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## Conference

### **Roman army in the regions of the northern Adriatic and Eastern Alps** 16–18 October 2014

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## Abstracts

### **Federico Bernardini**

*Roman republican military fort of Mt. Grociana piccola/Mala Grocianica (Trieste, north eastern Italy)*

The Mt. Grociana piccola, located in the Karst plateau a few km south-east of Trieste, overlooks the Muggia bay and, at the same time, oversees the routes leading from Trieste gulf to now day Slovenia and Quarnero. Thanks to the application of airborne LiDAR, a trapezoidal dry stone structure with blunt angles (c. 161 x 96 x 173 x 122 m) oriented north to south, housing a smaller rectangular one (c. 100 m x 43 m) with a different orientation, has been identified. Archaeological surveys inside the inner wall have allowed discovering two rims of Lamboglia 2 amphorae. One of them shows a triangular section, suggesting a chronology between the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, while the morphology of the other one indicates a relative dating within the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. In the southern part of the site between the internal wall and the external fortification, a hobnail has been found. It shows distinct workshop marks, a sort of cross with 4 little studs, of a type used by the Roman army in the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The fortification walls, probably corresponding to two building phases, and the associated archaeological materials show the military function of the site, probably related to the Roman activity in this sector of Adriatic area between the 3<sup>rd</sup> Istrian war (178-177 BC) and the complete Romanization of the region. This site, together with other republican fortifications of Trieste area currently under study, is probably among the most ancient examples of Roman military architecture known so far.

### **Boštjan Laharnar**

*The Roman stronghold at Nadleški hrib – novelties*

Nadleški hrib is an elevation in Loška dolina (Notranjska region, SW Slovenia), where the remains of a Roman stronghold are preserved. The site, with surprisingly well-pronounced remains of ramparts and a typical entrance in the shape of a *clavicula*, was recently surveyed in detail. We developed a site map and geophysical surveys were done on a section of the site. The finds would suggest that the stronghold was used sporadically in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and in the Augustan period. The site of Nadleški hrib opens interesting questions dealing with the tactics and organization of Roman troops during advance from the Trieste bay (Karst region) across Notranjska to western Balkans. We will present new, unpublished small finds, recently acquired by the National museum of Slovenia.

### **Paolo Casari**

*I fregi d'armi di Aquileia*

Con l'espressione "fregio d'armi" si definiscono convenzionalmente le raffigurazioni di armi variamente allineate o ammassate. Questo tema figurativo, ampiamente usato nel mondo antico in ambito pubblico e privato, è presente ad Aquileia su alcuni materiali lapidei. Attraverso il loro esame si cercherà di delineare i tempi e i modi di diffusione di questa particolare iconografia militare nella città altoadriatica.

With the expression "frieze of weapons" are defined conventionally the depictions of weapons variously aligned or crowded. This figurative theme, widely used in the ancient world in public and private sphere, is present in Aquileia on some stone materials. Through their examination it will be sought to delineate the times and ways of the spread of this particular military iconography in the Upper Adriatic city.

### **Maurizio Buora**

*Militaria dagli scavi delle fognature di Aquileia (1968-1972)*

Gli scavi per le nuove fognature di Aquileia, seguiti da Luisa Bertacchi tra 1968 e 1972, hanno portato alla luce nuovi elementi che riguardano la storia delle difese urbane e dei militari in città.

Per il primo caso ricordiamo la messa in luce a occidente di un tratto delle mura tardoantiche, che oggi si datano comunemente all'età tetrarchica o piuttosto costantiniana nella loro prima fase, e a oriente di altro tratto e della porta che si trovava in corrispondenza del III decumano N. Questa – in asse con la porta per cui entrava a ovest la via Annia - è stata sostanzialmente ignorata negli studi locali e la sua pianta, pubblicata nel 2003, contiene gravi inesattezze. Negli ultimi anni numerosi studi si sono occupati delle mura, ma nessuno ha considerato i materiali allora raccolti: si tratta in massima parte di ceramiche databili tra la fine del III e i primi decenni del IV secolo. Di grande interesse sono anche le centinaia di frammenti di marmi colorati che ornano a ovest la parte esterna del muro interno.

