



LIVING DANUBE LIMES

THE ROMAN DANUBE LIMES. A GUIDE

PART VII
SERBIA - СРБИЈА



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Valorising cultural heritage and fostering sustainable tourism by LIVING the common heritage on the DANUBE LIMES as basis for a Cultural Route

Interreg Danube Transnational Programme
www.interreg-danube.eu/living-danube-limes

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Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology



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LIVING DANUBE LIMES

**THE ROMAN
DANUBE LIMES.
A GUIDE**

**PART VII
SERBIA - СРБИЈА**

САРАДНИЦИ

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SERBIA

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BEGEČ | CASTELLUM ONAGRINUM

Južna Bačka, Vojvodina, Novi Sad

📍 45.2282639, 19.6217807

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica, mostobran

🕒 300 - 400. n. e.

📏 Površina lokaliteta: 7.48 ha Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 88 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo, dostupni naučni radovi i monografije

Faze izgradnje

-Utvrđenje i pristanište su podignuti krajem 3. veka, tokom Dioklecijanove obnove limesa i korišćeni tokom 4. veka, moguće sve do početka 5. veka.

-U blizini utvrđenja je istraženo i nekoliko kasnoantičkih grobova, kao i nekropola iz vremena Seobe naroda.

Vojne jedinice

🏹 legio VI Herculia 🏰 Opeka sa pečatom legio VI Hercula (LVIH).

🏹 legio V Iovia

🏹 auxilia Augustensia

🏹 equites Dalmatae



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BEGEČ | CASTELLUM ONAGRINUM

South Bačka, Vojvodina, Novi Sad

📍 45.2282639, 19.6217807

🏰 auxiliary fort, bridgehead

🕒 300 - 400 CE

📏 Area: 7.48 ha Elevation: 88 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

State of Research

partially excavated, scientific papers and monographs available

Construction Phases

-The fort and dock were erected in the end of the 3rd century, during the Diocletian's restoration of limes, and were in use throughout the 4th century, perhaps even until the beginning of the 5th century.

- Several late Roman graves and a migration period necropolis were also explored in the vicinity of the fort.

Military Forces

🗡️ legio VI Herculia 📄 A brick stamp that mentions legio VI Hercula (LVIH).

🗡️ legio V Iovia

🗡️ auxilia Augustensia

🗡️ equites Dalmatae

RS

Istorijat istraživanja

- ⌚ Preliminarna iskopavanja (1886) | R. Frölich: Ostaci kule polukružne osnove.
- ⌚ Arheološko istraživanje (1902) | K. Gubitza, Istorijska zajednica Bačko-bodroške županije: Ostaci kule polukružne osnove.
- ⌚ Archaeological Survey (1967) | P. Medović, M. Manojlović, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture grada Novog Sada
- ⌚ Arheološko istraživanje (1974-1975) | D. Dimitrijević, M. Gabričević, Muzej grada Novog Sada
 - ▶ Dimitrijević, D., Gabričević, M. i Vilotijević, D. 1974. Begeč – rimsko utvrđenje Onagrinum na levoj obali Dunava; Arheološki pregled 16; 86-89.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej Vojvodine

www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs/lat/anticka-zbirka/

Kula polukružne osnove, pristanište, severni odbrambeni bedem, grobnica, nekropola

⌚ 300 - 400. n. e.

Ⓞ 45.2282636, 19.6152146

Research History

- ⌚ Preliminary excavations (1886) | R. Frölich: The remains of the tower with a semi-circular foundations.
- ⌚ Archaeological Survey (1902) | K. Gubitza, Historical association of the Bač-Bodrog County: The remains of the tower with a semi-circular foundations.
- ⌚ Archaeological Survey (1967) | P. Medović, M. Manojlović, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments Novi Sad
- ⌚ Archaeological Survey (1974-1975) | D. Dimitrijević, M. Gabričević, City Museum Novi Sad
 - ▶ Dimitrijević, D., Gabričević, M. i Vilotijević, D. 1974. Begeč – rimsko utvrđenje Onagrinum na levoj obali Dunava; Arheološki pregled 16; 86-89.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	Museum of Vojvodina www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs/lat/anticka-zbirka/

Semi-circular tower, pier, northern rampart, tomb, necropolis

⌚ 300 - 400 CE

⌚ 45.2282636, 19.6152146



PETROVARADIN | CUSUM

Bačka, Vojvodina, Petrovaradin

© 45.2522525, 19.8530389

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 0 - 400. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 85 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Potpuno prekriven savremenim nadgradnjama

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, ponovo izgrađene strukture

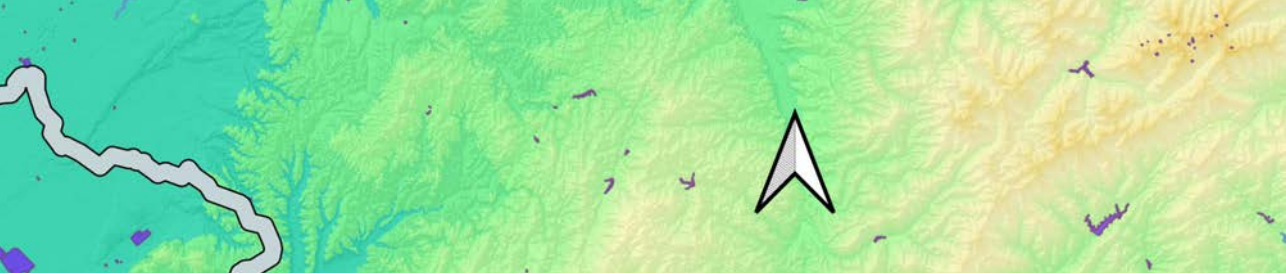
Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Ovaj lokalitet, koji sadrži arheološke ostatke od rane praistorije do vladavine Austrougarske, nalazi se na isturenom stenskom masivu na levoj obali Dunava, gde reka pravi jedan od većih meandara kod današnjeg Novog Sada. Ispod platoa ispred Muzeja Novog Sada, na prostoru Petrovaradinske tvrđave, otkriveni su ostaci rimskog utvrđenja. Antički naziv utvrđenja je Cusum, čija lokacija je određena prema udaljenostima između limesnih utvrđenja poznatih iz itinerara (Itinerarium Antonini i Tabula Peutingeriana) i miljokaza. Srednjovekovna i kasnije austrougarska tvrđava podignute su na ostacima rimskog Cusuma.

Iako je gotovo nemoguće utvrditi tačan plan i dimenzije utvrđenja, novijim istraživanjima otkriveni su deo bedema i kula sa kapijom. Zaključeno je da su zidine rimskog utvrđenja pratile zemljane bedeme starijeg, latenskog utvrđenja. Otkriven je i dugačak drveni trem sa crepom, koji je devastiran u požaru krajem 4. veka. Istraženo je i nekoliko peći u blizini. Vojni logor je verovatno podignut u 2. i postojao je do kraja 4. veka. Otkriveni objekti su nakon iskopavanja zaštićeni i zatrpani zemljom, te danas nisu vidljivi.



PETROVARADIN | CUSUM

Bačka, Vojvodina, Petrovaradin

📍 45.2522525, 19.8530389

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 400 CE

📏 Elevation: 85 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law

Coverage with Building Structures

fully covered with modern superstructures

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, rebuilt structures

State of Research

partially excavated





Further Information

This site, containing archaeological remains from early prehistory until the Austrian Empire, is located on the protruding rock massif on the left bank of the Danube, where the river makes one of the larger meanders right across the modern day Novi Sad. Remains of Roman fortification were discovered under the plateau in front of the Museum of Novi Sad, in the area of Petrovaradin fortress. The ancient name of the fort is Cusum, which was determined according to the distances between the limes fortifications known from itineraries (Itinerarium Antonini and Tabula Peutingeriana) and milestones. The medieval and later Austrian fortress were erected on the remains of Roman Cusum.



Although it is impossible to determine the exact plan and dimensions of the entire fortification, recent research revealed part of the rampart and a tower with the gateway. It was concluded that the walls of the Roman fort followed the earthen ramparts of an older, La Tène fortification. A long, wooden portico with roof tiles was also discovered; it was destroyed in a fire in the late 4th century. Several kilns were also explored in the vicinity. The military camp was probably built in 2nd and existed until the end of the 4th century. Revealed features were protected and covered with earth after the excavation, so they are not visible today.

RS

Vojne jedinice

- 0 - 30. n. e.  ala Pannoniorum  Opeke sa pečatima
- 0 - 300. n. e.  equites Dalmatae  Opeke sa pečatima
- 0 - 300. n. e.  cohors I Aurelia  Opeke sa pečatima
- 0 - 300. n. e.  classis Flavia Pannonica  Opeke sa pečatima

Istorijat istraživanja

-  Zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja (1953-1954) | Š. Nađ, Muzej Vojvodine: Bedem sa kulom, delovi zida antičkog utvrđenja.
-  Zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja (1959) | P. Medović, M. Džepina, M. Petrović, Muzej grada Novog Sada: Bedem sa kulom, delovi zida antičkog utvrđenja.
-  Zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja (1981-1982) | V. Stančić, Pokrajinski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Novi Sad : Bedem sa kulom, delovi zida antičkog utvrđenja.
-  Zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja (2002-2004) | R. Bunardžić, Muzej grada Novog Sada: Bedem sa kulom, delovi zida antičkog utvrđenja.
 - ▶ Бунарџић, Р. 2004. Петроварадинска тврђава 2002-2003; Гласник друштва конзерватора Србије 28; 81-83.; Đorđević, M. 2007. Archaeological sites from the Roman period in Vojvodina. Belgrade: Institute for the protection of cultural monuments of Serbia.
-  Zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja (2009) | R. Bunardžić, Muzej grada Novog Sada: Bedem sa kulom, delovi zida antičkog utvrđenja.
 - ▶ Bunardžić, R. 2012. Petrovaradin fortress until 1700. The Almanac of the City Museum of Novi Sad, No. 5-6/2009-2010; 69-95.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE


Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža, Omogućen parking, Javni prevoz

Muzej/vizitorski centar Muzej grada Novog Sada


www.museumns.rs/

Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica – bedem i kula

 2. vek - 4. vek

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora

 45.2522525, 19.8530389

Military Forces

- 0 - 300 CE ✂ ala Pannoniorum 🏷 brick stamps
- 0 - 300 CE ✂ equites Dalmatae 🏷 brick stamps
- 0 - 300 CE ✂ cohors I Aurelia 🏷 brick stamps
- 0 - 300 CE ✂ classis Flavia Pannonica 🏷 brick stamps

Research History

- 🏷 Rescue archaeological excavations (1953-1954) | Š. Nađ, Museum of Vojvodina: Rampart tower, parts of the walls of the ancient fort.
- 🏷 Rescue archaeological excavations (1959) | P. Medović, M. Džepina, M. Petrović, City Museum of Novi Sad: Rampart tower, parts of the walls of the ancient fort.
- 🏷 Rescue archaeological excavations (1981-1982) | V. Stančić, The Provincial Institute for the protection of cultural monuments Novi Sad: Rampart tower, parts of the walls of the ancient fort.
- 🏷 Rescue archaeological excavations (2002-2004) | R. Bunardžić, City Museum of Novi Sad: Rampart tower, parts of the walls of the ancient fort.
 - ▶ Бунарџић, Р. 2004. Петроварадинска тврђава 2002-2003; Гласник друштва конзерватора Србије 28; 81-83.; Đorđević, M. 2007. Archaeological sites from the Roman period in Vojvodina. Belgrade: Institute for the protection of cultural monuments of Serbia.
- 🏷 Rescue archaeological excavations (2009) | R. Bunardžić, City Museum of Novi Sad: Rampart tower, parts of the walls of the ancient fort.
 - ▶ Bunardžić, R. 2012. Petrovaradin fortress until 1700. The Almanac of the City Museum of Novi Sad, No. 5-6/2009-2010; 69-95.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network, parking available, public transport

Museum / Visitor Centre: City Museum of Novi Sad

www.museumns.rs/

Auxiliary fort – rampart and tower

🕒 2nd century - 4th century

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

📍 45.2522525, 19.8530389

RS



ČORTANOVCI, MIHALJEVAČKA ŠUMA, PROSJANICE | AD HERCULEM

Vojvodina, Sremski okrug, Indija

© 45.1685664, 20.0035813

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 300 - 400. n. e.

*📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 95 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, arheološki ostaci koji su iznad površine do danas

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Fortifikacija se nalazi na udaljenosti od 250 m od desne obale Dunava, severno od železničke pruge koja vodi od Beograda do Novog Sada. Za vreme arheoloških iskopavanja u kampanjama 1956. i 1961/1962. godine, istraženi su samo severoistočni ugao utvrđenja, zajedno sa kulom kružne osnove (širine 13 m) i odbrambenim zidovima (širine 1.20 m) koji se pružaju ka severu i zapadu. Očuvana visina pomenutih zidova je oko 3 m. Plan utvrđenja nije poznat.



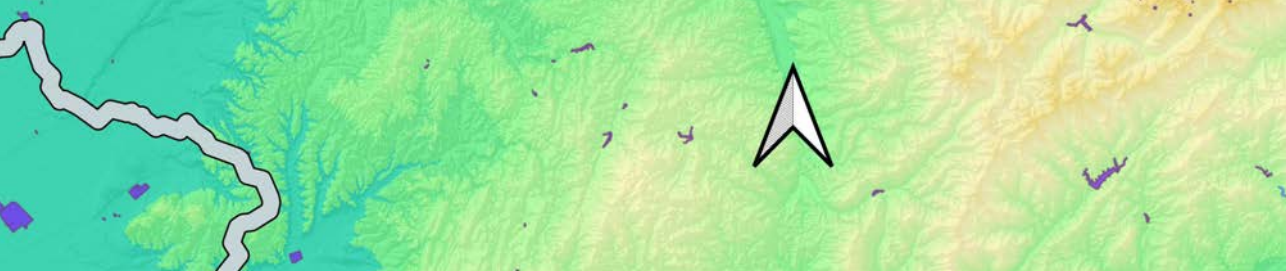
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Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Arheološka iskopavanja (1956) | Šandor Nađ (Muzej grada Novog Sada): Jugoistočni deo utvrđenja (kula kružne osnove i odbrambeni zidovi)

📍 Arheološka iskopavanja (1961-1962) | Mirjana Manojlović, Muzej Vojvodine: Jugoistočni deo utvrđenja (kula kružne osnove i odbrambeni zidovi)

▶ Manojlović M. 1962. Римско утврђење код Чортановаца. Рад Војвођанских Музеја 11; 123–125;



ČORTANOVCI, MIHALJEVAČKA ŠUMA, PROSJANICE | AD HERCULEM

Vojvodina, Srem district, Indija

© 45.1685664, 20.0035813

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 300 - 400 CE

📏 Elevation: 95 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, archaeological remains above surface until today

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

The fortification is located at a 250 m distance from the right bank of the Danube, north of the railway that leads from Belgrade to Novi Sad. During the archaeological excavations in 1956 and in the 1961/1962 campaign, only the south-eastern corner of the fortification was discovered along with the circular tower (13 m in diameter) and defensive walls (1,20 m wide) that extended to the north and west. The preserved height of the walls mentioned was about 3 m. The plan of the fortification is not entirely known.

Research History

📍 Archaeological excavations (1956) | Šandor Nad (The Novi Sad City Museum): South-eastern part of the fortification (circular tower and the defensive walls)

📍 Archaeological excavations (1961-1962) | Mirjana Manojlović (Museum of Vojvodina): South-eastern part of the fortification (circular tower and the defensive walls)

▶ Манојловић М. 1962. Римско утврђење код Чортановаца. Рад Војвођанских Музеја 11; 123–125;

RS

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

<i>Pristup lokalitetu:</i>	otvoreno za javnost
<i>Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom:</i>	Putna mreža
<i>Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu:</i>	prezentacija na otvorenom, info table
<i>Muzej/vizitorski centar:</i>	Muzej Vojvodine, Novi Sad

www.museumns.rs/node/10

Ugaona kružna kula

⌚ 300. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Deo utvrđenja

© 45.1685664, 20.0035813

Delovi bedema sa ostacima kule na južnoj kapiji

⌚ 300. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Deo utvrđenja

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	open air presentation, information boards
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	Museum of Vojvodina, Novi Sad www.museumns.rs/node/10

An angular round tower

⌚ 300 CE

Belonging to Complex:
Fortification structure

📍 45.1685664, 20.0035813

RS

Parts of the southern rampart with remains of a gate tower

⌚ 300 CE

Belonging to Complex:
Fortification structure

📍 45.1685664, 20.0035813



SLANKAMEN, STARI SLANKAMEN | ACUMINCUM

Vojvodina, Sremski okrug, Indija

📍 45.1451652, 20.2523274

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 0 - 400. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 145 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani), arheološki ostaci koji su iznad površine do danas

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo, dostupni naučni radovi i monografije

Dodatne informacije

Rimsko utvrđenje je locirano na uzvišenju „Gradina“, iznad Starog Slankamena, na oko 50 km uzvodno od Beograda. Ovo uzvišenje, širine od oko 200 m, locirano je na lesnoj zaravni na desnoj obali Dunava, u blizini ušća Tise u Dunav. Utvrđeno je da je ova fortifikacija rimski Acumincum, koji se pominje u spisu Notitia Dignitatum. Civilno naselje razvijeno je u osnovi uzvišenja u 2. veku, koje potvrđuju prisustvo arhitekture i sitnih nalaza sa tla današnjeg Starog Slankamena.



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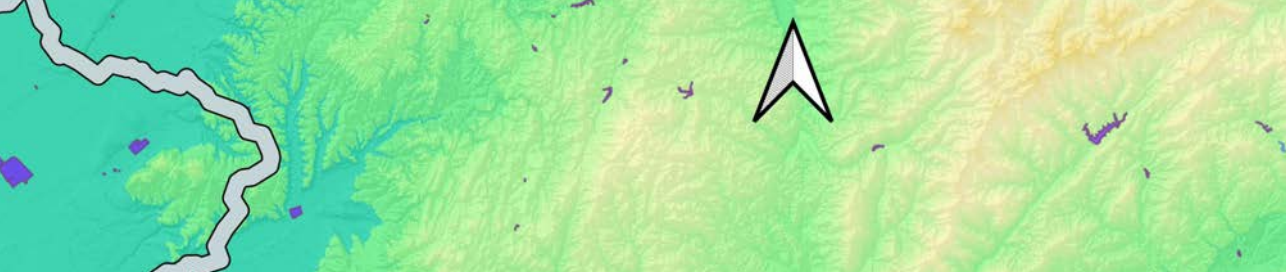
Vojne jedinice

🗡️ cohors I Britannica

🗡️ cohors I Campanorum Civium Romanorum

🗡️ cuneus equitum Constantium

🗡️ equites sagittarii



SLANKAMEN, STARI SLANKAMEN | ACUMINCUM

Vojvodina, Srem district, Indija

📍 45.1451652, 20.2523274

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 400 CE

📏 Elevation: 145 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved), archaeological remains above surface until today

State of Research

partially excavated, scientific papers and monographs available

Further Information

The Roman fort is located on the „Gradina“ hill, above present day Stari Slankamen, about 50 km upstream of Belgrade. This elevation, about 200 m in diameter, is located in a loess section of the right bank of the Danube, near the confluence of the Tisza River into the Danube. Fortification was identified as Roman Acumincum, mentioned in Notitia Dignitatum.

