačič 2020, v tej knjigi.

<sup>27</sup> Kos 1986; 1997; 2012; 2014a–c; 2017.

<sup>28</sup> Bratož 2000, 29–31; 2014; 2018.

<sup>29</sup> Šašel Kos 1997a, št. 176; 2002a, 378; 2004, št. 176.

<sup>30</sup> Zaccaria 2007a–b; 2009a–b; 1992, 164, 235–236, 238–239.

<sup>31</sup> Vidrih Perko 1994, 88–96; 1997; 2000, 442.

<sup>32</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005.

<sup>33</sup> Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994; Svoljšak et al. 2013.

<sup>34</sup> Vuga 1993a–b; Ciglencečki 1997, 193, 197 s poudarkom na trasi cest v okolici Ajdovščine in poznorimskih točkah ob njih; Ciglencečki 1999a, 290–292; 1999b, 318–319; 2015, 394–395, 402–403; Horvat 1999, 225–226, 232; Šašel Kos 1999a, 262. Poljudni pregled arheologije Vipavske doline: Vuga 1984; Bratina 2013.

<sup>35</sup> Müllner 1879, 130 (= 1996, 150–151); Marchesetti 1903, 91; Petru 1975b, 121; nekateri raziskovalci sicer omenjajo tri stranice obzidja – npr. Petru 1965, 134.

<sup>36</sup> Svoljšak 1965 (rekognosciranje Goriškega muzeja leta 1965); 1967 (sondiranje Goriškega muzeja leta 1966).

<sup>37</sup> Petru 1975b, 121; Svoljšak 1988–1989, 367–386, posebej 376, št. 13; Mlinar 1999, 22–30; Bratina 2010, 167; nazadnje Svoljšak et al. 2013, 7–8.

unearthed a building with a bath complex, part of the west cemetery<sup>23</sup> and the *extra muros* area.<sup>24</sup> Recent trial trenching results have for the most part been published in the *Varstvo spomenikov* journal.<sup>25</sup> The last and extensive investigations in the centre of Ajdovščina took place in 2018 and 2019, unearthing important new buildings and structures from the Roman period.<sup>26</sup>

Peter Kos studied the numismatic evidence and significance of *Castra* in the Late Roman period.<sup>27</sup> Rajko Bratož collected the literary evidence on the subject.<sup>28</sup> Marjeta Šašel Kos<sup>29</sup> and Claudio Zaccaria<sup>30</sup> studied the epigraphic evidence and the Romanisation of the area. Verena Vidrih Perko analysed the amphorae and other imported pottery goods.<sup>31</sup> Recently, studies have been published on the Roman-period Ajdovščina and its significance within the North Adriatic area from the Romanisation process onwards.<sup>32</sup> There is a number of important publications intended for the general public, which provide a wider social context and the most recent findings of the experts.<sup>33</sup> The basic knowledge of the Roman settlement in Ajdovščina is also given in the overviews of the Roman and Late Roman periods in Slovenia.<sup>34</sup>

## PREHISTORY

The rocky plateau north of Ajdovščina, called Gradišče or Školj (232 m asl), holds a prehistoric hillfort. It is naturally well-protected with an additional drywall fortification on the north side.<sup>35</sup> It had a vast water hole

<sup>23</sup> Osmuk 1977; 1979; 1986a–b; 1987a–b; 1988; 1990a–b; 1991; 1992; 1993a–c; 1996; 1999a–d; 2003; 2005a–c; Žbona Trkman 1982; 1986; 1987; 1990a–b; 1993; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986; overviews in Osmuk 1991; 1997; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994; Svoljšak et al. 2013.

<sup>24</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017.

<sup>25</sup> Tratnik 2007, 15–17; Fabec, Tratnik 2009, 19–21; Fabec 2017. For a concise overview and list of all investigations after WWII up to 2013, see Svoljšak et al. 2013, 82–84. For the Early Slavic cemetery at Šturje, with stray Roman finds, see Brezigar, Josipovič 2015; Brezigar 2017; 2018.

<sup>26</sup> Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019. For more details, see Urek, Kovačič 2020, in this book.

<sup>27</sup> Kos 1986; 1997; 2012; 2014a–c; 2017.

<sup>28</sup> Bratož 2000, 29–31; 2014; 2018.

<sup>29</sup> Šašel Kos 1997a, No. 176; 2002a, 378; 2004, No. 176.

<sup>30</sup> Zaccaria 2007a–b; 2009a–b; 1992, 164, 235–236, 238–239.

<sup>31</sup> Vidrih Perko 1994, 88–96; 1997; 2000, 442.

<sup>32</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005.

<sup>33</sup> Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994; Svoljšak et al. 2013.

<sup>34</sup> Vuga 1993a–b; Ciglencečki 1997, 193, 197 with an emphasis on the roads in the Ajdovščina area and the Late Roman sites along them; Ciglencečki 1999a, 290–292; 1999b, 318–319; 2015, 394–395, 402–403; Horvat 1999, 225–226, 232; Šašel Kos 1999a, 262. For a general overview of the archaeology in the Vipava Valley, see Vuga 1984; Bratina 2013.

<sup>35</sup> Müllner 1879, 130 (= 1996, 150–151); Marchesetti

Med arheološkimi izkopavanji v Ajdovščini so bili tako znotraj kot tudi izven poznorimske utrdbe najdeni posamezni odlomki prazgodovinske lončenine.<sup>38</sup>

## ANTIČNI LITERARNI VIRI

Rimska naselbina v Ajdovščini oz. cestna postaja *Fluvio Frigido* je omenjena v Antoninskem itinerariju in na Tabuli Peutingeriani v 3. st.<sup>39</sup> V Antoninskem itinerariju je navedena razdalja 36 milj ali 54 kilometrov od Akvileje in 22 milj od Logatca (*Longaticum*). Na Tabuli Peutingeriani je omenjena le razdalja 15 milj do Hrušice (*Ad Pirum*), cestna postaja pa je zapisana ob istoimenski reki *fluvius Frigidus*, ki izvira pod gorovjem in se nato izliva pri Akvileji v jezero ali laguno. Tok reke je skiciran shematično, enači se z reko Vipavo. Potok Hubelj ob Ajdovščini, kot največji pritok Vipave, je bil dolgo časa razumljen za njen glavni izvir. V spodnjem toku je kot *fluvius Frigidus* verjetno upodobljen tudi spodnji tok reke Soče od sotočja z Vipavo do izliva v morje. Ime reke je izpisano z rdečo barvo.<sup>40</sup>

V Jeruzalemskem itinerariju iz 4. st. je vpisana postaja *mutatio Castra, inde surgunt Alpes Iuliae, ad Pirum summas Alpes* (kjer se prično vzpenjati Alpe, do kraja *Ad Pirum* na vrhu Alp) in sicer 12 milj od kraja *Ad Fornulos* oziroma 35 milj do Akvileje in 9 milj od Hrušice.<sup>41</sup> To poimenovanje odraža dvojno, trgovsko in vojaško oz. obrambno funkcijo v poznorimskem obdobju utrjene naselbine.<sup>42</sup>

Na upodobitvi zapornega sistema *tractus Italiae circa Alpes*, v kopijah priročnika *Notitia Dignitatum* iz 5. stoletja je upodobljena trdnjava s stolpi, vhodom in stavbami v notranjosti, med katerimi je v ospredju vidna stavba s peristilom. Nekateri raziskovalci v njej vidijo upodobitev trdnjave *Castra*.<sup>43</sup>

Pavel Diakon konec 8. stoletja opisuje v svojem delu o zgodovini Langobardov (*Historia Langobardorum*) bitko med Langobardi in Avari leta 664 pri kraju *Flovius*.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Bratina 2010, 167; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 250–251 in Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>39</sup> It. Ant. 128.7; Tab. Peut. III, 5; Šašel 1970; Petru 1971; Šašel 1975, 75–78, 90–92; Petru 1975b; Bosio 1973; 1991, 201–211; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446; Bratož 2000, 31; Svoljšak 2000; Calzolari 2000.

<sup>40</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 129–131; 2000, 303; Bratož 2000, 27–28; kar razloži izostanek omemb reke Soče v antični literaturi, o novih dognanjih glej Vedaldi Iasbez 2000, 303–309.

<sup>41</sup> It. Burd. 560, 2; Šašel 1975, 74–87; 1971, 24; Petru 1971; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446; Bratož 2000, 30–31; Svoljšak 2000; Calzolari 2000; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 15.

<sup>42</sup> Šašel 1970; 1975, 90–91; Petru 1971; 1975b; Bosio 1973; 1991, 201–211; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446.

<sup>43</sup> Svoljšak et al. 2013, 16; Kos 2014a; drugačna interpretacija, da je upodobljena Akvileja: Bratož 2014, 194–197.

<sup>44</sup> Šašel 1971, 43; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 17; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 14.

at the centre that was presumably used as a natural water cistern. In it, archaeologists unearthed sherds of the Castellieri pottery.<sup>36</sup> The hillfort was inhabited in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages.<sup>37</sup>

Several sherds of prehistoric pottery were also found below the hill, during the archaeological excavations within the Late Roman fortress and outside it.<sup>38</sup>

## LITERARY EVIDENCE

The Roman settlement in Ajdovščina, i.e. the road station of *Fluvio Frigido* appears in the Antonine Itinerary and *Tabula Peutingeriana*, both dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>39</sup> In the former, it is shown at a distance of 36 Roman miles or 54 kilometres from Aquileia and 22 miles from *Longaticum* (Logatec). *Tabula Peutingeriana* only gives the distance of 15 miles to *Ad Pirum* (Hrušica), while the station is marked beside the river of the same name, *fluvius Frigidus*, which is depicted as springing at the foot of the adjacent mountain and flowing into a lake or lagoon at Aquileia. The river is drawn in a very schematic line and is identified with the River Vipava. The stream of Hubelj, the largest tributary of the Vipava and flowing near Ajdovščina, was long seen as its main source. In its lower reaches, the *fluvius Frigidus* depiction probably incorporates the lower reaches of the Soča/Isonzo from its confluence with the Vipava to the Adriatic. The name of the river is written in red.<sup>40</sup>

The Jerusalem Itinerary from the 4<sup>th</sup> century features *mutatio Castra, inde surgunt Alpes Iuliae, ad Pirum summas Alpes* (where the Julian Alps begin to rise, *Ad Pirum* on the summit of the Alps), located 12 miles from *Ad Fornulos*, 35 miles from Aquileia and 9 miles from Hrušica.<sup>41</sup> The name signifies a double, trading and

1903, 91; Petru 1975b, 121; some researchers mention three sides of the fortification walls, e.g. Petru 1965, 134.

<sup>36</sup> Svoljšak 1965 (reconnaissance of the Regional Museum of Gorica); 1967 (trial trenching of the Regional Museum of Gorica in 1966).

<sup>37</sup> Petru 1975b, 121; Svoljšak 1989, 367–386, particularly 376, No. 13; Mlinar 1999, 22–30; Bratina 2010, 167; most recently in Svoljšak et al. 2013, 7–8.

<sup>38</sup> Bratina 2010, 167; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 250–251 and Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>39</sup> It. Ant. 128.7; Tab. Peut. III, 5; Šašel 1970; Petru 1971; Šašel 1975, 75–78, 90–92; Petru 1975b; Bosio 1973; 1991, 201–211; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446; Bratož 2000, 31; Svoljšak 2000; Calzolari 2000.

<sup>40</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 129–131; 2000, 303; Bratož 2000, 27–28; which would explain the absence of mentioning the River Soča/Isonzo in ancient texts; for new findings on the subject, see Vedaldi Iasbez 2000, 303–309.

<sup>41</sup> It. Burd. 560, 2; Šašel 1975, 74–87; 1971, 24; Petru 1971; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446; Bratož 2000, 30–31; Svoljšak 2000; Calzolari 2000; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 15.

Posredno je območje Ajdovščine opisano v številnih rimskih literarnih virih, ki opisujejo veliko bitko med cesarjem Teodozijem I. in uzurpatorjem Evgenijem iz leta 394, poimenovano bitka pri Frigidu.<sup>45</sup> Sistem *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*, katerega del naj bi bila tudi utrdba v Ajdovščini, je skupno omenjen v vsaj 40 virih.<sup>46</sup>

## EPIGRAFSKI VIRI

Epigrafsko gradivo, najdeno v 19. stoletju, je zbral C. Gregorutti,<sup>47</sup> deloma je bilo objavljeno v petem zvezku Theodora Mommsena *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum* (CIL V 715, 716) in prvem dodatku, kjer jih je med spomenike akvilejskega teritorija uvrstil Ettore Pais (*Suppl. It.* 58, 59, 60). P. Sticotti je večino vključil v objavo napisov iz tržaškega agra (*Inscr. It.* X 4, 339–344, 346, 379).<sup>48</sup> Posamezne je upošteval Giovanni Battista Brusin med napisi akvilejskega teritorija (*Inscr. Aqins.* 2785). Nekatero je ponovno pregledal in kritično pretehtal C. Zaccaria v zvezku *Supplementa italica n. s. 10*, kjer jih je izločil iz tržaškega teritorija.<sup>49</sup> Med temi sta dva nagrobnika danes pogrešana (Katalog napisov št. 5 in 6), trije nagrobniki so hranjeni v lapidariju palače Attems – Musei provinciali di Gorizia (Katalog napisov št. 1, 3 in 4), ostale hranijo v Goriškem muzeju Kromberk (Katalog napisov št. 2, 7, 8, 9, 10), miljnik pa v Narodnem muzeju Slovenije (Katalog napisov št. 11).

Epigrafski spomeniki odkriti (tudi ponovno) po drugi svetovni vojni so bili vključeni v korpuse napisov iz Jugoslavije (*ILJug* 451, *ILJug* 1221a–c) ali objavljeni drugje (Katalog napisov št. 7).<sup>50</sup>

military/defensive function of the settlement fortified in the Late Roman period.<sup>42</sup>

The depictions of the *tractus Italiae circa Alpes* barrier system in the copies of the *Notitia Dignitatum* manual from the 5<sup>th</sup> century show a fortress with towers, an entrance and buildings in the interior that include one with a peristyle in the foreground. Some scholars see this building as representing the Castra fortress.<sup>43</sup>

Towards the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century, Paul the Deacon in his *Historia Langobardorum* writes of a battle between the Langobards and the Avars that took place in 664 near a place called Flovius.<sup>44</sup>

Indirectly, the Ajdovščina area appears in numerous Roman texts that describe the great battle fought in 394 between the Emperor Theodosius I and the usurper Eugenius, called the Battle of the Frigidus.<sup>45</sup> The *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system, of which the fortress in Ajdovščina formed part, is mentioned in at least forty different ancient texts.<sup>46</sup>

## EPIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Gregorutti collected the inscriptions that came to light in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>47</sup> They were in part published in the fifth volume of Theodore Mommsen's *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (CIL V 715, 716) and its first supplement, where Ettore Pais included them among the monuments from the territory of Aquileia (*Suppl. It.* 58, 59, 60). In contrast, Sticotti ascribed most of them to the territory of Tergeste (*Inscr. It.* X 4, 339–344, 346, 379).<sup>48</sup> Giovanni Battista Brusin considered some inscriptions under the territory of Aquileia (*Inscr. Aq.* 2785). In *Supplementa Italica n. s. 10*, Zaccaria re-examined and critically evaluated certain inscriptions, did not treat them as belonging to the territory of Tergeste.<sup>49</sup> These include two tombstones now missing (Catalogue of inscriptions Nos. 5 and 6), three tombstones held in the stone collection of the Palazzo Attems – Musei provinciali di Gorizia

<sup>45</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 129–131; nazadnje Bratož 2014, 160–186 in Bratož 2018 z obsežno starejšo literaturo in razlago posameznih virov.

<sup>46</sup> Šašel 1971; Kos 2014a–c; Bratož 2014, 96–99, 127ss, 187–208.

<sup>47</sup> Gregorutti 1892.

<sup>48</sup> Pred tem jih je objavil v dveh člankih Sticotti 1906; 1908.

<sup>49</sup> Zaccaria 1992, za meje tržaškega agra glej 164, 168, za posamezne spomenike 235–236, 238–239.

<sup>50</sup> Natančneje glej Katalog napisov. Mlajši pregled epigrafskih spomenikov Svoljšak et al. 2013, 12, 56–58, 63.

<sup>42</sup> Šašel 1970; 1975, 90–91; Petru 1971; 1975b; Bosio 1973; 1991, 201–211; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446.

<sup>43</sup> Svoljšak et al. 2013, 16; Kos 2014a; for a different interpretation, that the depiction actually represents Aquileia, see Bratož 2014, 194–197.

<sup>44</sup> Šašel 1971, 43; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 17; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 14.

<sup>45</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 129–131; most recently in Bratož 2014, 160–186 and Bratož 2018 with an extensive list of earlier literature and a discussion on individual texts.

<sup>46</sup> Šašel 1971; Kos 2014a–c; Bratož 2014, 96–99, 127ff, 187–208.

<sup>47</sup> Gregorutti 1892.

<sup>48</sup> He had previously published them in two articles: Sticotti 1906; 1908.

<sup>49</sup> Zaccaria 1992, for the boundaries of the ager of Tergeste, see pp. 164, 168, for individual monuments, see pp. 235–236, 238–239.

## CESTA

Javna cesta *via publica Aquileia–Emona*<sup>51</sup> naj bi sledila stari prazgodovinski karavanski "jantarni" poti preko Okre proti vzhodu, ki je opisana pri Strabonu.<sup>52</sup> Rimski kolonizatorji so začetne odseke iz Akvileje domnevno začeli graditi kmalu po izgradnji ceste *Via Annia* (druga polovica 2. ali začetek 1. st. pr. n. št.),<sup>53</sup> odsek prek Julijskih Alp mimo Hrušice (*mansio Ad Pirum summas Alpes*) pa so dogradili verjetno v avgustejskem obdobju.<sup>54</sup>

O poteku javne ceste mimo Ajdovščine je veliko domnev. Zaradi najdbe miljnika, lokacije zahodnega grobišča in domnevnega vhoda v trdnjavo, so jo nekateri enačili s srednjeveškim in novoveškimi potekom glavne ceste iz srednjeveškega jedra Ajdovščine proti Gorici oz. Ljubljani.<sup>55</sup> Puschi je domneval, da je cesta vodila severno od utrdbe ter ob sotočju zavila okoli obzidja proti jugu. Schmid in Stucchi sta to tezo ovrgla in domnevala potek javne ceste južno od utrdbe,<sup>56</sup> kar je domneval tudi Petru in drugi za njim. Javna cesta mimo rimskega naselja naj bi potekala približno v smeri Goriške ceste, kar potrjujeta grobišče Mirce na zahodu in grobišče ob mostu čez Hubelj na vzhodu (*sl. 2: 12 in 19*).<sup>57</sup>

Šele konec 20. stoletja so bili ostanki javne ceste odkriti na dveh mestih.<sup>58</sup> Na zahodni strani Ajdovščine, na ledini Na Gmajni (približno 1 km od obzidja), je bilo odkrito rahlo napeto prodnato cestišče, široko 4,2 m, z jarki za odvodnjavanje na obeh straneh.<sup>59</sup> Trasa rimske ceste, ki je vodila preko sedla vzhodno od Vipavskega Križa, je bila potrjena še ob potoku Jevšček (okoli 2 km zahodno od obzidja).<sup>60</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Šašel 1975, 75–78, pril. XII; Bosio, 1991, 201–211; Bratož 2000, 29–31; Šašel 1973; Šašel Kos 1997b, 24.