Durante gli scavi sono venuti alla luce anche numerosi *militaria*, soprattutto (ma non esclusivamente) nelle due aree indicate. Tra questi ricordiamo più di 20 punte di freccia, 5 punte di balestra, una decina di punte di giavellotto (alcune peraltro incerte), 5 speroni, 8 ferri di cavallo, 2 "Ringfibeln" tipo *Siscia*, 4 fibbie circolari per *cingulum* e varie altre fibbie e parti della divisa.

Lo studio di questi oggetti, come dei materiali da tempo conservati nei depositi dei musei e di quanto è venuto recentemente alla luce, consente di avere un quadro più chiaro della presenza militare in Aquileia, specialmente nel periodo tardoantico.

**Lorenzo Cigaina**

*Geographical movement and social mobility of the Roman soldiers in Aquileia: some updating about their monuments*

Inside the cataloguing project *EDR* (Epigraphic Database Roma) an extensive research has been carried out this year on all the stone inscriptions – mostly gravestones – pertaining to the Roman army in Aquileia. More correct readings of the texts and observations about carved monuments (as to their iconography and typology) are enabling us to improve our understanding of the military presence in that city. Using selected examples offered by this revised data, some issues of general interest will be addressed.

The local stone carving production made available generic forms for tombstones. Thus, the social status and ethnic origin of the clients is concealed to some extent behind these generic forms and epigraphic formulas. In several cases, however, more precise information about the soldiers concerned – legionaries, auxiliaries and seamen –, their ranking, tasks in Aquileia and social advancement can be identified. For instance, the client's origin and corporate identity affect sometimes markedly the choice of the monument, its decoration as well as some expressions of the epitaph. In the course of the lecture we will also take into consideration some very important issues about the reasons of military deployment in Aquileia and its territory, not only during circumscribed military emergencies (*e.g.* during the Marcomannic wars and AD 238), but also over longer periods of time.

**Elena Di Filippo Balestrazzi, Alberto Vigoni**

*Le sagittae di Iulia Concordia*

Tra i numerosi reperti recuperati durante le indagini condotte dell'Università degli Studi di Padova presso il sito del teatro romano di *Iulia Concordia* vi sono trentasei punte di freccia in ferro, manufatti interessanti data la notorietà di *Iulia Concordia* quale sede di una fabbrica di *sagittae* di epoca tardoantica, come riportato nella *Notitia Dignitatum* e confermato nei testi epigrafici dei sarcofagi di coloro che vi lavoravano rinvenuti nell'Ottocento nel cosiddetto Sepolcreto dei Militi, la necropoli orientale dell'antica colonia.

La città poteva essere agevolmente rifornita del metallo grazie ad un percorso stradale tracciato dai romani all'inizio del I sec. d.C., che la collegava ai giacimenti minerari del *Noricum*

Lo studio tipologico delle punte di freccia concordiesi, correlate da recenti analisi di laboratorio, ha permesso di distinguerne tre insiemi, in base al profilo della loro sezione. Al primo gruppo appartengono le punte a sezione appiattita, che si presentano in diverse forme, ad uncini o a foglia, con innesto a codolo o a cannone. Nel secondo la punta è a sezione triangolare: la forma e l'estensione delle alette determinano a loro volta dei sottotipi; l'innesto è sempre a codolo. Nel terzo, il più numeroso, la punta è a sezione quadrangolare, anche questa con innesto a codolo.

Tutti questi manufatti provengono da strati di abbandono dell'edificio teatrale e sono databili tra il IV e il VI sec. d.C.