A civilian settlement developed at the foot of the hill in

the beginning of 2nd century, attested with the architecture and small finds in the area of present-day village Stari Slankamen.

Military Forces

- 🗡️ cohors I Britannica
- 🗡️ cohors I Campanorum Civium Romanorum
- 🗡️ cuneus equitum Constantium
- 🗡️ equites sagittarii

RS

Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Sistematska iskopavanja (1955-1958) | D. Piletić, M. Gorenc, D. Dimitrijević, Vojni muzej Beograd: Civilno naselje, fortifikacija

▶ Горенц, М., Димитријевић Д. 1956. Градина у Старом Сланкамену, РВМ 5, Нови Сад, 150-155; Димитријевић, Д. 1956/1957. Рад земунског Народног музеја на римском лимесу у Срему, Старинар VII/VIII, Београд, 303-307; Piletić, D. 1957. Arheološka istraživanja na rimskom limesu u Starom Slankamenu, Vesnik VM 4, Beograd, 61-73; Piletić, D. Rašić, B. 1957. Orijentaciono rekognosciranje dunavskog limesa na itinereru Novi Banovci - Sremski Karlovci, Vesnik VM 4, Beograd, 387-342; Piletić, D. 1958. Rekognosciranje rimskog limesa i njegove neposredne pozadine na terenu u okolini Starog Slankamena, Vesnik Vojnog muzeja 5, 245-251.

📍 Sistematska iskopavanja (1965) | D. Dimitrijević: Civilno naselje, fortifikacija

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej Vojvodine, Novi Sad

www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs/lat/

Utvrđenje, naselje

⌚ 0 - 300. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora

📍 45.1451652, 20.2523274

Research History

📍 Systematic excavations (1955-1958) | D. Piletić, M. Gorenc, D. Dimitrijević, Military Museum Belgrade: Civil settlement, fortification

▶ Горенц, М., Димитријевић Д. 1956. Градина у Старом Сланкамену, РВМ 5, Нови Сад, 150-155; Димитријевић, Д. 1956/1957. Рад земунског Народног музеја на римском лimesу у Срему, Старинар VII/VIII, Београд, 303-307; Piletić, D. 1957. Arheološka istraživanja na rimskom limesu u Starom Slankamenu, Vesnik VM 4, Beograd, 61-73; Piletić, D. Rašić, B. 1957. Orijentaciono rekognosciranje dunavskog limesa na itinereru Novi Banovci - Sremski Karlovci, Vesnik VM 4, Beograd, 387-342; Piletić, D. 1958, Rekognosciranje rimskog limesa i njegove neposredne pozadine na terenu u okolini Starog Slankamena, Vesnik Vojnog muzeja 5, 245-251.

📍 Systematic excavations (1965) | D. Dimitrijević: Civil settlement, fortification

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network

Museum / Visitor Centre: Museum of Vojvodina, Novi Sad
www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs/lat/

Fortification, settlement

🕒 0 - 300 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

📍 45.1451652, 20.2523274



STARA PAZOVA, SURDUK, GRADINA | RITTIUM

Vojvodina, Sremski okrug, Indija

📍 45.0708238, 20.3249071

🏰 Naselje, utvrđenje, nekropola

🕒 0 - 400. n. e.

📏 Površina lokaliteta: 12 ha Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 109 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro (lokalitet je pod prethodnom zaštitom, proglašenje je u procesu)

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Dodatne informacije

Veliko auksilijarno utvrđenje na lokalitetu „Gradina“ nalazi se u centru sela Surduk, na uzvišenju uz obalu Dunava, na udaljenosti od oko 40 km uzvodno od Beograda. Antičko ime utvrđenja je Rittium i ono se pominje u Itinerarium Antonini i na Tabula Peutingeriana. U 19. veku, za vreme površinskih istraživanja, registrovani su ostaci velikog, pravougaonog utvrđenja na lokalitetu „Gradina“, na platou dimenzija 300 x 400 m. Iako lokalitet nije sistematski iskopavan, rekognosciranja manjeg obima u 20. veku, potvrdila su prisustvo ostataka rimskog utvrđenja, delova naselja i nekropole. Sitni materijalni nalazi ukazuju na to da se najraniji rimski horizont na ovom lokalitetu datuje u prvu polovinu 1. veka i da je lokalitet bio naseljen do kraja 4. veka.



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Faze izgradnje

0 - 100. n. e. 🏰 Ranorimsko naselje | Uočeni su ostaci ranorimskog naselja s novcem imperatora iz 1 veka

100 - 500. n. e. 🏰 Vojno utvrđenje | Ostaci vojnog utvrđenja i grobnice zidane opekama iz 2. do 4. veka



STARA PAZOVA, SURDUK, GRADINA | RITTIUM

Vojvodina, Srem district, Indija

📍 45.0708238, 20.3249071

🏰 Settlement, fortification, necropolis

🕒 0 - 400 CE

📏 Area: 12 ha Elevation: 109 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None (in the process)



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

Further Information

A big auxiliary fort at the site “Gradina” is located in the central part of Surduk village, on an elevated bank of the Danube, about 40 km upstream of Belgrade. The ancient name of the fort is Rittium and it is mentioned in Itinerarium Antonini and Tabula Peutingeriana.

During the field surveys in the end of the 19th century the remains of a big, rectangular fortification were registered at the site “Gradina”, on a plateau sized 300 x 400 m. Although never properly excavated, a small scale field survey in the 20th century confirmed the remains of a Roman fortification, parts of settlement and the necropolis. Small finds show that the earliest Roman horizon on this site can be dated in the first half of the 1st century, and that the site was inhabited until the end of the 4th century.

Construction Phases

0 - 100 CE 🏰 Early Roman settlement | The remains of an early Roman settlement with imperial coins datable to the 1st century

100 - 500 CE 🏰 Military castrum | a military castrum and brick built tombs dated to the 2nd-4th centuries

RS

Vojne jedinice

0 - 400. n. e. ✂ ala I Augusta Ityaeorum saggitariorum ☞ Na osnovu vojničke diplome zaključuje se da je ala I Augusta Ityaeorum saggitariorum bila stacionirana u Ritijumu.
 ▶ Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36.

0 - 400. n. e. ✂ cohors VII Breucorum Civium Romanorum ☞ Грађевински натпис који поминје cohors VII Breucorum Civium Romanorum ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

0 - 400. n. e. ✂ cohors II Asturum et Callaecrum ☞ Грађевински натпис који поминје cohors II Asturum et Callaecrum ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

0 - 400. n. e. ✂ cohors II Ityaeorum ☞ Ореке са реџатима ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

0 - 400. n. e. ✂ equites Dalmatae ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

Istorijat istraživanja

☞ Rekognosciranje (1971) | O. Brukner, Lj. Tadin, R. Bunardžić, Pokrajinski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Novi Sad: Ranorimsko naselje, ostaci vojnog logora, grobnice od opeka

☞ Rekognosciranje (1982) | O. Brukner, Lj. Tadin, R. Bunardžić, Pokrajinski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Novi Sad: Ranorimsko naselje, ostaci vojnog logora, grobnice od opeka

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej Vojvodine, Novi Sad

www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs/lat/

Military Forces

0 - 400 CE ✂ ala I Augusta Ityaeorum saggitariorum 📄 Based on the military diploma it is concluded that ala I Augusta Ityaeorum saggitariorum was stationed at Rittium. ▶ Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36.

0 - 400 CE ✂ cohorts VII Breucorum Civium Romanorum 📄 A building inscription mentioning cohorts VII Breucorum Civium Romanorum ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

0 - 400 CE ✂ cohorts II Asturum et Callaecrum 📄 A building inscription mentioning cohorts II Asturum et Callaecrum ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

0 - 400 CE ✂ cohorts II Ityaeorum 📄 brick stamps ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

0 - 400 CE ✂ equites Dalmatae ▶ Душанић, С. 1968. Римска војска у источном Срему, Зборник Филозофског факултета X-1, 103 / Seeck, O. 1876. Notitia Dignitatum or Register of Dignitaries, XXXII, Berolini, 36. / Dautova-Ruševljan V., Vujović M. 2006. Rimska vojska u Sremu, Muzej Vojvodine.

Research History

📄 Field survey (1971) | O. Brukner, Lj. Tadin, R. Bunardžić, The Provincial Institute for the protection of cultural monuments Novi Sad: Early Roman settlement, remains of a military camp, brick built tombs

📄 Field survey (1982) | O. Brukner, Lj. Tadin, R. Bunardžić, The Provincial Institute for the protection of cultural monuments Novi Sad: Early Roman settlement, remains of a military camp, brick built tombs

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Museum / Visitor Centre: Museum of Vojvodina, Novi Sad

www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs/lat/

Rimsko naselje

⌚ 0 - 400. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:
Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora
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Vojni kastrum

⌚ 0 - 400. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:
Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora
© 45.070783, 20.3274723

Grobnice

⌚ 0 - 400. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:
Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora
© 45.070783, 20.3274723

Roman settlement

⌚ 0 - 400 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

📍 45.070783, 20.3274723

Military castrum

⌚ 0 - 400 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

📍 45.070783, 20.3274723

Tombs

⌚ 0 - 400 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

📍 45.070783, 20.3274723

RS



ZEMUN | TAURUNUM

Beograd, Centralna Srbija, Zemun

© 44.8482057, 20.4010837

🏛️ Rimska nekropola

🕒 0 - 600. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 82 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Potpuno prekriven savremenim nadgradnjama

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, ponovo izgrađene strukture

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Lokalitet se nalazi u centralnom delu današnjeg Zemuna. Obuhvata rimsko uporište, civilno naselje i nekropolu. Antički Taurunum je podignut na ostacima keltskog utvrđenja, na mestu današnjeg brda Gardoš. Kanabe su se raširile oko uporišta i ubrzo prerasle u bogato naselje zahvaljujući važnim trgovačkim, kopnenim i rečnim putevima. Taurunum je postao važno mesto u ovom delu rimske provincije Panonije Inferior. Kao antički grad, postojao je od 1. do 6. veka. Njegov razvoj odvijao se u dva pravca – vojno utvrđenje tipa citadela u okviru rimskog limesa i sedište dunavske flote sa lukom i trgovački centar. Zbog svog geografskog položaja bio je meta napada i pljačke varvarskih plemena. Kao i drugi antički gradovi, Taurunum je prerastao u srednjovekovno naselje, prvo nazvano Malevila, kasnije Zemun.

Vojne jedinice

0 - 300. n. e. 🏹 classis Flavia Pannonica

0 - 300. n. e. 🏹 equites promoti

0 - 300. n. e. 🏹 auxilia Ascarii

0 - 300. n. e. 🏹 legio VII Claudia




ZEMUN | TAURUNUM

Belgrade, Central Serbia, Zemun

© 44.8482057, 20.4010837

 Roman necropolis

 0 - 600 CE

 Elevation: 82 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law

Coverage with Building Structures

fully covered with modern superstructures

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, rebuilt structures

State of Research


partially excavated

Further Information

The site is located in central part of modern-day Zemun. It comprises a Roman stronghold, a civil settlement and a necropolis. The ancient Taurunum was built on the remains of a Celtic fortification, on the location of the present day hill of Gardoš. Canabae spread around the stronghold and quickly grew into a rich settlement thanks to the important trade, land and river roads. Taurunum became an important place in this part of the Roman province Pannonia Inferior. As an ancient town, it existed from 1st to 6th century. Its development took two directions – a military fortification of the citadel type within the Roman limes and the seat of the Danube fleet with the port, and a commercial center. Due to its geographic position, it was the target of attacks and plundering by barbaric tribes. Like other ancient towns, Taurunum grew into a medieval settlement, first called Malevilla, later Zemun.

Military Forces

0 - 300 CE  classis Flavia Pannonica

0 - 300 CE  equites promoti

0 - 300 CE  auxilia Ascarii

0 - 300 CE  legio VII Claudia

RS

Istorijat istraživanja

☉ Zaštitna iskopavanja | Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture grada Beograda

► Dimitrijević D., Zemun Polje, Zemun – rimsko naselje i nekropola iz Seobe naroda, Beograd, 1963, 106-108. Đorđević M., Arheološka nalazišta rimskog perioda u Vojvodini, Archaeological sites from the Roman Period in Vojvodina, Beograd, 2007, 77-78. Garašanin M. i D., Arheološka nalazišta u Srbiji, Beograd 1951, 128-129. Klemenc J., Limes u Donjoj Panoniji, Limes u Jugoslaviji I, Beograd 1961, 22-23. Lapaine V., Dopisi – Zemun, VHAD IX, 2, Zagreb 1887, 58-59. Mrkobrad D., Dom vazduhoplovstva, Zemun – rimska nekropola, AR 22, Beograd 1981, 77-78, T LV. Simić Z., Zemun Polje, ul. Bernarda Rasela b.b. – kasnoantička nekropola, AP 23, Beograd 1982, 106-109.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža, Omogućen parking, Javni prevoz

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Zavičajni muzej Zemuna (Muzej grada Beograda)

www.mgb.org.rs/

Nekropola – grobne konstrukcije

⌚ 0 - 400. n. e.

📍 44.8482057, 20.4010837

Research History

- 📍 Rescue excavations | Institute for preservation of monuments of the city of Belgrade
- ▶ Dimitrijević D., Zemun Polje, Zemun – rimsko naselje i nekropola iz Seobe naroda, Beograd, 1963, 106-108. Đorđević M., Arheološka nalazišta rimskog perioda u Vojvodini, Archaeological sites from the Roman Period in Vojvodina, Beograd, 2007, 77-78. Garašanin M. i D., Arheološka nalazišta u Srbiji, Beograd 1951, 128-129. Klemenc J., Limes u Donjoj Panoniji, Limes u Jugoslaviji I, Beograd 1961, 22-23. Lapaine V., Dopisi – Zemun, VHAD IX, 2, Zagreb 1887, 58-59. Mrkobrad D., Dom vazduhoplovstva, Zemun – rimska nekropola, AR 22, Beograd 1981, 77-78, T LV. Simić Z., Zemun Polje, ul. Bernarda Rasela b.b. – kasnoantička nekropola, AP 23, Beograd 1982, 106-109.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network, parking available, public transport
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	Homeland Museum Zemun (Belgrade City Museum)
	www.mgb.org.rs/

Necropolis-grave structures

🕒 0 - 400 CE

📍 44.8482057, 20.4010837



BEOGRAD (SINGIDUNUM–RIMSKI GRAD), STUDENTSKI PARK | SINDIGUNUM

Beograd, Centralna Srbija, Grad Beograd, Stari Grad

© 44.8196392, 20.4490851

 Rimski grad

 0 - 600. n. e.

 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 95 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Potpuno prekriven savremenim nadgradnjama

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, ponovo izgrađene strukture

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Singidunum je bio naselje sa dugom istorijom još iz rane praistorije. Svojom važnom strateškom pozicijom na ušću Save u Dunav, oduvek je privlačio pažnju. Najvažniji ostaci obuhvataju delove Kalemegdana i područje koje pokriva uže gradsko jezgro današnjeg Beograda. Singidunum, malo keltsko naselje, osvojili su Rimljani u 1. veku nove ere. Grad se, zahvaljujući svom strateškom položaju, brzo razvijao i najpre dobio status opštine (municipium), grada sa delimičnom autonomijom, a kasnije i status kolonije (colonia), odnosno grada sa punom autonomijom. Postao je municipijum u vreme Hadrijana, dok je stekao status kolonije za vreme vladavine cara Gordijana III.

U ulici Cara Uroša su otkriveni najmlađi nalazi iz ostave od 2,810 antoninijana i denara, i datuju se u drugu polovinu 253. godine. Oko olovne posude u kojoj je odložen novac registrovani su tragovi intenzivnog gorenja. Kao razlog za zakopavanje ostava u neposrednoj blizini kastruma na samo 15-20 m od pretpostavljenog zida, predlaže se odlazak vlasnika na istok sa Valerijanovom vojskom. Ispod Studentskog parka nalaze se terme. Prema prvobitnom datovanju od strane istraživača V. Kondića, zgrada je napuštena sredinom 3. ili u 4. veku nove ere. Slojevi ovog lokaliteta su znatno izmešteni turskim vodovodom i grobljem, a potom i nemačkim rovovima iskopanim tokom Drugog svetskog rata. Lokaliteti poput Knez Mihailove 30, Knez Mihailove 46-48 i platoa ispred Filozofskog fakulteta, igraju važnu ulogu u razumevanju i sagledavanju izgleda Singidunuma.



BELGRADE (SINGIDUNUM–ROMAN CITY), STUDENTSKI PARK | SINDIGUNUM

Belgrade, Central Serbia, City of Belgrade, Stari Grad

© 44.8196392, 20.4490851

 Roman city

 0 - 600 CE

 Elevation: 95 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law

Coverage with Building Structures

fully covered with modern superstructures

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, rebuilt structures

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

Singidunum was a settlement with a long tradition dating back to early prehistoric times. With its important strategic point, at the confluence of the Sava and Danube Rivers, it has always attracted attention. The most important remains include parts of Kalemegdan and the area covering the inner city core of what is now Belgrade. Singidunum, a small Celtic settlement was conquered by the Romans in the 1st century AD. The city, owing to its strategic position, rapidly developed and first attained the status of a municipality (municipium), a city with partial autonomy, and later on, even the status of a colony (colonia) or a city with full autonomy. It became a municipium at the time of Hadrian and later acquired the status of a colony during the reign of Gordian III.

In the Cara Uroša Street, the youngest pieces in the hoard of 2810 antoniniani and denarii discovered on this location date to the second half of the year 253. Around the lead vessel in which the coins were deposited traces of intense burning have been registered. As the reason for the hoards burying in the immediate vicinity of the castrum only 15-20 m from the presumed wall, the owner's departure to the East with Valerian's army has been suggested. Underneath the Student's Park thermae can be found. According to the initial dating of them by the excavator V. Kondić, the building fell into disuse in the mid-3rd or 4th century AD. The layers of this site were considerably disturbed by the Turkish water supply system and cemetery, and then by the German trenches dug during WW2. More sites such as the 30 Knez Mihailova Street, 46-48 Knez Mihailova Street and the Piazzeta in front of the Faculty of Philosophy play an important role in understanding and perceiving the look of Singidunum.

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Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Zaštitna iskopavanja (1968-1969) | Arheološki institut Beograd

▶ Popović, M. (ed.) 1997. Singidunum 1. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2000. Singidunum 2. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2002. Singidunum 3. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2005. Singidunum 4. Beograd: Arheološki institut.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža, Omogućen parking, Javni prevoz

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Narodni muzej Beograd

www.narodnimuzej.rs/

Rimsko kupatilo na lokalitetu Studentski trg

📍 44.8196392, 20.4490851

Research History

- 📍 Rescue excavations (1968-1969) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
 ▶ Popović, M. (ed.) 1997. Singidunum 1. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2000. Singidunum 2. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2002. Singidunum 3. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2005. Singidunum 4. Beograd: Arheološki institut.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network, parking available, public transport

Museum / Visitor Centre: National Museum Belgrade

www.narodnimuzej.rs/

Thermae at the Student's Park site

© 44.8196392, 20.4490851



BEOGRAD (SINGIDUNUM-LEGIJSKI LOGOR), BEOGRADSKA TVRĐAVA I BIBLIOTEKA GRADA BEOGRADA | SINGIDUNUM

Centralna Srbija, Grad Beograd, Stari Grad

© 44.8200079, 20.4449009

 Rimski legijski logor

 0 - 500. n. e.