<sup>52</sup> Strabon, Geografija IV 6, 10 in VII 5, 2; Šašel 1974; Šašel Kos 1990, 17–19; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 96–100; Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 21; Gaspari 2017, 127–128.

<sup>53</sup> Bosio, 1991, 202; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 445–446 (z datiranjem v konec 1. st. pr. n. št.); Bratož 2000, 29; Šašel 1973; Šašel Kos 1997b, 24.

<sup>54</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 72–73: izgradnja se datira v leto 10 n. št. na osnovi omembe Rufija Festa (glej opombo 6).

<sup>55</sup> Takrat imenovana Goriška cesta, današnja Gregorčičeva ulica. Glej franciscejski kataster – Svoljšak et al. 2013, 22–23. Osmuk 1997, 122.

<sup>56</sup> Cuntz 1902, 150; Puschi 1902; 1903; Schmid 1923–1924, postavlja potek med Ustjem in Ajdovščino (250 m južno od utrdbe); Stucchi 1948, 22 (tako južno od utrdbe).

<sup>57</sup> Petru 1965, 134; Osmuk 1997, 122; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbena Trkman 1994, 8.

<sup>58</sup> Izris poteka rimskih cest v okolici Ajdovščine: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 80.

<sup>59</sup> Gradnja obvoznice leta 1998: Osmuk 1999e, 2003, k. o. Vipavski križ, parc. št. 1070/152. Le 0,4 m pod današnjo površino.

<sup>60</sup> Gradnja obvoznice leta 1998: Osmuk 1999e, 7; 2003, k. o. Vipavski križ, parc. št. 1024, 1026.

(Catalogue of inscriptions Nos. 1, 3 and 4), others kept in the Goriški muzej Kromberk, museum collection in Ajdovščina (Catalogue of inscriptions Nos. 2, 8–10) and the milestone held in the Narodni muzej Slovenije (Catalogue of inscriptions No. 11).

The inscriptions discovered or rediscovered after WWII were published in *Inscriptiones Latinae Jugoslaviae* (*ILJug* 451, *ILJug* 1221a–c) or elsewhere (Catalogue of inscription No. 7).<sup>50</sup>

## ROMAN ROAD

The *via publica* from Aquileia to Emona<sup>51</sup> is believed to have traced the prehistoric Amber Route leading eastwards across the Odra Pass, a description of which can be found in Strabo.<sup>52</sup> The Romans presumably began building the initial sections from Aquileia soon after having finished the *Via Annia* (second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 1<sup>st</sup> century BC),<sup>53</sup> while the section across the Julian Alps that led across Hrušica (*mansio Ad Pirum summas Alpes*) and avoided Odra was constructed in probably the Augustan period.<sup>54</sup>

A number of hypotheses have been put forward in connection with the part of this public road that passed Ajdovščina. The findspot of a milestone, the location of the west cemetery and the presumed entrance to the fortress led some to suggest the route was the same as that of the medieval and post-medieval main road leading from the centre of Ajdovščina towards Gorica on the one side and towards Ljubljana on the other.<sup>55</sup> In contrast, Puschi presumed the Roman road led north of the fortress and around the fortification wall at the confluence to then run southwards. Schmid and Stucchi rejected this hypothesis and rather supposed it ran south of the fort,<sup>56</sup> which is a supposition that Petru and others after him shared. The Roman road was believed to have run past the settlement

<sup>50</sup> For more details, see the Catalogue of inscriptions. For a recent overview of the epigraphic monuments, see Svoljšak et al. 2013, 12, 56–58, 63.

<sup>51</sup> Šašel 1975, 75–78, App. XII; Bosio, 1991, 201–211; Bratož 2000, 29–31; Šašel 1973; Šašel Kos 1997b, 24.

<sup>52</sup> Strabo, Geography IV 6, 10; VII 5, 2; Šašel 1974; Šašel Kos 1990, 17–19; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 96–100; Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 21; Gaspari 2017, 127–128.

<sup>53</sup> Bosio, 1991, 202; Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 445–446 (with a dating to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC); Bratož 2000, 29; Šašel 1973; Šašel Kos 1997b, 24.

<sup>54</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 72–73: the construction is dated to AD 10 based on a note by Rufius Festus – see Fn. 6.

<sup>55</sup> Then called Goriška cesta, now Gregorčičeva ulica. See the Franziscan cadastre – Svoljšak et al. 2013, 22–23; Osmuk 1997, 122.

<sup>56</sup> Cuntz 1902, 150; Puschi 1902; 1903; Schmid 1923–24, who places it between Ustje and Ajdovščina: 250 m south of the fort; Stucchi 1948, 22: just south of the fort.

Petru je domneval lokacijo mostu in prehoda čez reko južno od današnjega mostu čez Hubelj,<sup>61</sup> najverjetneje na osnovi lege južnega grobišča (sl. 2: 19), ki je prikazano na Schmidovi skici.<sup>62</sup>

Na območju Šturij, vzhodno od Hublja, se je verjetno itinerarska cesta razcepila na staro pot preko Okre<sup>63</sup> in avgustejski odcep s strmim vzponom na Col in Hrušico.<sup>64</sup>

Ceste v naselju so bolje poznane šele iz novejših raziskav.<sup>65</sup> Domneva se, da je bil vhod v poznorimsko trdnjavo približno v liniji današnje Gregorčičeve ulice ob 1. stolpu, poimenovanem Varda (sl. 2).<sup>66</sup> V bližini je bil vzidan miljniki iz let 305/306 (Katalog napisov, št. 11). Njegova prvotna lokacija ni znana.<sup>67</sup> Schmid je vhod narisal med 2. in 3. stolpom.<sup>68</sup> Bližino ceste nakazuje tudi lega zahodnega grobišča. Na severnem delu Ceste 5. maja sta bili izkopani dve širši utrjeni nasutji, ki bi lahko bili del poti v naselju (sl. 2: 14).<sup>69</sup> Vhodi v trdnjavo na drugih straneh obzidja niso poznani.<sup>70</sup>

Med raziskovalci velja, da sta bili ob gradnji utrdbe strugi Lokavščka in Hublja regulirani.<sup>71</sup> Pomena reke *fluvius Frigidus* kot prometne žile ne poznamo. Pomembnost reke se odraža v prevzemu imena za naselbino in v upodobitvi reke na Tabuli Peutingerianii ter v omembah v virih.<sup>72</sup>

between the old main road towards Gorica and the railway, as indicated by the western and eastern cemeteries.<sup>57</sup>

The first physical evidence of the road came to light at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, at two sites west of the Roman settlement.<sup>58</sup> At the Na Gmajni site (roughly a kilometre from the fortification wall), a slightly cambered gravel road surface was unearthed, 4.2 m wide and flanked by drainage ditches on either side.<sup>59</sup> Another section, across the saddle east of Vipavski Križ, was found near the Jevšček stream (some 2 km west of the fortification wall).<sup>60</sup>

Petru posited a bridge and river crossing south of the modern-day bridge across the Hubelj,<sup>61</sup> most likely based on the location of the south cemetery (Fig. 2: 19) as shown in Schmid's sketch.<sup>62</sup>

At Šturje east of the Hubelj, the road probably forked, with one leg continuing along the ancient road towards and across Ocra<sup>63</sup> and, from the Augustan period onwards, the other leg climbing steeply to Col and Hrušica.<sup>64</sup>

The roads and streets within the settlement are only better known through recent investigations.<sup>65</sup> It is presumed that the entrance to the Late Roman fortress stood roughly in the line of the modern street of Gregorčičeva ulica, at Tower 1, called Varda (Fig. 2).<sup>66</sup> Found nearby was a milestone from 305/306 (Catalogue of inscriptions, No. 11); its original location is unknown.<sup>67</sup> Schmid drew the entrance between Towers 2 and 3.<sup>68</sup> The location of the west cemetery also points to a road in proximity. In the north part of the street of Cesta 5. maja, two wide and compact deposits came to light that might represent the remains of a paved street in the settlement (north of the

<sup>61</sup> Petru 1965, 134.

<sup>62</sup> Pod nekdanjim internatom. Pick, Schmid 1922–1924, 302, sl. 148. Reprodukcijska: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 25.

<sup>63</sup> Horvat, Bavdek 2009.

<sup>64</sup> Puschi 1903; Stucchi 1946, 29; Bosio 1991, 207–209; Šašel 1975, 75–78, pril. XII. Domnevni potek ceste in lokacija ostankov na Colu: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 80.

<sup>65</sup> Med izkopavanji v letih 2017, 2018 in 2019 so bile odkrite tudi tlakovane ulice znotraj utrdbe, npr. tlakovana ulica, ki poteka od 1. stolpa proti vzhodu. Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019 in prispevek Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>66</sup> Osmuk 1997, 122. Omenjeno odkrito cestišče v letih 2017 in 2018 bi to potrjevalo – Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019, sl. 1; Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>67</sup> Katalog napisov št. 11.

<sup>68</sup> Pick, Schmid 1922–1924 s karto. Z novejšimi raziskavami lokacija vhoda ni bila potrjena – Osmuk 1997, 122.

<sup>69</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 250, 254.

<sup>70</sup> Dolgo so domnevali, da so vrata v vzhodnem obzidju, ki so vodila na most proti Šturjam, rimska, toda izkazalo se je, da so srednjeveškega nastanka – Petru 1965, 138; Osmuk 1997, 122, idr.

<sup>71</sup> Osmuk 1997, 121–122.

<sup>72</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446. Vidrih Perko, Žbena Trkman 2004: izčrpano o domnevah rečnega prometa surovin in izdelkov iz Vipavske doline v Akvilejo.

<sup>57</sup> Petru 1965, 134; Osmuk 1997, 122; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbena Trkman 1994, 8.

<sup>58</sup> For marked locations of the Roman roads in the Ajdovščina area, see Svoljšak et al. 2013, 80.

<sup>59</sup> Bypass construction in 1998: Osmuk 1999e; 2003, Vipavski Križ cadastral municipality, Lot No. 1070/152; only 0.4 m under the current surface.

<sup>60</sup> Bypass construction in 1998: Osmuk 1999e 7; 2003, Vipavski Križ cadastral municipality, Lot Nos. 1024, 1026.

<sup>61</sup> Petru 1965, 134.

<sup>62</sup> Under the former boarding school. Pick, Schmid 1922–1924, 302, Fig. 148. Reproduction: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 25.

<sup>63</sup> Horvat, Bavdek 2009.

<sup>64</sup> Puschi 1903; Stucchi 1946, 29; Bosio 1991, 207–209; Šašel 1975, 75–78, App. XII; for the presumed location of the road and its remains at Col, see Svoljšak et al. 2013, 80.

<sup>65</sup> Paved streets within the fortress were also unearthed during the 2017, 2018 and 2019 excavations, for example one leading eastwards from Tower 1. Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019 and the contribution by Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>66</sup> Osmuk 1997, 122. The road surface found in 2017 and 2018 confirmed it – Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019, Fig. 1; Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>67</sup> Catalogue of inscriptions No. 11.

<sup>68</sup> Pick, Schmid 1922–1924 with map. The recent investigations have not corroborated the location of the entrance – Osmuk 1997, 122.



## NASELBINA

### ZGODNJRIMSKA POSELITEV – FLUVIO FRIGIDO

Müllner je prvi opisal rimske ruševine na ledini Mirce ali na Mircah. Toponim verjetno izvira iz latinske besede *murus*. Takoj izven jugozahodnega obzidja in južno od današnje Gregorčičeve ulice naj bi se na travnikih in poljih raztezali ostanki antičnih zidov, rimske opeke in lončenine. Obsegali naj bi 20 ha veliko površino, v obliki kvadrata, s stranico dolžine 450 m. Ruševine je pripisal civilni naselbini ob utrdbi in zgodnjerimski cestni postaji (*statio/mansio*) *Fluvio Frigido*.<sup>73</sup> Tudi na karti Walterja Schmida se Mirce raztezajo na jugozahodni strani obzidja.

Na tem prostoru so bili z novejšimi raziskavami odkriti ostanki rimskih stavb in plasti.<sup>74</sup> V osrednjem delu Ceste 5. maja je poznano večje poslopje ali sklop stavb (sl. 2: 14). Najstarejši zidovi so bili verjetno zgrajeni v 1. ali 2. st., kasnejše dozidave in prezidave so potekale vse do 5. st. Množina odpadne kovaške žlindre (25 kg) v eni od zgodnjih plasti nakazuje na kovaško dejavnost nekje v bližini.<sup>75</sup> Na Gregorčičevi ulici, pred cerkvijo Janeza Krstnika (sl. 2: 13) sta bila izkopana zidova iz druge polovice 2. in 3. st. in del stavbe z ognjiščem iz 4. st.<sup>76</sup>

Na južnem robu ledine Mirce so bili pri gradnji železniške postaje (sl. 2: 16), v 19. stoletju, odkriti rimski zidovi.<sup>77</sup> Dve jami z zgodnjerimskimi najdbami sta bili raziskani pri gradnji avtobusne postaje (sl. 2: 15).<sup>78</sup>

Tudi v notranjosti poznorimske utrdbe so bile prepoznane posamezne zgodnjerimske stavbe, ki so drugače usmerjene in drugače grajene kakor poznorimska poslopja.<sup>79</sup> Drobne najdbe v utrdbi segajo od začetka 1. st. dalje.<sup>80</sup> V južnem delu utrdbe je bila v najnižji plasti odkrita stavba s temelji iz prodnikov in malte<sup>81</sup> (sl. 2: 9;

<sup>73</sup> Müllner 1879, 133; Pick, Schmid 1916; 1922–1924, 302, sl. 148. Reprodukcijska karta Svoljšak et al. 2013, 26.

<sup>74</sup> Starejše najdbe: Petru 1975b; *FMRSI* IV, 49–51, št. 10/1–2; *FMRSI* V, 26, št. 7.

<sup>75</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 252; Kramar et al. 2015; Tratnik 2007. Prim. zidove najdene pri Osmuk 2005b–c; plasti z najdbami in veliko količine žlindre Osmuk 1977, 198–200.

<sup>76</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 254–256: velika količina novcev iz tridesetih let 4. st. datira gradnjo stavbe, živela pa je še konec 4. in začetku 5. st.

<sup>77</sup> Petru 1975b; Plesničar 1998; Štekar 1960–1961.

<sup>78</sup> Osmuk 1993c; 1999d; 2005b. Nekaj najdb je bilo najdenih v ornici. Svoljšak et al. 2013, 85: z lokacijo in drugačno interpretacijo, da gre pri Mircah za zaselek ali vilo rustiko.

<sup>79</sup> Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 45–50; Osmuk 1997, 129; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 41–42.

<sup>80</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004: najdbe od druge pol. 1. st. do poznorimskega časa. Enako v: Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005; Fabec 2018, 30: najdbe od konca 1. st. pr. n. št. ali začetkov 1. st. n. št. do 5./6. st.

<sup>81</sup> Ostaline zgodnje rimske stavbe v južnem delu utrdbe

area shown in Fig. 2: 14).<sup>69</sup> Nothing is known of entrances to the fortress on other sides of the fortification wall.<sup>70</sup>

It is generally believed that the beds of the Lokavšček and Hubelj were corrected during the construction of the fort.<sup>71</sup> It is not known whether the fluvius Frigidus was used as a navigable way, but the river must have been important, as it was adopted for the name of the settlement, depicted on Tabula Peutingeriana and also mentioned in ancient texts.<sup>72</sup>

## SETTLEMENT

### EARLY ROMAN SETTLEMENT – FLUVIO FRIGIDO

Müllner was the first to describe the Roman ruins at the Mirce site. He considered that the toponym likely originated from the Latin word *murus* and wrote of the remains of ancient walls, brick and pottery extending across the meadows and fields just behind the southwest fortification wall and south of the present-day Gregorčičeva ulica. These remains covered a 20 ha large square surface, with one side measuring 450 m. He ascribed the ruins to the civil settlement at the fortress and the Early Roman road station (*statio/mansio*) *Fluvio Frigido*.<sup>73</sup> The map that Schmid published later also shows Mirce southwest of the fortification wall.

Recent excavations at Mirce unearthed the remains of Roman buildings and layers.<sup>74</sup> The central part of the street of Cesta 5. maja even revealed a large building or a building complex (Fig. 2: 14). The earliest buildings were probably erected in the 1<sup>st</sup> or the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, with later additions or adaptations following through to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. One of the early layers yielded a great quantity of smithing slag (25 kg) that indicates the activity of a blacksmith.<sup>75</sup> At Gregorčičevi ulica, in front of the church of John the Baptist (Fig. 2: 13), parts of a 4<sup>th</sup>-century

<sup>69</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 250, 254.

<sup>70</sup> It was long held that the gates in the east fortification walls that led to the bridge towards Šturje were Roman, but they turned out to be medieval in date – Petru 1965, 138; Osmuk 1997, 122, and elsewhere.

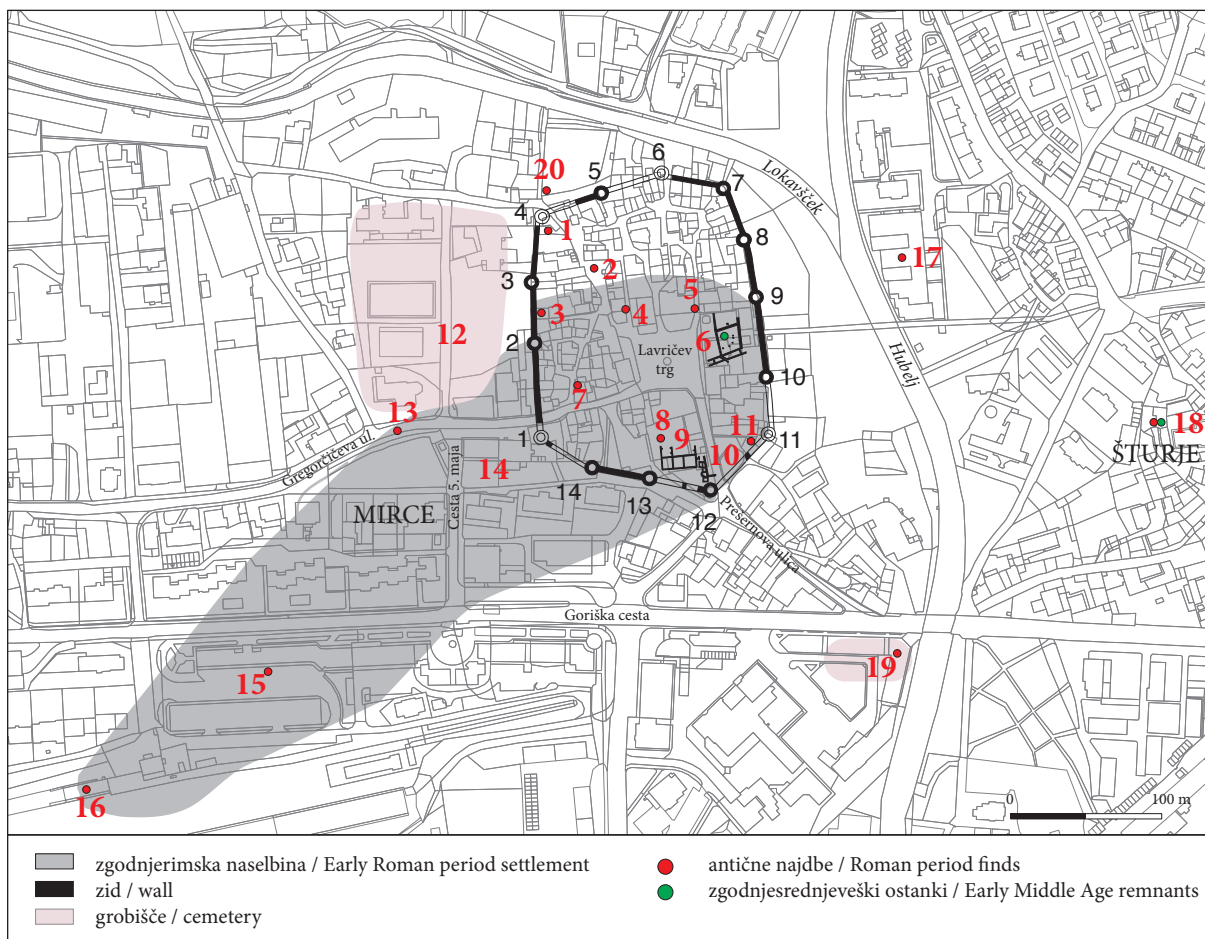
<sup>71</sup> Osmuk 1997, 121–122.