### **Davide Redaelli**

*Milizie urbane nella Regio X orientale e nelle province limitrofe. Con particolare riguardo ai veterani*

The Praetorian Guard, the urban cohorts and the *equites singulares Augusti* were the most important units stationed in Rome in the early empire. These soldiers served in other places besides the capital of the empire, because of their military role and police duties. The eastern *regio X* is an area where a lot of soldiers of the garrisons of Rome were detached; some of them, originating in other parts of the Empire, decided to settle there after the discharge. The situation is different in the near provinces, because the great majority of the veterans ought to returned to their homes. In Dalmatia there aren't many epigraphic evidences about the presence of soldiers and veterans of the garrisons of Rome; in Pannonia Superior, almost all the veterans were praetorians, and the inscriptions could be dated to the third century A.D., when, after Septimius Severus' reform, praetorians were for the most part recruited in the Danubians provinces. This study underlines the motivations that guided the veterans to settle in the considered area (east of the *regio X*, *Pannonia Superior*, *Dalmatia*) and examines the social *status* of the recruits, in view of new documents.

### **Tiziana Cividini**

*Nuovi ritrovamenti di militaria dal Friuli centrale*

Un primo censimento delle attestazioni riconducibili ad ambito militare in Friuli, redatto da M. Buora, risale all'inizio degli anni Duemila. Da allora la documentazione archeologica si è arricchita sia a seguito di scavi compiuti in alcuni contesti funerari della Collinare, come quello di Coseanetto (Coseano-UD), sia grazie a ritrovamenti occasionali nell'alta pianura friulana. Anche l'esame dei materiali conservati presso i musei del territorio ha contribuito ad accrescere il numero delle evidenze. In questa sede si presenta una carta di distribuzione aggiornata del settore compreso tra i rilievi morenici a nord e la linea delle risorgive a sud, che si riteneva in passato non particolarmente significativo da un punto di vista strategico a fronte della presunta assenza di *militaria*.

### **Emanuela Murgia**

*Quali divinità per quali devoti? Militari e divinità "orientali" tra alto Adriatico e area danubiana*

Il contributo si propone di analizzare l'effettiva esistenza di una relazione privilegiata tra alcune divinità 'orientali' e devoti di rango militare. Questo rapporto è stato spesso ritenuto in letteratura quasi automatico e in alcuni casi pressoché 'esclusivo'. L'analisi del problema parte da alcuni casi 'campione' (come ad esempio Aquileia, *Emona*, *Poetovio*), veri e propri centri urbani o *castra* militari, nei quali sono attestati Isei/Serapei o luoghi di culto a Mithra, nella zona compresa tra l'arco nord-adriatico e l'area danubiana. L'obiettivo è quello di verificare la reale consistenza della devozione militare a tali divinità attraverso la documentazione letteraria, archeologica ed epigrafica e, soprattutto, la specifica natura del culto tributato dai devoti

### **Karl Strobel**

*Die römischen Auxilien des Alpenraumes und Pannoniens*

**Christian Gugl – Wolfgang Neubauer – Erich Nau – Renate Jernej**

*The garrison of the singulares in Virunum. Results of the latest geophysical prospection in the Norican capital*

Since the year 2000, aerial photographs indicate a densely built-up zone in the east of the Roman town of Virunum (near Klagenfurt, Carinthia), the capital of the province of Noricum. These crop marks have been interpreted as a Roman military camp. To gather further information on this combination of a military installation in close relationship with a civilian town, the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology conducted a geophysical survey on the 19th Nov. 2013. An area of about 2.56 ha could be examined with the high resolution ground penetrating radar measurement system MIRA II. In the northern part of the plot, there are numerous building structures visible, obviously from Roman times, which were lying within a walled-in area. On the south side of the enclosed zone was a gateway. The western and northern side of this enclosed area should therefore coincide with the boundaries of the modern allotments being covered now by woods. Important for the interpretation of the whole complex are three long rectangular structures which appear to be Roman military barracks with double chambers and so-called “Kopfbauten” (habitation area for the officers). To the south of the enclosure, another densely built-up area follows, probably used by non-military persons. Even from a today's perspective it is clear that these GPR-measurements will provide new information on the way how Roman troops were housed at the governor's seat of Noricum.