 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 105 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Delimično prekriven savremenim nadgradnjama

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani), fizičke rekonstrukcije iznad arheoloških ostataka

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Mesto na kome se danas nalazi Beograd bilo je veoma važno za odbranu Rimskog carstva nakon što je u 1. veku uspostavljena granica na Dunavu. Postoje indicije da su legije III Skitika i V Makedonika periodično bile stacionirane u Singidunumu još u prvoj polovini 1. veka. Vojnom i administrativnom reorganizacijom na području dunavske granice, Singidunum je postao baza legije III Flavijske, koja je na ovom mestu bila stacionirana do kraja rimske vladavine.

Tokom dugogodišnjih iskopavanja na području beogradske tvrđave, otkriveni su i delimično iskopani ostaci rimske legionarske tvrđave III Flavijske legije. Njeni bedemi, najstariji delovi utvrđenja, bili su slabo očuvani. Kao rezultat, malo se zna o najranijoj fazi rimskog utvrđenja. Konstatovano je da se tvrđava nalazila na području Gornjeg grada beogradske tvrđave, u delu Kalemeg-



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BELGRADE (SINGIDUNUM-LEGIONARY FORTRESS), BELGRADE FORTRESS AND BELGRADE CITY LIBRARY | SINGIDUNUM

Central Serbia, City of Belgrade, Stari Grad

📍 44.8200079, 20.4449009

🏰 Roman legionary fortress

🕒 0 - 500 CE

📏 Elevation: 105 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

partly covered with modern superstructures

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved), physical reconstructions above archaeological remains

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

The site where modern Belgrade lies was very important for the defense of the Roman Empire after it established its frontier on the Danube in the 1st century AD. There are indications that legions IIII Scythica and V Macedonica were periodically stationed at Singidunum as early as the first half of the 1st century. With the military and administrative consolidation in the area of the Danube frontier, Singidunum became the base of the Legio IIII Flavia, stationed there until the end of the Roman rule.

The remains of a Roman Legionary fortress of the Legio IIII Flavia were discovered and partially excavated during the years of excavations in the Belgrade Fortress area. Its ramparts, the oldest vestige of any fortification on the site were poorly preserved. As a result, little is known about the earliest phase of the Roman fortificati-

RS

danskog parka uz Parisku ulicu, kao i u zoni na suprotnoj strani ulice. Porta Decumana, jugoistočna kapija, istražena je i predstavljena danas u Biblioteci grada Beograda. Tvrđava je bila nepravilne pravougaone osnove (560 m dužine i 330–380 m širine), a ograđena površina zauzimala je površinu od 20 ha. Pored ove tvrđave na vrhu brda, obalu reke branila su još dva bedema koja su se spuštala niz dunavsku padinu. Singidunum kao pogranično uporište dostigao je svoj vrhunac u 2. i 3. veku.

Tokom poslednjih 70 godina, istraživanja legionarske tvrđave u Singidunumu dala su različite rezultate. Iako je tokom toliko vremena iskopavan u različitim prilikama, utvrđeni su samo pojedini delovi njegovog rasporeda. Glavni problem pravilnog istraživanja legionarske tvrđave u Singidunumu leži u činjenici da su veliki delovi uništeni srednjovekovnim i kasnijim utvrđenjima. Veliki delovi praetenture oko via principalis, kao i principia, potpuno su uništeni bastionskim utvrđenjima u 17. i 18. veku.

Prema raznim arheološkim iskopavanjima može se odrediti tačna dužina bočne strane, ali ne i precizna širina tvrđave. Do sada su utvrđeni položaji zidova bedema SZ, SI i JI, ali je položaj JZ zida sumnjiv. Tvrđava Singidunum je sudeći po dužini od 568 m, slična tvrđavama podignutim tokom druge polovine 2. veka. Prema nalazu poslednjeg bloka barake u samom jugozapadnom delu praetenture, možemo reći da je širina utvrđenja bila veća od 400 m. Pošto je podizanjem bastionskih utvrđenja uništen veći deo JZ strane, i jer se uočava velika razlika u nivoima terena, gde strma padina (30 m visinske razlike) izlazi na obalu reke (reke Save), teško je pretpostaviti položaj JZ zida. Nalaz zida orijentisan u pravcu SJ odnosi se na mnogo kasniji period, kada barake nisu bile u funkciji. Kapije na SZ i JI strani su iskopane sa različitim rezultatima. SZ kapija (porta praetoria) imala je dve unutrašnje kule i uzak prolaz od samo 3 metra. Na suprotnoj strani, porta decumana, sa unutrašnjim kulama imala je znatno veći prolaz od 12 m (28,3 m zajedno sa spoljnim stranama kula). Sistematsko istraživanje unutrašnjosti tvrđave obavljeno je na JZ strani, gde su pronađena četiri reda legijskih kasarni. Zidovi su bili od grubog kamena spojenog krečnim malterom. Barake su bile podeljene na contuberniae sa verandom na uličnoj strani. U prostoru između verande i ulica pronađeni su ostaci nosećih stubova i kanala.

Vojne jedinice

- 0 - 500. n. e. ⚔ legio IV Scythica
- 0 - 500. n. e. ⚔ legio IV Flavia
- 0 - 600. n. e. ⚔ legio V Macedonica

Istorijat istraživanja

- 🔍 Zaštitna iskopavanja | Arheološki institut Beograd
 - ▶ Popović, M. (ed.) 1997. Singidunum 1. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2000. Singidunum 2. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2002. Singidunum 3. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2005. Singidunum 4. Beograd: Arheološki institut.

ons. It has been ascertained, however, that the fortress was located in the Belgrade fortress Upper Town area and in a section of Kalemegdan Park adjacent to Pariska Street, as well as on the nearby zone along the opposite side of the street. Porta Decumana, southeast gate, was excavated and presented today in the Belgrade City Library. Fortress was irregular rectangular in plan (560 m long by 330–380 m wide), the walled enclosure covering an area of 20 ha. In addition to this main hilltop fortress, the riverside was defended by another two ramparts running down the Danube facing slope. Singidunum as the frontier stronghold reached its peak in the 2nd and the 3rd centuries.

During the last 70 years, research of legionary fortress in Singidunum gave various results. Although it was excavated on different occasions during such a long time, only some parts of its layout have been determined. The main problem of proper research of legionary fortress in Singidunum lies in the fact that large parts were destroyed by medieval and latter fortifications. Large parts of praetentura around via principalis, as well as principia were completely destroyed by the bastion fortifications in 17th and 18th centuries.

According to various archaeological excavations one can define the precise length of the lateral side, but not the precise width of fortress. Positions of NW, NE and SE rampart walls have been determined so far, but position of SW wall remains doubtful. With the length of 568 meters Singidunum fortress is similar to fortresses erected during the second half of the 2nd century. According to the find of last barrack block in the most south-western part of praetentura, we can say that fortification width was more than 400 meters. Since that erection of bastion fortifications has destroyed most of SW side, and since there is huge difference in ground levels, where steep slope (30 meters height difference) hits the river shore (the Sava River), it is difficult even to presume the position of SW wall. Find of wall oriented in NS direction refers to much later period when barracks were not in function. Gates on NW and SE side have been excavated with various results. NW gate (porta praetoria) had two inner towers and narrow passage of just 3 meters. On the opposite side porta decumana with inner towers had much larger passage of 12 meters (28.3 m when outer sides of the towers are measured). Only systematic research of fortress interior was conducted on the SW side, where four rows of legionary barracks were found. The walls were made of rough stone connected with lime mortar. The barracks were divided into contuberniae with veranda on the street side. Remains of supporting pillar stones, and channels were found in the space between veranda and streets.

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Military Forces

- 0 - 500 CE ⚔ legio IV Scythica
- 0 - 500 CE ⚔ legio IV Flavia
- 0 - 600 CE ⚔ legio V Macedonica

Research History

- 🔍 Rescue excavations | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
 - ▶ Popović, M. (ed.) 1997. Singidunum 1. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2000. Singidunum 2. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2002. Singidunum 3. Beograd: Arheološki institut. Popović, M. (ed.) 2005. Singidunum 4. Beograd: Arheološki institut.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža, Omogućen parking, Javni prevoz

Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu: prezentacija na otvorenom, zaštitne konstrukcije nad arhitektonskim ostacima, info table, obilasci sa vodičem

Muzej/vizitorski centar Narodni muzej Beograd

www.narodnimuzej.rs/

Porta Decumana, jugoistočna kapija (danas prezentovana u Biblioteci grada Beograda)

Pripadnost kompleksu:
Vojno utvrđenje

Ⓢ 44.8200079, 20.4449009

Deo bedema

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Legijski logor

Ⓢ 44.8247293, 20.450483

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network, parking available, public transport
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	open air presentation, protection structures for architectural remains, information boards, guided tours
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	National Museum of Belgrade www.narodnimuzej.rs/

Porta Decumana, southeast gate (presented today in the Belgrade City Library)

Belonging to Complex:
Military fortification
© 44.8200079,20.4449009

Part of a fortification wall

Belonging to Complex:
Legionary fort
© 44.8247293, 20.450483

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VIŠNJICA, BELGRADE | OCTAVUM

Beograd, Centralna Srbija, Palilula

© 44.8410277, 20.5596482

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 350 - 600. n. e.

📏 Površina lokaliteta: 1.8 ha Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 264 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, arheološki ostaci koji su iznad površine do danas

Stanje istraživosti

ostaci otkriveni neinvanzivnom prospekcijom

Dodatne informacije

Octavum je vizantijsko utvrđenje podignuto u 6. veku od strane cara Justinijana. Baza utvrđenja je pravougaona, dimenzija od oko 180 x 100 m, okružena masivnim bedemima širine od 5 m, izgrađenih od kamenih ploča iz lokalnog kamenoloma. Ostaci kule kružne osnove pronađeni su na južnoj strani, dok se široki bedem u severoistočnom uglu pruža u pravcu Dunava. Ovo utvrđenje se pominje u istorijskim izvorima; Prokopije pominje utvrđenje Octavum na osmoj rimskoj milji od Singidunuma (oko 11,8 km), u nizu utvrđenja obnovljenih ili podignutih od strane vizantijskog cara Justinijana (527-565). Sitni materijalni nalazi ukazuju na duže korišćenje ovog prostora, od kasne antike do kasnog srednjeg veka. Danas, lokalitet prekriva vegetacija i on je u velikoj opasnosti od ilegalnih iskopavanja.



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VIŠNJICA, BELGRADE | OCTAVUM

Belgrade, Central Serbia, Palilula

© 44.8410277, 20.5596482

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 350 - 600 CE

📏 Area: 1.8 ha Elevation: 264 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, archaeological remains above surface until today

State of Research

structures confirmed by non-invasive prospection surveys

Further Information

Octavum fortification is a Byzantine fortress built in the 6th century by the Emperor Justinian. Its base is rectangular, ca 180 x 100 meters, surrounded by massive bulwarks 5 meters thick and built in flagstone from the local quarry. Remains of a circular tower were discovered on the south side, and a wide rampart from the northeast corner was traced in the direction of the Danube. This fort was known from historical sources; Procopius mentions the fortress Octavum on the eighth Roman mile from Singidunum (about 11.8 km), among the fortifications restored or built on the limes by Byzantine Emperor Justinian (527-565 AD).

Small finds suggest a longer use of this space, from late antiquity to the late Middle Ages. Nowadays it is covered in vegetation and in great risk of illegal excavations.

Istorijat istraživanja

- ⌚ Preliminarna iskopavanja, rekognosciranje (1955) | Muzej grada Beograda
 - ▶ Тодоровић, Ј., Кондић, В., Бирташевић, М. 1956. Археолошка налазишта у Београду и околини. Годишњак музеја града Београда III; 75 – 98; Византијски извори за историју народа Југославије, Том 1, Посебно издање САН, Београд 1955.
- ⌚ Preliminarna arheološka iskopavanja, rekognosciranje (1964) | М. Birtašević, Muzej grada Beograda
 - ▶ Birtašević, M. 1964. Višnjica Castrum Octavum, Beograd – vizantijsko utvrđenje i nekropola. Arheološki pregled 6; 109 – 111.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej grada Beograda

www.mgb.org.rs/

Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica - bedem

⌚ 350 - 600. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Vojno utvrđenje

© 44.8410277, 20.5596482

Research History

- 🕒 Preliminary archaeological excavations; field survey (1955) | Belgrade City Museum
 - ▶ Тодоровић, Ј., Кондић, В., Бирташевић, М. 1956. Археолошка налазишта у Београду и околини. Годишњак музеја града Београда III; 75 – 98; Византијски извори за историју народа Југославије, Том 1, Посебно издање САН, Београд 1955.
- 🕒 Preliminary archaeological excavations; field survey (1964) | М. Birtašević, Belgrade City museum
 - ▶ Birtašević, М. 1964. Višnjica Castrum Octavum, Beograd – vizantijsko utvrđenje i nekropola. Arheološki pregled 6; 109 – 111.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Museum / Visitor Centre: Belgrade City Museum

www.mgb.org.rs/

Auxiliary fort - rampart

🕒 350 - 600 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military fort

📍 44.8410277, 20.5596482



RITOPEK, GROCKA | TRICORNIUM

Centralna Srbija, Grad Beograd, Grocka, Beograd

© 44.7406107, 20.6398092

🏛️ Uvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica, naselje, nekropola

🕒 100 - 400. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 176 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Stanje istraživosti

Neistražen

Dodatne informacije

Lokalitet se nalazi na tlu sela Ritopek, na desnoj obali reke Dunav, na udaljenosti od 18 km od Beograda. Feliks Kanic je, prolazeći kroz ovo mesto, zabeležio ostatke kastruma. U današnjem Ritopeku, za vreme rimske vladavine, nalazili su se utvrđenje i naselje koje su pripadali antičkom Singidunumu. U Ptolomejevoj mapi i na Pojtingerovoj tabli, ovo mesto se pominje kao Tricornium, i nalazilo se na putu od Singidunuma do Viminacijuma. U Ritopeku su, za vreme rekognosciranja i arheoloških iskopavanja, utvrđeni mnogi lokaliteti iz rimskog perioda - osmatračnica, vojno utvrđenje, vile rustike, nekropole i ostaci akvedukta. Naselje u Tricornijumu nije imalo status grada, i ne postoji mnogo informacija o populaciji ovog mesta u prvom veku Carstva. Nekoliko natpisa pominje članove keltsko-tračkih stanovnika, nekadašnjeg vojnika, jednog centuriona i dva veterana. Kratkotrajna arheološka iskopavanja ovog lokaliteta započeta su 1958. godine, nakon što je 1957. pronađen sarkofag. Istraživanja lokaliteta Gornje Plavice i Livadice, nastavljena su 2006. godine, a započeta su 2005. u okviru projekta „Early Medieval settlements and necropolises in Danube region“.



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RITOPEK, GROCKA | TRICORNIUM

Central Serbia, City of Belgrade, Grocka, Belgrade

📍 44.7406107, 20.6398092

🏰 Auxiliary fort, civil settlement, necropolis

🕒 100 - 400 CE

📏 * Elevation: 176 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

State of Research

Not researched

Further Information

The site is located on the territory of the village Ritopek, on the right bank of the river Danube, 18 km from Belgrade. Felix Kanitz has noticed the remains of a castrum while passing through this area. In today's Ritopek, during Roman domination, there were fortifications and settlements that belonged to the ancient Singidunum. In Ptolemy's map and Poettinger's tablet, this place is mentioned as Tricornium, on the way from Singidunum to Viminacium. In Ritopek, during reconnaissance and archeological excavations, various sites from the Roman era were found - an observation post, a military fortification, rustic villas, necropolises

and the remains of a water system. The settlement of Tricornium did not have the status of a city, and there is not much information about the population in the first centuries of the Empire. The few inscriptions mention members of the Celtic-Thracian class of natives, ex-soldiers, one centurion of the legion and two veterans.

Archaeological excavations of the site began in 1958 after the finding of a sarcophagus in 1957, but were short term. The excavations of the Gornje Plavice and Livadice sites in 2006 represents a prolongation of earlier work on both sites, started in 2005 as a part of the project entitled "Early Medieval settlements and necropolises in Danube region".

RS

ENGLISH

Vojne jedinice

- ☞ cohors I Flavia Bessorum et Pannoniorum ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, vojnička diploma
- ☞ cuneus equitum sagittariorum ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, opeke sa pečatima
- ☞ auxiliaries Tricornenses ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, vojnička diploma
- ☞ auxillum Aureomontanorum ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, vojnička diploma

Istorijat istraživanja

- ☞ Rekognosciranje (1958) | Muzej grada Beograda
- ☞ Rekognosciranje (2005-2006): Ranosrednjovekovna naselja i nekropole u Podunavlju
 - ▶ Fidanovski S., Zečević E., Archaeological reports, New series 4, 2006, Serbian Archaeological Society, The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, 73-76.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej grada Beograd

[/www.mgb.org.rs/](http://www.mgb.org.rs/)

Military Forces

- ☞ cohorts I Flavia Bessorum et Pannoniorum ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, military diploma
- ☞ cuneus equitum sagittariorum ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, military diploma
- ☞ auxiliaries Tricornenses ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, military diploma
- ☞ auxillum Aureomontanorum ☞ Notitia Dignitatum, military diploma

Research History

- ☞ Field survey (1958) | Belgrade City Museum
- ☞ Field survey (2005-2006): Early Medieval settlements and necropolises in Danube region
 - ▶ Fidanovski S., Zečević E., Archaeological reports, New series 4, 2006, Serbian Archaeological Society, The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, 73-76.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network

Museum / Visitor Centre: Belgrade City Museum

[/www.mgb.org.rs/](http://www.mgb.org.rs/)



BRESTOVIK

Centralna Srbija, Beograd, Grocka

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🏛 Grobnica visoko rangiranog oficira ili velikodostojnika

🕒 200 - 500. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 200 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani), restaurirani ostaci

Stanje istraživosti

potpuno istraženo, dostupan plan iskopavanja, dostupni naučni radovi i monografije

Dodatne informacije

Grobnica u Brestoviku je slučajno otkrivena 1895. godine. U rimsko vreme, grobnica se nalazila duž puta koji je vodio od Singidunuma (Beograda) do Viminacijuma (Starog Kostolca), između Castra Tricornia (Ritopek) i Ad Sextum Miliare (Grocka). Duž ove komunikacije, podizane su imučne vile i nalazile su se nekropole, koje se datuju od 1. do 4. veka. Grobnicu čine tri prostorije. Zasvođena grobna komora sa tri grobna mesta bila je u potpunosti ukrašena zidnim slikarstvom. Srednja prostorija sa dve apside bila je zidno oslikana, ali i ukrašena kamenim skulpturama lavova i genija. Mermerna statua koja prikazuje visokog oficira ili čak jednog od tetrarha, kako su neki istraživači sugerisali, pronađena je u ovoj prostoriji. Ulazna prostorija – predvorje, imala je četiri stuba sa timpanonom. Dugačak dromos usečen u padinu terena vodio je do soba. Zidno slikarstvo grobnice predstavlja neke od najlepših primeraka kasnoantičke umetnosti, očuvane in situ. Grede na zidovima su obojene na način koji sugerise da drže nebeski svod iznad. Slikani motivi na zidovima obuhvataju geometrijske, vegetativne i zoomorfne motive, dok je svodna slika imitirala kasetirani plafon, koristeći vegetativne motive. Arhitektonska kompozicija grobnice,



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BRESTOVIK

Central Serbia, Belgrade, Grocka

📍 44.6441167, 20.7518032

🏛️ tomb of a high-ranking officer or dignitary

🕒 200 - 500 CE

📏 Elevation: 200 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved), restored

State of Research

fully excavated, excavation plans available, scientific papers and monographs available

Further Information

The Brestovik tomb was discovered by accident in 1895. In the Roman times, the tomb was located along the road that led from Singidunum (Belgrade) to Viminacium (Stari Kostolac), between Castra Tricornia (Ritopek) and Ad Sextum Miliare (Grocka). Along this communication, many wealthy villas with necropolises used to be built, from the 1st to the 4th century AD. The Brestovik tomb itself was dated into the period of late 3rd or early 4th century. The tomb consists of three rooms. The vaulted burial chamber with three burial places was fully decorated with wall paintings. Middle

room flanked by two apses was wall-painted but also decorated with stone sculptures of lions and genii. The marble statue portraying high officer or even one of the tetrarchs as some researchers suggested, was found in the room. The entrance room – vestibule had four columns bearing tympanum. A long dromos cut into the terrain slope led to the rooms. Wall painting of the tomb belongs to some of the finest examples of late antique art, still preserved in situ. The beams presented on the walls were painted in a manner that suggests they hold the heavenly vault above. Painted motifs on the walls include geometric, vegetative and zoomorphic motifs,

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u kombinaciji sa skulpturama i zidnim slikama, svedoči da je u njoj bio sahranjen visoki rimski, verovatno vojni komandant, i njegova porodica. Međutim, popularno verovanje u današnjoj lokalnoj hrišćanskoj zajednici, razvijeno prema ranohrišćanskim izvorima, jeste da su unutra sahranjeni mučenici iz Singidunuma, Hermil i Stratonik.