<sup>72</sup> Vedaldi Iasbez 1994, 444–446. Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2004: with a comprehensive discussion of the hypothesis on river transport of raw material and products from the Vipava Valley to Aquileia.

<sup>73</sup> Müllner 1879, 133; Pick, Schmid 1916; 1922–1924, 302, Fig. 148. Reproduction of the map in Svoljšak et al. 2013, 26.

<sup>74</sup> Earlier finds: Petru 1975b. *FMRSI* IV, 49–51, No. 10/1–2; *FMRSI* V, 26, No. 7.

<sup>75</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 252; Kramar et al. 2015; Tratnik 2007. Cf. the wall described in Osmuk 2005b–c; for layers with small finds and large quantities of slag, see Osmuk 1977, 198–200.



Sl. 2: Ajdovščina. Lokacije najpomembnejših raziskav. M. = 1:5000.

Fig. 2: Ajdovščina. Plan of the Roman remains. Scale = 1:5000.

1, 2 Šibeniška ulica; 3 Prosenova hiša; 4 Šibeniška ulica, Lavričev trg; 5 Vilharjeva ulica; 6 Lavričev trg (atrijska hiša; območje stavbe III); 7 Gregorčičeva ulica; 8 Trg prve slovenske vlade (kinodvorana; območje stavbe I); 9 Bratinova hiša in tržnica (stavba I, južni del); 10 Bratinova hiša (stavba II); 11 Prešernova ulica (Stara pekarna); 12 Zahodno grobišče; 13 Gregorčičeva ulica; 14 Cesta 5. maja; 15 Mirce (avtobusna postaja); 16 Mirce (železniška postaja); 17 Ob Hublju (Vrtec); 18 Šturje (sv. Jurij); 19 Goriška cesta (stari internat); 20 Krkočev vrt.

glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1: A). Nad njo so bili odkriti temelji večjega poslopja (stavba I) in kloaka, pokrita s tegulo (sl. 2: 9; glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1: I).<sup>82</sup> Na

(Bratinova hiša in tržnica) so bile raziskane večinoma v letih 1984, 1985 in 1987. Starejši zid se je raztezal na območju **južnega dela stavbe I**, pod poznorimskimi stavbami. Zid je drugače grajen in drugače usmerjen kot poznorimska stavba. Datiran je v 1., 2. in 3. st. oz. do gradnje obzidja v sedemdesetih letih 3. st. – Osmuk 1986a, 158; 1997; Osmuk, Svöljšak, Žbena Trkman 1994, 45–50; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 41–42.

<sup>82</sup> **Osrednji del stavbe I** je bil raziskan ob gradnji nove kinodvorane leta 1965 (Trg prve slovenske vlade). Takrat so bili najdeni zidovi, arhitekturni elementi z napisom, kloaka (Goriški muzej in ZVKDS): Petru, Svöljšak 1965; 1980; Petru 1965, 134, 139–140; 1972, 350. Na osnovi odkritih napisov in tegule z žigom *Q. Caecili Flaviani*, ki je prekrivala kloako, Petru to stavbo interpretira kot svetišče iz 1. st.: Petru 1965, 134, 139–140; 1972, 350. Nadaljevanje kloake odkrito leta

building with a hearth, as well as two other walls from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries were found.<sup>76</sup>

Roman walls were also found at the south edge of Mirce (Fig. 2: 16), during the construction of the railway station in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>77</sup> Two pits with Early Roman finds were investigated in advance of bus station construction (Fig. 2: 15).<sup>78</sup>

Several Early Roman buildings have been identified within the Late Roman fort, with an orientation

<sup>76</sup> Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, 254–256: numerous coins from the 330s date the construction of the building, but also its use in the late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> centuries.

<sup>77</sup> Petru 1975b; Plesničar 1998; Štekar 1960–1961.

<sup>78</sup> Osmuk 1993c; 1999d; 2005b. Several artefacts were found in the topsoil. Svöljšak et al. 2013, 85: with the location of the excavations and a different interpretation, seeing Mirce as the site of either a hamlet or a countryside villa.



Sl. 3: Ajdovščina. Del arhitrava (najdišče glej sl. 2: 9).  
Fig. 3: Ajdovščina. Part of an architrave (cf. Fig. 2: 9).  
(Po / After: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 63, sl. 1)

stavbo I se verjetno navezujejo tudi najdeni kamniti arhitekturni elementi; okrašen venec napušča (sl. 3), del stebra, trije deli napisov, bi lahko kazali na obstoj monumentalne javne stavbe, morda svetišča (Katalog napisov št. 8–10).<sup>83</sup> Zgodnjerimski naselbinski ostanki so bili odkriti tudi na območju stavbe III (t. i. atrijska hiša; sl. 2: 6; glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1: III).<sup>84</sup>

Severno od obzidja utrdbe se v literaturi omenja najdba mozaičnega tlaka (sl. 2: 20).<sup>85</sup>

Obseg zgodnjerimskega naselja – in pripadajočih grobišč – še vedno ni natančno poznan, naš predlog na osnovi predstavljenih podatkov je prikazan na sl. 2 in zajema obsežno površino, ki jo je začrtal že Petru.<sup>86</sup>

2005: Osmuk 2005a.

**Južni del stavbe I, stavba II s termami in obzidje s stolpom 12** so bili raziskani v letih 1984, 1985 in 1987 ter 1992 (ZVKDS Nova Gorica). Manjša dela v okolici kinodvorane so potekala leta 2005 (ZVKDS Nova Gorica). Osmuk 1986a; 1988; 1990a, 169; 1990b; 1997, 123–127; 2005a; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 41–50. – Stavba I je bila raziskana v letih 1987 in 1992. Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 41–44. Osmuk 1997, 123–127. Primerjaj: Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 46–48 (interpretirata kot svetišče); enako Svoljšak et al. 2013, 43. Stavba I je interpretirana različno.

**Severni del stavbe I** so izkopalili leta 2017–2018 in jo datirajo v 4. st. (glej Urek, Kovačič, 2020, sl. 1: II, II).

<sup>83</sup> Petru, Svoljšak 1965a, 197; Petru 1972, 350; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 388–389, s starejšo literaturo. Le del napušča je bil odkrit kasneje, leta 1987 – Osmuk 1988, 233. Gradbeni napis so datirani v (konec) 1. st. ali začetek 2. st. Pregled: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 63.

<sup>84</sup> Izkopavanja Blagovnica Nanos leta 1968 in 1969. Zgodnje naselbinske plasti in najdbe so datirane v drugo pol. 1. in 2. st. Pregled: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 41.

<sup>85</sup> Točna lokacija ni poznana, t. i. "Krkočev vrt": Petru 1975b; Štekar 1960–1961, 200; Djurić 1976, 560 (Ajdovščina – št. 1.1).

<sup>86</sup> Petru 1965, 134; Osmuk 1997; 1999d; 2005b. Razprostranjenost lokacij: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 41; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, sl. 1 in 2.

and construction technique different from those of the Late Roman buildings.<sup>79</sup> The small finds recovered from the fort date from the early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD on.<sup>80</sup> In the south part of the fort, a building with foundations made of mortar-bound pebbles was found in the lowest layer<sup>81</sup> (Fig. 2: 9; see Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: A). Above it, the foundations of a large building (Building I) and a sewer covered with tegulae (Fig. 2: 9; see Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: I) were found.<sup>82</sup> Several architectural elements of stone have been found and ascribed to Building I: decorated cornice (Fig. 3), lower part of a column shaft and three fragments of inscriptions that indicate a monumental, public building, possibly a temple (Catalogue of inscriptions Nos. 8–10).<sup>83</sup> Early Roman habitation remains also came to light in the area of Building III (so called Atrium

<sup>79</sup> Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 45–50; Osmuk 1997, 129; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 41–42.

<sup>80</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004: small finds from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the Late Roman period. The same in: Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005; Fabec 2018, 30: small finds from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>81</sup> The remains of the Early Roman building in the south part of the fortress (Bratinova hiša and market place) were mainly investigated in 1984, 1985 and 1987. An earlier wall of different orientation and building technique was excavated in the **south part of Building I**, under Late Roman buildings; it is dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> centuries or up to the construction of the fortification walls in the 270s. Osmuk 1986a, 158; 1997; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 45–50; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 41–42.

<sup>82</sup> The **central part of Building I** was investigated during the construction of a new cinema in 1965 (the Trg prve slovenske vlade square). The investigations revealed walls, inscribed architectural elements, a *cloaca* (Regional Museum of Gorica and ZVKDS): Petru, Svoljšak 1965; 198; Petru 1965, 134, 139–140; 1972, 350. The inscriptions and the tegulae with a *Q. Caecili Flaviani* stamp that covered the *cloaca* led Petru to interpret the building as a temple from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD: Petru 1965, 134, 139–140; 1972, 350. The continuation of the sewer was found in 2005: Osmuk 2005a.

**South part of Building I, Building II with a bath complex and the fortification wall with Tower 12** in the south were investigated in 1984, 1985, 1987 and 1992 (ZVKDS). Small-scale construction work in the vicinity of the cinema took place in 2005 (ZVKDS). Osmuk 1986a; 1988; 1990a, 169; 1990b; 1997, 123–127; 2005a; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 41–50. Building I was investigated in 1987 and 1992. Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 41–44; Osmuk 1997, 123–127. Cf.: Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 46–48: interpretation as a temple; the same in Svoljšak et al. 2013, 43. Building I is interpreted in different ways.

**Northern part of building I** was excavated in 2017–2018 and it dates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: I, II).

<sup>83</sup> Petru, Svoljšak 1965a, 197; Petru 1972, 350; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 388–389, with earlier references. Only part of the cornice was unearthed later, in 1987 – Osmuk 1988, 233. The building inscriptions date to the (late) 1<sup>st</sup> or early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Overview in: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 63.

POZNORIMSKA UTRDBA – *MUTATIO CASTRA*

Tloris obzidja poznorimske utrdbе *Castra*, ki leži ob sotočju Hubelj in Lokavščica, je bil v glavnem raziskan v drugi polovici 20. stoletja. Tloris je nepravilne ovalne oblike (186 × 152 m) s 14 stolpi (sl. 4). Obzidje obsega površino 2,6 ha.<sup>87</sup> Analiza novčnih najdb v maltni sredici obzidja in ruševinski izravnalni plasti pred njegovo gradnjo kaže, da je bilo obzidje zgrajeno v sedemdesetih ali osemdesetih letih 3. st.<sup>88</sup>

Schmid omenja obrambni jarek ob zahodnem obzidju,<sup>89</sup> šele pred kratkim je bil dokumentiran tudi jarek na južni strani obzidja.<sup>90</sup>

V notranjosti utrdbе sta bila do najnovejših izkopavanj raziskana dva večja dela naselbine. Stavba III (t. i. atrijska hiša) v vzhodnem delu utrdbе je datirana v 4. st. (sl. 2: 6; glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1: III).<sup>91</sup> V južnem delu utrdbе je bila odkrita stavba II s termami, ki je datirana v 4. st. (sl. 2: 10; glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1: II).<sup>92</sup> Večja in domnevno starejša stavba I, zahodno od term (sl. 2: 9; glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1: I), je morala biti monumentalna javna stavba. V povezavi z najdbo delov napisa in arhitekturnih elementov (Katalog napisov št. 8–10) so jo interpretirali kot svetišče iz 1. oz. 2. st.,<sup>93</sup> vendar se Nada Osmuk nagiba k poznejši dataciji in jo povezuje z vojsko ali upravo.<sup>94</sup>

V letih 2017–2019 je bila odkrita večja poznorimska stavba III s portikom in atrijem na Lavričevem trgu, ki se navezuje na že odkrito "atrijsko hišo" (sl. 2: 5–6; glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1: III). Odkopan je bil tudi odsek

<sup>87</sup> Pregled: Osmuk 1990b; 1997 z navedenimi starejšimi objavami. Osmuk, Svöljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 24–36. Za posamezne kasnejše raziskane odseke glej: Osmuk 2005a; 2005d; Prosenova hiša (Fabec, Tratnik 2009; Fabec 2017); Rustjeva hiša – stolp 11 (Draksler 2018).

<sup>88</sup> V maltni obzidja sta bila najdena novce zadnje emisije cesarja Galijena (kovan 267/268; v maltni sredici stolpa 12) in novce cesarja Klavdija II. (kovan po njegovi smrti leta 270; na robu maltne plasti obzidja), v izravnalni plasti pred gradnjo pa novci od Septimija Severa do Proba. – Osmuk 1997, 122 (z datacijo v sedemdeseta leta 3. st.); Kos 2012, 285 (za deset let zamakne gradnjo); Kos 2014c, 35.

<sup>89</sup> Pick, Schmid 1922–1924, 302, sl. 148: reprodukcija karte v Svöljšak et al. 2013, 25. Osmuk 1997.

<sup>90</sup> Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019; Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>91</sup> Izkopavanja Goriškega muzeja v letih 1968 in 1969, izgradnja blagovnice Nanos; Svöljšak 1968; 1968–1969a–b; Osmuk, Svöljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 51–53; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68.

<sup>92</sup> Stavba II pod Bratinovo hišo (glej opombo 82).

<sup>93</sup> Interpretacija stavbe kot svetišče iz konca 1. ali prve tretjine 2. st. (Hadrijanov čas): Petru 1965, 134, 139–140; 1972, 350–351; Svöljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986; ponovno Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 49, sl. 11; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 42–46, 63–64.

<sup>94</sup> Osmuk 1997, 123 (interpretira stavbo kot skladiščne prostore, za nastanitev vojske ali uporabo za upravo); str. 127 (datira stavbo v čas po izgradnji obzidja).

House; Fig. 2: 6; see Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: III).<sup>84</sup> There is mention in literature of a mosaic floor north of the fortification wall (Fig. 2: 20).<sup>85</sup>

The full extent of the Early Roman settlement – and the associated cemeteries – remains unknown, but available evidence has allowed us to propose a plan as shown in Fig. 2, covering a large surface already outlined by Petru.<sup>86</sup>

LATE ROMAN FORTRESS – *MUTATIO CASTRA*

Investigations in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have determined the basic outline of the fortification wall of the Late Roman *Castra*, lying next to the confluence of the Hubelj and Lokavšček. The walls are irregularly oval in plan (186 x 152 m), enclosing a 2.6 ha large surface and comprising 14 towers (Fig. 4).<sup>87</sup> The analysis of the coins recovered from the mortar core of the fortification wall and the levelling layer of debris preceding its construction has shown that the walls were constructed in the 270s or 280s.<sup>88</sup>

Schmid mentions a defensive ditch along the west fortification wall.<sup>89</sup> Recent investigations have also unearthed a ditch along the south fortification wall.<sup>90</sup>

Early investigations of the fortress interior have examined two large parts of the settlement. The Atrium House was found in the eastern part and dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 2: 6; see Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: III).<sup>91</sup>

<sup>84</sup> The 1968 and 1969 excavations at the Nanos shopping centre. The early habitation layers and small finds date to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Overview in: Svöljšak et al. 2013, 41.

<sup>85</sup> Exact location unknown, recorded as 'Krkočev vrh': Petru 1975b; Štekar 1960–1961, 200; Djurić 1976, 560, Ajdovščina – No. 1.1.

<sup>86</sup> Petru 1965, 134; Osmuk 1997; 1999d; 2005b; distribution of sites: Svöljšak et al. 2013, 41; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017, Figs. 1 and 2.

<sup>87</sup> Overview: Osmuk 1990b; 1997 with earlier references. Osmuk, Svöljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 24–36. For sections investigated later, see: Osmuk 2005a; 2005d; Prosenova hiša: Fabec, Tratnik 2009; Fabec 2017. Rustjeva hiša – Tower 11: Draksler 2018.

<sup>88</sup> A coin of the last emission of Gallienus (minted in 267/268; in the mortar core of Tower 12) and a coin of Claudius II (minted posthumously in 270; at the edge of the mortar layer of the fortification walls) were found in the mortar of the fortification walls, coins from Septimius Severus to Probus were found in the levelling layer as preparation for construction. Osmuk 1997, 122: with a dating into the 270s. Kos 2012, 285: dating the construction a decade later; Kos 2014c, 35.

<sup>89</sup> Pick, Schmid 1922–1924, 302, Fig. 148: map reproduced in Svöljšak et al. 2013, 25. Osmuk 1997.

<sup>90</sup> Rozman, Urek, Kovačič 2019; Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>91</sup> Excavations of the Regional Museum of Gorica in 1968 and 1969, in advance of constructing the Nanos shopping centre; Svöljšak 1968; 1968–1969a–b; Osmuk, Svöljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 51–53; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 47–49, 68.



Sl. 4: Ajdovščina, pogled na vzhodno obzidje utrdbe, stolp 8.  
Fig. 4: Ajdovščina, view on the eastern fortification wall, Tower 8.  
(Foto / Photo: Anton Tratnik)

cestišča na južni strani te stavbe, poznorimski objekti vzdolž Prešernove ulice in nadaljevanje stavbe I proti severu (glej Urek, Kovačič 2020, sl. 1).<sup>95</sup>

Ob številnih drugih manjših raziskavah so bili odkriti posamezni zidovi rimskih stavb. Na načrtu si od severa proti jugu sledijo: dva odseka zidu na Šibeniški ulici (sl. 2: 1,2),<sup>96</sup> zid na Gregorčičevi ulici (sl. 2: 7).<sup>97</sup> Na posameznih mestih znotraj obzidja so bile odkopane plasti ruševine z gradbenim materialom, drobnimi najdbami in kosi barvanega ometa: Šibeniška ulica, Lavričev trg, Vilharjeva in Prešernova ulica (sl. 2: 4,5,11).<sup>98</sup> Na notranji strani zahodnega obzidja (sl. 2: 3) je bil razi-

<sup>95</sup> Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>96</sup> Osmuk 2006, 8–9.