**Stefano Magnani**

*The army on the road. Emperors' travels and military presence in the regions of the Northern Adriatic and Eastern Alps during the Severan Age*

The Severan Age is characterized by the frequency of Emperors' travels, due to military needs or to propagandist reasons. In both cases, the emperors were accompanied by the troops, military units of the imperial guard, vexillations, legions and auxiliary forces, whose soldiers have left traces of their presence through the epigraphic evidence. The scenario of many of these journeys had been the wide space between the Adriatic, the Alps and the course of the Danube. These regions in fact were crossed by the Severan Emperors in AD 193, 196, 197, 202, 213, 219, 231 and 233.

Aim of this paper is to consider the military presence related to the imperial travels in order to analyse and to clarify some points concerning the detailed conditions of the displacements. Moreover, it intends to highlight potential connections with some imperial interventions related to public building activities, with urban development and forms of ethnic relationships.

**Andrej Gaspari – Marija Lubšina Tušek**

*The Early Roman settlement remains between Zgornji Breg and Hajdina at Ptuj: remarks concerning the origins and development of Poetovio canabae legionis*

Rescue archaeological investigations, conducted during last 20 years in the Ptuj, Breg and Hajdina area, yielded a series of largely unpublished discoveries in stratigraphy and material culture of the earliest layers of Poetovio.

The remains of the one- or two phased wooden buildings with clayey floors and hearths have been attested at several locations from both left and right bank of the Drava River, e.g. in

the area between Potrčeva Road and Grajena Stream, in the area of Mali Grad and Vičava below the Castle Hill, and along the Mariborska cesta and Hajdina. Some of these locations, dating to the Middle-/Late Augustan or Early Tiberian period, bear traces of the previous, La Tene C/D phase occupation.

Our attention focuses on the earliest Roman remains on the right bank of the Drava River along the present day Mariborska cesta between Zgornji Breg and Hajdina (lowest of the three Drava terraces), where traces of the Prehistoric occupation occur only sporadically, opposed to the abundant Bronze and Late Iron Age deposits from the area of Hajdina upper terrace.

The Early Roman deposits from the excavations of the three plots along Mariborska cesta (1087/1 and 1087/3; 1119/32 and 1119/39; 1117/1), containing relatively numerous coins from Augustus to Nero, pieces of attire (including Aucissa type fibulae), coarse kitchen ceramics and Italic table ware, amphorae and jugs, monochrome and mosaic glass vessels, iron construction elements (hinges, nails, hooks) and utensils (chisels, drills), as well as military equipment (clamps of the gladii scabbards, cuirass buckles, parts of cingula...), are associated with the remains of wooden objects with postholes, well and hearths (phase I), partially identified as metallurgical workshops (according to the finds of moulds, bronze and lead casts). Documented extent of the civil settlement indicate near rectangular grid with wooden objects positioned along both sides of the cobble-paved road *Celeia–Poetovio–Savaria*, building units or blocks being separated by perpendicularly aligned streets or driveways.

The composition of earliest finds, especially numismatic material and *terra sigillata*, suggests that the wooden phase of the settlement most probably begun in the last years of the Augustus reign and flourished in Tiberian-Claudian Period, thus corresponding to the presumed establishment of the fortress of the legio VIII Augusta and later occupation by XIII Gemina.

The area of the plots 1087/1 and 1087/3 was redesigned in the Flavian period, during which hosted three open-air pottery furnaces with manipulation surface and modest remains wooden houses (phase II), constructed on the debris of the former phase. Simultaneous deposits at the plot 1117/1, displaying more residential character, again demonstrate marked presence of military finds; e.g. two bronze buttons with relief depictions of emperor busts.

The whole area met radical change in the early 2nd century AD with the erection of masonry buildings with mortar floors (phase III), which maintained the orientation of the settlement grid and presumably correspond with the abandonment of the fortress. Situation at the plot 1117/1 showed that the road partially covered the area previously occupied by wooden buildings of the earlier phases.

The presentation will address the topography and appearance of the settlement with regard to the presumed location of the military base on the middle Drava terrace (between Hajdina and Skorba) and the distribution of different categories of finds as indicators for various trades and crafts as well for structure of the population.