Istorijat istraživanja

- ☉ Iskopavanje (1895) | Valtrović M., Narodni muzej u Beogradu: Grobnica
 - ▶ Валтровић 1895 – М. Валтровић, Римска гробница у Брестовику, Старинар XII, 1895, 131-132. Валтровић 1906 – М. Валтровић, Римска гробница у селу Брестовику, Старинар н.р. I, 1906, 128-140.
- ☉ Поповна истраживања (1955): Grobnica
 - ▶ Стричевић 1957 – Ђ. Стричевић, Брестовик – Римска гробница. Старинар VII – VIII (1956 – 1957), 1957, 411-413.
- ☉ Zaštitne aktivnosti (1964) | Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture grada Beograda: Grobnica
 - ▶ Вујичић - Вуловић 1967 – М. Вујичић - Вуловић, Римска гробница у Брестовику (конзерваторско-рестаураторски радови – прва фаза), Zbornik zaštite spomenika kulture, Knjiga XVIII, 1967, Beograd 1967, 86-92;

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža, Omogućen parking

Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu: prezentacija fizičkih rekonstrukcija

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej grada Beograda

www.mgb.org.rs/

Rimska grobnica

⌚ 200 - 300. n. e.

© 44.644117, 20.7583693

while the vault painting imitated coffered ceiling, using vegetative motifs. The architectural composition of the tomb, in combination with sculptures and wall paintings, testify that it was the burial place of a high-ranking Roman, probably military commander and his family. However, popular belief in today local Christian community, developed according to some early Christian sources, is that the martyrs of Singidunum, Hermylus and Stratonicus, were buried inside.

Research History

- 🔍 excavation (1895) | Valtrović M., National museum in Belgrade: tomb
 - ▶ Валтровић 1895 – М. Валтровић, Римска гробница у Брестовику, Старинар XII, 1895, 131-132. Валтровић 1906 – М. Валтровић, Римска гробница у селу Брестовику, Старинар н.р. I, 1906, 128–140.
- 🔍 Revision investigations (1955): tomb
 - ▶ Стричевић 1957 – Ђ. Стричевић, Брестовик – Римска гробница. Старинар VII – VIII (1956 – 1957), 1957, 411–413.
- 🔍 Protection activities (1964) | Institute for Protection of the Cultural Monuments of the City of Belgrade: tomb
 - ▶ Вујичић - Вуловић 1967 – М. Вујичић - Вуловић, Римска гробница у Брестовику (конзерваторско-рестаураторски радови – прва фаза), Zbornik zaštite spomenika kulture, Knjiga XVIII, 1967, Beograd 1967, 86-92;

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network, parking available
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	physical reconstructions for presentation
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	Belgrade City Museum
	www.mgb.org.rs/

Roman tomb

⌚ 200 - 300 CE

📍 44.644117, 20.7583693



SEONE, SMEDEREVO | AUREUS MONS

Južna i istočna Srbija, Braničevski okrug,
Smederevo

© 44.652592, 20.8225143

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 0 - 500. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 185 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Aureus Mons je rimsko utvrđenje sa susednim naseljem koje je nekada bilo u oblasti Seona. Ugrubo se datuje u period između 1. i 4. veka. Tvrđavu pominje rimski istoričar Eutropije koji je napisao da je car Prob (276–282) pustio vojnike da uzgajaju vinovu lozu u oblasti Aureus Monsa. Arheološkim istraživanjima objavljenim 1963. godine utvrđeni su ostaci rimskog utvrđenja, dimenzija 150 x 130 koraka, na levoj obali potoka Seona, neposredno pre njegovog ušća u Dunav.



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Vojne jedinice

🗡️ legio IV Flavia 🏛️ Notitia Dignitatum, opeke sa pečatima

🗡️ legio VII Claudia 🏛️ Notitia Dignitatum, opeke sa pečatima

🗡️ cuneus equites Dalmatarum 🏛️ Notitia Dignitatum, opeke sa pečatima



SEONE, SMEDEREVO | AUREUS MONS

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Braničevo District, Smederevo

📍 44.652592, 20.8225143

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 500 CE

📏 Elevation: 185 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

Aureus Mons is a Roman fort with adjacent settlement that used to be in the Seona area. Roughly, it can be dated to a period between the 1st and the 4th centuries. The fortress is mentioned by a Roman historian Eutropius who wrote that the emperor Probus (276–282) let the soldiers to grow vine in the Aureus Mons area. The archaeological investigations published in 1963 designated the remains of a Roman fortification, dimensions of 150 x 130 paces, on the Seona stream left bank, directly before its Danube confluence.

Military Forces

🗡️ legio IV Flavia 📄 Notitia Dignitatum, brick stamps

🗡️ legio VII Claudia 📄 Notitia Dignitatum, brick stamps

🗡️ cuneus equites Dalmatarum 📄 Notitia Dignitatum, brick stamps

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Istorijat istraživanja

- Manja arheološka iskopavanja (1963): Rimsko utvrđenje
 - ▶ Mirković, M. 1968. Rimski gradovi na Dunavu u Gornjoj Meziji. Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost
Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej u Smederevu

www.mus.org.rs/

Uvrđenje pomoćnih odreda

⌚ 0 - 400. n. e.

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Research History

- 📍 Minor archaeological excavations (1963): Roman fortification
 - ▶ Mirković, M. 1968. Rimski gradovi na Dunavu u Gornjoj Meziji. Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public
Museum / Visitor Centre: Smederevo Museum

www.mus.org.rs/

Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 400 CE

📍 44.6525917, 20.8159482

RS



DUBRAVICA, ORAŠJE | MARGUM

Južna i istočna Srbija, Podunavski okrug,
Smederevo

Ⓞ 44.7077577, 21.0436422

🏰 Rimski grad i utvrđenje

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 74 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro (lokalitet je pod prethodnom zaštitom)

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo, ostaci otkriveni neinvanzivnom
prospekcijom, izvršena geofizička snimanja

Dodatne informacije

Strateški značaj ušća Morave u Dunav uočen je veoma rano, pre rimskih osvajanja ovih prostora. Na mestu starijeg, latenskog naselja na desnoj obali Morave, na današnjem potezu Orašja u ataru sela Dubravice, u I veku je osnovan rimski grad Margum. Od vladavine cara Marka Aurelija pominje se kao municipijum – Municipium Aurelium Augustum Margum. Na osnovu epigrafske građe može se pretpostaviti da je tu bila privremeno smeštena legija IV Flavije od kraja I i početka II veka. Nakon osvajanja Dakije i pomeranja granice Carstva, Margum je privremeno izgubio na značaju. U pisanim izvorima se pominje tek sa kraja 3. veka, odnosno od vladavine cara Dioklecijana. Na pojedinim ciglama koje datuju s kraja 4. veka, Margum se pominje kao kastrum, a u isto vreme grad je pomenut u Notitia Dignitatum. Margum ponovo dobija na značaju za vreme krize kasnorimske države. Kasnoantički Margum se u istorijskim izvorima često pominje kao mesto gde su rimske trupe prešle u Barbarikum. Na osnovu novijih istraživanja može se zaključiti da je kasnoantički Margum uništen krajem 4. ili početkom 5. veka. Posle hunskog rušenja rimske granice i perioda dominacije



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DUBRAVICA, ORAŠJE | MARGUM

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Podunavlje District, Smederevo

📍 44.7077577, 21.0436422

🏰 Roman settlement and fort

🕒 100 - 600 CE

📏 Elevation: 74 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None (Preliminary protection in force)



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

State of Research

partially excavated, structures confirmed by non-invasive prospection surveys, geophysical surveys conducted

Further Information

The strategic importance of the confluence of the Morava and the Danube was noticed very early, before the Roman conquests of this area. On the site of an older La Tène settlement on the right bank of the Morava, on today's stretch of Orašje in the area of the village of Dubravice, the Roman city of Margum was founded in the 1st century. Since the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius, it has been mentioned as a municipium - Municipium Aurelium Augustum Margum. Based on the epigraphic material, it can be assumed that the legion

IV Flavia was temporarily housed there from the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century. After the conquest of Dacia and the movement of the border of the Empire, Margum temporarily lost its significance. It is mentioned in written sources only from the end of the 3rd century, i.e. from the reign of Emperor Diocletian. On some bricks dating from the end of the 4th century, Margum is mentioned as a castrum, and at the same time the mention of the city falls in the Notitia Dignitatum. Margum regained importance in the crisis of the late Roman state. Late antique Margum is often mentioned in historical sources as the place where Ro-

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Ostrogota i Gepida na prostoru srpskog Podunavlja tokom 5. veka, Rimljani su obnovili svoju vlast tek za vreme vladavine cara Justinijana. Nakon propasti dunavske granice Carstva, u prvim decenijama 7. veka, Margum je bio nenaseljen.

Vojne jedinice

✂ classis Stradensis et Germensis

Istorijat istraživanja

- 🔍 Iskopavanja (1909) | Vasić M., Arheološki institut Beograd
- 🔍 Iskopavanja (1947-1954) | Mano-Zisi Đ., Marić R., Arheološki institut Beograd
 - ▶ Мано-Зиси Ђ., Марић Г., Гарашанин М., 1950, Ископавање на Орашју, Претходни извештај о радовима у 1947, Старинар I, 143-167.
- 🔍 Iskopavanje (1989-1990) | Regionalni zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Smederevo
- 🔍 Iskopavanja (2004) | Narodni muzej Požarevac
- 🔍 Iskopavanja (2011) | Narodni muzej Požarevac, Arheološki institut Beograd
- 🔍 Geomagnetska istraživanje (2011) | Römisch – Germanische Kommission, snimanje LiD-AR-om
 - ▶ Иванишевић В., Бугарски И., 2012. Примена LiDAR технологије у анализи топографије Маргума/Мораве и Кулича, Старинар LXII, 239-255; Rummel, C., Peters D., Schafferer G., 2012. Report on the geomagnetic survey at Margum in October 2011, Старинар LXII, 229-238.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

man troops crossed into Barbaricum. Based on recent research, it can be concluded that the late antique Margum was destroyed at the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 5th century. After the Hun demolition of the Roman border and the period of domination of the Ostrogoths and Gepids in the area of the Serbian Danube region during the 5th century, the Romans renewed their power only in the time of Emperor Justinian. After the collapse of the Danube border of the Empire, in the first decades of the 7th century, Margum became uninhabited.

Military Forces

✦ classis Stradensis et Germensis

Research History

- 📍 excavations (1909) | Vasić M., Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
- 📍 excavations (1947-1954) | Mano-Zisi Đ., Marić R., Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
 - ▶ Мано-Зиси Ђ., Марић Г., Гарашанин М., 1950, Ископавање на Орашју, Претходни извештај о радовима у 1947, Старинар I, 143-167.
- 📍 excavations (1989-1990) | Regional Institute for the protection of cultural monuments Smederevo
- 📍 excavations (2004) | National Museum of Požarevac
- 📍 excavations (2011) | The town of Margum, National Museum of Požarevac and Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
- 📍 Geomagnetic survey (2011) | Römisch – Germanische Kommission, LiDAR survey
 - ▶ Иванишевић В., Бугарски И., 2012. Примена LiDAR технологије у анализи топографије Маргума/Мораве и Кулича, Старинар LXII, 239-255; Rummel, C., Peters D., Schafferer G., 2012. Report on the geomagnetic survey at Margum in October 2011, Старинар LXII, 229-238.

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public



STARI KOSTOLAC | VIMINACIUM

Južna i istočna Srbija, Braničevski okrug,
Kostolac

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🏰 Legijsko utvrđenje, naselje, nekropole, prigradska naselja

🕒 100 - 700. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 63 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani), fizičke rekonstrukcije iznad arheoloških ostataka, restaurirani ostaci

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo, ostaci otkriveni neinvanzivnom prospekcijom, dostupan plan iskopavanja, dostupni snimci iz vazduha (i tumačenja), izvršena geofizička snimanja, dostupni naučni radovi i monografije

Dodatne informacije

Viminacijum je bio glavni grad provincije Gornje Mezije (Moesia Superior), kasnije Prve Mezije (Moesia Prima). Ovaj lokalitet je bio stalni logor za VII Klaudijeve legije (VII Claudia Pia Fidelis). Vojni logor je verovatno podignut u prvim decenijama 1. veka. Ovo civilno naselje pod Hadrijanovom vlašću dobilo je status opštine (municipija). Tokom vladavine Gordijana III od 238. do 244. godine nove ere, postao je kolonija (colonia) i dobio je pravo da kuje sopstveni lokalni novac. Svojim položajem u ravnici, poslednjem širokom i otvorenom prostoru ispred Đerdapske klisure, bio je idealno postavljen za okupljanje velikih vojnih snaga. Njegov položaj, u blizini reke Mlave i Dunava, obezbedio je brz privredni razvoj.



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STARI KOSTOLAC | VIMINACIUM

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Braničevo District, Kostolac

📍 44.7362687, 21.2082667

🏰 Legionary fort, settlement, necropolis, suburban area

🕒 100 - 700 CE

📏 Elevation: 63 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved), physical reconstructions above archaeological remains, restored

State of Research

partially excavated, structures confirmed by non-invasive prospection surveys, excavation plans available, aerial images (and interpretations) available, geophysical surveys conducted, scientific papers and monographs available

Further Information

Viminacium was the capital of the province of Upper Moesia (Moesia Superior), subsequently, First Moesia (Moesia Prima). It was the permanent camp for the Seventh Claudia Legion (VII Claudia Pia Fidelis). The military camp was probably set up in the first decades of the 1st century AD. This civilian settlement under the rule of Hadrian was granted the status of a municipality (municipium). During the reign of Gordian III 238-

244 AD, it became a colony (colonia) and was given the right to mint its own local money. With its position in the plain, the last wide and open space before the Đerdap gorge it was ideally placed for gathering large military forces. Its location, in proximity to both the Tisza and the Danube rivers ensured its rapid economic development.

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Vojne jedinice

- 0 - 400. n. e. ✂ legio VII Claudia
- 0 - 400. n. e. ✂ legio IV Flavia Felix

Istorijat istraživanja

- 🔍 Iskopavanja (1882) | M. Valtrović: Vojni logor
- 🔍 Iskopavanja (1902-1903) | M. Vasić
- 🔍 Zaštitna i sistematska arheološka iskopavanja (1972) | Arheološki institut Beograd
 - ▶ Korać, M., Golubović, S. 2009. Viminacium – Više Grobalja 281-530 (kremacija), 268-560 (inhumacija), Tom II, Beograd: Arheološki institut – Centar za nove tehnologije. Korać, M. 2019. Viminacium. Urbs et Castra Legionis. Belgrade: Institute of Archaeology. Petrović, P., Mirković, M. 1995. Viminacium et Margum, IMS Vol. II, Beograd. Spasić-Đurić, D. 2002. Viminacijum, glavni grad rimske provincije Gornje Mezije, Požarevac: Narodni muzej. Спасић-Ђурић, Д. 2015. Град Виминацијум. Пожаревац: Народни музеј.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: naplaćivanje ulaza

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža, Omogućen parking, Javni prevoz

Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu: prezentacija fizičkih rekonstrukcija, prezentacija na otvorenom, zaštitne konstrukcije nad arhitektonskim ostacima, info table, obilasci sa vodičem

Muzej/vizitorski centar Viminacium rimski grad i legijski logor
viminacium.org.rs/arheoloski-park/

Usluge: Suvenirnica, Restoran, Igralište za decu

Military Forces

0 - 400 CE ✂ legio VII Claudia

0 - 400 CE ✂ legio IV Flavia Felix

Research History

🔍 excavations (1882) | M. Valtrović: Military camp

🔍 excavations (1902-1903) | M. Vasić

🔍 Rescue and systematic excavations, geophysical surveys (1972) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade

► Korać, M., Golubović, S. 2009. Viminacium – Više Grobalja 281-530 (kremacija), 268-560 (inhumacija), Tom II, Beograd: Arheološki institut – Centar za nove tehnologije. Korać, M. 2019. Viminacium. Urbs et Castra Legionis. Belgrade: Institute of Archaeology. Petrović, P., Mirković, M. 1995. Viminacium et Margum, IMS Vol. II, Beograd. Spasić-Đurić, D. 2002. Viminacijum, glavni grad rimske provincije Gornje Mezije, Požarevac: Narodni muzej. Спасић-Ђурић, Д. 2015. Град Виминацијум. Пожаревац: Народни музеј.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: entry fee

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network, parking available, public transport

On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation: physical reconstructions for presentation, open air presentation, protection structures for architectural remains, information boards, guided tours

Museum / Visitor Centre: Viminacium Roman city and legionary fort
viminacium.org.rs/arheoloski-park/

Service: Souvenir shop, Restaurant, Playground for children

RS

Amfiteatar

⌚ 0 - 500. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:
Legijski logor i rimski grad
© 44.7372751, 21.2177654



Terme

⌚ 0 - 400. n. e.