<sup>97</sup> Znotraj stavbe na parc. št. 546 k. o. Ajdovščina: Osmuk 1992, 191–192.

<sup>98</sup> Lavričev trg, vzhodno od objektov na parc. št. 556 in 557 (sl. 2: 4); Osmuk Nada, dokumentiranje leta 2001 (neobjavljeno, dokumentacijo hrani arhiv ZVKDS OE Nova Gorica). Vilharjeva ulica, vzhodno od objekta na parc. št. 596 (sl. 2: 5; Osmuk 1996b) in Prešernova ulica, Stara pekarna na parc. št. 974/1 (sl. 2: 11; Osmuk 1990a, 169; 1996a). Vse parc. številke so v k. o. Ajdovščina.

In the southern part, Building II with a bath complex was excavated and also dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 2: 10; see Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: II).<sup>92</sup> The larger and earlier Building I, located west of the bath complex (Fig. 2: 9; see Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: I), was most likely a public building. It was associated with fragments of inscriptions and architectural members (Catalogue of inscriptions Nos. 8–10), hence interpreted as a temple, from the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>93</sup> Nada Osmuk, however, rather believes the building is later and connected with the army or administration.<sup>94</sup>

A large Late Roman Building III with a porticus and an atrium was discovered in 2017–2019 at Lavričev trg (Fig. 2: 5–6; see Urek, Kovačič 2020, Fig. 1: III), which is connected with the previously unearthed “Atrium House” (Fig. 2: 6). Also excavated was a section of a road south of this building, as well as Late Roman buildings along the modern street of Prešernova ulica and a northward continuation of Building I.<sup>95</sup>

Individual walls of Roman buildings also came to light at numerous other interventions. They are marked on the plan from north to south as follows: two sections of a wall at Šibeniška ulica (Fig. 2: 1,2),<sup>96</sup> a wall at Gregorčičeva ulica (Fig. 2: 7).<sup>97</sup> Debris layers with building material, small finds and pieces of painted wall plaster came to light at several locations in the fortress interior: Šibeniška ulica, Lavričev trg, Vilharjeva ulica and Prešernova ulica (Fig. 2: 4,5,11).<sup>98</sup> A shallow ditch, parallel with the fortification wall and filled in the 4<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> centuries, was found on the interior side of the west fortification wall (Fig. 2: 3).<sup>99</sup> There are also several known sections of sewers; they do not seem to form a regular sewing system, rather individual sewers were installed so as to run directly under the fortification wall.

<sup>92</sup> Building II under Bratinova hiša – see Fn. 82.

<sup>93</sup> For the interpretation as a temple from the late 1<sup>st</sup> or first third of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Hadrianic), see Petru 1965, 134, 139–140; 1972, 350–351; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986; again in Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 49, Fig. 11; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 42–46, 63–64.

<sup>94</sup> Osmuk 1997, 123: she interprets the building either as a storage facility, soldiers’ quarters or administration office; p. 127: dates the building to a time after the construction of the fortification walls.

<sup>95</sup> Urek, Kovačič 2020.

<sup>96</sup> Osmuk 2006, 8–9.

<sup>97</sup> In the interior of the modern building at Lot No. 546, Ajdovščina cadastral community: Osmuk 1992, 191–192.

<sup>98</sup> Lavričev trg, east of the buildings on Lot Nos. 556 and 557 (Fig. 2: 4); Osmuk Nada, recorded in 2001, unpublished. Records held in the archives of the ZVKDS. Vilharjeva ulica, east of the building on Lot No. 596 (Fig. 2: 5; Osmuk 1996b), and Prešernova ulica, Stara pekarna on Lot No. 974/1 (Fig. 2: 11; Osmuk 1990a, 169; 1996a). All lots are in the Ajdovščina cadastral community.

<sup>99</sup> Prosenova hiša: Fabec 2017.

skan plitek jarek, vzporeden z obzidjem in zasut v 4.–5. st.<sup>99</sup> Znanih je tudi nekaj kanalizacijskih odtokov, ki pa ne kažejo enotnega odvodnega sistema, temveč so bili vedno povezani le z odtoki v obzidju.

### OBMOČJE VZHODNO OD POTOKA HUBELJ

Poseljen je bil tudi vzhodni breg Hublja. Ruševinska plast z novci iz 4. st. je bila odkrita ob gradnji Vrtca (sl. 2: 17).<sup>100</sup> Ruševine stavbe in številne najdbe novcev, orožja ter orodja od 1. do 4. st. so bile izkopane ob cerkvi sv. Jurija v Šturjah<sup>101</sup> (sl. 2: 18), kjer se domneva zaselek ali vila rustika.<sup>102</sup>

### POZNA ANTIKA IN ZGODNJI SREDNJI VEK

Poselitev v zgodnjerednjevškem obdobju je poznana samo v drobcih. Suhi zidovi in jame za kole domnevno zgodnjerednjevških lesenih objektov iz 6. ali 7. st. so bili odkriti v ruševinah rimske atrijske hiše znotraj utrdbe (sl. 2: 6).<sup>103</sup> Ob cerkvi sv. Jurija v Šturjah pa je bilo raziskanih 25 zgodnjerednjevških grobov, ki so datirani v čas od konca 9. do začetka 11. st. (sl. 2: 18).<sup>104</sup>

## GROBIŠČA

Zahodno grobišče (sl. 2: 12) se je raztezalo severno od današnje Gregorčičeve ulice (domnevna trasa rimske ceste) in zahodno od kasnejšega poznorimskega obzidja in obrambnega jarka. Proti severu sega grobišče vsaj do osnovne šole. Mnogi grobovi so bili uničeni pri gradnji cerkve sv. Janeza Krstnika (zgrajena v 17. st. na lokaciji starejše kapelice), župnišča in osnovne šole (leta 1954) ter zaklonišča (leta 1985) brez arheološkega nadzora. Raziskan je bil le manjši del grobišča: 44 grobov – 6

<sup>99</sup> Prosenova hiša: Fabec 2017.

<sup>100</sup> Vrtec (1975): na parc. 623/18, k. o. Ajdovščina (Osmuk 1977, 200–202). Žbona Trkman 1982 z omembo posamične najdbe novca cesarja Klavdija iz sredine 1. st.; *FMRSI* I–II, 46–47, št. 15. Toponim "Trnje" pogosto označuje ruševine in ostanke zidovja.

<sup>101</sup> Brezigar, Josipović 2015, 134; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 51: odkrit tudi novc, datiran v konec 4. st. O starejših rimskih najdbah iz Šturij glej pri Moser 1891, 35; Petru 1971, 97–99; 1975b, 120; *FMRSI* I–II, 46, št. 14.

<sup>102</sup> Svoljšak et al. 2013, 85.

<sup>103</sup> Svoljšak 1968; 1968–1969a, 157; 1968–1969b, 186; 1970–1971, 159–161; Svoljšak, Knific 1976, 11–12, 53–54; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 53; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 49–50.

<sup>104</sup> Svoljšak et al. 2013, 51–54. Objava: Brezigar, Josipović 2015, 134.

### EAST OF THE HUBELJ STREAM

The east bank of the Hubelj was also inhabited in the Roman period. A debris layer with coins from the 4<sup>th</sup> century was unearthed during the construction of a nursery school (Fig. 2: 17).<sup>100</sup> Debris of a building and numerous coins, weapons and tools dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century were excavated at the church of St George in Šturje<sup>101</sup> (Fig. 2: 18), presumably representing the remains of a hamlet or countryside villa.<sup>102</sup>

### LATE ANTIQUITY AND EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Very little is known on the settlement at Ajdovščina in the presumed Early Medieval period. Drywalls and postholes belonging to early medieval wooden buildings from the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries have been found within the ruins of the Atrium House (Fig. 2: 6).<sup>103</sup> At the church of St George in Šturje, 25 burials dating from the late 9<sup>th</sup> to the early 11<sup>th</sup> century have been investigated (Fig. 2: 18).<sup>104</sup>

## CEMETERIES

The west cemetery (Fig. 2: 12) is located north of Gregorčičeva ulica (presumed route of the Roman road), i.e. west of the Late Roman fortification wall and defensive ditch. In the north, the cemetery extends at least to the primary school. Numerous graves were destroyed during the construction of the church of John the Baptist (built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century in place of an earlier chapel), the parish house, primary school (built in 1954) and underground shelter (1985) without watching briefs. Only a small part of the cemetery was archaeologically investigated, revealing 44 burials – 6 cremations and 38 inhumations dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>105</sup>

<sup>100</sup> Vrtec (1975): on Lot No. 623/18, Ajdovščina cadastral community (Osmuk 1977, 200–202). Žbona Trkman 1982 with the note on a stray find of a coin of Claudius from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century; *FMRSI* I–II, 46–47, No. 15. The toponym *Trnje* often marks ruins or remains of walls.

<sup>101</sup> Brezigar, Josipović 2015, 134; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 51: a coin from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. For earlier Roman finds from Šturje, see Moser 1891, 35; Petru 1975b, 120; 1971, 97–99; *FMRSI* I–II, 46, No. 14.

<sup>102</sup> Svoljšak et al. 2013, 85.

<sup>103</sup> Svoljšak 1968; 1968–1969a, 157; 1968–1969b, 186; 1970–1971, 159–161; Svoljšak, Knific 1976, 11–12, 53–54; Osmuk, Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1994, 53; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 49–50.

<sup>104</sup> Svoljšak et al. 2013, 51–54. Published in: Brezigar, Josipović 2015, 134.

<sup>105</sup> Petru 1975b; Žbona Trkman 1987; Osmuk 1987a–b; 1988; 1990a; 1993b; 1996a; 1997, 127–129; 1999c; 2005c. The cemetery presumably extended across roughly 6000 m<sup>2</sup>: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 38–40. Brezigar 2018: investigations during the renovations of the Danilo Lokar Primary School re-

žganih in 38 skeletnih grobov, datiranih v čas od 1. do 4. st.<sup>105</sup>

O južnem grobišču (sl. 2: 19), v bližini mostu čez Hubelj, poznamo le omembe grobov "pri starem internatu in javnem kopališču iz sredine 19. stoletja". Najdeni naj bi bili tako žgani kakor skeletni pokopi.<sup>106</sup> Starejša pričevanja omenjajo, da so v dvajsetih letih odkrili 26 grobov na zahodnem delu ledine Mirce.<sup>107</sup>

Posamezni rimski nagrobniki so bili vzdani v obzidje poznorimskega kastela in srednjeveške stavbe. Najstarejši je s konca 1. st. pr. n. št.<sup>108</sup>

## DROBNE NAJDBE

Objavljen je izbor najdb z izkopavanj na južnem (sl. 2: 9) in na osrednjem delu utrdbe (sl. 2: 2,6)<sup>109</sup> ter najdbe z manjših arheoloških raziskav znotraj in zunaj mestnega jedra.<sup>110</sup> Poznanih je tudi nekaj najdb iz zbirke Stipeta Štekarja,<sup>111</sup> opeke z žigi,<sup>112</sup> izbor amfor<sup>113</sup> in uvoženega posodja z različnih lokacij v Ajdovščini.<sup>114</sup> Izbor gradiva je predstavljen v katalogu razstave muzeja v Ajdovščini.<sup>115</sup> Objavljeni so zgodnesrednjeveški grobovi iz Šturij (sl. 2: 18).<sup>116</sup>

Drobno gradivo v Ajdovščini kaže, da je bila le-ta odlično vpeta v trgovsko mrežo *Regio X* in akvilejskega agra. Raznovrstno blago vseh vrst, uvoženo iz celega

<sup>105</sup> Petru 1975b; Žbona Trkman 1987; Osmuk 1987a–b; 1988; 1990a; 1993b; 1996a; 1997, 127–129; 1999c; 2005c. Obseg grobišča je ocenjen na območje veliko 6000 m<sup>2</sup> (Svoljšak et al. 2013, 38–40). Brezigar 2018: raziskave ob prenovi OŠ Danila Lokarja so razkrile 20 grobov z vsaj 30 skeleti. Omenja tudi leta 2017 odkrit žgan grob pri nadzoru gradnje plinovoda za občinsko stavbo.

<sup>106</sup> Hitzinger 1855; Petru 1965, 134; Pick, Schmid 1922–1924, na skici je označena lokacija; Petru 1975b, 120; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 26, 38.

<sup>107</sup> Petru 1965, 134; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 26.

<sup>108</sup> Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 57. Natančneje v poglavju Katalog napisov.

<sup>109</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005, 17–72; Svolfjšak et al. 2013.

<sup>110</sup> Fabec, Tratnik 2009, 19–21; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017; Kos 2017.

<sup>111</sup> Štekar 1960–1961; glej še Žbona Trkman 1990a, 169–170.

<sup>112</sup> Žbona Trkman 1993; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 48 (*L. Epidi Theodori, L. Q. Thal, Q. Clodi Ambrosi, Tib. Veiti Aviti, Q. Caecili Flaviani, C. Q. Vir., Sallvst, Evaristi in Ti. Evros*); Zaccaria 2014, 181–182 (tegule z napisom *Constantini victoris*).

<sup>113</sup> Vidrih Perko 1994, 88–96; 1997; 2000, 442.

<sup>114</sup> Uvoženo posodje različnih produkcij – Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005, nazadnje Tratnik, Žerjal 2017. Samo za afriško sigilato, afriške oljenke in afriško kuhinjsko keramiko glej Pröttel 1996.

<sup>115</sup> Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 59–79.

<sup>116</sup> Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 52–54, 77–78; Brezigar, Josipovič 2015.

Even less is known of the south cemetery (Fig. 2: 19), located near the bridge across the Hubelj. We have notes on graves found at the old boarding school and public baths constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The burials were cremations, some in urns, and inhumations.<sup>106</sup> Petru mentions that 26 graves were found in the 1920s in the west part of Mirce.<sup>107</sup>

Some Roman tombstones were built into the fortification wall of the Late Roman fortress and into medieval houses; the earliest tombstone dates to the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.<sup>108</sup>

## SMALL FINDS

A selection of artefacts excavated in the southern (Fig. 2: 9) and central parts of the fortress (Fig. 2: 2,6),<sup>109</sup> as well as the finds recovered during small-scale investigations in the fortress' interior and exterior have been published.<sup>110</sup> In addition, some artefacts from the Stipe Štekar collection have been presented to the public,<sup>111</sup> as well as stamped brick,<sup>112</sup> select amphorae<sup>113</sup> and imported pottery recovered from different sites across Ajdovščina.<sup>114</sup> A selection of artefacts has been included in the exhibition catalogue of the museum collection in Ajdovščina.<sup>115</sup> The early medieval burials from Šturje have also been published (Fig. 2: 18).<sup>116</sup>

The small finds show that Ajdovščina was well integrated in the trading network in regio X and the territory of Aquileia. The diversity of goods, imported from across the Mediterranean and shipped to the ports of the North

vealed 20 graves with at least 30 skeletons. Also mentioned is a cremation discovered during the 2017 watching brief of the gas pipeline construction for the municipal building.

<sup>106</sup> Hitzinger 1855; Petru 1965, 134; Pick, Schmid 1922–1924, the location is marked on the sketch; Petru 1975b, 120; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 26, 38.

<sup>107</sup> Petru 1965, 134; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 38.

<sup>108</sup> Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 57. More details in the Catalogue of inscriptions.

<sup>109</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005, 17–72; Svolfjšak et al. 2013.

<sup>110</sup> Fabec, Tratnik 2009, 19–21; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017; Kos 2017.

<sup>111</sup> Štekar 1960–1961; cf. Žbona Trkman 1990a, 169–170.

<sup>112</sup> Žbona Trkman 1993; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 48: *L. Epidi Theodori, L. Q. Thal, Q. Clodi Ambrosi, Tib. Veiti Aviti, Q. Caecili Flaviani, C. Q. Vir., Sallvst, Evaristi and Ti. Evros*; Zaccaria 2014, 181–182: tegulae with the *Constantini victoris* inscription.

<sup>113</sup> Vidrih Perko 1994, 88–96; 1997; 2000, 442.

<sup>114</sup> For imported pottery from different production centres, see Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005, last in Tratnik, Žerjal 2017. Exclusively for African sigillata ware, African oil lamps and African coarseware, see Pröttel 1996.

<sup>115</sup> Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 59–79.

<sup>116</sup> Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 52–54, 77–78; Brezigar, Josipovič 2015.

Sredozemlja, ki je bilo dosegljivo v severno jadranskih pristaniščih, posebej v Akvileji, kaže na dobro organizirano dobavo, značilno za zahodno Slovenijo tako v zgodnjem kakor poznem rimskem obdobju. Ajdovščina je bila že zgodaj, vsaj od 1. st. n. št., pomembno regionalno trgovsko središče. Velik delež uvoženih dobrin v poznorimskem obdobju (4. st. in prva polovica 5. st.) nakazuje pomembno, morda oskrbovalno funkcijo utrdbe *Castra* za del obrambnega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*.<sup>117</sup>

### Numizmatika:

Najstarejši novci so pozno republikanski, najmlajši so iz časa cesarja Honorija (do leta 423).<sup>118</sup> Starejši raziskovalci so slučajno najdene novce iz 1. st. povezovali z naselbino – *mansio*; medtem ko naj bi na zahodnem grobišču naj bi prevladovali novci iz 3. st.<sup>119</sup> Novejše analize poudarjajo, da se v času od konca 3. do začetka 5. st. poveča delež novcev v obtoku. To bi lahko odražalo pomen naselbine v sklopu vojaške oskrbe zapornega sistema *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*.

Ajdovščina – *Castra*: *FMRSI* I–II, 34–46, št. 13; *FMRSI* III, 23–48, št. 12; *FMRSI* IV, 48, št. 9; *FMRSI* V, 25–26, št. 6; *FMRSI* VI, 15, št. 8;

Ajdovščina – Mirce: *FMRSI* IV, 49–51, št. 10/1–2; *FMRSI* V, 26, št. 7;

Ajdovščina – Šturje: *FMRSI* I–II, 46, št. 14;

Ajdovščina – Trnje: *FMRSI* I–II, 46–47, št. 15.

### STATUS NASELJA

Glede na omembe v itinerarijih je bila v naselju tovorna in poštna cestna postaja. Jeruzalemski itinerarij jo imenuje *mutatio*.<sup>120</sup> Domneva se, da je bil status naselbine v Ajdovščini *vicus* – vsekakor pa je bilo to večje naselje, morda administrativni center tega dela akvilejskega agra.<sup>121</sup>

Adriatic, particularly Aquileia, reveals a highly organised supply of goods that is characteristic of western Slovenia in the Early, but also Late Roman periods. Very early on, at least in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, Roman Ajdovščina was a trading centre of regional importance. The great quantity of imported goods in the Late Roman period (4<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries) suggests an important, possibly supply function of the *Castra* fortress as part of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system.<sup>117</sup>

### Numismatic evidence:

The earliest coins date to the Late Republican period, the latest were minted under Honorius (up to 423).<sup>118</sup> Earlier researchers connected the stray coin finds from the 1<sup>st</sup> century with the *mansio*. The coins from the west cemetery largely date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>119</sup> Recent analyses emphasise that there was an increasing amount of coins in circulation from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century, which may reflect the role of the fortress in supplying the army deployed to the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system.