### **Ivan Radman-Livaja – Vlatka Vukelić**

*New epigraphic testimonies for the beneficiarii in Siscia*

Siscia is far from being an unknown archaeological site as far as the Roman army and its material heritage are concerned. Nevertheless, there are still many uncertainties concerning the troops which garrisoned Siscia and one still does not know precisely where the Roman military camp was situated – or where Roman military camps were situated, depending on the period – where were the naval facilities and where exactly was the beneficiarii station. The

presence of the latter is not in doubt, being proven by half a dozen epigraphic monuments. However, the exact discovery spot of those old finds was not accurately recorded and we cannot rely on them in order to situate more precisely the station, unless a thorough check of local archives can give some clues. More importantly, several recent finds of beneficiarii epigraphic monuments – summarily mentioned in some reports a while ago but somehow having escaped the attention of the scientific community – could be helpful in providing answers to questions related to the beneficiarii in Siscia.

### **Branka Migotti**

#### *The Military Stelae of Northern Croatia*

In the territory of northern Croatia some 50 odd stelae have been known, and a number of individual, un-contextualised lion tops, belonging to stelae. Of those 50-odd stelae 20 pieces belong to soldiers. While only six of them survive completely, the majority are preserved enough for a broad typology and chronology to be established. Some dates remain inconclusive, but the general chronological framework is from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. In this paper the steale from northern Croatia are discussed against the background of the main parameters of their research: number, rank and status of the owners and commemorators, territorial and chronological distribution, typology, and the workshop provenance. All this is put in the context of the general relationship between the military and the civil segments of the south-Pannonian Romano-provincial society in the chronological span of the nearly three centuries. In order to do so, the evidence has been classified in three broad chronological groups: I – from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century to (inclusive) the Emperor Trajan, that is, to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century; II - from the Emperor Hadrian to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century; III – from the Severan House to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. On balance, the individual subjects of the sub-headings (number, distribution and military ranks, typology and iconography, workshops) are discussed in their broader social and chronological context.

### **Dino Demicheli**

#### *Aequiculi or Aequum? The origo of two soldiers of legio XV Apollinaris on the inscriptions from Carnuntum*

There are two funerary inscriptions found in Carnuntum mentioning the active soldier L. Cassius Albanus and the veteran M. Valerius Albanus. On both inscriptions there is the same abbreviated form for their *domus*, AEQ, which was in the literature restored as Aeq(uiculis), after the town Aequiculi in Italia. The main reason for such reading was probably the mention of their *tribus Claudia*, which the town of Aequiculi belonged to, while the citizens of Aequum were enrolled in *tribus Tromentina*. Although in the literature occurred the question which was the origin of these two soldiers, Aequiculi or Aequum, they are mostly considered to be from Aequiculi. The soldiers from the Dalmatian colony of Aequum are very well attested outside Dalmatia, but there's no epigraphic evidence for the soldiers from Aequiculi. Because of the specific moment of the establishing of the colony of Aequum and according to one inscription from Argentorate, the author will try to prove that these two legionaries were from the colony of Aequum.

### **Anja Ragolič**

#### *Soldaten aus Poetovio: Auswertung der Gentilizen*

## **Domagoj Tončinić**

### *Soldatengrabsteine aus dem Alpen- und Nordadriaraum als Beitrag zum Verständnis der Soldatengrabsteine aus Dalmatien*