Gradska kapija sa kulama, gradski bedem i deo ulice

Prigradska zona

Rimske nekropole

Legijski logor



Amphitheater

⌚ 0 - 500 CE

Belonging to Complex:
Legionary camp and Roman city

📍 44.7372751, 21.2177654

Thermae

⌚ 0 - 400 CE

City gate with towers, defensive wall and street segment

Suburban zone surroundings

Roman cemeteries

Legionary fortress

RS



RAM

Južna i istočna Srbija, Braničevski okrug,
Veliko Gradište

📍 44.8128577, 21.3211762

🏛️ Rimski put ispod Ramske tvrđave

🕒 100 - 101. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani)

Dodatne informacije

Na stepenastoj obali Dunava, ispod turske srednjovekovne tvrđave, nalazi se deo rimskog puta usečen u kamenu liticu. Ovaj deo puta izgradili su legionari legije VII Claudia 100/101. godine, tokom priprema za Trajanov prvi dački rat. Ispod srednjovekovne kule 5 nalazi se natpis uklesan u zaravnjenu stenovitu površinu, posvećen bogu Jupiteru koji slavi ovaj poduhvat i pominje veksilaciju VII Klaudijeve legije pod komandom centuriona Gaja Licina Rufina. Na litici još uvek postoje tragovi vučenja čamaca sa užadima uzvodno. Put se aktivno koristio u narednim vekovima i napušten je tek u modernom dobu. Ovo je jedna od poslednjih deonica puta koja je još očuvana, vidljiva i pogodna za prezentaciju.

Vojne jedinice

🗡️ legio VII Claudia

Istorijat istraživanja

📌 Rimski put nije istražen (1980) | Narodni muzej Požarevac: Rimski put
▶ CIL 03, 01643; CIL 03, 08099 Mirković, M. 1986. Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure II, Belgrade (cat. No. 293) Мишковић, Ј. 1887. Неки стари градови и њихове околине у Краљевини Србији. Старинар 4, 40-48. Симић, Г., Симић, З. 1984. Град Рам. Саопштења XVI/1984; 31 – 55.



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RAM

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Braničevo District, Veliko Gradište

📍 44.8128577, 21.3211762

🏛️ Roman road below the Ram fortress

🕒 100 - 101 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved)

Further Information

On the step bank of the Danube, below Turkish mediaeval fortress, there is a section of the Roman road cut into the stone cliff. This part of the road was built by legionaries of the legio VII Claudia in 100/101 AD during preparations for the Trajan`s First Dacian war. Below mediaeval tower 5 there is an inscription carved into the flatten rock surface dedicated to god Jupiter celebrating this undertaking and mentioning vexillation of the VII Claudia legion under the command of centurion Gaius Licinus Rufinus. It the cliff there are still traces of pulling boats with ropes upstream. Road was used actively in centuries to come and abandoned only in modern age. This is among the last sections of the road still preserved, visible and presentable.

Military Forces

🗡️ legio VII Claudia

Research History

📍 No work has been done on the discovery of the road and the inscription, as it has been known since 1865, possibly earlier. The inscription was technically recorded in 1980, during the excavations of the Ram Fortress (L. Trbuhović, National museum in Belgrade) (1980) | National Museum of Požarevac: The Roman road

► CIL 03, 01643; CIL 03, 08099 Mirković, M. 1986. Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure II, Belgrade (cat. No. 293) Мишковић, Ј. 1887. Неки стари градови и њихове околине у Краљевини Србији. Старинар 4, 40-48. Симић, Г., Симић, З. 1984. Град Рам. Саопштења XVI/1984; 31 – 55.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

<i>Pristup lokalitetu:</i>	otvoreno za javnost
<i>Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom:</i>	Putna mreža
<i>Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu:</i>	prezentacija na otvorenom
<i>Muzej/vizitorski centar:</i>	Ramska tvrđava

ramskatvrđjava.rs/rimska-tabla/

Rimski put i natpis uklesani u stenu

⌚ 100 - 101. n. e.

© 44.8128577, 21.3211762

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public	
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network	
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	open air presentation	
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	Ram Fortress	ramskatvrjava.rs/rimska-tabla/

Roman road and inscription carved into a rock

⌚ 100 - 101 CE

📍 44.8128577, 21.3211762



RAM | LEDERATA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Braničevski okrug,
Veliko Gradište

© 44.8167827, 21.3309282

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani)

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Najveća i najznačajnija tvrđava u širem ramskom području nalazi se na dominantnoj visoravni „Grad“, udaljenoj 1 km istočno od današnjeg naselja, a sa severa je bila zaklonjena kamenom liticom, dok sa zapada seče dve klisure ka zapadu i istoku.

Prvobitno utvrđenje podignuto je tokom 1. veka, u periodu rimske okupacije Podunavlja. Posebno je značajan na početku 2. veka i Trajanovom prvom dačkom ratu. Smatra se da je na ovom mestu glavna snaga rimske vojske prešla Dunav pontonskim mostom od malih čamaca na teritoriju Dačana. Ova scena je prikazana na početku reljefa na Trajanovom stubu u Rimu. Bezbednost prelaza dodatno je pojačana izgradnjom utvrđenja na rečnom ostrvu Sapaia i na suprotnoj obali Banata. Ovaj prelaz je ostao u upotrebi kroz vekove. I danas postoji baržni prelaz.

Prvo utvrđenje u Lederati podignuto je krajem 1. veka i bilo je jedno od najvećih pomoćnih utvrđenja na gornjomezijskom limesu, dimenzija 200 x 150 m. Imao je pravougaonu osnovu sa zaobljenim uglovima i sa unutrašnjim kulama na uglovima i duž bedema. Tokom kasne antike došlo je do redukcije odbrambenog sistema, a u severoistočnom uglu starijeg utvrđenja podignuto je malo utvrđenje. Tvrđava je uništena u 5. veku, a obnovljena je za vreme vladavine



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RAM | LEDERATA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Braničevo District,
Veliko Gradište

📍 44.8167827, 21.3309282

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 100 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved)

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

The largest and the most important fort in the wider Ram area is located on a dominant plateau “Grad”, 1 km away to the east from today’s settlement, and was shielded with a stone cliff from the north, and two gorges cutting from the west and east.

The original fort was built during the 1st century AD in the period of the Roman occupation of the Danube area. It was particularly significant at the beginning of the 2nd century and Trajan’s First Dacian war. It is considered that at this place the main force of the

Roman army crossed the Danube on a pontoon bridge made of small boats into the Dacian territory. This scene is depicted at the beginning of reliefs on the Trajan’s column in Rome. The crossing safety was additionally enforced by building a fortification on river island Sapaja and on the opposite Banat riverbank. This crossing remained in use throughout centuries. There is still a barge crossing today.

The first fort at Lederata was built in the late 1st century and was one of the largest auxiliary forts on Upper Moesian limes, measuring 200 x 150 m. It had a rectangular plan with rounded corners and with inner towers on corners and along the rampart. During late antiquity the reduction of defensive system occurred, and small fort was built in the north east corner of the

cara Justinijana. Na tlu većeg Trajanovog utvrđenja podignuti su novi masivni bedemi, sa dograđenim spoljnim kružnim i polukružnim kulama i dodatnom zaštitom (rov, dvostruki nasip i još jedan bedem). Ova tvrđava je identifikovana kao Lederata.

Danas su vidljivi ostaci kamenih temelja bedema debljine do 3 m i pravougaone utvrde dimenzija 140 m x 200 m, sa 11 polukružnih kula i glavnim ulazom na južnoj strani.

Vojne jedinice

- ☞ cohors I Cretum ☞ opeke sa pečatima
- ☞ cohors II Hispanorum ☞ opeke sa pečatima
- ☞ ala II Pannoniorum ☞ opeke sa pečatima
- ☞ legio VII Claudia ☞ opeke sa pečatima

Istorijat istraživanja

- ☞ Iskopavanja (1980) | L. Trbuhović, Narodni muzej u Beogradu
- ☞ Iskopavanja (1983-1988) | A. Jovanović, Filozofski fakultet Beograd
 - ▶ Jovanović, A. 1996. The Problem of the Location of Lederata. In: Roman Limes on the Middle and Lower Danube; Belgrade; 69–72.
- ☞ Iskopavanja (2012) | M. Cunjak (Regionalni zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Smederevo)
 - ▶ Цуњак, М., Јовановић, А. 2014. Ледерата-у светлу досадашњих истраживања. Велико Градиште-Рам

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Narodni muzej Požarevac

ramskatvrđjava.rs/rimska-tabla/

Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica – bedemi i kule

© 44.8167827, 21.3309282

older fortification. The fort was destroyed in 5th century and was rebuilt during the reign of Emperor Justinian. New massive ramparts were erected on the grounds of the larger, Trajan fort, with added exterior circular and semicircular towers, and additional protection (ditch, double embankment and another rampart). This fort is identified as Lederata. Today visible stone foundation remains of the up to 3 m thick rampart and a rectangular fort of 140 m x 200 m dimensions, with 11 semi-circular towers and a main entrance on its south side.

Military Forces

- ☞ cohorts I Cretum ☞ brick stamps
- ☞ cohorts II Hispanorum ☞ brick stamps
- ☞ ala II Pannoniorum ☞ brick stamps
- ☞ legio VII Claudia ☞ brick stamps

Research History

- ☞ excavations (1980) | L. Trbuhović (National museum in Belgrade)
- ☞ excavations (1983-1988) | A. Jovanović (Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade)
 - ▶ Jovanović, A. 1996. The Problem of the Location of Lederata. In: Roman Limes on the Middle and Lower Danube; Belgrade; 69–72.
- ☞ excavations (2012) | M. Cunjak (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments Smederevo)
 - ▶ Цуњак, М., Јовановић, А. 2014. Ледерата-у светлу досадашњих истраживања. Велико Градиште-Рам

RS

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Museum / Visitor Centre: National Museum Požarevac

ramskatvrđjava.rs/rimska-tabla/

Auxiliary fort – ramparts and towers

© 44.8167827, 21.3309282



GOLUBAC | CUPPAE

Južna i istočna Srbija, Golubac

© 44.6511937, 21.6196592

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica, naselje, nekropola

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, arheološki ostaci koji su iznad površine do danas

Stanje istraženosti

Neistražen

Dodatne informacije

Ostaci rimskog utvrđenja nalaze se na brdu koje se uzdiže preko obale Dunava, u ataru savremenog grada Golupca. Na površini i padinama brda, kao i na pojedinim unutrašnjim objektima, vidljivi su masivni zidovi od tesanog kamena. O postojanju naselja i nekropole u neposrednoj blizini utvrđenja svedoče brojni nalazi.

Vojne jedinice

- 🗡️ cohors I Flavia Hispanorum 🏺 opeke sa pečatima
- 🗡️ cuneus equitum Dalmatarum, auxilium Cuppense
- 🏺 opeke sa pečatima
- 🗡️ legio VII Claudia 🏺 opeke sa pečatima
- 🗡️ legio III Flavia 🏺 opeke sa pečatima

Istorijat istraživanja

- 🏺 Rekognosciranje
 - ▶ Mirković, M. 1968. Rimski gradovi na Dunavu u Gornjoj Meziji. Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije



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GOLUBAC | CUPPAE

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Golubac

📍 44.6511937, 21.6196592

🏰 Auxiliary fort, civilian settlement, necropolis

🕒 100 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, archaeological remains above surface until today

State of Research

Not excavated

Further Information

The remains of a Roman fortress are situated on the hill that rises across the bank of the Danube, in the area of the modern town Golubac. On the surface and slopes of the hill, as well as on some internal buildings, massive walls of ashlar stone are visible. Numerous finds testify about the existence of the settlement and necropolis in the immediate vicinity of the fortification.

Military Forces

- 🗡️ cohors I Flavia Hispanorum 🏧 brick stamps
- 🗡️ cuneus equitum Dalmatarum, auxilium Cuppense
- 🏧 brick stamps
- 🗡️ legio VII Claudia 🏧 brick stamps
- 🗡️ legio III Flavia 🏧 brick stamps

Research History

- 🏧 Surface reconnaissance
 - ▶ Mirković, M. 1968. Rimski gradovi na Dunavu u Gornjoj Meziji. Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije

RS

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Narodni muzej Požarevac
<https://tvrđjavagolubackigrad.rs/eng/panorama-of-the-centuries/>

Bedem

© 44.6511937, 21.6196592


CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network

Museum / Visitor Centre: National Museum Požarevac
<https://tvrjavagolubackigrad.rs/eng/panorama-of-the-centuries/>

Rampart

📍 44.6511937, 21.6196592

RS



GOLUBAČKA TVRĐAVA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Golubac

© 44.6616357, 21.6702172

🏛️ Rimski put ispod tvrđave Golubački grad

🕒 100 - 200. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

arheološki ostaci koji su iznad površine do danas

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

U podnožju srednjovekovne tvrđave Golubac vidi se deo rimskog puta uklesan u vertikalnu stenu. Na oko 200 m jugoistočno od tvrđave nalaze se ostaci građevine iz rimskog perioda, što potvrđuje postojanje antičkog horizonta na široj teritoriji Golubačke tvrđave. Danas su ove celine predstavljene u okviru Arheološkog parka Golubački grad.



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GOLUBAC FORTRESS

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Golubac

© 44.6616357, 21.6702172

 Roman road below the Golubac fortress

 100 - 200 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

archaeological remains above surface until today

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

At the foot of the medieval fortress Golubac, a segment of a Roman road carved into a vertical rock can be seen. At about 200 m southeast of the fortress, there are the remains of a building from the Roman period, which confirms the existence of the ancient horizon on the wider territory of the Golubac fortress. Today, these units are presented within the Archaeological Park Golubacki grad.

RS

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

<i>Pristup lokalitetu:</i>	otvoreno za javnost
<i>Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom:</i>	Putna mreža
<i>Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu:</i>	prezentacija na otvorenom
<i>Muzej/vizitorski centar:</i>	Tvrđava Golubački grad

www.tvrđjavagolubackigrad.rs

Put

© 44.661636, 21.6767833

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public	
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network	
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	open air presentation	
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	Golubac Fortress	www.tvrdjavagolubackigrad.rs

Road

📍 44.661636, 21.6767833

RS



ČEZAVA | NOVAE

Južna i istočna Srbija, Golubac

© 44.6493437, 21.8295727

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 0 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

arheološki ostaci koji su iznad površine do danas, delimično pod vodom

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Na mestu „Gradac“, gde se reka Čezava uliva u Dunav, uz njegovu levu obalu, nalaze se ostaci rimskog utvrđenja. Ovo utvrđenje se najčešće identifikuje kao Novae. Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja pokazuju da se život na lokalitetu može podeliti u sedam faza, koje su obuhvatale period od prve polovine 1. veka, kome pripada prvo drveno utvrđenje, do 6. veka. Najveća obnova izvršena je u poslednjoj fazi, u periodu vladavine cara Justinijana (527-565). U svim ovim fazama utvrđenje je zadržalo kvadratnu osnovu dimenzija 140 x 120 m, sa zaobljenim uglovima i 14 kula koje su menjale izgled i samo delimično menjale položaj. Zbog izgradnje hidroelektrane Đerdap I došlo je do porasta nivoa Dunava, te je danas unutrašnjost tvrđave najvećim delom poplavljena, kao i severni i delovi istočnog i zapadnog bedema. Vikus se nalazio južno i jugozapadno od tvrđave, u njenoj neposrednoj blizini.



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Vojne jedinice

🗡️ cohors I Montanorum 🏰 Počasni natpis



ČEZAVA | NOVAE

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Golubac

📍 44.6493437, 21.8295727

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

archaeological remains above surface until today, partially under water

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

At the location of „Gradac“, where the torrent river Čezava flows into the Danube, along its left bank, there are the remains of a Roman fortification. This fortification is most commonly identified as Novae. The results of the archaeological excavations show that life on the site can be divided into seven phases, which covered the period from the first half of the 1st century, when the first wooden fortress was dated, until the VI century. The greatest restoration was carried out during the last phase, in the period of Emperor Justinian

(527-565). Throughout these phases, the fortification retained a square base measuring 140 x 120 m, with rounded corners and 14 towers that changed their appearance and only slightly changed their position. Due to the construction of the hydroelectric power plant Djerdap I, the level of the Danube increased, so today the interior of the fortress is mostly flooded, as well as the northern and parts of the eastern and western ramparts. Vicus was located south and southwest of the fortress, in its immediate vicinity.

Military Forces

⚔️ cohorts I Montanorum 📄 Honorary inscription

RS

Istorijat istraživanja

Arheološka iskopavanja (1965-1970) | D. Pribaković, Vojni muzej Beograd: Zidovi utvrđenja, 14 kula

► Прибаковић, Д. 1969. Чезава. У: Бошковић, Ђ. (ур.) Старе културе у Ђердапу (Каталог изложбе). Београд: САНУ, Археолошки институт; 88.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica – bedemi

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Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica – kule

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Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica – južna kapija

© 44.6493437, 21.8295727

Research History

Ⓒ Archaeological excavations (1965-1970) | D. Pribaković, Military Museum Belgrade: Fortification walls, 14 towers

► Прибаковић, Д. 1969. Чезава. У: Бошковић, Ђ. (ур.) Старе културе у Ђердапу (Каталог изложбе). Београд: САНУ, Археолошки институт; 88.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo (National Museum in Belgrade)

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Auxiliary fort - ramparts

Ⓒ 44.6493437, 21.8295727

Auxiliary fort – towers

Ⓒ 44.6493437, 21.8295727

Auxiliary fort – southern gate

Ⓒ 44.6493437, 21.8295727

RS



SALDUM | CANTABAZA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Golubac

© 44.6314747, 21.9476087

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 0 - 600. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 66 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

Pod vodom

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Saldum se nalazi u ataru sela Dobra, na ušću potoka Kožice. Sistematski je istraživan četiri godine, a fokus tog istraživanja bio je prostor zatvoren bedemima ranovizantijskog utvrđenja, tako da su podaci koji se odnose na sve faze utvrđenja ostali nepoznati. Izdvojeno je pet horizonata života u Saldumu, od 1. do kraja 6. veka. Zbog izgradnje termoelektrane Đerdap i povišenog vodostaja, ceo lokalitet je potopljen.



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Vojne jedinice

🗡️ legio III Flavia

Istorijat istraživanja

🔍 Zaštitna iskopavanja (1967-1970) | Arheološki institut Beograd: Vojno utvrđenje

- ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Saldum - „Gradac“, rimsko i vizantijsko utvrđenje, I - VI veka, u: Stare kulture u Đerdapu 3, SANU, 94-96; Petrović, P. 1984. Saldum, rimsko i ranovizantijsko utvrđenje na ušću potoka Kožica, Starinar XXXIII-XXXIV (1982-1983); 128-134.



SALDUM | CANTABAZA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Golubac

📍 44.6314747, 21.9476087

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 600 CE

📏 Elevation: 66 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

Under water

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

Saldum is located in the area of the village of Dobra, at the mouth of the Kožica stream. It was systematically investigated for four years, and the primary focus of that research was the area closed by the ramparts of the early Byzantine fortification, so that the data relating to all phases of the fortification remained unknown. Five horizons of life in Saldum, from the 1st to the end of the 6th century, have been singled out. The entire site is submerged due to the Đerdap Power-plant construction and a heightened water level.