Ajdovščina – *Castra*: *FMRSI* I–II, 34–46, No. 13; *FMRSI* III, 23–48, No. 12; *FMRSI* IV, 48, No. 9; *FMRSI* V, 25–26, No. 6; *FMRSI* VI, 15, No. 8;

Ajdovščina – Mirce: *FMRSI* IV, 49–51, No. 10/1–2; *FMRSI* V, 26, No. 7

Ajdovščina – Šturje: *FMRSI* I–II, 46, No. 14

Ajdovščina – Trnje: *FMRSI* I–II, 46–47, No. 15

### STATUS OF THE SETTLEMENT

Itineraries reveal the existence of a transport and postal station; the Jerusalem Itinerary calls it *mutatio*.<sup>120</sup> It is presumed that the settlement in Ajdovščina had the status of a *vicus* – it was certainly a substantial settlement and possibly the administrative centre of this part of Aquileian territory.<sup>121</sup>

<sup>117</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017.

<sup>118</sup> Petru 1975b; Kos 1986; 1994; 2012; 2014a–c; 2017.

<sup>119</sup> Petru 1975b.

<sup>120</sup> It. Burd. 560, 2.

<sup>121</sup> O lociranju in zadolžitvah cestnih postaj glej Šašel Kos 1997b, 29; Calzolari 2000. O sami Ajdovščini: Šašel 1984, 802; v povezavi z gospodarskimi danostmi območja: Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 58–65; 2004; 2005; podobno še Zaccaria 2009b, 260.

<sup>117</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004; 2004; 2005; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017.

<sup>118</sup> Petru 1975b; Kos 1986; 1994; 2012; 2014a–c; 2017.

<sup>119</sup> Petru 1975b.

<sup>120</sup> It. Burd. 560, 2.

<sup>121</sup> For the location and function of road stations, see Šašel Kos 1997b, 29; Calzolari 2000; for Ajdovščina, see Šašel 1984, 802; for the economic potential of the area, see Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 58–65; 2004; 2005; similarly in Zaccaria 2009b, 360.



## PREBIVALCI

Posamezni nagrobni spomeniki omenjajo rimske državljane, osvobodence ali predstavnike višjega sloja in staroselske prebivalce, ki so pridobili državljanstvo ter pomembne administrativne funkcije.<sup>122</sup> Najstarejši, iz konca 1. st. pr. n. št., je nagrobnik Tita Azinija (Katalog napisov št. 3). Mati *Sessidena Maxuma C(ai) f(ilia)* je bila rimska državljanka, z gentilnim imenom keltskega ali epihornega substrata. Bila je poročena z rimskim državljanom po imenu *T(itus) Asinius, L(ucii) f(ilius)*. Edikula je bila posvečena tudi nekdanji Azinijevi sužnji, osvobojenki Aziniji Grati (*Asinia Grata T(iti) l(ibera)*). Na tem nagrobniku lahko opazujemo popolno integracijo prišlekov italskega rodu s pripadniki druge generacije romaniziranih staroselcev, ki so že pridobili rimsko državljanstvo.<sup>123</sup>

Na kasnejšo pridobitev rimskega državljanstva oz. na staroselca brez rimskega državljanstva kaže nagrobna stela Tarokona Briscinija (*Taroco Briscinius Tropi filius*) (Katalog napisov št. 4). Datarana je v prvo polovico 1. st. n. št. Vinogradnik po poklicu (simbolizira ga upodobljena *falx vinitoria*) je dal postaviti nagrobnik zase in za svojo snaho Kvarto Frejo (*Quarta Freia Marci filia*), ki je domnevno imela rimsko državljanstvo. Imena, predvsem moških Taroka in Rufusa, imajo naprednejšo staroselsko onomastično formulo.<sup>124</sup>

Rimsko državljanstvo sta imela osvobojenec Publij Publicij Ursion in njegova žena, ki sta omenjena na nagrobniku iz druge polovice 2. st. (Katalog napisov št. 2). *Publius Publicius Ursio* je bil upravnik ali nadzornik – *saltuarius* javnih posesti (*dum saltus publicos curo*) v lasti akvilejske kolonije. V kraju, kjer je prebival, je postavil spomenik sebi in svoji ženi. Iz onomastične formule in gentilnega imena *Publicius* je razvidno, da je bil osvobojenec in nekdanji javni suženj. Žena *Voltilia Satunna* je pripadala staroselskemu prebivalstvu z imenom severnojadranskega jezikovnega podstata.<sup>125</sup>

Na zahodnem grobišču je bil odkrit nagrobnik (Katalog napisov št. 1) Antonija Valentina (*Antonius Valentinus*), poveljnika oz. centuriona (*princeps legionis*) XIII. legije Gemine, ki mu ga je postavil sin. Iz napisa izhaja, da so centuriona umorili razbojniki na območju Hrušice (*in Alpes Iulias*). Nagrobnik je datiran v (drugo polovico ali pozno) 2. ali 3. st.<sup>126</sup>

<sup>122</sup> Zaccaria 2009b, 258–261.

<sup>123</sup> Zaccaria 2009a, 90; 2009b, 160.

<sup>124</sup> Buora 2007, 247–248; Zaccaria 2007b, 324; 2009a, 90, 96–99; 2009b, 260.

<sup>125</sup> Šašel 1980, 183–184; Zaccaria 2003, 323; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 60–61; Zaccaria 2009b, 259. Domneva se, da so se omenjene javne posesti razprostirale v bližini njegovega prebivališča v Ajdovščini, torej na območju Vipavske doline ali v hribovitih pašniških in gozdnatih predelih Trnovskega gozda.

<sup>126</sup> Katalog napisov št. 1.

## INHABITANTS

The funerary monuments from the Ajdovščina area mention Roman citizens, freedmen and freedwomen, members of upper classes and individuals of indigenous origin who obtained citizenship and held important administrative offices.<sup>122</sup> The earliest dates to the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It is a tombstone from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, erected for Titus Asinius (Catalogue of inscriptions No. 3). T(itus) Asinius was a Roman citizen and married to Sessidena Maxuma, who was also a Roman citizen, but her gentilicium reveals a Celtic or epichoral origin. The tombstone also marked the burial of Asinia Grata, freedwoman of Asinius. The funerary monument is an example of a complete integration of newcomers from Italy with members of the second generation of Romanised indigenous population who had already obtained Roman citizenship.<sup>123</sup>

A slightly later tombstone is that for Taroco Briscinius, son of Tropus (Catalogue of inscriptions No. 4), from the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. He was either a Roman citizen or an indigenous person without Roman citizenship. He was a viticulturist, with the attribute of *falx vinitoria* carved below the inscription, who had the tombstone erected for himself and his daughter-in-law Quarta Freia, daughter of Marcus, who was presumably a Roman citizen. The names, particularly of the men Taroco and Rufus, reveal an advanced indigenous onomastic formula.<sup>124</sup>

Freedman Publius Publicius Ursio and his wife, mentioned on a funerary monument from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Catalogue of inscriptions No. 2), certainly had Roman citizenship. Ursio was a *saltuarius*, curator of public woodlands (*dum saltus publicos curo*) of the colony of Aquileia. He put up the tombstone for himself and his wife in his place of residence. The onomastic formula and the gentilicium *Publicius* show him to be a former public slave. His wife, Voltilia Satunna, was of indigenous origin with a name of a north Adriatic linguistic substratum.<sup>125</sup>

The tombstone for Antonius Valentinus, *princeps legionis XIII Geminae* (Catalogue of inscriptions No. 1) was found in the west cemetery. The inscription reveals it was put up by his son, but also that he was killed by robbers in the area of Hrušica (*in Alpes Iulias*). The tombstone is dated to the (second half or late) 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>126</sup>

<sup>122</sup> Zaccaria 2009b, 258–261.

<sup>123</sup> Zaccaria 2009a, 90; 2009b, 160.

<sup>124</sup> Buora 2007, 247–248; Zaccaria 2007b, 324; 2009a, 90, 96–99; 2009b, 260.

<sup>125</sup> Šašel 1980, 183–184; Zaccaria 2003, 323; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 60–61; Zaccaria 2009b, 259. These public estates were presumably located near his place of residence at Ajdovščina, i.e. in the Vipava Valley or the forested hills of Trnovski gozd also suitable for pasturing.

<sup>126</sup> Catalogue of inscriptions No. 1.

Na odlomku napisa (Katalog napisov št. 10) večje javne stavbe, ki je bil izdelan s skrbno izklesanimi monumentalnimi črkami, je morda omenjen *sevir*.<sup>127</sup>

Onomastična formula imen izpričanih na nagrobnikih predstavlja predvsem staroselsko prebivalstvo severnojadranskega jezikovnega podstata.<sup>128</sup> Nekaj pa je povsem italjskih oz. latinskih imen, ki morda pripadajo italjskim prišlekom.

## RAZVOJ NASELBINE

Za naselje *Fluvio Frigido* je sprejeto mnenje, da gre za postajo ob itinerarski cesti in pomemben lokalni administrativni center v gospodarskem zaledju akvilejskega agra.

Nastanek rimske naselbine so že starejši raziskovalci povezovali s potekom stare jantarne poti in itinerarske ceste proti Okri.<sup>129</sup> Šašel je njen nastanek postavil celo v drugo polovico 2. st. pr. n. št. kot emporij, postojanko vojaške kontrole, središče kmetijske dejavnosti in vzreje vlečne živine.<sup>130</sup> Ker je najstarejši nagrobnik datiran v konec 1. st. pr. n. št.,<sup>131</sup> lahko domnevamo, da je bila naselbina zasnovana že nekoliko pred tem ali tekom 1. st. pr. n. št., z uveljavitvijo rimskega nadzora nad Vipavsko dolino in vzpostavitev uprave in administracije območja. Najstarejše objavljene drobne najdbe so datirane v začetek ali prvo polovico 1. st. n. št.<sup>132</sup> Z avgustejsko izgradnjo odcepa proti Hrušici je postajališče in trgovsko središče postalo pomembna zadnja postaja pred strmim vzponom v *Alpes Iuliae*. Latinsko ime naselbine "Kraj ob Mrzli reki" verjetno odraža novonastalo naselje ob javni cesti in prehodu čez reko.<sup>133</sup>

Raziskave so pokazale, da rimska poselitev v 1. in 2. st. ni bila gosto strnjena le na območju okrog poznejšega srednjeveškega jedra Ajdovščine, ampak je obsegala še dobršen del okolice (Mirce), vključno z najdbami ob železniški progii. V povezavi z najdbo nagrobnika nadzornika javne posesti P. Publicija Ursiona in večje javne stavbe, kateri pripadajo arhitekturni elementi in gradbeni napis iz konca 1. ali iz 2. st., se v tedanji nasel-

<sup>127</sup> V bližini so najdeni še napisi (Katalog napisov št. 8 in 9) ter odlomek okrašenega venca napušča.

<sup>128</sup> Alföldy 1978; 1999; Zaccaria 2009b, 243–244 s starejšo literaturo.

<sup>129</sup> Müllner 1879, 133; Stucchi 1946, 29; Petru 1965, 134; 1971; Bosio 1970, 193; Šašel 1980; 1984, 119–121. Nazadnje izčrpno in pregledno Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005, 17; Zaccaria 2009b, 260.

<sup>130</sup> Šašel 1984, 119–121, natančneje str. 120.

<sup>131</sup> Osmuk 1997, 127; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 57. Glej Katalog napisov št. 3.

<sup>132</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 60–62; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017; Fabec 2017: med najstarejšimi so odlomki keramike s črnim premazom, značilni za konec 1. st. pr. n. št. in prvo četrtino 1. st. n. št.

<sup>133</sup> Šašel Kos 1997b, 31.

The fragment of a building inscription from a large public building (Catalogue of inscriptions No. 10), perhaps mentions a *sevir*.<sup>127</sup>

The onomastic name formulas on the tombstones reveal a largely indigenous population of the North Adriatic linguistic substratum,<sup>128</sup> as well as some typically Italic or Latin names that presumably belong to Italian immigrants.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT

It is generally accepted that the settlement of Fluvio Frigido was a road station along the *via publica* from Aquileia to Emona and an important local administrative centre in the economic hinterland of Aquileia.

From the early researchers on, the beginnings of the settlement have been associated with the traffic along the ancient Amber Route and public road towards the Ocra Pass.<sup>129</sup> Jaroslav Šašel dated its beginning as early as the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, when it functioned as an emporium, an army control post, a centre for agriculture and draught animal rearing.<sup>130</sup> The earliest tombstone from Ajdovščina, dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC,<sup>131</sup> suggests that the settlement was founded either some time before this date or more broadly in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, in the period when the Romans established control and administrative oversight of the Vipava Valley. Having said that, the earliest published small finds date to the early or first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.<sup>132</sup> With the Augustan construction of the road across the Hrušica Pass, this postal and trade centre became the last major stop before the steep ascent to the *Alpes Iuliae*. The Latin name of the settlement, roughly translated into 'Place upon the Cold River', probably designates the newly established settlement along the public road and river crossing.<sup>133</sup>

Research has shown that the core of Roman settlement in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries covered not only the medieval centre of Ajdovščina, but also wider (Mirce),

<sup>127</sup> Other inscriptions (Catalogue of inscriptions Nos. 8 and 9) and a fragment of a decorated cornice were found in proximity.

<sup>128</sup> Alföldy 1978; 1999; Zaccaria 2009b, 243–244 with earlier references.

<sup>129</sup> Müllner 1879, 133; Stucchi 1946, 29; Petru 1965, 134; 1971; Bosio 1970, 193; Šašel 1980; 1984, 119–121. For recent comprehensive and detailed publications, see Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005, 17; Zaccaria 2009b, 260.

<sup>130</sup> Šašel 1984, 119–121, particularly p. 120.

<sup>131</sup> Osmuk 1997, 127; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 57. See Catalogue of inscriptions No. 3.

<sup>132</sup> Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 60–62; Tratnik, Žerjal 2017; Fabec 2017: among the earliest finds are sherds of *ceramica a vernice nera* characteristic of the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the first quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

<sup>133</sup> Šašel Kos 1997b, 31.

bini domneva lokalni upravni center. V njem bi lahko pobirali mitnino, davke in dajatve iz gospodarskega zaledja Akvileje – rodovitne Vipavske doline in Trnovskega gozda.<sup>134</sup> Gozdovi so bili vir lesa, oglja, lovnih živali; pašniki za vzrejo drobnice, ravnice za pridelavo vina, žita in drugih pridelkov ter za izdelke kakor so npr. opeka in lončenina. V naselju so bili prisotni obrtniki (kovaška žilinda na Cesti 5. maja) in nedvomno tudi trgovci, saj drobne najdbe odražajo zelo bogato dobavo izdelkov iz oddaljenih trgov preko pristanišča v Akvileji.

Nagrobnik poveljnika 13. legije Gemine priča, da so že v nevarnih časih druge polovice 2. ali v 3. stoletju javno cesto proti Emoni varovali vojaški oddelki legij, ki so bile stacionirane v oddaljenih taborih.<sup>135</sup>

V poznem 3. st. je bilo v severovzhodnem delu naselbine, neposredno ob sotočju Hublja in Lokavščeka zgrajeno obzidje s stolpi. Pri tem so porušili nekaj starejših stavb. Pri zasnovi so upoštevali lokacijo zahodnega grobišča in za obrambo izkoristili oba vodotoka. Izhajajoč iz podatkov arheoloških raziskav in novčnih analiz se izgradnja datira v sredino sedemdesetih ali osemdesetih let 3. st., kar je približno sočasno oziroma desetletje starejše od gradnje trdnjave *Ad Pirum*.<sup>136</sup>

Naselbina izven obzidja je živela dalje. V 4. in 5. st. so še zidali nove stavbe (Gregorčičeva ulica in Cesta 5. maja), živela pa je tudi četrt prek Hublja.

Poimenovanje *mutatio Castra* v Jeruzalemskem itinerariju kaže na to, da je imela naselbina dvojno funkcijo: civilno/trgovsko ter da je bila v konstantinskem obdobju že utrjena. Menimo, da *mutatio Castra* lahko razumemo kot naselbino s preprežno postajo, utrjenim obzidanim središčem, v katerem je bila nastanjena tudi vojaška posadka.

Glede na razmere ob koncu 3. in v 4. st. ter lego naselbine ob ključni prometnici proti Italiji je bila v utrdbi *Castra* verjetno stalno navzoča vojaška posadka.<sup>137</sup> Petru je menil, da se je Ajdovščina ob izgradnji sistema

<sup>134</sup> Katalog napisov št. 2. Šašel 1980, 527; 1984, 119–121; Zaccaria 2003, 323; 2009b, 260; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005.

<sup>135</sup> Bratož 2014, 25–26 (op. 58: emonski nagrobniki vojakov legije XIII Gemine se večinoma datirajo v čas cesarja Galijena [260–268], 38, posebej op. 98). Šašel Kos 2016, 217 (z datacijo v markomanske vojne, tabor legije je bil takrat stacioniran v Daciji: *Apulum – Alba Iulia*). Glej še: Katalog napisov št. 1. in opombo 127.

<sup>136</sup> Kos 2012, 285, 299: avtor v zaključku poudari, da v trdnjavi *Ad Pirum* ni novcev iz druge polovice 3. st., ki bi jih lahko neposredno povezali z izgradnjo obzidja, povečan dotok denarja je zaznan v obdobju 315–324. Kos 2014b, 127, 130: Licinijev novc (314/315) kot *terminus ante quem* za izgradnjo obzidja.

<sup>137</sup> Nekaj orožja in delov vojaških pasnih garnitur poznamo z območja izkopavanj atrijske hiše: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 70 (kat. št. 10–21) in 73 (kat. št. 7–18); Pflaum 2000, 89–90; 2004, 263; Ciglenciki, Milavec 2009. Več vojaških predmetov je bilo odkritih ob izkopavanjih v središču poznorimske trdnjave *Castra* v letih 2018–2019 (neobjavljeno).

including the area along the railway. The tombstone for P. Publicius Ursio, curator of public woodlands, as well as the architectural pieces and building inscriptions of a large public building from the late 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries suggest it functioned as a centre of local administration. It may have been charged with collecting toll and taxes from the economic hinterland of Aquileia, i.e. the fertile Vipava Valley and Trnovski gozd.<sup>134</sup> In Roman times, forests provided wood, charcoal and game animals, pastures were important for raising livestock, the lowland for vineyards, for growing cereals and other produce, but also to produce goods such as brick and pottery. Artisans were active in the settlement (smithing slag at the Cesta 5. maja site) and doubtlessly also merchants, as the recovered artefacts point to a rich supply of diverse goods even from distant markets, arriving here via the port at Aquileia.

