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Suhozidna gradnja v prazgodovini na Krasu

IZVLEČEK

V članku obravnavamo osnove suhozidne gradnje v prazgodovini na Krasu na treh študijskih primerih. Glede na njihovo postavitev v prostor lahko obzidje na Gračku nad Famljami opredelimo kot strukturo, prislonjeno na teren, kletni prostor iz Štanjela kot strukturo, vgrajeno v teren in obrambni stolp na Ostrem vrhu kot samostojno grajeno strukturo nad horizontalo terena. Razčlembi načina gradnje posameznih struktur smo vključili arhitekturna načela gradnje tovrstnih struktur ter jo dopolnili z oceno porabljene surovine, časa in števila udeležencev.

KLJUČNE BESEDE
prazgodovina, Kras, kraška arhitektura, suhozidna gradnja, suhi zid

ABSTRACT
PREHISTORIC DRY WALL CONSTRUCTION IN THE KARST

The article discusses the basics of prehistoric dry wall construction in the Karst by focusing on three study cases. Given their spatial setting, the wall at Graček nad Famljami may be defined as a load bearing retaining wall, the cellar in Štanjel as a structure built in the slope and the defence tower at Ostri vrh as a free-standing structure built on level ground. The analysis of the construction method used for individual structures also includes the architectural principles that characterise such structures and is completed by an estimated quantity of utilised raw materials, time and number of participants.

KEY WORDS
prehistory, Karst, karst architecture, dry wall construction, dry wall

SUMMARY

Prehistoric dry wall construction in the Karst

The article focuses on the architectural principles of prehistoric dry wall construction in the Karst. In the introduction, it first provides a detailed description of the basic characteristics of dry wall, such as the foundation course, crushed stone infill, double dry stone wall and through stone, which provide the basis for the analysis of the following three examples subject to archaeological research: the wall of the fort Graček nad Famljami, the cellar in Štanjel and the defence tower at Ostri vrh. The wall of the fort Graček was built from several walls, by adding new parallel walls to form an onion-like structure and combining them with singular connecting walls to obtain a terraced wall structure. The wall was built in two stages: in the late Bronze Age and later in the Early Iron Age. The cellar in Štanjel, which forms the lower part of a spacious dwelling-storage building from the Early Iron Age, had single walls built in the slope, standing perpendicularly to one another. The best preserved dry wall construction in the Karst, however, is located at Ostri vrh, where a defence tower used to stand in the Early Iron Age. This was essentially a skeletal, wood framing infilled with stone. On the basis of the preserved quantity of utilised stone we aimed to assess the time necessary for the construction of individual examples.