Military Forces

🗡️ legio IIII Flavia

Research History

- 📍 Rescue excavations (1967-1970) | Institute of Archaeology: Military fortification
 - ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Saldum - „Gradac“, rimsko i vizantijsko utvrđenje, I - VI veka, u: Stare kulture u Đerdapu 3, SANU, 94-96; Petrović, P. 1984. Saldum, rimsko i ranovizantijsko utvrđenje na ušću potoka Kožica, Starinar XXXIII–XXXIV (1982–1983); 128–134.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Utvrdjenje pomoćnih jedinica

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Utvrdjenje vojnog logora

© 44.6314747, 21.9476087


CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo
(National Museum in Belgrade)

[www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/
the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en](http://www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en)

Auxiliary fortification

Belonging to Complex:
Military camp fortification structures.

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BOSMAN | AD SCROFULAS

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Golubac

© 44.6266667, 21.9855087

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 500 - 600. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 65.50 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

Pod vodom

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Ostaci tvrđave Bosman se nalaze na početku „Gornje klisure“, na oko 1,5 km udaljenosti od stene Gospodin Vir. Pre arheoloških istraživanja pretpostavljalo se da se radi o rimskoj stanici Ad Scrofulas, ali su iskopavanja vršena 1968–1969. godine, potvrdila da je utvrđenje podignuto u ranovizantijskom periodu, u vreme velikih Justinijanovih obnova (527-565). Zbog konfiguracije terena osnova utvrđenja je neobičnog, trouglastog oblika, sa kružnim kulama na uglovima i kapijom na istočnom bedemu. Utvrđenje je porušeno na samom kraju 6. veka, nakon čega nije obnovljano. Cela lokacija je poplavljena zbog izgradnje Hidroelektrane Đerdap I i povišenog vodostaja.



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Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Zaštitna iskopavanja (1968-1969) | Arheološki institut Beograd

▶ Kondić, V. 1969. Bosman rimsko i ranovizantijsko utvrđenje, III - VI veka, Stare kulture na Đerdapu 3, 98-99; Кондић, В. 1984. Босман, рановизантијско утврђење. Старинар XXXIII–XXXIV (1982–1983); 137-145.



BOSMAN | AD SCROFULAS

Južna i istočna Srbija, Golubac

📍 44.6266667, 21.9855087

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 500 - 600 CE

📏 Elevation: 65.50 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

Under water

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

The remains of the Bosman fortress are located at the beginning of the „Upper Gorge“, about 1.5 km from the rock Gospodin Vir. Prior to archaeological research, it was assumed that this was the Roman station Ad Scrofulas, but excavations were made in 1968–1969. showed that the fortification was built in the early Byzantine period, during the time of Justinian’s great restorations (527-565). Due to the configuration of the terrain, the base of the fortification has an unusual, triangular shape, with circular towers at the corners and a gate on the eastern rampart. The fortification was

destroyed at the very end of the 6th century, after which it was not rebuilt. The entire location was flooded due to the construction of the Djerdap I Hydroelectric Power Plant and the elevated water level.

Research History

📄 Rescue excavations (1968-1969) | Institute of Archaeology

► Kondić, V. 1969. Bosman rimsko i ranovizantijsko utvrđenje, III - VI veka, Stare kulture na Đerdaru 3, 98-99; Кондић, В. 1984. Босман, рановизантијско утврђење. Старинар XXXIII–XXXIV (1982–1983); 137-145.



RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Bedem

Pripadnost kompleksu:
Vojno utvrđenje

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo
(National Museum in Belgrade)

[www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/
the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en](http://www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en)

Rampart

Belonging to Complex:
Military fortification structure

© 44.6266667, 21.9855087

Serbia

GOSPOĐIN VIR

Južna i istočna Srbija, Golubac

📍 44.6148527, 21.9914947

🏰 Kula osmatračnica, komunikacija, carski natpisi (table)

🕒 100 - 400. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

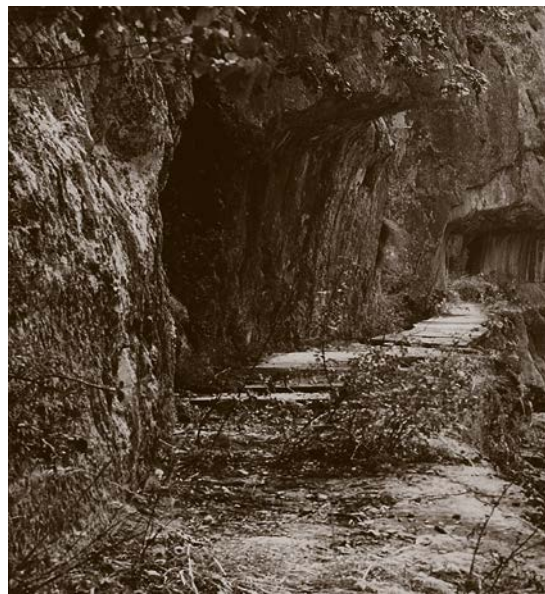
Pod vodom

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Na ovom višeslojnom lokalitetu nalaze se ostaci rimskog puta sa natpisima uklesanim u stenu i rimska karaula, dok su u blizini i srednjovekovna crkva sa grobljem i naseljem, kao i praistorijsko naselje. Svi elementi ovog lokaliteta ukazuju na kontinuitet života na ovom veoma naseljenom prostoru između Dunava i stenovite obale. O izgradnji rimskog puta kroz klisuru svedoči pet monumentalnih ploča careva Tiberija, Klaudija i Domicijana, uklesanih u stene Gospođinog Vira. Za vreme cara Tiberija, legije III Skitike i V Makedonike su delimično usekle put u stenu, a zatim ga proširile drvenim konzolama iznad vode, koristeći jedinstveno arhitektonsko rešenje. Nakon toga, put su proširili i obnovili pripadnici legija IIII Flavijevska i VII Klaudija, pod carem Domicijanom. Uz put je nekada bila karaula naslonjena na stenu, pa je imala samo tri kamena zida i dve manje prostorije. Dimenzije osnove ove karaule bile su 10,9 x 4,5 / 4,95 m. Karaula je podignuta krajem 1. ili početkom 2. veka, a koristila se do 4. veka. Zbog izgradnje Hidroelektrane Đerdap I i povišenog vodostaja poplavljen je čitav lokalitet.



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GOSPOĐIN VIR

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Golubac

📍 44.6148527, 21.9914947

🏰 Watchtower, road, imperial inscriptions (tablets)

🕒 100 - 400 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

Under water

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

This multilayered site has the remains of a Roman road with inscriptions carved into rock and a Roman watchtower, but in the vicinity there are also medieval church with a cemetery and a settlement, as well as a prehistoric settlement. All the elements of this locality indicate the continuity of life in this very crowded area between the Danube and the rocky shore.

Evidence of the construction of the Roman road through the gorge are five monumental plaques of the emperors Tiberius, Claudius and Domitian, carved into the rocks of Gospođin Vir. During the reign of Emperor Tiberius, the legions of III Scythians and V Macedo-

nians partially cut the road into a rock, and then widened it with wooden consoles above the water, using a unique architectural solution. After that, the road was widened and rebuilt by members of the legions III Flavia and VII Claudia, under Domitian. Along the road there used to be a watchtower leaning against a rock, so it had only three stone walls and two smaller rooms. The dimensions of the base of this watchtower were 10.9 x 4.5 / 4.95 m. The watchtower was built at the end of the 1st or the beginning of the 2nd century, and was used until the 4th century. The entire site was flooded due to the construction of the Djerdap I Hydroelectric Power Plant and the elevated water level.

RS

ENGLISH

Vojne jedinice

✚ legio IIII Scythica ☉ Carski natpisi ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

✚ legio V Macedonica ☉ Carski natpisi ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

✚ legio IIII Flavia ☉ Carski natpisi ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

✚ legio VII Claudia ☉ Carski natpisi ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

Istorijat istraživanja

☉ Arheološka iskopavanja

▶ Minić, D., Kovačević M. 1969. Gospodin Vir rimska i ranovizantijska stražara, I- VI veka, Stare kulture u Đerdapu 3, 100-101.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Kula osmatračnica

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Rimski put sa natpisima

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Military Forces

✚ legio IIII Scythica ⓘ imperial inscriptions ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

✚ legio V Macedonica ⓘ imperial inscriptions ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

✚ legio IIII Flavia ⓘ imperial inscriptions ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

✚ legio VII Claudia ⓘ imperial inscriptions ▶ Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152–157. / Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

Research History

ⓘ Archaeological excavations

▶ Minić, D., Kovačević M. 1969. Gospodin Vir rimska i ranovizantijska stražara, I- VI veka, Stare kulture u Đerdapu 3, 100-101.

RS

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo (National Museum in Belgrade)

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Watchtower

Ⓢ 44.6148527, 21.9914947

Roman road with the inscriptions

Ⓢ 44.6148527, 21.9914947

Serbia

BOLJETIN, GRADAC NA LEPENI | SMORNA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Majdanpek

📍 44.5427057, 22.0250837

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 0 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

Pod vodom

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

The fortification identified as the Roman Smorna is located in the area of the village of Boljetin and is a typical Roman fortification with a rectangular base and corner towers. It covers the period from the 1st to the 6th century, and archaeological research has confirmed all phases of construction, from the earthen fortification dating from the time of the construction of the road during the reign of Emperor Tiberius, to the reconstruction in the period of Emperor Justinian. This is one of the best preserved and best researched fortifications in the Djerdap I protective excavation campaign. The entire site is submerged due to the construction of the Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station which led to the heightening of the water level.

Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Zaštitna iskopavanja (1965-1969) | Lj. Zotović, N. Petrović, Arheološki institut Beograd

► Zotović, Lj. 1969. Gradac na Lepeni, Boljetin - antičko utvrđenje. Arheološki pregled 11; 111-114; Zotović, Lj. 1984. Boljetin (Smorna), rimski i ranovizantijski logor. Starinar XXXIII-XXXIV(1982-1983); 211-225



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BOLJETIN, GRADAC NA LEPENI | SMORNA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Majdanpek

📍 44.5427057, 22.0250837

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

Under water

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

The fortification identified as the Roman Smorna is located in the area of the village of Boljetin and is a typical Roman fortification with a rectangular base and corner towers. It covers the period from the 1st to the 6th century, and archaeological research has confirmed all phases of construction, from the earthen fortification dating from the time of the construction of the road during the reign of Emperor Tiberius, to the reconstruction in the period of Emperor Justinian. This is one of the best preserved and best researched fortifications in the Djerdap I protective excavation campaign. The entire site is submerged due to the construction of the Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station which led to the heightening of the water level.

Research History

- 📍 Rescue excavation (1965-1969) | Lj. Zotović, N. Petrović, Institute of archaeology Belgrade
 - ▶ Zotović, Lj. 1969. Gradac na Lepeni, Boljetin - antičko utvrđenje. Arheološki pregled 11; 111-114; Zotović, Lj. 1984. Boljetin (Smorna), rimski i ranovizantijski logor. Starinar XXXIII-XXXIV(1982-1983); 211-225

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en



CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo
(National Museum in Belgrade)

[www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/
the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en](http://www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en)

Serbia

RAVNA | CAMPSA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Majdanpek

📍 44.5165637, 22.0463557

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 65 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

Pod vodom

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Utvrđenje Campsa podignuto je krajem 2. veka, dok je korišćeno do 6. veka. Istraženi su svi elementi utvrđenja (bedemi, kula, kapije) i veliki deo unutrašnjosti. Dimenzije osnove su 40 x 40 m. U 4. veku uglovi bedema su ojačani snažnim kulama različitih osnova i orijentacija. Nakon temeljne restauracije za vreme cara Justinijana, tvrđava je srušena krajem 6. veka. Cela lokacija je potopljena zbog izgradnje hidroelektrane Đerdap I, koja je dovela do povećanja vodostaja.

Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Zaštitna iskopavanja (1967-1970) | Arheološki institut Beograd

▶ Kondić, V. 1974. Cantabaza, Smorna, Campsa. Starinar XXII; 53-57 Kondić, V. 1984. Ravna (Camps), rimsko i ranovizantijsko utvrđenje. Starinar XXXIII-XXXIV(1982-1983); 233-251

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en



RAVNA | CAMPSA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Majdanpek

© 44.5165637, 22.0463557

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 100 - 600 CE

📏 Elevation: 65 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law

Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

Under water

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

Campsa fortification was built at the end of the 2nd century, and used until the 6th century. All elements of the fortification (ramparts, tower, and gates) and a large part of its interior were explored. The dimensions of its base are 40 x 40 m. In the 4th century, the corners of the ramparts were reinforced with strong towers of various shapes and orientations. After a thorough restoration during the reign of Emperor Justinian, the fortress was destroyed at the end of the 6th century. The entire site is submerged due to the construction of the Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station that led to the heightening of the water level.

Research History

🔍 Rescue excavations (1967-1970) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade

► Kondić, V. 1974. Cantabaza, Smorna, Campsa. *Starinar* XXII; 53-57
Kondić, V. 1984. Ravna (Camps), rimsko i ranovizantijsko utvrđenje. *Starinar* XXXIII-XXXIV(1982-1983); 233-251

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo (National Museum in Belgrade)

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Serbia

MIROČ | GERULATA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Majdanpek

© 44.4755107, 22.2422727

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Stanje istraživosti

ostaci otkriveni neinvanzivnom prospekcijom, izvršena geofizička snimanja

Dodatne informacije

Utvrđenje Gerulata se nalazi visoko iznad Dunava, na istaknutom mestu sa kojeg je bilo moguće kontrolisati sva kretanja na magistralnom putu na Limesu. Ostaci masivnih bedema nalaze se pod zemljom, na zaravni u južnom delu sela Miroč. Konfiguracija terena ukazuje na moguće dimenzije utvrđenja 144 x 120 m. Utvrđenje datira od 1. do 6. veka nove ere. Ono je predstavljalo jednu od dve stanice koje su štitile put na Limesu – glavnu prečicu između Talijate (Donji Milanovac) i Egete (Brza Palanka).



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Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Geofizička istraživanja | Arheološki institut Beograd

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža



MIROČ | GERULATA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor District, Majdanpek

📍 44.4755107, 22.2422727

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 100 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

State of Research

structures confirmed by non-invasive prospection surveys, geophysical surveys conducted

Further Information

Gerulata fortification is located high above the Danube, in a prominent place from which it was possible to control all movements on the main road on the Limes. The remains of massive ramparts are located underground, on a plateau in the southern part of the village of Miroč. The configuration of the terrain indicates the possible dimensions of the fortification 144 x 120 m. The fortification dates from the 1st to the 6th century AD. It was one of the two stations that protected the road on the Limes - the main shortcut between Taliata (Donji Milanovac) and Egeta (Brza Palanka).

Research History

📍 Geophysical survey | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network

RS

ENGLISH

HAJDUČKA VODENICA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Kladovo

© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

🏰 Manje utvrđenje

🕒 300 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

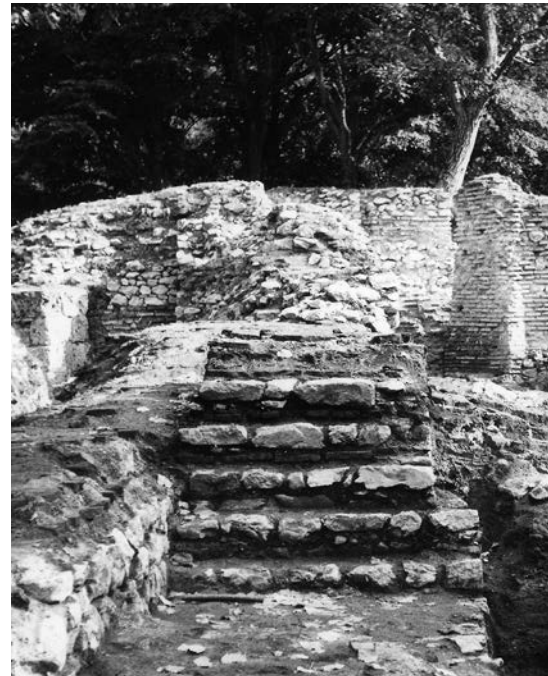
podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, delimično neočuvan

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Utvrđenje je približno kvadratne osnove, sa isturenim kružnim kulama na uglovima i petougaoom kulom na sredini istočnog bedema. U nju se ulazilo kroz takozvani ulaz u sprat, koji se nalazio na severnom bedemu. Unutrašnje dimenzije utvrđenja su 43 x 41 m, debljina bedema je 2,30-3,40 m, dubina temelja oko 3 m, a unutrašnji prečnik kule 3,8 m. Na krajevima su istražena i dva spoljna zida, kružne kule, koje se pružaju ka obali Dunava radi zaštite pristaništa. Unutar utvrđenja istraženi su temelji kvadratne kule, spoljnih dimenzija 12,5 x 11,8 m, a unutrašnjih 9,1 x 8,7 m, dok je širina zidova 1,50 m. Iznad severnog dela ove građevine konstatovani su ostaci jednobrodne sakralne građevine, podignute u vreme kada utvrđenje više nije korišćeno u vojne svrhe. Utvrđenje je građeno tehnikom opus mixtum prilikom koga se opeka javlja u zonama od pet redova. U mladoj fazi primenjena je drugačija tehnika, te su zidovi oko kula A i C od kamenih blokova tehnikom opus quadratum. Kula u centralnom delu utvrđenja zidana je od kamena i samo je na uglovima ojačana sa nekoliko redova opeke. Veliki deo lokaliteta je



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HAJDUČKA VODENICA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor District, Kladovo

📍 44.6385167, 22.2945587

🏰 Fortlet

🕒 300 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, partially not preserved

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

The fortification is approximately square in plan, with protruding circular towers at the corners and a pentagonal tower in the middle of the eastern rampart. It was entered through the so-called entrance to the floor, which was located on the northern rampart. Its internal dimensions they are 43 x 41 m, the thickness of the ramparts is 2.30–3.40 m, foundation depth about 3 m, and inner diameter tower 3.8 m. Two outer walls were also found circular towers at the ends, which extend towards the banks of the Danube for the protection of the port. Inside the fortification, a square tower was explored foundations, with external dimensions 12.5 x 11.8 m, and the interior 9.1 x 8.7 m, while the width of the walls is 1.50 m. Above the northern part of this construction

the remains of a single-nave sacral building were ascertained, erected at a time when the fortification was no longer used for military purposes. The fortification was built using the opus mixtum technique, where in the brick occurs in zones of five rows. In the younger phase, a different technique was applied, so they are the walls surrounding towers A and C are

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potopljen nakon izgradnje hidroelektrane Đerdap I, usled porasta nivoa vode.

Faze izgradnje

300. n. e. ✂ Kula kvadratne osnove | Sredinom 4. veka podignuta je kvadratna kula
500 - 600. n. e. ✂ Obnova kule i bedemi | Sredinom 4. veka podignuta je kvadratna kula, koja je za vreme Justinijanovih reformi (6. vek) obnovljena, a oko nje je podignuto veće utvrđenje krajem 6. veka

500 - 700. n. e. ✂ Obnova bedema, kula i podizanje petougaoe kule | Sredinom 4. veka podignuta je kvadratna kula, koja je za vreme Justinijanovih reformi (6. vek) obnovljena, a oko nje je podignuto veće utvrđenje krajem 6. veka, podignuti su zidovi oko kula A i C, petougaoa kula i deo bedema. Postoji mogućnost da je utvrđenje palo početkom 7. veka kada je bila slomljena romejska vlast na centralnom Balkanu.