The tombstone for the commander of *legio XIII Gemina* shows that, in the tumultuous times of the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, the public road towards Emona was protected by units of legions otherwise stationed in distant forts.<sup>135</sup>

In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, a fortification wall with towers was constructed in the north-eastern part of the settlement, directly at the confluence of the Hubelj and Lokavšček streams, pulling down several earlier buildings in the process. The layout of the fortification wall respected the location of the west cemetery and also the position of both streams, which were incorporated as defensive features. The results of archaeological investigations and numismatic evidence date the construction to the 270s or 280s, which is either roughly contemporaneous or a decade earlier than the construction of the *Ad Pirum* fort.<sup>136</sup>

The settlement outside the fortification wall lived on, with new buildings added in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries (the Gregorčičeva ulica and Cesta 5. maja sites), also the part of the settlement beyond the Hubelj.

The name *mutatio Castra* noted in the Jerusalem Itinerary indicates the settlement's double function: civilian/mercantile function, on the one hand, and one of a fortified settlement (already in the times of Constantine),

<sup>134</sup> Catalogue of inscriptions No. 2. Šašel 1980, 527; 1984, 119–121; Zaccaria 2003, 323; 2009b, 360; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2005.

<sup>135</sup> Bratož 2014, 25–26, Fn. 58: the tombstones of the soldiers of *legio XIII Gemina* from Emona largely date to the time of the Emperor Gallienus (260–268); 38, particularly Fn. 98. Šašel Kos 2016, 217: dating to the time of the Marcomannic Wars or later, when the legion was stationed in Dacia (*Apulum – Alba Iulia*). See Catalogue of inscriptions No. 1.

<sup>136</sup> Kos 2012, 285, 299: In conclusion, the author emphasises that the *Ad Pirum* fort yielded no coins from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century that could be directly related to the construction of the fortification walls, an increased circulation is only noted in the 315–324 period. Kos 2014b, 127, 130: coin of Licinius (314/315) as *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the fortification walls.

*Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* v sredini 4. st. razvila v štabno bazo osrednjega dela zapor.<sup>138</sup>

Kos povečano aktivnost v trdnjavah *Castra in Ad Pirum*, o kateri sklepa iz analize novčnih najdb, povezuje z upravnimi in vojaškimi reformami Dioklecijana v začetku 4. st. ter s potrebo po okrepljenem varovanju severovzhodne meje Italije.<sup>139</sup>

Trdnjava *Castra* je lahko služila tudi kot skladiščni oz. oskrbovalni center za čete stacionirane na bližnjih linijskih zaporah.<sup>140</sup> Vojska je gotovo izkoristila dobro strateško lego in trgovsko mrežo, ki je bila v naselbini *Fluvio Frigido* že prej vzpostavljena, kar odraža tudi zelo bogata dobava izdelkov iz oddaljenih trgov.

Pomen ceste čez Hrušico v 4. st. izkazujejo trije, v bližini Ajdovščine odkriti miljniki, s posvetili v čast vladarjem.<sup>141</sup>

Čeprav numizmatične analize iz zadnjih let pravijo, da je mogoče dotok svežega denarja v trdnjavo zaznati le še v prvih treh desetletjih 5. st.,<sup>142</sup> pa najmlajše keramične najdbe kažejo, da se je življenje v utrdbi in njeni okolici vsaj v skromni obliki nadaljevalo tudi v drugi polovici 5. st.<sup>143</sup> Ostanke zgodnesrednjeveških stavb v ruševinah atrijske hiše potrjujejo obljudenost še v 6. in 7. stoletju.

on the other. We believe that *mutatio Castra* can be seen as a larger settlement with a road station and a fortified centre, the latter also housing an army garrison.

Given the general situation towards the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> century, as well as its location along the key access route to Italy, the *Castra* fortress probably permanently hosted an army garrison.<sup>137</sup> Peter Petru was of the opinion that the settlement became the headquarters of the central part of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* barrier system during its construction in the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>138</sup>

The analysis of the coin finds from the *Castra* and *Ad Pirum* forts has led Peter Kos to interpret the increased activity at both sites as a reflection of the administrative and military reforms that Diocletian passed in the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and also of the need for added protection of Italy's north-eastern border.<sup>139</sup>

The *Castra* fortress may have been used as a storage and supply centre for the troops stationed at the nearby linear defences.<sup>140</sup> The army merely took advantage of the favourable strategic position and trading network already present at *Fluvio Frigido*, mirrored in the rich supply of goods from distant markets.

Three milestones honouring contemporary emperors and found in proximity to Ajdovščina reveal the significance of the road across the Hrušica Pass in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>141</sup>

The results of the numismatic analyses in recent years have shown fresh influx of coins into the fortress traceable up to the first three decades of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>142</sup> The pottery finds, on the other hand, reveal that life in the fort and its vicinity continued, at least in a diminished capacity, into the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>143</sup> Moreover, the remains of early medieval buildings constructed in the ruins of the Atrium House show that the settlement continued to be inhabited in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries.

*Translation: Andreja Maver*

<sup>138</sup> Šašel, Petru 1971, 98–99: v opombi 9 navaja še mnenje Stucchija, da gre za oskrbovalno bazo planinskih čet. Tezo o vojaškem taboru je sprejela tudi N. Osmuk (1998).

<sup>139</sup> Kos 2014b, 130–131.

<sup>140</sup> Že Stucchi 1946, 129.

<sup>141</sup> Miljniki iz časa vlade Konstancija in Galerija, Julijana Odpadnika ter Valentinijana in Valensa so bili odkriti v Mirnu, Ajdovščini, Sanaboru in pri Colu (Šašel 1975, 83, kat. št. 38–41), več jih je bilo odkritih tudi drugje ob glavni cesti proti Akvileji (Tiussi 2010). O posvetilni funkciji miljnikov: Witschel 2002, 361, 364–366.

<sup>142</sup> Kos 2012, 296, 300.

<sup>143</sup> Primerjaj še Ciglencečki, Milavec 2009; Ciglencečki 2015, 391, 394–395, 402–403; Pflaum 2004, 147; Kos 2014a.

<sup>137</sup> The excavations at the Atrium House yielded several pieces of weaponry and military belts: Svoljšak et al. 2013, 70 (Cat. Nos. 10–21) and 73 (Cat. Nos. 7–18); Pflaum 2000, 89–90; 2004, 263; Ciglencečki, Milavec 2009. More military items came to light during the 2018–2019 excavations in the centre of the Late Roman *Castra* fortress (unpublished).

<sup>138</sup> Šašel, Petru 1971, 98–99: giving the opinion of Stucchi in Fn. 9 that it functioned as a supply base for mountain army troops. Nada Osmuk (1998) also accepted the hypothesis on an army fort.

<sup>139</sup> Kos 2014b, 130–131.

<sup>140</sup> Already Stucchi 1946, 129.

<sup>141</sup> Milestones dating to the time of Constantius and Galerius, Julian the Apostate, as well as Valentinian and Valens were found at Miren, Ajdovščina, Sanabor and near Col (Šašel 1975, 83, Cat. Nos. 38–41), more at other locations along the main road towards Aquileia (Tiussi 2010). For a dedicatory function of milestones, see Witschel 2002, 361, 364–366.

<sup>142</sup> Kos 2012, 296, 300.

<sup>143</sup> Also cf. Ciglencečki, Milavec 2009; Ciglencečki 2015, 391, 394–395, 402–403; Pflaum 2004, 147; Kos 2014a.

## KATALOG NAPISOV / CATALOGUE OF INSCRIPTIONS

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## Okrajšave / Abbreviations

GMK = Goriški muzej Kromberk – Nova Gorica, Muzejska zbirka Ajdovščina / Ajdovščina Museum Collection  
 MPGA = Musei Provinciali di Gorizia, palača Attems / Palazzo Attems

h. height  
 w. width  
 th. thickness

## 1. Nagrobnik Antonija Valentina

Nagrobna stela s poglobljenim napisnim poljem, iz nabrežinskega apnenca.

*Mere:* ohranjene 124 cm viš., 60 cm šir. in 15 cm deb.

Stela je bila preuporabljena že v rimskem času, v ta namen je bila stanjšana in izdelana je bila luknja za spojko. Stranski ploskvi sta verjetno originalni, grobo obdelani, zelo grobo v spodnjem delu. Stela je bila mogoče tudi skrajšana zgoraj in spodaj.

*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina. Odkrito 13. ali 14. aprila leta 1881 med izkopom javnega kanala v bližini stolpa 1 na jugozahodnem vogalu poznorimskega obzidja. Verjetno pred hišo Godina. Hkrati sta bila odkrita še spomenika kat. št. 3 in 4.

*Hrani:* MPGA. Pridobljen leta 1899.

## 1. Tombstone for Antonius Valentinus

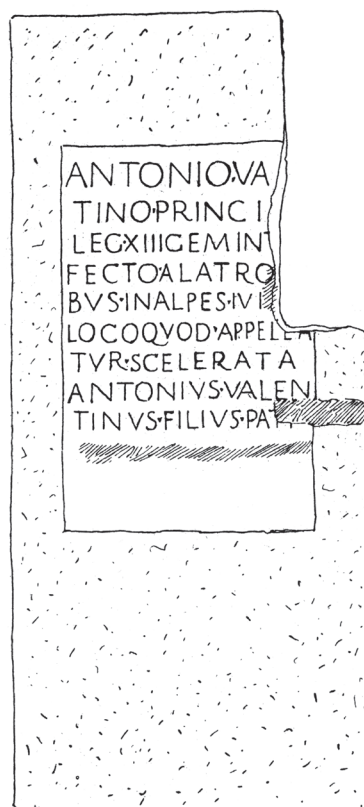
Tombstone with a sunken inscription field, of Aurisina limestone.

*Size:* 124 cm in surviving h., 60 cm in w. and 15 cm in surviving th.

The slab was reworked and fitted with a bracket clamp hole in the lower part for reuse at a later time in the Roman period. The side surfaces appear original, coarsely dressed, the bottom part of the tombstone is left rough. The top and bottom ends may have been removed.

*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Unearthed on April 13 or 14, 1881, during earthworks near Tower 1, at the SW corner of the Late Roman fortification wall (probably in front of the Godina house). Unearthed together with the monuments under Cat. Nos. 3 and 4.

*Kept in:* MPGA. Came to the museum in 1899.



## Besedilo:

Antonio Va[len]-  
tino princi[pi]  
leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) int[er]-  
fecto a latro[ni]-  
bus in Alpes Iul[ias]  
loco quod appella-  
tur Scelerata  
Antonius Valen-  
tinus filius patr\* [i]

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*Prevod:* Sin Antonij Valentin [je dal postaviti] (nagrobni spomenik) očetu Antoniju Valentinu, poveljniku XIII. legije Gemine. Ubili so ga razbojniki v Julijskih Alpah, na mestu/kraju, ki se imenuje Preklete (= z zločinom oskrunjeno).

Oddelki XIII. legije Gemine ("dvojne": legija, ki je sestavljena iz ostankov dveh legij) so najbrž nadzorovali ta nevarni odsek glavne prometnice Akvileja–Emona–Podonavje (oz. Sirmij) okoli postojanke *Ad Pirum* (Hrušica) v okviru posebnega vojaškega območja (*praetentura Italiae et Alpium*), ustanovljenega za neposredno obrambo Italije v času markomanskih vojn.

*Datacija:* verjetno druga polovica 2. st. ali 3. st.

*Glavna literatura:*

*Inscr. It.* X, 4, 339 = *Suppl. It.* 10, str. 235 = EDR145642 = HD021084 = lupa16409.

*Objave:*

*L'Indipendente* (tržaški časopis), 15. junij 1881, št. 1456; Benussi 1882, 170; = *Suppl. It.* 58 = Pais 1110; Maionica 1885, 7; Gregorutti 1892, 50, št. 85; Sticotti 1906, 172–175, št. 2; = *ILS* 2646; Degrassi 1954, 147–148: datira v markomanske vojne ali začetek 3. st.; = *ILJug* 451; Šašel 1975–1976, 614 (=1992, 445): datira v 2. st.; Šašel 1975, 95, 121: do sredine 3. st.; Pavan 1979, 500–501: 3. st./ni starejše od severskega obdobja; = *Inscr. Aq.* 2785; Zaccaria 1992, 235: verjetno druga polovica 2. st., *princeps* označuje *primus princeps prior*; Petolescu 1996, št. 146; Šašel Kos 1997a, 194: imenska formula brez *praenomen* kaže na kasnejšo datacijo spomenika; prisotnost legije povezana z območjem *praetentura Italiae*; Cerva 1998, 10, št. 2; = AE 1998, 0546; Šašel Kos 1999b, 198: datira v čas markomanskih vojn ali v poznejši čas; Hope 2001, 139; Lafer 2003, 81–83, št. 25; = AE 2003, 128; Svolfšak et al. 2013, 57 s fotografijo: datacija v 2. st.; Bratož 2014, 25–26, op. 58 in str. 38, posebej op. 98; Šašel Kos 2016, 217; EDR145642 (Cigaina, zadnji popravki 11. 4. 2019): datira med letoma 171 in 250 (na osnovi *palaeographia*; *nomina*; *historia*, *antiquitates*); Krašna 2019, 57–58, št. 7.

## Text:

Antonio Va[len]-  
tino princi[pi]  
leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) int[er]-  
fecto a latro[ni]-  
bus in Alpes Iul[ias]  
loco quod appella-  
tur Scelerata  
Antonius Valen-  
tinus filius patr\* [i]

-----

*Translation:* Son Antonius Valentinus (had this monument set up) for his father Antonius Valentinus, princeps of the Thirteenth Legion Gemina, killed by robbers at a place called Accursed in the Julian Alps.

Units of *legio XIII Gemina* (Gemina meaning double, i.e. legion composed of the remains of two legions) were probably stationed in the area of the Ad Pirum (Hrušica) fort to control the dangerous section of the main road leading from Aquileia to Emona and further on to the Danube Basin (Sirmium) as part of the military zone (*praetentura Italiae et Alpium*) established to directly control Italy's borders during the Marcomannic Wars.

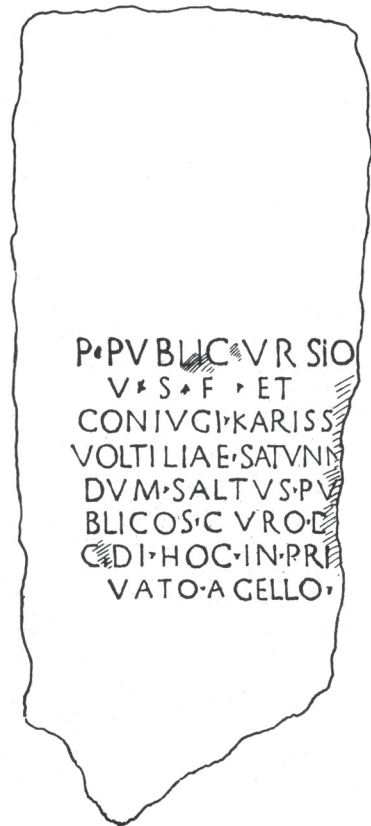
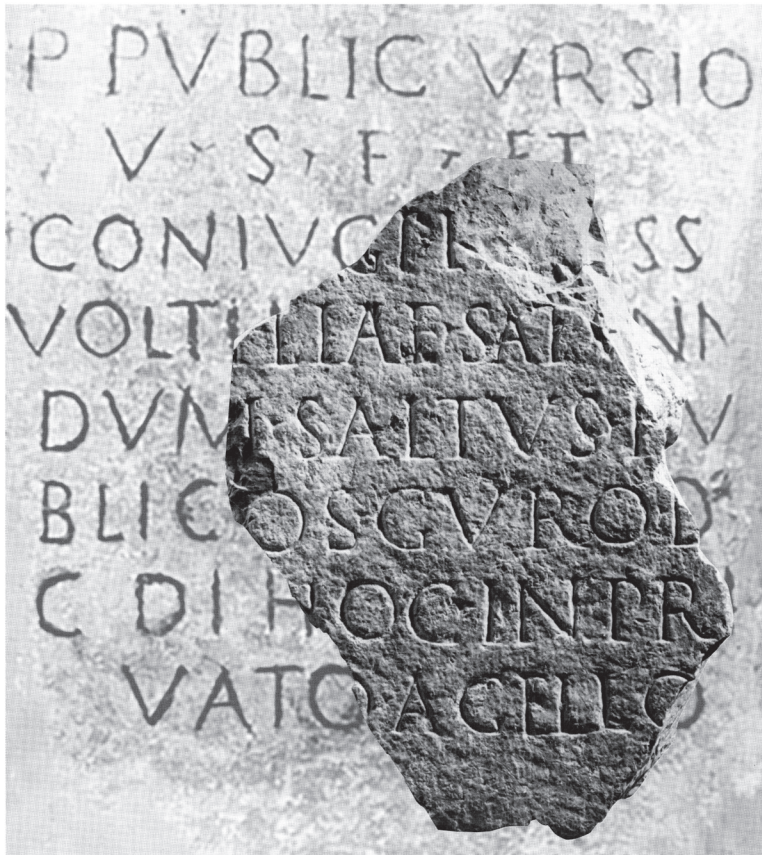
*Dating:* probably second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the 3<sup>rd</sup> c.

*Principal publication:*

*Inscr. It.* X, 4, 339 = *Suppl. It.* 10, p. 235 = EDR145642 = HD021084 = lupa 16409.

*Bibliography:*

*L'Indipendente* (Triestine newspaper), 15. 06. 1881, No. 1456; Benussi 1882, 170; = *Suppl. It.* 58 = Pais 1110; Maionica 1885, 7; Gregorutti 1892, 50, No. 85; Sticotti 1906, 172–175, No. 2; = *ILS* 2646; Degrassi 1954, 147–148: Marcomannic Wars or early 3<sup>rd</sup> c.; = *ILJug* 451; Šašel 1975–1976, 614 (= 1992, 445): 2<sup>nd</sup> c.; Šašel 1975, 95, 121: up to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c.; Pavan 1979, 500–501: 3<sup>rd</sup> c./not before the Severan period; = *Inscr. Aq.* 2785; Zaccaria 1992, 235: probably second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c., *princeps* stands for *primus princeps prior*; Petolescu 1996, No. 146; Šašel Kos 1997a, 194: onomastic formula without the *praenomen* indicates a later date; presence of the legion connected with *praetentura Italiae*; Cerva 1998, 10, No. 2; = AE 1998, 0546; Šašel Kos 1999b, 198: time of the Marcomannic Wars or later; Hope 2001, 139; Lafer 2003, 81–83, No. 25; = AE 2003, 128; Svolfšak et al. 2013, 57 with a photograph: 2<sup>nd</sup> c.; Bratož 2014, 25–26, Fn. 58 and p. 38, in particular Fn. 98; Šašel Kos 2016, 217; EDR145642 (Cigaina, last corrections on 11. 4. 2019): between 171 and 250 (based on *palaeographia*; *nomina*; *historia*, *antiquitates*); Krašna 2019, 57–58, No. 7.



## 2. Nagrobnik Publija Publicija Ursiona

Nagrobna stela ali oltar iz nabrežinskega apnenca, originalno ohranjena je samo sprednja stranica.