Die genaue Ankunft der, in der 1. Hälfte des 1. Jh. in Dalmatien innschriftlich bestätigten, römischen Einheiten lässt sich weiterhin nicht mit Sicherheit datieren. Das *bellum Batonianum* kann, als logischer Anlass für ein massives und langandauerndes Truppenaufgebot, weiterhin nur angenommen werden. Der genaue Abzug zahlreicher Einheiten in der 2. Hälfte des Jh. ist gleichermaßen unsicher. Trotzdem besitzen zumindest die Denkmäler der VII. und XI. Legion einen willkommenen Datierungsansatz. Dieser ist durch den Aufstand des Provinzlegaten *Lucius Arruncius Camillus Scribonianus* gegen Kaiser Claudius im Jahre 42, und die damit verbundene Verleihung des Ehrentitels *Claudia pia fidelis*, gegeben. Das ist besonders bedeutend für jene Werkstatt, die in Tilurium, dem Lager der VII. Legion, tätig war, und Grabstelen mit charakteristischen Türdarstellungen erzeugt hat. Für diese Grabstelen lässt sich eine typologische Entwicklung dokumentieren, die durch den genannten Ehrentitel auch einen chronologischen Anhaltspunkt besitzt. Weiterhin waren diese Grabstelen bei römischen Soldaten verschiedener Einheiten in der ganzen Provinz Dalmatien sehr beliebt und somit auch weit verbreitet. Angenommen wird, dass sie ausschließlich für Soldaten in Dalmatien typisch sind, und dass nach dem Abzug der Legionen aus Dalmatien diese Werkstatt aufgelöst wurde. Anhand von Vergleichsbeispielen aus dem Alpen- und Nordadriaraum werden neue Überlegungen zu den Grabstelen mit Türdarstellungen, aber auch zu anderen in Tilurium und Dalmatien vertretenen Darstellungen und Typen von Soldatengrabsteine angestellt.

## **Nikola Cesarik – Miroslav Glavičić**

### *Roman Legionaries at Burnum*

The archaeological site of Burnum is the focus of scientific researches held since 2003 on the area of the ancient agglomeration by the members of the Chair of Ancient Archaeology of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar, also accompanied by partners. As a part of the complex studies, an epigraphic and onomastic analysis of the known inscriptions has been made and as a theme for this scientific paper has been chosen the recapitulation of the previous insights about soldiers of legions stationed in Burnum and its territory during the early Principate.

Geostrategical site of Burnum, located on the territory of the loyal Liburnian *Burnistae* and on the border toward the traditionally hostile *Delmatae*, is the reason why researchers believe that Burnum was a place where, at least occasionally, were stationed the units of the Illyricum's garrison (XXth legion) who fought in the great Batonian uprising (*bellum Batonianum*). The epitaph of the centurion of the XXth legion (*CIL III, 2836*), who died during his service, supports this claim. After the end of the bloody war, Burnum becomes a legionary fortress (*castra*) which hosted the XIth legion and other auxiliary troops. Members of the XIth legion are well documented on a dozens of funerary inscriptions made in the local workshops. A standardized pattern of the epitaph structure always contains the names of the deceased, followed by filiation and mention of the affiliated *tribus*, place of birth (*domo*), military rank in the XIth legion (e.g. *miles legionis XI*), number of years achieved (*annorum tot*) and years of service (*stipendiorum tot*). Ordinary soldiers sometimes also state their membership in certain *centuria*. With the following we can relate to ethnical and social



structure of the commemorated soldiers of XIth legion, as well as the province and place where the levy came from, the average age in the time of conscription and the average age of the deceased. It is also possible to date these inscriptions more closely, because in 42 AD, Claudius gave honorary title *Claudia pia fidelis* to the legion after the unsuccessful mutiny of the provincial governor *L. Arruntius Furius Camillus Scribonianus*. In 68/69 AD, in amidst of the Civil war after the death of Nero, the XIth legion leaves Burnum and was substituted by the IVth legion (*legio IV Flavia Felix*), whose members are attested on only few inscriptions. Even so, its presence is viewed through bricks and tiles with stamps *LEG(ionis) III F(laviae) F(elicis)*, which in archaeological sense enable the date of certain building activities on northwestern periphery of the camp, especially during the reconstruction of the amphitheater (confirmed by the inscription of Vespasian from 76/77 AD) and other military objects (*campus*), as can be seen from the recent archeological excavations. After the departure of the IVth legion in 86 AD, Dalmatia became *provincia inermis*, while Burnum stopped being a military camp and became a civil settlement, which gains municipal status at the latest by Hadrian. Security issues have been overcome by *beneficiarii consularis* of the Ist (*Legio I Adiutrix*) and of the Vth legion (*Legio V Macedonica*), whose dedications to Jupiter have also been documented. Furthermore, an epitaph of the miles from VIIIth legion (*Legio VIII Augusta*) (*ILJug* 2818), who died during active service and tiles with stamps *LEG(ionis) VIII AVG(ustae)* shows that in one period, probably during the late 1<sup>st</sup> or in the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, Burnum also housed a vexillation of the VIIIth legion *Augusta*.