1100 - 1400. n. e. ✂ Jednobrodna crkva i nekropola | Iz srednjovekovnog perioda, odnosno iz perioda od 12. do 15. veka, potiču ostaci jednobrodne crkve i nekropola.

Istorijat istraživanja

- ☉ Zaštitna iskopavanja (1965) | V. Kondić
 - ▶ Kondić, V. 1965 Antički i srednjevekovni lokaliteti na Dunavu od Dubravice do Radujevca, Arheološki pregled 7, Beograd, 70-91.
- ☉ Zaštitna iskopavanja (1966-1970) | E. Čerškov, N. Petrović
 - ▶ Čerškov, E. 1967 Hajdučka Vodenica, Četače - kasnoantički castellum, Arheološki pregled 9, Beograd, 57-59. Čerškov, E. 1968 Hajdučka Vodenica - rimsko i paleovizantijsko utvrđenje, Arheološki predled 10, Beograd, 65-67. Чершков, Е. 1969. Хајдучка Воденица - римско и рановизантијско утврђење IV / VI в. У: Старе културе у Ђердапу (Каталог изложбе). САНУ: Београд; 142-143.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: kontrolisani pristup

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

made of stone blocks by the opus quadratum technique. The tower in the central part of the fortification it was built of stone and it is only reinforced at the corners with several rows of libation bricks. A large portion of the site is submerged after the construction of the Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station that caused water levels to rise.

Construction Phases

300 CE ✂ Square base tower | In the middle of the 4th century, a square tower was built
 500 - 600 CE ✂ Restoration of towers; rampart | In the middle of the 4th century, a square tower was built, which was rebuilt during Justinian's reforms (6th century), and a larger fortification was built around it at the end of the 6th century
 500 - 700 CE ✂ Renovation of the ramparts, tower and erection of a pentagonal tower | In the middle of the 4th century, a square tower was built, which was rebuilt during Justinian's reforms (6th century), and a larger fortification was built around it at the end of the 6th century. There is a possibility that the fortification fell at the beginning of the 7th century when the Roman government in the central Balkans was broken
 1100 - 1400 CE ✂ Single-nave church and necropolis | Remains of a single-nave church and necropolis date from the medieval period, ie from the period from the 12th to the 15th century.

Research History

- ☞ Rescue excavations (1965) | V. Kondić
 - ▶ Kondić, V. 1965 Antički i srednjeevokvni lokaliteti na Dunavu od Dubravice do Radujevca, Arheološki pregled 7, Beograd, 70-91.
- ☞ Rescue excavations (1966-1970) | E. Čerškov, N. Petrović
 - ▶ Čerškov, E. 1967 Hajdučka Vodenica, Četače - kasnoantički castellum, Arheološki pregled 9, Beograd, 57-59. Čerškov, E. 1968 Hajdučka Vodenica - rimsko i paleovizantijsko utvrđenje, Arheološki predled 10, Beograd, 65-67. Чершков, Е. 1969. Хадучка Воденица - римско и рановизантијско утврђење IV / VI в. У: Старе културе у Бердапу (Каталог изложбе). САНУ: Београд; 142-143.

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: controlled

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo (National Museum in Belgrade)

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Bedemi

⌚ 300 - 600. n. e.
Pripadnost kompleksu:
Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora
© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

Kula kvadratne osnove

⌚ 300 - 600. n. e.
Pripadnost kompleksu:
Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora
© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

Jednobrodna crkva

⌚ 300 - 600. n. e.
Pripadnost kompleksu:
Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora
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Substrukcija nepoznate namene

⌚ 300 - 600. n. e.
Pripadnost kompleksu:
Fortifikaciona struktura vojnog logora
© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

Ramparts

⌚ 300 - 600 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

Square base tower

⌚ 300 - 600 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

Single-nave church

⌚ 300 - 600 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

Substructure of unknown use

⌚ 300 - 600 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military camp fortification structure

© 44.6385167, 22.2945587

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TRAJANOVA TABLA | TABULA TRAIANA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Kladovo

© 44.6547217, 22.2993227

🏛️ Rimski put i carski natpis

🕒 0 - 100. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani)

Stanje istraženosti

potpuno istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Tabula Traiana je široka 4 m i visoka 1,75 m. Ovaj natpis veliča završetak izgradnje Trajanovog vojnog puta. Kada je izgrađena hidroelektrana Đerdap I, 1972. godine, ploča je, zbog porasta vodostaja, pomerena sa prvobitne lokacije.

Natpis glasi:

Imp(erator) Caesar divi Nervae f(ilius) | Nerva Traianus Aug(ustus) Germ(anicus) pontif(ice) maximus trib(unicia) pot(estate) IIII | pater patriae co(n)s(ul) III | montibus excis[is] anco[ni]bus | sublat[is] via[m] [fecit] / refecit[is].

Tumačenje teksta je: Car Cezar sin božanskog Nerve, Nerva Trajan Avgust, pobednik nad Germanima, veliki pontif, četvrti put postavljen za tribuna, otac domovine, konzul po treći put, planine je isklesao i postavio grede od kojih je napravljen ovaj put.



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TABULA TRAIANA | TABULA TRAIANA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Kladovo

📍 44.6547217, 22.2993227

🏛️ Roman road and imperial inscription

🕒 0 - 100 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved)

State of Research

fully excavated

Further Information

Tabula Traiana is 4 meters wide and 1.75 meters high. It is commemorating the completion of Trajan's military road. In the 1972, when the Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station was built, the memorial plaque was moved from its original location, due to the rising of the water level.

The inscription reads:

Imperator) Caesar divi Nervae filius) | Nerva Traianus Aug(ustus) Germ(anicus) | pontif(ex) maximus trib(unicia) pot(estate) IIII | pater patriae co(n)s(ul) III |

montibus excisil(s) ancolnilbus | sublatil(s) vialm) [fecit/refecit].

The interpretation of the text is: Emperor Caesar son of the divine Nerva, Nerva Trajan, the Augustus, Germanicus, Pontifex Maximus, invested for the fourth time as Tribune, Father of the Fatherland, Consul for the third time, excavating mountain rocks and using wood beams has made this road.

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Istorijat istraživanja

► CIL III, 8267; Mirković, M. 2015. Rimljani na Đerdapu. Istorija i natpisi. Zaječar • Negotin: Narodni muzej Zaječar, Muzej Krajine Negotin; Pavlović, D. 1969. Deplacement de l'inscription de Trajan et travaux de protection dans la region de Đerdap (Portes de Fer). Саопштења VIII/1969; 55-62; Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152-157; Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost, Lokalitet se nalazi na litici, okružen strmim, gotovo vertikalnim stenama

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Brodski prevoz/ krstarenja

Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu: prezentacija na otvorenom

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Rimski put sa carskim natpisom

⌚ 100. n. e.

© 44.6547217, 22.2993227

Research History

► CIL III, 8267; Mirković, M. 2015. Rimljani na Đerdapu. Istorija i natpisi. Zaječar • Negotin: Narodni muzej Zaječar, Muzej Krajine Negotin; Pavlović, D. 1969. Deplacement de l'inscription de Trajan et travaux de protection dans la region de Đerdap (Portes de Fer). Саопштења VIII/1969; 55-62; Petrović, P. 1969. Inscriptions Romaines des rochers du Djerdap. In: Anciennes cultures de Djerdap; Belgrade: L'Académie serbe des sciences et des arts; 152-157; Šašel, J. 1961. Rimski natpisi u Đerdapu. In: Limes u Jugoslaviji I; Beograd: Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije; 155-164.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public. Nominated property is located on a cliff, surrounded by steep, almost vertical rock.

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: Ship transfer / cruises

On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation: open air presentation

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo (National Museum in Belgrade)

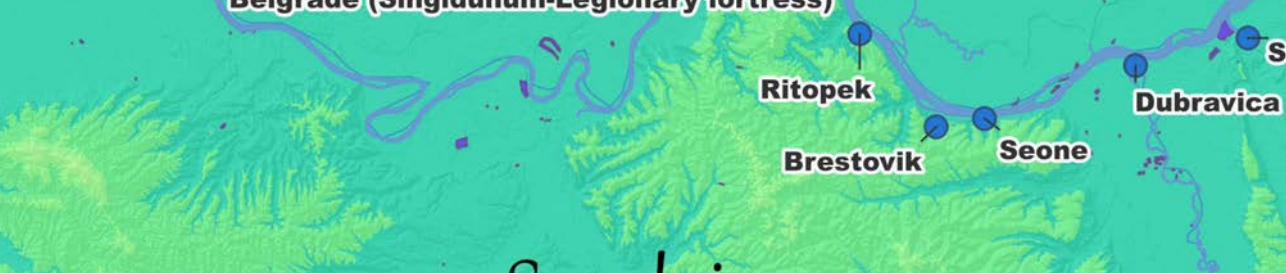
www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

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Roman road with Imperial inscription

⌚ 100 CE

© 44.6547217, 22.2993227



KARATAŠ | DIANA ZANES

Južna i istočna Srbija, Kladovo

© 44.6535903, 22.5386977

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

📏 Površina lokaliteta: 3 ha

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani), restaurirani ostaci

Stanje istraživosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Utvrđenje Diana, poznato i kao Statio Cataractarum Dianae, podignuto je u vreme Tiberija ili Klaudija, a obnovljeno u Flavijejskom periodu, u poslednjoj trećini 1. veka. Glavna faza je utvrđenje cara Trajana, koje je štitilo ulaz u prokopani kanal kako bi se izbegla slapove u glavnom toku reke. Diana je bila jedno od najvećih pomoćnih utvrđenja na Limesu, a svakako je jedno od najbolje istraženih utvrđenja na gornjomezijskom Limesu. Prema arheološkim podacima, vojni garnizon Dijane se menjao nekoliko puta. U blizini utvrđenja istraženi su delovi nekropole.



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KARATAŠ | DIANA ZANES

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Kladovo

📍 44.6535903, 22.5386977

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 100 - 600 CE

📏 Area: 3 ha

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved), restored

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

Diana Fortress, also known as Statio Cataractarum Dianae, was built in the time of Tiberius or Claudius, and rebuilt in the Flavian period, the last third of the 1st century. The main phase is the fortification of Emperor Trajan, which protected the entrance to the canal dug in order to avoid cataracts in the main course of the river. Diana was one of the largest auxiliary fortifications on the Limes, and it is certainly one of the best explored fortifications on the Upper Moesian Limes. According to archeological data, the military garrison of Dianae changed several times. Parts of the necropolis were explored near the fortification.

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Vojne jedinice

- ✚ legio V Macedonica
- ✚ legio VII Claudia
- ✚ legio IIII Flavia
- ✚ legio XIII Gemina
- ✚ cohors VI Thracum
- ✚ cohors V Gallorum

Istorijat istraživanja

- 🕒 Sistematska iskopavanja (1964) | Narodni muzej u Beogradu
 - ▶ Mirković, M. Rimski gradovi na Dunavu u Gornjoj Meziji, Beograd, 1968.
- 🕒 Sistematska iskopavanja (1971) | Narodni muzej u Beogradu
 - ▶ Petrović P., Vasić, M. The Roman frontier in Upper Moesia: Archaeological investigations in the Iron gate area - Main results, in: Roman limes on the middle and lower Danube (ed. P. Petrović), Beograd, 1996, 15-27.
- 🕒 Sistematska iskopavanja (1978) | Narodni muzej u Beogradu

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža

Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu: prezentacija fizičkih rekonstrukcija, prezentacija na otvorenom

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Military Forces

- ✚ legio V Macedonica
- ✚ legio VII Claudia
- ✚ legio IIII Flavia
- ✚ legio XIII Gemina
- ✚ cohors VI Thracum
- ✚ cohors V Gallorum

Research History

- 🕒 Systematic excavations (1964) | National museum Belgrade
 - ▶ Mirković, M. Rimski gradovi na Dunavu u Gornjoj Meziji, Beograd, 1968.
- 🕒 Systematic excavations (1971) | National museum Belgrade
 - ▶ Petrović P., Vasić, M. The Roman frontier in Upper Moesia: Archaeological investigations in the Iron gate area - Main results, in: Roman limes on the middle and lower Danube (ed. P. Petrović), Beograd, 1996, 15-27.
- 🕒 Systematic excavations (1978) | National museum Belgrade

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	physical reconstructions for presentation, open air presentation
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo (National Museum in Belgrade)
	www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Vojno utvrđenje

⌚ 100 - 600. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Utvrđenje vojnih jedinica

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Nekropola

⌚ 100 - 600. n. e.

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Civilno naselje

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Military fort

⌚ 100 - 600 CE

Belonging to Complex:

Military fortification structure

📍 44.6535903, 22.5386977

Necropolis

⌚ 100 - 600 CE

📍 44.6535903, 22.5386977

Civilian settlement

⌚ 100 - 600 CE

📍 44.6535903, 22.5386977



KOSTOL | PONTES, PONS TRAIANI

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Kladovo

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🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica, most

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 43.80 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: zaštićeno nacionalnim Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani), fizičke rekonstrukcije iznad arheoloških ostataka, restaurirani ostaci

Stanje istraživosti

potpuno istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Kompleks u Pontesu čine ostaci Trajanovog mosta i pomoćno utvrđenje koje je štitilo pristup na desnoj obali reke. Rimsko utvrđenje je zadržalo prvobitni oblik, karakterističan za pomoćna rimska utvrđenja Trajanovog perioda. Bile su to četvrtaste tvrđave sa zaobljenim uglovima i četvrtastim kulama na unutrašnjoj strani kamenih zidova, na uglovima i na kapijama. Severna kapija – porta praetoria i južna kapija – porta decumana, postavljene su na središnjem delu bedema. Unutrašnjost utvrđenja je bila podeljena prilikom priprema za Drugi dački rat. Car Trajan je preduzeo niz građevinskih radova od kojih je verovatno najimpozantnija izgradnja mosta na Dunavu. Sagrađen je između 103. i 105. godine. Lokacija izabrana za most se nalazi nizvodno od Kladova kod Kostola. Prilaz mostu su štitila dva utvrđenja: Pontes (na desnoj obali Dunava) i Drobeta (na levoj obali). Most je projektovao arhitekta Apolodor iz Damaska, koristeći dvadeset kamenih stubova. Bio je dugačak 1.127 m sa rasponom od po 50 m između stubova. Sama veličina mosta i teški uslovi rada zbog nemirnih voda ovog dela reke čine ga jednim od najvažnijih mostova antičkog doba.



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KOSTOL | PONTES, PONS TRAIANI

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor District, Kladovo

📍 44.6140577, 22.6591917

🏰 Auxiliary fort, bridge

🕒 100 - 600 CE

🏔️ Elevation: 43.80 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: national Monument Protection Law



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved), physical reconstructions above archaeological remains, restored

State of Research

fully excavated

Further Information

The complex at Pontes consists of the remains of Trajan's Bridge and an auxiliary fort that protected access to it on the right river bank. The Roman fort retained its original shape, characteristic of the auxiliary Roman fortifications of the Trajan's period. They were square fortresses with rounded corners and square towers on the inside of the stone walls, on corners and at the gates. The North Gate – porta praetoria and the South Gate – porta decumana, were placed in a central position of the rampart. The interior was also divided by the elaborate preparations for the second Dacian War

Emperor Traian undertook a number of construction works of which probably the most imposing was the construction of a bridge on the Danube. It was built between 103 and 105 AD. The location chosen for the bridge was downstream from Kladovo near Kostol. Access to the bridge was protected by two fortifications: Pontes (on the right bank of the Danube) and Drobeta (on the left bank). The bridge was built by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus, using twenty stone pillars. It was 1,127 metres long with 50 meter span between pillars. The sheer size of the bridge and the hard working conditions due to the turbulent waters of this part of the river make it one of the most important bridges of ancient times.

RS

ENGLISH

Istorijat istraživanja

- 📍 Iskopavanja (1979-1982) | Arheološki institut Beograd
 - ▶ Garašanin, M. et Vasić, M. 1980. Le Pont de Trajan et le castellum Pontes. Cahiers des Portes de Fer I; 1-50; Garašanin, M., Vasić, M., Marjanović-Vujović, G. 1984. Pontes – Camp et pont de Trajan. Cahiers des Portes de Fer II; 25-84; Garašanin, M. et Vasić, M. 1987. Castrum Pontes. Cahiers des Portes de Fer IV; 71-116.
- 📍 Podvodna istraživanja (2003-2005) | Republički zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Beograd
 - ▶ Karović G., Mihajlović D., Vučković D. 2007. Trajan's bridge over the Danube: The current results of underwater archaeological research. In: Radić Rossi I., Gaspari A., Pydyn A. (eds.) Proceedings of the 13th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Session: Underwater Archaeology.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

<i>Pristup lokalitetu:</i>	otvoreno za javnost
<i>Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom:</i>	Putna mreža
<i>Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu:</i>	prezentacija na otvorenom
<i>Muzej/vizitorski centar:</i>	Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu
	www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Auksilijarno uvrđenje

⌚ 100 - 600. n. e.

Pripadnost kompleksu:

Vojno utvrđenje

📍 44.6140577, 22.6591917

Most

📍 44.6140577, 22.6591917

Research History

- ☞ excavations (1979-1982) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
 - ▶ Garašanin, M. et Vasić, M. 1980. Le Pont de Trajan et le castellum Pontes. Cahiers des Portes de Fer I; 1-50; Garašanin, M., Vasić, M., Marjanović-Vujović, G. 1984. Pontes – Camp et pont de Trajan. Cahiers des Portes de Fer II; 25-84; Garašanin, M. et Vasić, M. 1987. Castrum Pontes. Cahiers des Portes de Fer IV; 71-116.
- ☞ Underwater research (2003-2005) | Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
 - ▶ Karović G., Mihajlović D., Vučković D. 2007. Trajan's bridge over the Danube: The current results of underwater archaeological research. In: Radić Rossi I., Gaspari A., Pydyn A. (eds.) Proceedings of the 13th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Session: Underwater Archaeology.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	open air presentation
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo (National Museum in Belgrade) www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en

Auxiliary fort

⌚ 100 - 600 CE
 Belonging to Complex:
 Military structure
 © 44.6140577, 22.6591917

Bridge

© 44.6140577, 22.6591917

RS



MALA VRBICA, KONOPIŠTE

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Kladovo

📍 44.6001437, 22.6875197

🏰 Vojni kompleks i centar za snabdevanje trupa na limesu

🕒 0 - 200. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Lokalitet je jos u evaluaciji čeka se na početak postupka proglašenja

Dodatne informacije

Rimski vojni garnizon u Maloj Vrbici nalazio se u blizini Trajanovog mosta i tvrđave Pontes. Ovaj vojni kompleks nalazio se na istočnoj strani kanala, korišćenog za snižavanje vodostaja Dunava prilikom izgradnje Trajanovog mosta. Najraniji nalazi potiču sa kraja 1. i početka 2. veka. Na lokalitetu su neki objekti protumačeni kao kasarne, dok su dokumentovane masovne žitnice, magacini i manja luka, koja nije očuvana.