*Mere:* ob odkritju 122 cm viš. × 44 cm šir., do danes je ohranjen odlomek velikosti 41 cm viš. × 30 cm šir. × 16 cm deb.

*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina. Ob odkritju leta 1818 je bil vzdian v podboj hiše nekega strojarja (kjer ga je Hattinger prerisal), konec 19. stoletja ga je Gregorutti pregledal vzdianega v notranjosti hiše št. 70. Kasneje so ga vzdiali v mestno hišo in leta 1949 razbili.

*Hrani:* GMK (inv. št. AG 3981).

*Besedilo* (nekdanje):

P(ublius) Public(ius) Ursio  
v(ivus) s(ibi) f(ecit) et  
coniugi kariss(imae)  
Voltiliae Satunn[ae?]  
Dum saltus pu-  
blicos curo d[e]-  
cidi hoc in pri-  
vato agello.

*Prevod:* Publij Publicij Ursion je dal za življenja postaviti (nagrobnik) sebi in najdražji soprogi Voltiliji Satuni. Medtem ko sem (prej) skrbel za javne gorske pašnike, (zdaj) počivam na tej majhni zasebni parceli.

## 2. Funerary monument for Publius Publicius Ursio

Fragment of a tombstone or funerary altar, of Aurisina limestone, broken off on all sides but the front.

*Size:* 122 cm in surviving h. and 44 cm in surviving w. upon discovery, but only a 41 × 30 × 16 cm large fragment survives today.

*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Found in 1818 built into the door frame of the house of a tanner (where Hattinger drew it). In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Gregorutti examined it when it was built into the interior wall of the house No. 70. It was later moved again to the town hall and in 1949 broken up.

*Kept in:* GMK (Inv. No. AG 3981).

*Text* (upon discovery):

P(ublius) Public(ius) Ursio  
v(ivus) s(ibi) f(ecit) et  
coniugi kariss(imae)  
Voltiliae Satunn[ae?]  
Dum saltus pu-  
blicos curo d[e]-  
cidi hoc in pri-  
vato agello.

*Translation:* Publius Publicius Ursio had (this tombstone) put up in his lifetime for himself and his very dear wife Voltilia Satunna. While I (once) cared for public woodlands, I (now) rest on this small private plot.

Domneva se, da so se omenjene javne posesti razprostirale v bližini njegovega prebivališča v Ajdovščini, torej na območju Vipavske doline ali v hribovitih pašniških in gozdnatih predelih Trnovskega gozda. Javni gorski pašniki, očitno v Vipavski dolini (Šašel domneva območje na črti Otlica–Predmeja–Col), so bili bodisi last mesta Akvileje (Degrassi, Panciera) bodisi rimske države (Šašel).

*Datacija:* verjetno druga polovica 2. st.

*Glavna literatura:*

*Inscr. It.* X, 4, 340 = *CIL* V, 715 = *Suppl. It.* 10, str. 235–236 = EDCS-04200807.

*Objave:*

Müllner 1879, 248, št. 98; = Pais 1107 = *ILS* 6682; Maionica 1885b, 7; Gregorutti 1892, 48, št. 83; Sticotti 1906, 169, op. 1; Sticotti 1908, 285; Degrassi 1954, 25; Panciera 1957, 32; Petru 1975b; Zaccaria 1979, 216; Panciera 1979, 404: 2. ali 3. stoletje; Šašel 1980, 183–184; Šašel 1984, 119–121; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 389–390, št. 4, 393, T. 1; Zaccaria 1992, 235–236; Zaccaria 2003, 323; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 60–61, sl. 3; Zaccaria 2009b, 259–260; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 58; Krašna 2019, 54, št. 6.

### 3. Nagrobik Tita Azinija

Odlomek nagrobne stele iz nabrežinskega apnenca.

*Mere:* 24 cm viš. × 107 cm šir. × 33 cm deb.

Sprednja, zadnja in stranski ploskvi so verjetno originalni.

Stranski ploskvi sta grobo obdelani. Stela s portretno nišo ima na arhitravu napis, v levem kotu niše je v reliefu viden del kapitela levega pilastra.

*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina. Odkrito leta 1881 hkrati s spomenikom kat. št. 1 in 4 med izkopom javnega kanala v bližini stolpa 1 na jugozahodni strani poznorimskega obzidja.

*Hrani:* MPG. Pridobljen leta 1899.

It is presumed that the public woodlands mentioned in the text were located close to his place of residence at Ajdovščina, i.e. in the Vipava Valley or the hilly pastures and woodlands of Trnovski gozd. The public woodlands (Šašel presumes the area along the Otlica–Predmeja–Col line) were owned either by the town of Aquileia (Degrassi, Panciera) or by the Roman state (Šašel).

*Dating:* probably second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c.

*Principal publication:*

*Inscr. It.* X, 4, 340 = *CIL* V, 715 = *Suppl. It.* 10, pp. 235–236 = EDCS-04200807.

*Bibliography:*

Müllner 1879, 248, No. 98; = Pais 1107 = *ILS* 6682; Maionica 1885b, 7; Gregorutti 1892, 48, No. 83; Sticotti 1906, 169, Fn. 1; Sticotti 1908, 285; Degrassi 1954, 25; Panciera 1957, 32; Petru 1975b; Zaccaria 1979, 216; Panciera 1979, 404: 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c.; Šašel 1980, 183–184; Šašel 1984, 119–121; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 389–390, No. 4, 393, Pl. 1; Zaccaria 1992, 235–236; Zaccaria 2003, 323; Vidrih Perko, Žbona Trkman 2003–2004, 60–61, Fig. 3; Zaccaria 2009b, 259–260; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 58; Krašna 2019, 54, No. 6.

### 3. Tombstone for Titus Asinius

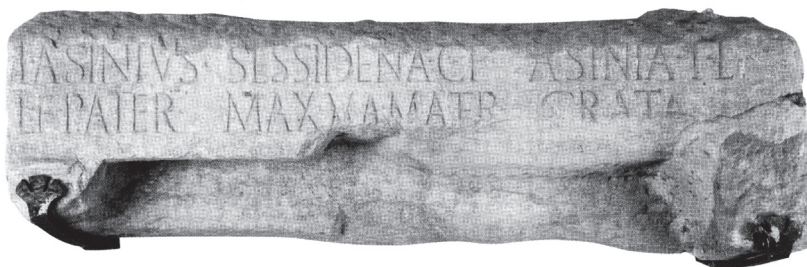
Fragment of a tombstone, of Aurisina limestone.

*Size:* 24 cm in surviving h., 107 cm in w. and 33 cm in th.

The front, back and side surfaces appear original, the sides coarsely dressed. It is a fragment of a stela / *Porträtstela*, with inscriptions on the architrave and presumable remains of the left pilaster capital in relief bordering the panel with portraits, also in relief, possibly one under each of the three inscribed names.

*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Found in 1881 together with the monuments under Cat. Nos. 1 and 4 during earthworks near Tower 1, at the SW corner of the Late Roman fortification wall.

*Kept in:* MPG. Came to the museum in 1899.





Besedilo:

T(itus) Asinius        Sessidena C(ai) f(ilia)  
 Asinia T(iti) l(iberta)  
 L(ucii) f(ilius) pater    Maxuma mater  
 Grata

Vr 2: UM in TE v ligaturi

*Prevod:* Oče Tit Azinij, Lucijev sin. Mati Sessidena Maksuma, Gajeva hčerka. Azinija Grata, Titova osvobojenka.

*Datacija:* konec 1. st. pr. n. št.

Gentilicij *Sessidena* razen na tem mestu v imperiju ni izpričan.

*Glavna literatura:*

*Inscr. It. X, 4, 341 = Suppl. It. 10, str. 236 = EDCS-04600153 (napačno pod Tergeste).*

*Objave:*

= Pais, *Suppl. It. 59 = Pais 1111; Maionica 1885b, 8; Gregorutti 1892, 51–52, št. 86; Sticotti 1906, 182, št. 7; Petru 1975b, 121; Zaccaria 1992, 236, št. 341: zadnja četrtina 1. st. pr. n. št.; Zaccaria 2009a, 90; Zaccaria 2009b, 160; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 57 s fotografijo; Krašna 2019, 93, št. 30.*

#### 4. Nagrobnik Tarokona Briscinius

Nagrobna stela iz nabrežinskega apnenca.

*Mere:* 121 cm viš. × 55 cm šir. × 20 cm deb.

Sprednja ploskev je gladka, stranski sta grobo obdelani.

Stela je bila preuporabljena že v rimskem času, odstranjen je bil zgornji del, v spodnjem delu so bile izdelane dve luknji za spojki in dve za čep. Ena od teh je v poglobljenem kvadratu, druga ima vlivni kanal. Napisno polje je brez okvirja, nad njim je profiliran zatrep z zaklinki. V zatrepu je glava Meduze (*gorgoneion*), v vsakem zaklinku je izklesan delfin, ki gleda navzdol. Pod napisom je upodobljen fovč (*falx arboraria* ali *falx vinitoria*), za katerega Sticotti meni, da nima simboličnega pomena, ampak izpoveduje lastnikov poklic.

*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina. Odkrito leta 1881 hkrati s spomenikom kat. št. 1 in 4 med izkopom javnega kanala v bližini stolpa 1 na jugozahodni strani poznorimskega obzidja.

*Hrani:* MPGA. Pridobljen leta 1899.

*Besedilo:*

Taroco Briscinius  
 Tropi f(ilius) ius<s>it sibi  
 ponere titulum et  
 inperavit  
 arbitratu Rufi, L(ucii) L(ucii) filiorum  
 Quartae Freiae M(arci) f(iliae)  
 nuru suae inpe<n>sa sua.

Vr 4: pravilno *imperavit*

Text:

T(itus) Asinius        Sessidena C(ai) f(ilia)  
 Asinia T(iti) l(iberta)  
 L(ucii) f(ilius) pater    Maxuma mater  
 Grata

Line 2: UM ligatured to TE

*Translation:* Father Titus Asinius, son of Lucius. Mother Sessidena Maksuma, daughter of Gaius. Asinia Grata, freedwoman of Titus.

*Dating:* late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

The inscription provides the only example of the gentilicium *Sessidena* in the Roman Empire.

*Principal publication:*

*Inscr. It. X, 4, 341 = Suppl. It. 10, p. 236 = EDCS-04600153 (erroneously under Tergeste).*

*Bibliography:*

= Pais, *Suppl. It. 59 = Pais 1111; Maionica 1885b, 8; Gregorutti 1892, 51–52, No. 86; Sticotti 1906, 182, No. 7; Petru 1975b, 121; Zaccaria 1992, 236, No. 341: last quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC; Zaccaria 2009a, 90; Zaccaria 2009b, 160; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 57 with a photograph; Krašna 2019, 93, No. 30.*

#### 4. Tombstone for Taroco Briscinius

Tombstone, of Aurisina limestone.

*Size:* 121 cm in surviving h., 55 cm in w. and 20 cm in th.

The front is smoothed, the sides are coarsely dressed. The upper end was removed and the slab fitted with two bracket clamp and two dowel holes for reuse at a later time in the Roman period; one of the dowel holes lies within a slightly sunken square and the other has a pour channel. The unframed inscription panel is topped by a framed pediment with spandrels. The pediment holds a *gorgoneion*, while an outward facing dolphin is carved in each of the spandrels. A *falx arboraria* or *falx vinitoria* is shown below the inscription, which Sticotti sees as the attribute of the deceased man's profession rather than an object of symbolic significance.

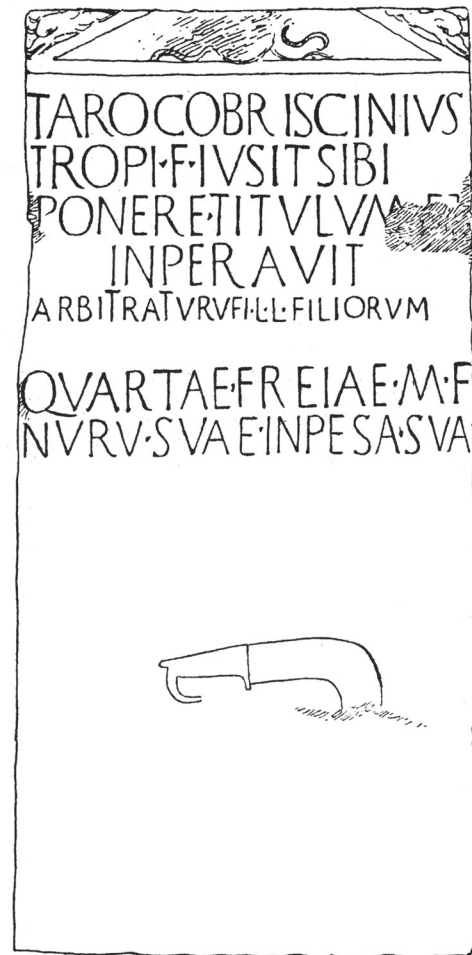
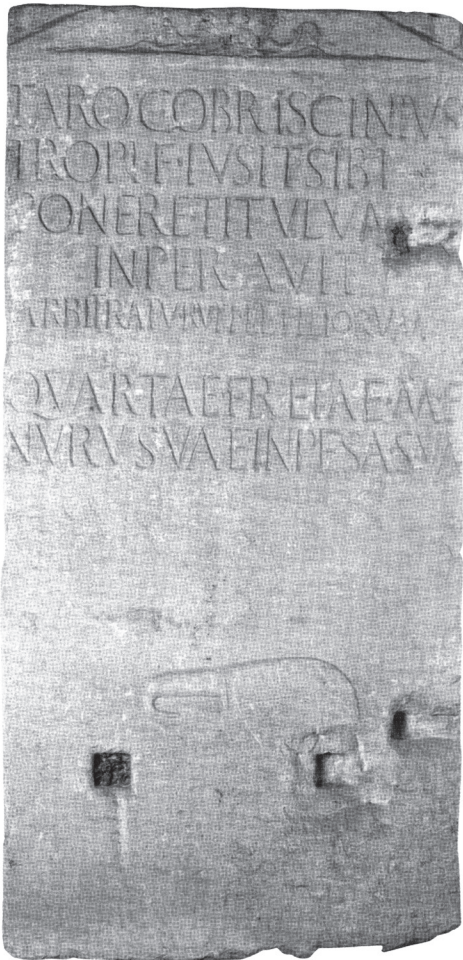
*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Unearthed in 1881 together with the monuments under Cat. Nos. 1 and 4 during earthworks near Tower 1, at the SW corner of the Late Roman fortification wall.

*Kept in:* MPGA. Came to the museum in 1899.

*Text:*

Taroco Briscinius  
 Tropi f(ilius) ius<s>it sibi  
 ponere titulum et  
 inperavit  
 arbitratu Rufi, L(ucii) L(ucii) filiorum  
 Quartae Freiae M(arci) f(iliae)  
 nuru suae inpe<n>sa sua.

Line 4: correctly *imperavit*



*Prevod:* Tarokon Briscinij (morda: Taron Kobriscinij), Tropov sin, je ukazal in zapovedal sebi postaviti nagrobnik po razsoji Lucijevih sinov Rufa in Lucija. Svoji snahi Kvarti Freji, Markovi hčerki, (je dal vklesati napis) na svoje stroške.

*Taroco* in *Rufus* sta domači/staroselski osebni imeni (*praenomina*). Za družinsko ime Briscinij prim. *Brissinius* s posvetila Eji iz Nezakcija (*Inscr. It. X 1, 659*); očitno gre za domače severnojadransko ime. Možno čitanje imena v obliki *Kobriscinius* (ni namreč ločilnih znamenj) ima prav tako paralelo v venetskem imenoslovju.

*Datacija:* prva polovica 1. st. n. št.

*Glavna literatura:*

*Inscr. It. X, 4, 342 = Suppl. It. 10, str. 236 = EDCS-04600154* (napačno pod *Tergeste*).

*Objave:*

= Pais, *Suppl. It. 60* = Pais 1112; Maionica 1885, 8; Gregorutti 1892, 52, št. 87; Sticotti 1906, 175–177, št. 3; Zaccaria 1992, 236, št. 342: prva polovica 1. st.; Vidrih Perko 2003, 49–56; Zaccaria 2007b, 324; Buora 2007, 247–248; Ventura 2008, 79–80, sl. 7; Zaccaria 2009a, 90; Zaccaria 2009b, 260; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 59 s fotografijo; Krašna 2019, 76–77, št. 19.

*Translation:* Taroco Briscinius (or Taro Cobriscinius), son of Tropus, ordered that the monument be put up for himself at the discretion of Rufus and Lucius, sons of Lucius. (He had the inscription carved) to his daughter-in-law Quarta Freia, daughter of Marcus, from his own funds.

*Taroco* and *Rufus* are local/indigenous *praenomina*. The family name of Briscinius is comparable to that of *Brissinius*, from the dedication to Eia at *Nesactium* (*Inscr. It. X 1, 659*), suggesting a local, north Adriatic name. The possible reading as *Cobriscinius*, allowed by the absence of punctuation, also has a parallel in the Venetic onomastics.

*Dating:* first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

*Principal publication:*

*Inscr. It. X, 4, 342 = Suppl. It. 10, p. 236 = EDCS-04600154* (erroneously under *Tergeste*).

*Bibliography:*

= Pais, *Suppl. It. 60* = Pais 1112; Maionica 1885, 8; Gregorutti 1892, 52, No. 87; Sticotti 1906, 175–177, No. 3; Zaccaria 1992, 236, No. 342: first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c.; Vidrih Perko 2003, 49–56; Zaccaria 2007b, 324; Buora 2007, 247–248; Ventura 2008, 79–80, Fig. 7; Zaccaria 2009a, 90; Zaccaria 2009b, 260; Svöljšak et al. 2013, 59 with a photograph; Krašna 2019, 76–77, No. 19.

**5. Odlomek nagrobnika**

Nagrobnik, odlomek z napisom.

*Najdišče:* najden leta 1871 na dvorišču graščine v poznorimski utrdbi.*Hrani:* izgubljen.*Besedilo:*

C. Muti[ius? ---]  
 Varus  
 pater [---]

C MVTII  
 VARVS  
 PATER

*Prevod:* Gaj Mutilij (?) Var, oče ...*Objave:**Inscr. It. X, 4, 343 = Suppl. It. 10, str. 236.*

Sticotti 1908, 288 (po Kandlerju); Zaccaria 1992, 236.

**5. Funerary inscription**

Fragment of a funerary inscription.

*Find context:* Found in 1871 in the courtyard of a mansion in the interior of the Late Roman fortress.*Kept in:* now lost.*Text:*

C. Muti[ius? ---]  
 Varus  
 pater [---]

*Translation:* Gaius Mutilius (?) Varus, father ...*Bibliography:**Inscr. It. X, 4, 343 = Suppl. It. 10, p. 236.*

Sticotti 1908, 288 (after Kandler); Zaccaria 1992, 236.

**6. Odlomek nagrobnika**

Nagrobnik iz apnenca, odlomek.

*Mere:* 37 × 39 cm. Zdi se, da je napis v spodnjem desnem kotu ohranjen v celoti.*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina. Vzidan v tlak pred hišo Angelo Casagrande (št. 2) (konec 19. stoletja po Gregoruttiju in Sticottiju; hiša Križaj po Petru 1975b).*Hrani:* izgubljen.*Besedilo:*

-----  
 [---]tri  
 [---] matr(i).



