

Hrušica – AD PIRUM

34 km
162 B1
C4

Cesto Aquileia – Emona je na 867 metrih nmv. varoval kastel, kasneje vkomponiran v tretjo in zadnjo črto zapornih zidov na Hrušiškem prelazu – summas Alpes. Trdnjava, ki stoji na prostoru cestne postaje, se deli v spodnji in zgornji del; skozi spodnjega po dolžini poteka itinerarska cesta, na vzhodni strani so se ohranili podboji zunanjih vrat, v bližini ruševin cerkvice sv. Jederti. Zgornja trdnjava se širi proti severu in obsega kopo skalnatega hriba – vanjo se pride skozi vrata na južnovzhodni strani ob notranji strani zapornega obzidja, ki oblikuje vzhodno stranico obeh kastelov. Izkopavanja 1979 so morda odkrila pravokotno molilnico, o kateri poročajo literarni viri s konca 4. stoletja. Gornja trdnjava je trapezasta, meri 140x70 do 80 metrov, notranji zid proti jugu je okrepljen z dvema polkrožnima stolpoma. Zunanje obzidje kastela varuje na severni strani pravokotni stolp, za njim je majhen, 1 meter širok prehod; od stolpa se je proti severu nadaljeval 2 kilometra dolg zid, ki naj bi zapiral dolino Vodic. Spodnja trdnjava je bila na južnozahodnem oglu utrjena s peterokotnim stolpom. Iz južnovzhodnega ogla se je proti jugu in zahodu nadaljevalo dvoje zidov; zahodni krak je dolg 60 metrov in

Lega obzidja in njegovi ostanki na Hrušici

The location of the wall and its remains at Hrušica



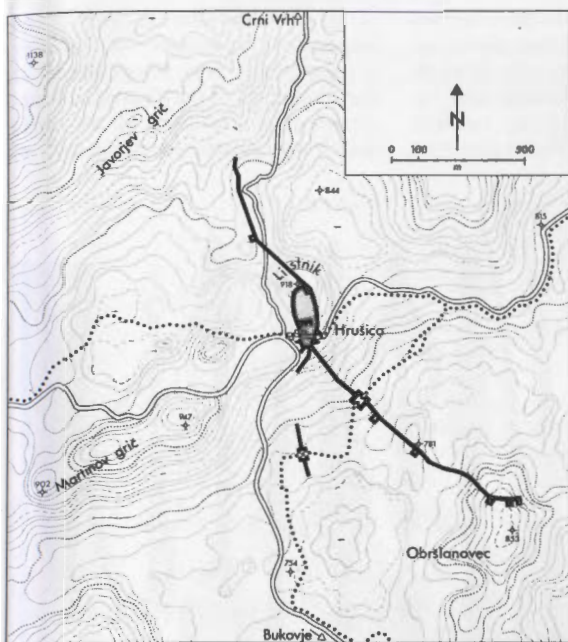
The Aquileia-Emona road was guarded at a height of 867 m by a castellum, which was later incorporated in the third and final line of barrier walls on the Hrušica pass (summas Alpes). The fortress



which stands on the site of the road station, is divided into an upper and lower part; the itinerary road runs across the length of the lower part; the gate posts of the outer gates are still preserved on the eastern side, close to the ruins of the church of sv. Jedrt. The upper fortress extends to the north and incorporates the summit of a rocky ridge – the entrance to it is through a gate on the southeastern side on the inner side of the blocking wall, which forms the eastern perimeter of both castella. The excavations in 1979 probably uncovered a square oratory, which is reported in the literary sources from the end of the 4th Century. The upper fortress is trapezoidal in plan, with dimensions of 140x70 to 80 m. The inner wall is reinforced to the south by two semicircular towers. The outer wall of the castellum is defended by a square tower on the northern side, in front of which is a small entrance (1 m wide); to the north of the tower ran a 2 km long wall, which must have closed off the Vodice valley. The lower fortress was defended on the southwestern corner by a pentagonal tower. Two walls ran south and west from the southeastern corner; the western wall runs for 60 m and then ends, and the southern wall runs down across the valley, which it defended with two towers, to the height of Bršljanovec on the opposite side, where another tower would have stood. Eugenius erected a statue of Juppiter on the Hrušica pass in Au-

se nato prekine, južni pa se je spuščal čez dolino, ki jo je varoval z dvema stolpoma, do vzpetine na nasprotni strani, Bršljanovec, kjer naj bi bil še en stolp. Na Hrušiškem prelazu je dal avgusta 394 Evgenij

gust 394 AD, to defend Italy against the Theodosians. The outpost or station of ad Pirum dates back to the Augustan period, in which time the literary sources report of the building of the road towards Emona across the Julian Alps. The fortress itself is Constantinian and dates to the 4th Century; it played a crucial role in the conflict between Constantius II and Magnentius (351AD) and between Theodosius and Magnus Maximus (388AD). It is also mentioned during the conflict between Eugenius and Theodosius (394AD). It was also used still later. In the mid 6th Century, Narses fought the Franks in this area, and later still the eastern frontier of the Italian kingdom of the Lombards was probably, from the 7th to the 8th centuries, located on the watershed between Carniola (Kranjska) and Gorizia (Goriška), that is, at Hrušica.



postaviti Jupitrove kipe, da bi branili Italijo pred teodozijanci. Postojanka oziroma postaja ad Pirum sega že v avgustejski čas, v istem obdobju literarni viri sporočajo gradnjo ceste proti Emoni čez Julijske Alpe. Trdnjava sama je iz 4. stoletja, že konstantinianska; odločilno vlogo je odigrala v spopadih med Konstancijem II. in Magmom Magnencijem (351) ter Teodozijem in Maximom (388). Omenja se tudi ob Evgenijevem spopadu s Teodozijem (394), popravljena je bila še tudi kasneje. V sredini 6. stoletja se je na tem prostoru Narzes bojeval s Franki, kasnejša vzhodna meja langobardskega italskega kraljestva se je verjetno v 7. do 8. stoletju ustalila na razvodju med Kranjsko in Goriško, to je na Hrušici.

D.V.

Deli oklepa in paradnega oklepa ter pozno rimska pasna spona, najdena na Hrušici

Parts of armour and parade armour and a Late Roman belt buckle, found at Hrušica

Literatura:

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