

Ajdovščina

FLUVIO FRIGIDO oziroma MUTATIO CASTRA

83 km
142 A3
C4

Južno od sotočja Lokavščka in Hublja je bil sezidan velik poznoantični kastel, poligonalne oblike in z več okroglimi stolpi. Obzidje, imenovano Boštajna, so rabili za obrambo tudi v srednjem veku in v času turških vpadov, zato so ga pogosto prezidovali. Mnogostranična trdnjava obsega 608 metrov, obsega pa zemljišče 186 x 152 metrov. Varovalo ga je 13 stolpov, po Schönlebnu celo 16. Najbolje ohranjeni je stolp s cinami v severnovzhodnem obzidju, v srednjem veku pozidan do višine 22 metrov; antični del, ohranjen do višine 7 metrov, ima premer še v tej legi 8,80 metrov in 3,05 metra debele stene, zato znaša notranji premer stolpa le 2,7 metra. Zid kastela meri v temeljih 3,84 metra v debelino, nakar se navadno dvakrat stopničasto stanjša. Zidan je plastovito, kar je še najlepše vidno pri stolpih, sredica kaže na nekaterih mestih tehniko zidave v obliki ribje kosti. Po W. Schmidu je vodil od zahoda v kastel 1,54 metra široki glavni vhod, to stranico pa je še posebej varoval 3,10 metra širok in pol metra globok jarek. Notranjost kastela je slabo raziskana, vendar izsledki dosedanjih kopov kažejo talni načrt pravokotno se sekajoče cestne mreže, pod katero so izpeljani odtočni kanali. Na vzhodni strani glavnega ajdovskega trga so našli sledove kasnejših struktur, ki segajo v barbarski čas 6. do 7. stoletja. Antični literarni viri omenjajo na prostoru Ajdovščine najprej cestno postajo oziroma naselbino, po postavitvi kastela pa se je kraja prišlo novo ime Castra, pač po vojaškem taboru. Ime Frigidus, zapisano v starejši obliki krajevnega imena, se po nekaterih strokovnih mnenjih nanaša na Hubelj, vendar je možna tudi bližnja in mnogo večja, pa prav tako mrzla Vipava – »mrzla reka«. V zvezi s spopadom 394 je kastel Castra odigral po vsej verjetnosti periferno vlogo, verjetno v zvezi z nastanitvijo prateža. Zemljišče na bregovih Hublja za evgenijance ni bilo primerno za defenzivno strategijo, ki jo je sicer nasploh uporabil Arbogast. Bitka iz leta 663 med langobardskim uzurpatorjem Lupom in kaganovo vojsko je po literarnih virih tudi potekala ob reki Fluvius, vendar se navedba prav tako najverjetneje nanaša na Vipavo, morda na kraj sam.

Za ogled: Poznorimska Castra so bila obnovljena kar dvakrat. Prvi poseg je v 60. letih izpeljal P. Petru,

A large Late Roman castellum of polygonal plan with many circular towers was built at the confluence of the Lokavšček and the Hubelj. The defensive wall, called Boštajna, was also used for defense in the Middle Ages and in the period of the Turkish invasions, after which it was built over. The multi-sided fortress covered 608 m, and included land 186 x 156 m. It was defended by 13 towers, according to Schönleben as many as 16. The best preserved is the crenellated tower on the northeastern wall, which was built to a height of 22 m in the Middle Ages; the Roman part, preserved to a height of 7 m, has a diameter of 8.80 m at this point and walls 3.0 m thick, so that the interior of the tower had a diameter of only 2.70 m. The wall of the castellum is 3.84 m wide at the foundations, above which there are usually two step-like stages. It is built in layers, which can be seen near the towers, the centre exhibits an herring-bone building technique in certain places. W. Schmid stated that a 1.54 m wide main entrance led into the castellum from the west, and this side was additionally defended by a ditch, 3.10 m wide and 0.50 m deep. The interior of the castellum is poorly researched, but a survey of excavation up to the present reveals a road network intersecting at right-angles, with drainage channels laid out below it. Traces of later structures were found on the eastern side of the main square in Ajdovščina, which belong to the barbarian period of the 6th to the 7th Centuries. The Roman literary sources mention the area of Ajdovščina, firstly as a road station or settlement, after the establishment of the castellum the area received the new name of Castra, in fact after the military outpost. The name of Frigidus, written in the older form of the place name, is, according to some experts, connected with the Hubelj, but it is a closer and much greater possibility that it is really the cold Vipava – "the cold river". The castellum of Castra in all probability played a peripheral role in the conflict of 394 AD, probably in connection with a support role. The land on the banks of the Hubelj was not suitable for the defensive tactics of the Eugenians, which of course Arbogast used above all. The battle between the Lombard usurper Lupo and the kagan's army in 633 AD also took place, according

in sicer v vzhodnem in južnem obzidju. Drugo, obnovo je izpeljala N. Osmuk v začetku 90. let, in sicer v severnem, vzhodnem in zahodnem obzidju, spomeniško predstavljeni so bili tudi ostanki term s kaldarijem pri sedanjí mestni tržnici.

D.V.

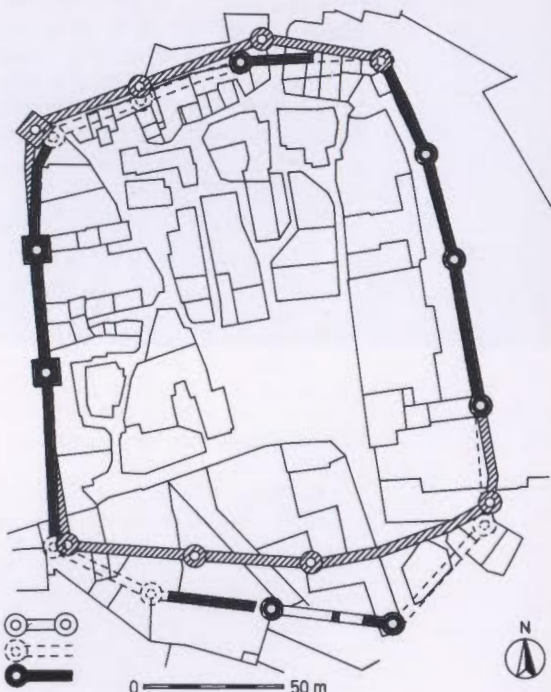
to the literary sources, on the river Flovius, but this was in all probability once again connected with the Vipava, perhaps with the place itself.

What to see: Late Roman Castra has been restored twice. The first restoration was carried out in the 1960's by P. Petru on the eastern and western sections of the defensive walls. The second restoration was undertaken by N. Osmuk at the beginning of the 1990's on the northern, eastern and western sections of the defensive walls; the remains of the Roman baths (termae) with the caldarium near the modern town market have also been presented as an historic monument.



Obzidje v sodobnem tkivu mesta Ajdovščina (Črtkano so označeni v prejšnjih fazah raziskovanja domnevani deli, s polno črto pa ugotovljeno stanje)

The defensive wall in the modern fabric of the town of Ajdovščina (suspected sections in the previous phases of research are marked with a broken line, whilst definite sections are marked with a solid line)



Literatura:

P. PETRU, VS X, 1966, 131-144

N. OSMUK, VS 33, 1991, 115-127

Claustra Alpium Iuliarum I., Fontes. Katalogi in monografije 5. Ljubljana 1971 97-99. Tab. XX, 2