### **Željko Miletić**

#### *Auxiliary units in Burnum*

*Castra legionis* in Burnum was positioned on the northern end of so-called *limes delmaticus*. An auxiliary *castellum* was recognised during recent archaeological research. It was situated in the vicinity of the legionary fortress built up during the late Augustan-early Tiberius reign. Four units (*Ala I Hispanorum*, *Cohors II Cyrhestarum sagittaria*, *Cohors III Alpinorum* and *Cohors I Montanorum*) were stationed there. The time period of the *castellum* is reconstructed by diplomas and tombstone inscriptions, as well as by stylistic analysis of soldiers' stelae.

### **Joško Zaninović**

#### *Horse equipment found in Burnum*

The remains of the Roman military camp, which predates the municipium of Burnum, are located north of Kistanje, in the village of Ivoševci. The whole complex is located on the right bank of the River Krka. The Romans, while engaged in the pacification of Illyricum, built a military camp there.

The Roman Legio XI occupied the camp continually from the first decades of the 1st century AD to 68 or 69 AD. In 70 AD, this legion was sent to the Rhine Limes, and was substituted by Legio IV, the legion bearing the honorary title Flavia Felix, which was stationed there until about 86. AD. With the legions gone, and with the province of Dalmatia becoming „*provincia inermis*“, Burnum gradually lost its military significance. A civilian settlement continued to develop in the area of the military camp, north of where the camp used to be. The civilian settlement of the same name acquired the status of municipium.

In the times of Emperor Hadrian (after 118 AD), the territory of the very camp was included as part of the municipium territory (the area around the camp was divided into

territorium legionis, spreading northeast of the area around Knin, and the territory of the community of Burnum, which Pliny counted among the civitates Liburnorum).

Archaeological campaigns were undertaken in Burnum on two occasions: the first one in 1912 and 1913, and the second one in 1970 and 1971. Systematic archaeological investigations started in 2003, after a year-long systematic survey of the whole area of the camp and the municipinum.

The investigations started from the amphitheatre, for which there was doubt that it even existed. Very soon the existence of the amphitheatre was attested, and the investigation resulted in a large number of recovered archaeological finds. The horse equipment of Roman equestrian represent only a small part of the recovered items. However, they are extremely important for the dating of the archaeological layer in which they were found. All the items can be dated in the 1st. century AD.

### **Edisa Lozić**

*Roman funerary stelae from Ljubuški (Dalmatia)*

The subject of this paper are roman funerary stelae found in the relatively small area around Ljubuški (BiH). Most of the stelae belong to the veterans of Legio VII and XI and other soldiers who served in different smaller army units (cohorts) in Ljubuški area between 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Typological analysis of the stelae from Ljubuški area alone indicated that this group of stelae were not produced in the same workshop. This was further substantiated by macroscopic petrographic analysis. This analysis of army stelae from Ljubuški enabled us to prove, that the entire group has been manufactured from a three separate lithotype of limestone which are all be found in the nearby area, i.e. the stone used for manufacturing stele from Ljubuški was local.

### **Livo Zerbini**

*La défense de la clausura Alpium dans la politique militaire de Gallieno*

### **Jana Horvat**

*The 3rd century military equipment in the hinterland of Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*

The formation of the Late Roman defensive system in the Julian Alps (*Claustra Alpium Iuliarum*) started with the construction of the fortress Castra (Ajdovščina) in the seventies of the 3rd century. Stray finds of the Roman military equipment give evidence of the military activities at the strategic sites in the hinterland of the system from the second half of the 3rd century on. At the end of the 3rd and in the first half of the 4th century, the male graves with the military belt-fittings and female graves with silver jewellery indicate the engagement of the local population in the organisation of the *Claustra Alpium Iuliarum* as well as its considerable wealth probably deriving from the large investments in the area.