Vr 2: RT v ligaturi

*Prevod:* ... očetu (?),  
...mater.*Objave:**Inscr. It. X 4, 344 = CIL V 716 = Pais 1108 = EDCS-04200808.*

Maionica 1885, 7; Müllner 1879, 249, št. 99; Gregorutti 1892, 49, št. 84; Sticotti 1908, 287.

**6. Funerary inscription**

Fragment of a funerary inscription, of limestone.

*Size:* 37 × 39 cm. The inscription in the bottom right corner appears complete.*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Built into the floor in front of the Angelo Casagrande house (No. 2) (in the late 19<sup>th</sup> c. according to Gregorutti and Sticotti; the Križaj house according to Petru 1975b).*Kept in:* lost.*Text:*

-----  
 [---]tri  
 [---] matr(i).

Line 2: ligatured RT

*Translation:* ... father (?), ...mother.*Bibliography:**Inscr. It. X 4, 344 = CIL V 716 = Pais 1108 = EDCS-04200808.*

Maionica 1885, 7; Müllner 1879, 249, No. 99; Gregorutti 1892, 49, No. 84; Sticotti 1908, 287.

**7. Odlomek nagrobnika**

Odlomek nagrobnika iz sivega marmorja. Poglobljeno napisno polje obdaja profiliran okvir. Odbit, originalno je ohranjena le sprednja ploskev.

*Mere:* odlomek: 20 cm viš. × 18 cm šir. × 4,3 cm deb.*Najdišče:* med raziskavami zahodnega obzidja leta 1990, v zasutju nad severozahodnim vogalom temelja stolpa 3.*Hrani:* GMK, inv. št. AG 10925.*Besedilo:*

-----  
 +[---] /ohr. črka je lahko E ali L./  
 DEL[---]

*Objave:*

Osmuk 1990a, 167, 169, sl. 34; Osmuk 1997, 120.

**7. Funerary inscription**

Fragment of a funerary inscription with a sunken inscription field within a moulded frame, of greyish marble. The slab was reworked, only front side appears original.

*Size:* 20 × 18 × 4.3 cm.*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Unearthed during the 1990 investigations at the west fortification wall, in the fill at the NW corner of Tower 3.*Kept in:* GMK, Inv. No. AG 10925.*Text:*

-----  
 +[---] /surviving letter either E or L/  
 DEL[---]

*Bibliography:*

Osmuk 1990a, 167, 169, Fig. 34; Osmuk 1997, 120.



7.

### 8. Napis

Napisna plošča iz nabrežinskega apnenca.

*Mere:* 34,5 × 24 × 20,5 cm, višina črk 20 cm. Odbit, ohranjeni sta le sprednja in zadnja ploskev, debelina je verjetno originalna.

*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina. Leta 1934 opisal Vito Loser v Bratinovi hiši. Leta 1965 ponovno najden med izkopavanji pod tedaj porušeno staro kinodvorano. Hkrati so bili odkriti tudi drugi deli gradbenih napisov, ki sodijo k isti ali različnim monumentalnim stavbam (glej še kat. št. 9 in 10).

*Hrani:* GMK (inv. št. AG 85).

*Besedilo:*

---]INIA[---/morda tudi ---]VINI[---

*Datacija:* Konec 1. st. ali začetek 2. st.

*Objave:*

*Inscr. It. X 4, 346 = Suppl. It. 10, str. 236.*

Petru, Svoljšak 1965a; Petru, Svoljšak 1965b; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 385–386, št. 1, sl. 1; Zaccaria 1992, 236; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 63, št. 4, o svetišču str. 43; datacija v 1. st.; Krašna 2019, 127, št. 57.

### 9. Napis

Dva odlomka plošče kompozitne arhitekture z napisom, iz nabrežinskega apnenca. Napis v profiliranem okvirju je enovrstični.

*Mere:* manjši levi odlomek meri 42 × 25 × 10 cm, večji desni 74 × 60 × 11,5–17 cm, skupaj pa 74 cm viš. × 63 cm šir. × 10–17 cm deb.; črke so visoke 22,5 cm, okvir 29,5 cm.

Plošča je odlomljena na levi strani in spodaj. Napis se je nadaljeval na levi in desni, desna plošča ni ohranjena. Luknja na nosilni ploskvi kaže, da sta bili plošči povezani s spojko v obliki črke U. Sprednja ploskev je gladko obdelana v napisnem polju, bolj grobo nad in pod njim. 8 cm pod okvirjem na spodnji strani je vrezana vodoravna črta. Nosilna in desna stranska ploskev sta grobo obdelani. Sprednji rob desne stranice je gladko obdelan



8.

### 8. Inscription

Fragment of an inscription slab, of Aurisina limestone.

*Size:* 34.5 × 24 × 20.5 cm, the letters measure 20 cm in h.

The fragment is broken on all sides except the front and back; the latter surface and consequently slab th. appear original.

*Find context:* Ajdovščina. In 1934, Vito Loser described it when kept in the Bratina house. In 1965, it was rediscovered during the rescue excavations at the old cinema that had been pulled down. Unearthed together with other fragments belonging to one or several large buildings (Cat. Nos. 9, 10).

*Kept in:* GMK (Inv. No. AG 85).

*Text:*

---]INIA[---/ or ---]VINI[---

*Dating:* 1<sup>st</sup> c. or late 1<sup>st</sup>/early 2<sup>nd</sup> c.

*Bibliography:*

*Inscr. It. X 4, 346 = Suppl. It. 10, p. 236.*

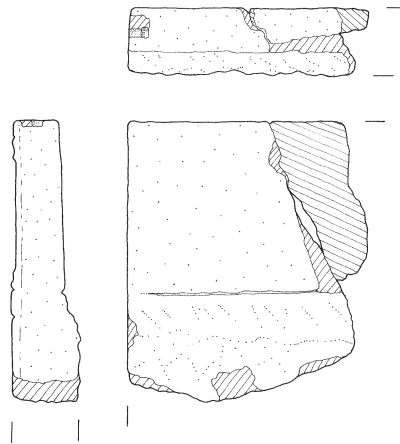
Petru, Svoljšak 1965a; Petru, Svoljšak 1965b; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 385–386, No. 1, Fig. 1; Zaccaria 1992, 236; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 63, No. 4, on a temple p. 43; 1<sup>st</sup> c.; Krašna 2019, 127, No. 57.

### 9. Inscription

Two fragments of an inscribed slab of composite architecture, of Aurisina limestone. The inscription runs in a single line within a moulded frame.

*Size:* smaller left fragment measures 42 × 25 × 10 cm, larger right one 74 × 60 × 11.5–17 cm, together 74 × 63 × 10–17 cm; the letters are 22.5 cm and the inscription field 29.5 cm high.

The slab is broken off on the left and bottom sides. The inscription continued on both sides, to the right on the missing adjacent slab; the surviving clamp hole on the bedding surface shows that the two slabs were held together by a bracket clamp. The front is smoothly dressed on the inscription field, coarsely above and below the moulded frame with a horizontal line carved



M. / Scale = 1 : 20

s ploščatim dletom. Zadnja (notranja) ploskev je grobo obdelana v zgornjih 45 cm in zelo grobo pod tem pasom, vmes je vklesana vodoravna črta. Odsotnost fascij na sprednji stranici, debelina odlomkov in zelo groba obdelava na spodnjem delu zadnje ploskve govorita proti interpretaciji odlomkov kot delov arhitrava oz. preklade. Odlomka sta bila del kompozitne arhitekture, glede na velikost črk postavljena na precejšnji višini v delu, kjer je bila zadnja ploskev popolnoma skrita.

*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina, odkrit leta 1965 med izkopavanji kinodvorane hkrati z napisoma kat. št. 8 in 10 in odlomkom okrašenega napuščnega venca.

*Hrani:* GMK (inv. št. AG 84).

*Besedilo:*

---]RAM[---

*Datacija:* 1. st. ali konec 1. st. ali začetek 2. st.

*Objave:*

*ILJug* 1222a-b; Petru, Svolfjšak 1965a, 197; Petru, Svolfjšak 1965b, 125; Petru 1965, 139; Petru 1975b, 120; Svolfjšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 386–388, št. 2, sl. 2; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 63, št. 2, o svetišču str. 43: datacija v 1. st.; Krašna 2019, 128, št. 58.

## 10. Napis

Odlomek plošče z gradbenim napisom iz nabrežinskega apnenca.

*Mere:* 36 cm viš. × 54 cm šir. × 11,5 cm deb.; višina črk 22,5 cm.

Zgoraj je profiliran okvir, pod njim so tri črke. Nad prvima dvema je vklesana vodoravna črta, ki označuje številko šest (6). Napis se je začel na manjkajoči plošči, ki je bila na levi strani. Luknja na nosilni ploskvi kaže, da sta bili obe plošči povezani s spojko. Nosilna in zadnja ploskev sta grobo obdelani. Višina črk, profilacija okvirja napisnega polja in debelina odlomka so enaki kot pri odlomkih št. 9.

8 cm below the frame. The bedding and right side surfaces are coarsely dressed. The right surface has the front edge smoothly dressed with a flat chisel. The back is coarsely dressed in the upper 45 cm and left rough below; the two parts are separated by a carved horizontal line. The absence of fasciae on the front, the thickness of the fragments and the surface finish on the back refute the possibility of the slab representing an architrave. It did form part of composite architecture, located at a considerable height given the size of the letters and positioned so that the back was not visible.

*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Found during the 1965 rescue excavations at the old cinema together with other fragments with inscriptions (Cat. Nos. 8, 10) and a fragment of a 30 cm thick decorated cornice.

*Kept in:* GMK (Inv. No. AG 84).

*Text:*

---]RAM[---

*Dating:* 1<sup>st</sup> or late 1<sup>st</sup>/early 2<sup>nd</sup> c.

*Bibliography:*

*ILJug* 1222a-b; Petru, Svolfjšak 1965a, 197; Petru, Svolfjšak 1965b, 125; Petru 1965, 139; Petru 1975b, 120; Svolfjšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 386–388, No. 2, Fig. 2; Svolfjšak et al. 2013, 63, No. 2, on a temple p. 43: 1<sup>st</sup> c.; Krašna 2019, 128, No. 58.

## 10. Inscription

Fragment of an inscribed slab, of Aurisina limestone.

*Size:* 36 × 54 × 11.5 cm; letters are 22.5 cm high.

The inscription is carved within a moulded frame. A horizontal line is carved above the first two surviving letters of the inscription, marking the number six. It began on the missing adjacent slab to the left. The surviving clamp hole on the bedding surface shows that the two slabs were held together by a bracket clamp. The bedding and back surfaces are coarsely dressed. The height



*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina, odkrit leta 1965 med izkopavanji kinodvorane hkrati z napisoma kat. št. 8, 9 in odlomkom okrašenega napuščnega venca.

*Hrani:* GMK (inv. št. AG 4149).

*Besedilo:*

---]. VVI V[---

*Datacija:* 1. st. ali konec 1. oz. začetek 2. st.

*Objave:*

*ILJug* 1222c; Petru, Svoljšak 1965a, 197; Petru, Svoljšak 1965b, 125; Petru 1965, 139; Petru 1969, 17; Petru 1972, 350; Petru 1975b, 120; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 388–389, št. 3, sl. 3; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 63, št. 3, o svetišču str. 43; datacija v 1. st.; Krašna 2019, 128, št. 58.

## 11. Miljnik

Miljnik iz sivega apnenca. Spodaj odlomljen.

*Mere:* viš. odlomka 54,5 cm, s prem. 39,5 cm.

Na zgornji ploskvi ima okroglo vdolbino za pritrnitev dodatnega kosa. Površina kamna je precej poškodovana, ponekod so vidni ostanki malte.

*Najdišče:* Ajdovščina. Leta 1908 je bil najden med kopanjem za mestni vodovod, v globini 1 m, ob glavni cesti (tedanja Goriška ulica, današnja Gregorčičeva). Prislonjen je bil na vogal zgradbe Štefana Štekarja (hiša št. 50). Ostanki malte kažejo, da miljnik ni bil najden *in situ*. Vzidan morda še v poznorimskem obdobju v obzidje utrdbe.

*Hrani:* Narodni muzej Slovenije (inv. št. L 138).

*Besedilo:*

Dd(ominis) nn(ostris) Fl(avio) Val(erio) Constantio  
et Galerio Valerio Maxi  
miano invictis Augg(ustis) et  
Valeri(i)s Severo et Maxi  
mi[no nobil]issimis  
[Ceas(aribus) ---

of the letters, the inscription frame moulding and the thickness of the fragment are the same as those of the slab No. 9.

*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Found during the 1965 rescue excavations at the old cinema together with other fragments with inscriptions (Cat. Nos. 8, 9).

*Kept in:* GMK (Inv. No. AG 4149).

*Text:*

---]. VVI V[---

*Dating:* 1<sup>st</sup> c. or late 1<sup>st</sup>/early 2<sup>nd</sup> c.

*Bibliography:*

*ILJug* 1222c; Petru, Svoljšak 1965a, 197; Petru, Svoljšak 1965b, 125; Petru 1965, 139; Petru 1969, 17; Petru 1972, 350; Petru 1975b, 120; Svoljšak, Žbona Trkman 1986, 388–389, No. 3, Fig. 3; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 63, No. 3, on a temple p. 43; 1<sup>st</sup> c.; Krašna 2019, 128, No. 58.

## 11. Milestone

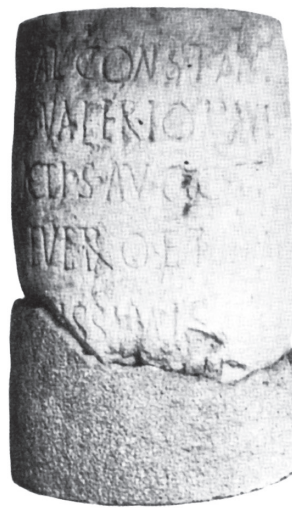
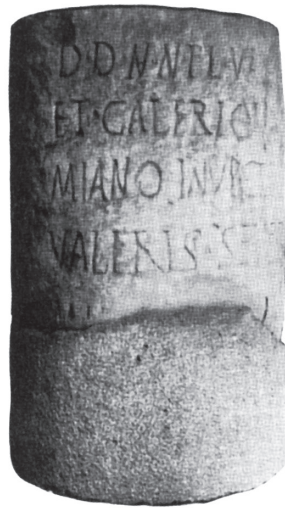
Milestone, of grey limestone, the upper part survives.

*Size:* 54.5 cm in surviving height, 39.5 cm in diameter.

There is a circular hollow on top for fixing an additional piece. The surface of the milestone is quite damaged, with traces of mortar visible in places.

*Find context:* Ajdovščina. Found in 1908 during the earthworks for the municipal water supply system, at a depth of a metre along the main street (then Goriška ulica, now Gregorčičeva ulica). It was leaning against the corner of the building of Štefan Štekar (house No. 50), given the traces of mortar presumably not *in situ*. It may have been built into the fortification wall already during the Late Roman period.

*Kept in:* Narodni muzej Slovenije (Inv. No. L 138).



*Prevod:* Našima gospodoma Flaviju Valeriju Konstanciju in Galeriju Valeriju Maksimianu, nepremagljivima avgustoma, in Valerijanoma Severu in Maksiminu, najplemenitejšima cesarjema ...

*Datacija:* Miljnik iz časa tetrarhije vladarjev avgustov Konstancija Klora in Galerija ter cesarjev Valerija Severa in Valerija Maksimina Dačana je datiran v leto 305 ali 306.

*Glavna literatura:*

*Inscr. It. X*, 4, 379 = Šašel 1975, 83, št. 39 = *Suppl. It. 10*, 238 = *RINMS 176* = EDR007205 = EDCS-04600172 = *lupa*, št. 23481.

*Objave:*

Sticotti 1908, 283–284; Petru 1975b, 120; Zaccaria 1992, 238; Šašel Kos 1997a, 469–471, *RINMS 176*; Šašel Kos 2004, št. 176 in spremna beseda o miljnikih; Witschel 2002, 386, št. 14, o posvetilni funkciji miljnikov str. 361, 364–366; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 12.

*Text:*

Dd(ominis) nn(ostris) Fl(avio) Val(erio) Constantio  
et Galerio Valerio Maxi  
miano invictis Augg(ustis) et  
Valeri(i)s Severo et Maxi  
mi[no nobil]issimis  
[Ceas(aribus)] ---

*Translation:* To our lords Flavius Valerius Constantius, and Galerius Valerius Maximianus, invincible Augusti, and to the Valerii: Severus and Maximinus, the most noble Caesars ...

*Dating:* AD 305 or 306, during the tetrarchy of Constantius Chlorus and Galerius as Augusti, Valerius Severus and Maximinus Daia as Caesars.

*Principal publication:*

*Inscr. It. X*, 4, 379 = Šašel 1975, 83, No. 39 = *Suppl. It. 10*, 238 = *RINMS 176* = EDR007205 = EDCS-04600172 = *lupa*, No. 23481.

*Bibliography:*

Sticotti 1908, 283–284; Petru 1975b, 120; Zaccaria 1992, 238; Šašel Kos 1997a, 469–471, *RINMS 176*; Šašel Kos 2004, No. 176 with an introduction on milestones; Witschel 2002, 386, No. 14, on the dedicatory function of milestones pp. 361, 364–366; Svoljšak et al. 2013, 12.

## Okrajšave / Abbreviations

AE = *L'Année épigraphique*.

CIL = *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*.

EDCS = *Epigraphik-Datenbank Claus / Slaby* [http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/epi.php?s\_sprache=en].

EDH = *Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg* [https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/home?&lang=de].

EDR = *Epigraphic Database Rome* [http://www.edr-edr.it].

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

FMRSI IV = A. Šemrov, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien IV*. – Berlin 1998.

FMRSI V = A. Šemrov, *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien V*. – Mainz 2005.

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ILJug = A. et J. Šašel, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Jugoslavia inter annos MCMXL et MCMLX repertae et editae sunt* (Situla 5), Ljubljana 1963; iidem, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Jugoslavia inter annos MCMLX et MCMLXX repertae et editae sunt* (Situla 19), 1978; iidem, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Jugoslavia inter annos MCMII et MCMXL repertae et editae sunt* (Situla 25), 1986.

ILS = *Inscriptiones Latinae selectae*, ed. H. Dessau, Berlin 1892–1916.

Inscr. It. X, 4 = *Inscriptiones Italiae*, vol. X – regio X, fasciculus IV – Tergeste, curavit Petrus Sticotti, Roma 1951.

Inscr. Aquil. = J. B. Brusin, *Inscriptiones Aquileiae*, I–III, Udine 1991–1993.

lupa = *UBI ERAT LUPA*, F. und O. Harl, www.ubi-erat-lupa.org (Bildatenbank zu antiken Steindenkmälern).

Opera selecta 1992 = J. Šašel, *Opera selecta* (Situla 30), Ljubljana 1992.

Pais = E. Pais, *Corporis inscriptionum Latinarum supplementa Italica*, Rom 1884.

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