Istorijat istraživanja

- 🔍 Iskopavanje (1981-1982) | Arheološki institut Beograd
- 🔍 Iskopavanje (1986) | Arheološki institut Beograd
- 🔍 Iskopavanje (1988) | Arheološki institut Beograd
 - ▶ Popović, P. 1996. Konopište - Roman architectural complex (I - II century A.D.), in: Roman Limes on the Middle and Lower Danube, Archaeological Institute Belgrade, 101-109.



MALA VRBICA, KONOPIŠTE

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor District, Kladovo

📍 44.6001437, 22.6875197

🏰 Military complex and center for the supply of troops on the limes

🕒 0 - 200 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: Site still under evaluation, legal process pending

Further Information

The Roman military garrison in Mala Vrbica was located near Trajan's Bridge and the Pontes fortress. This military complex was located on the east side of the canal, which was used to lower the water level of the Danube during the construction of Trajan's Bridge. The earliest finds belong to the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century. At the site, some buildings have been interpreted as barracks, and mass granaries, warehouses and a smaller port, which has not been preserved, have been documented.

Research History

📍 excavation (1981-1982) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade

📍 excavation (1986) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade

📍 excavation (1988) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade

▶ Popović, P. 1996. Konopište - Roman architectural complex (I - II century A.D.), in: Roman Limes on the Middle and Lower Danube, Archaeological Institute Belgrade, 101-109.

RS

ENGLISH

Serbia

RTKOVO, GLAMIJA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Kladovo

📍 44.5414777, 22.7489887

🏰 Manje utvrđenje

🕒 300 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Dodatne informacije

Rtkovo-Glamija se nalazi na desnoj obali Dunava, na udaljenosti od 3 km nizvodno od sela Rtkovo. Nalazi se na prirodnom uzvišenju, na najdominantnijoj poziciji prema rumunskoj strani, na krivini Dunava.

Starije utvrđenje je u potpunosti istraženo. Kvadratne je osnove dimenzija 18,5 x 18,5 m, izgrađeno je od rečnog šljunka, lomljenog kamena i opeke, vezanih krečnim malterom. U sredini utvrđenja pronađena su četiri stuba, odnosno simetrično raspoređene podkonstrukcije kvadratne osnove (tetrapilona), na koje su oslonjeni zidani stubovi koji su nosili osmatračnicu (burgus). Ovo utvrđenje potiče iz druge polovine 4. veka. U okviru obnove Limesa u 6. veku, utvrđenje je obnovljeno i podignuti su novi bedemi oko starije fortifikacije. Podignuto je veće utvrđenje kvadratne osnove, dimenzija 55 x 51 m, sa isturenim kružnim kulama na uglovima.



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Istorijat istraživanja

🔍 Iskopavanja (1980-1982) | Narodni muzej Beograd

▶ Gabričević, M. 1986. Rtkovo - Glamija I - Une forteresse de la basse époque, fouilles de 1980 - 1982. Đerdapske sveske III; 70-75.



RTKOVO, GLAMIJA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor District, Kladovo

📍 44.5414777, 22.7489887

🏰 Fortlet

🕒 300 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

Further Information

Rtkovo-Glamija is located on the right bank of the Danube, 3 km downstream from the village of Rtkovo. It is located on a natural elevation, in the most dominant position towards the Romanian side, at the bend of the Danube.

The older fortification has been fully explored. It has a square base measuring 18.5 x 18.5 m, and is built of river pebbles, crushed stone and brick, bonded with lime mortar. In the middle of the fortification, four pillars were found, i.e. symmetrically arranged substructures of a square base (tetrapylon), on which the masonry pillars that carried the observation tower (burgus) rested. This fortification dates back to the second half of the 4th century. As part of the renewal of the Limes in the 6th century, the fortification was renewed and new ramparts were built around the older fortification. A

larger fortification with a square base, measuring 55 x 51 m, was erected, with protruding circular towers at the corners.

Research History

📍 excavation (1980-1982) | National museum Belgrade

▶ Gabričević, M. 1986. Rtkovo - Glamija I - Une forteresse de la basse époque, fouilles de 1980 - 1982. Đerdapske sveske III; 70-75.

RS

ENGLISH

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu:

Nije konzervirano. Mala info tabla.

Muzej/vizitorski centar:

Arheološki muzej Đerdapa u Kladovu, Narodni muzej u Beogradu

www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en


CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

*On-site Visualisation,
Presentation & Conservation:* Not conserved. Small info board.

Museum / Visitor Centre: The Archaeological Museum of Đerdap, Kladovo
(National Museum in Belgrade)

[www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/
the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en](http://www.narodnimuzej.rs/about-museum/locations-of-the-national-museum/the-archaeological-museum-of-djerdap-i/?lang=en)

Serbia

0 25 50 km

BRZA PALANKA | EGETA

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Kladovo

© 44.4594307, 22.4409417

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih vojnih jedinica

🕒 0 - 600. n. e.

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Egeta je jedan od najvažnijih lokaliteta duž Limesa. Nalazi se u istočnoj Srbiji, na ušću Crkvenog potoka u Dunav. Postojala su tri utvrđenja (Egeta I, Egeta II, Egeta III) različitih oblika i iz različitih perioda, od 1. do 6. veka nove ere. U blizini je dokumentovano veliko gradsko nasleđe koje je od 19. veka neprestano plavilo Dunavom. Smatra se da je reč Egeta tračkog porekla. Prilikom iskopavanja pomenuto područje je podeljeno na pet sektora (I – ranorimska nekropola, II – građansko naselje na obali Dunava, III – utvrđenje II na levoj obali Crkvenog potoka, IV – utvrđenje III, V – kasnoantička nekropola na desnoj obali Crkvenog potoka).



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Vojne jedinice

🗡 classis Flavia Moesica ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.

🗡 legio XIII Gemina ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.

🗡 cuneus equitum sagittariorum ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.

🗡 cohors I Cretum ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.



BRZA PALANKA | EGETA

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor District, Kladovo

© 44.4594307, 22.4409417

🏰 Auxiliary fort

🕒 0 - 600 CE

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

Egeta is one of the most important sites along the Limes. It is located in eastern Serbia, at the confluence of Crkveni potok and the Danube. There were three fortifications (Egeta I, Egeta II, Egeta III) of different shapes and from different periods, from the 1st to the 6th century AD. A large civil heritage has been documented nearby, which has been constantly flooded by the Danube since the 19th century. The word Egeta is considered to be of Thracian origin.

During the excavations in the mentioned area was divided into five sectors (I - early Roman necropolis, II-civil settlement on the Danube bank, III - fortification II on the left bank of Crkveni potok, IV - fortification III, V - late antique necropolis on the right bank of the Church stream).

Military Forces

⚔️ classis Flavia Moesica ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.

⚔️ legio XIII Gemina ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.

⚔️ cuneus equitum sagittariorum ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.

⚔️ cohors I Cretum ▶ Not. dign. XLII 20, 34, 42.

RS

Istorijat istraživanja

- ☉ Iskopavanja (1962) | Arheološki institut Beograd
 - ▶ Вучковић-Тодоровић, Д. 1966. Светилиште Јупитера Долихена у Брзој Паланци., Starinar XV-XVI; 173-182.; P. Pop-Lazić, P. 1977. A Votive Plate of Jupiter Dolichenus, Brza Palanka – Egeta. Archaeologia Jugoslavica, vol. 18; 41-44.
- ☉ Iskopavanja (1980-1982) | Arheološki institut Beograd
 - ▶ Petrović, P. 1984. Brza Palanka. Egeta. Бердапске Свеске II, 153-166. Petrović, P. 1986. Brza Palanka. Egeta. Бердапске Свеске III, 369-378.
- ☉ Iskopavanja (2017-2021) | Filozofski fakultet Beograd, Muzej Krajine Negotin
 - ▶ Шпехар, П. 2018. Егета (Брза Паланка) – резултати истраживања 2017. године, Гласник САД 34; 53-72.

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: Privatno vlasništvo

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej Krajine u Negotinu

muzejkrajine.org.rs/

Research History

- ☞ excavations (1962) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
 - ▶ Вучковић-Тодоровић, Д. 1966. Светилиште Јупитера Долихена у Брзој Паланци., *Starinar* XV-XVI; 173-182.; P. Pop-Lazić, P. 1977. A Votive Plate of Jupiter Dolichenus, *Brza Palanka – Egeta. Archaeologia Jugoslavica*, vol. 18; 41-44.
- ☞ excavations (1980-1982) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade
 - ▶ Petrović, P. 1984. Brza Palanka. Egeta. Ђердапске Свеске II, 153-166. Petrović, P. 1986. Brza Palanka. Egeta. Ђердапске Свеске III, 369-378.
- ☞ excavations (2017-2021) | Faculty of Philosophy Belgrade, Krajina Museum in Negotin
 - ▶ Шпехар, П. 2018. Егета (Брза Паланка) – резултати истраживања 2017. године, *Гласник САД* 34; 53-72.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: Private property

Museum / Visitor Centre: Krajina Museum in Negotin

muzejkrajine.org.rs/

RS



MIHAJLOVAC | MIHAJLOVAC

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Kladovo

📍 44.3641327, 22.4992357

🏰 Manje utvrđenje pomoćnih odreda

🕒 275 - 600. n. e.

🌿 Površina lokaliteta: 0.11 ha

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

otkriveni i vidljivi podzemni ostaci (iskopani, konzervirani)

Stanje istraživosti

potpuno istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Kasnoantičko utvrđenje, podignuto preko starijeg utvrđenja iz 1. veka, pripada tipu burgus. Ima kvadratnu osnovu, dimenzija 18,50 x 18,50 m. Bedemi su zidani od lomljenog kamena i opeke, i vezani malterom. Na četiri pilastra u sredini utvrđenja nalazila se kula dimenzija 6 x 6 m. U dnu kule je bio bunar, dok su između kule i bedema otkrivene podrumske prostorije do kojih su vodile stepenice. Utvrđenje je bilo okruženo sa dva odbrambena rova širine 3,30 m. Faza izgradnje datira se u kraj 3. i početak 4. veka, a rekonstrukcija u 5. i 6. vek.



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Istorijat istraživanja

📍 Iskopavanja (1981) | Filozofski fakultet Beograd, Muzej Krajine Negotin

▶ Цермановић-Кузмановић, А., Станковић, С. 1986. La forteresse antique Mora Vagei res de Mihajlovac (Fouilles de 1981), у: Ђердapske sveske III, Београд, 453-466.



MIHAJLOVAC | MIHAJLOVAC

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor District, Kladovo

📍 44.3641327, 22.4992357

🏰 Small auxiliary fort

🕒 275 - 600 CE

📏 Area: 0.11 ha

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved)

State of Research

fully excavated

Further Information

The late antique fortification, built over an older fortification from the 1st century, belongs to the type of burgus. It has a square base, measuring 18.50 x 18.50 m. The ramparts are built of crushed stone and brick, bound with mortar. A tower measuring 6 x 6 m stood on four pilasters in the middle of the fortification. There was a well at the bottom of the tower, and between the tower and the ramparts, basement rooms were discovered, to which stairs led. The fortification was surrounded by two defensive trenches 3.30 m wide. The

construction phase dates to the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century, and the reconstruction is dated to the 5th and 6th centuries.

Research History

📍 excavations (1981) | Faculty of Philosophy Belgrade, Krajina museum Negotin

► Цермановић-Кузмановић, А., Станковић, С. 1986. La forteresse antique Mora Vagei res de Mihajlovac (Fouilles de 1981), у: Ђердapske sveske III, Београд, 453-466.

RS

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

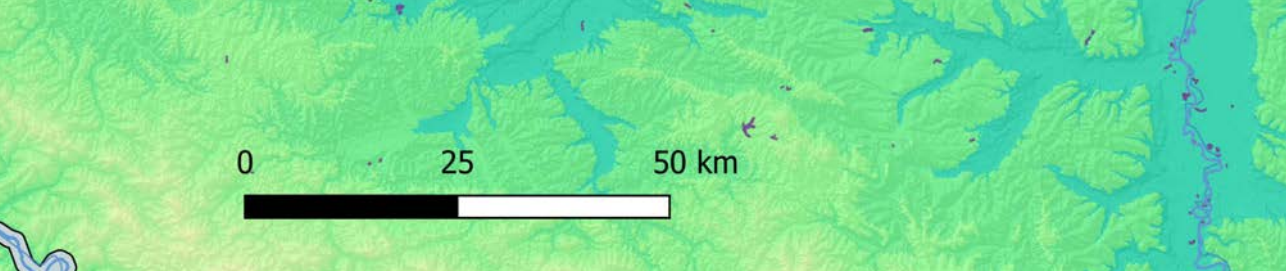
<i>Pristup lokalitetu:</i>	otvoreno za javnost
<i>Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom:</i>	Putna mreža
<i>Vizuelizacija, prezentacija i konzervacija na lokalitetu:</i>	prezentacija fizičkih rekonstrukcija, prezentacija na otvorenom
<i>Muzej/vizitorski centar:</i>	Muzej Krajine u Negotinu

muzejkrajine.org.rs/


CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

<i>Access to Site:</i>	open to the public
<i>Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport:</i>	road network
<i>On-site Visualisation, Presentation & Conservation:</i>	physical reconstructions for presentation, open air presentation
<i>Museum / Visitor Centre:</i>	Krajina Museum in Negotin

muzejkrajine.org.rs/



PRAHOVO | AQUAE

Istočna i južna Srbija, Borski okrug, Negotin

© 44.2923217, 22.5711357

🏰 Utvrđenje pomoćnih jedinica, luka

🕒 100 - 600. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 60 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Delimično prekriven savremenim nadgradnjama

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi, Male površine na kojima su ostaci vidljivi

Stanje istraženosti

delimično istraženo

Dodatne informacije

Jedno od najznačajnijih nalazišta u srpskom delu Limesa nizvodno od Đerdapske klisure. Tokom kasne antike razvio se u jedan od najvećih urbanih centara u provinciji Dakiji. Lokalitet je konstatovan kao rečna luka, ali i kao jedno od najranijih episkopskih sedišta u kasnoantičkom Iliriku. Osnova celog utvrđenja je nepravilna. Utvrđeno je da je dugačak 840 m, širok 485 m u centralnom i 135 m u istočnom delu. Dokumentovani su i spoljni bedem i jarak koji su okruživali utvrđenje. Ispod savremenog sela Prahovo nalaze se arheološki ostaci, a danas je vidljiv samo jedan segment masivnog gradskog zida.



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PRAHOVO | AQUAE

Eastern and Southern Serbia, Bor District, Negotin

📍 44.2923217, 22.5711357

🏰 Auxiliary fort, harbour

🕒 100 - 600 CE

📏 Elevation: 60 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Coverage with Building Structures

partly covered with modern superstructures

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible, Small patches where remains can be seen

State of Research

partially excavated

Further Information

One of the most important sites in the Serbian part of the Limes downstream from the Djerdap gorge. During late antiquity, it developed into one of the largest urban centres in the province of Coastal Dacia. The site has been confirmed as a river port, but also as one of the earliest episcopal sees in late ancient Illyricum. The base of the whole fortification is irregular. It was found to be 840 m long, 485 m wide in the central and 135 m wide in the eastern part. The outer rampart and a ditch surrounding the fort were also documented. Archaeological remains remained under the modern village of Prahovo, and today only one segment of the massive city wall is visible.

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Faze izgradnje

- ✂ Period Slovena | Fragmenti slovenske keramike javljaju se na prostoru od samo 25m2, ispod ovog, uočen je i ranovizantijski sloj, a potom i rimski.
- ✂ Ranovizantijski period | Postoje tragovi prepravki zida u 4. i 6. veku
- ✂ Rimski period

Vojne jedinice

- ✂ cohors I Cantabrorum
- ✂ cohors III Campestris

Istorijat istraživanja

- 🔍 Iskopavanje
 - ▶ Petrović, V.P. 2018. The Aquae Station on the Roman Danube Limes Road in Upper Moesia, 386-393. Jęczmienowski, E. The Fortifications of the Upper Moesian Limes on the Eve of Trajan's Dacian Wars, 117-133

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Pristup lokalitetu: otvoreno za javnost

Povezanost lokaliteta sa savremenom putnom mrežom i javnim prevozom: Putna mreža

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej Krajine u Negotinu

muzejkrajine.org.rs/

Deo istočnog bedema

⌚ 0 - 550. n. e.

© 44.2919466, 22.5793018

Construction Phases

- ✂ Slavic Period | The fragments of Slavic pottery were found in the area of only 25 m², below which Early Byzantine layer occurs and then the Roman stratigraphic layer.
- ✂ Early Byzantine period | There is evidence for wall alterations from the 4th to the 6th century.
- ✂ Roman period

Military Forces

- ⚔ cohorts I Cantabrorum
- ⚔ cohorts III Campestris

Research History

- 🔍 excavation
 - ▶ Petrović, V.P. 2018. The Aquae Station on the Roman Danube Limes Road in Upper Moesia, 386-393. Jęczmienowski, E. The Fortifications of the Upper Moesian Limes on the Eve of Trajan's Dacian Wars, 117-133

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Access to Site: open to the public

Connection to modern Road Network and Public Transport: road network

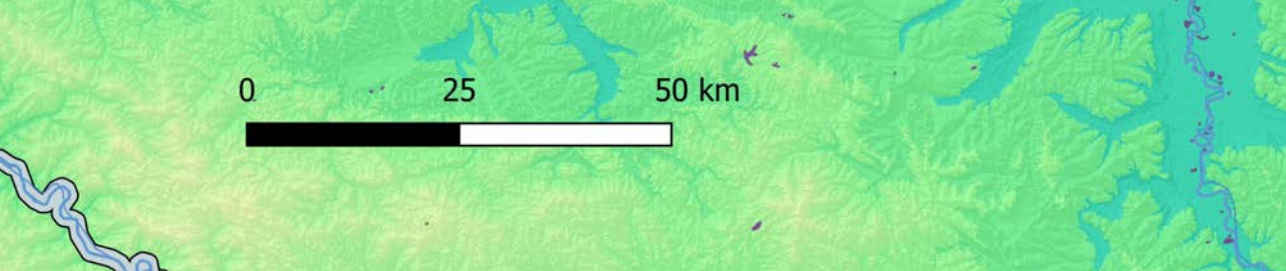
Museum / Visitor Centre: Krajina Museum in Negotin

[muzejkrajine.org/rs/](http://muzejkrajine.org.rs/)

Eastern part of the rampart

⌚ 0 - 550 CE

📍 44.2919466, 22.5793018



RADUJEVAC, ČETAĆE

Južna i istočna Srbija, Borski okrug, Negotin

📍 44.2285997, 22.6476667

🏰 Manje utvrđenje

🕒 200 - 400. n. e.

📏 Nadmorska visina lokaliteta: 28.90 m

UNESCO status: Proces prijave još uvek traje

Legalna zaštita: Nije proglašeno kulturno dobro, čeka se na početak postupka

Pokrivenost građevinskim strukturama

Nije prekriven

Vidljivost i konzervacija lokaliteta

podzemni ostaci koji nisu vidljivi

Stanje istraživosti

Neistražen

Dodatne informacije

Ovo manje utvrđenje četvrtaste osnove, nalazi se na udaljenosti od 4,5 km od sela Četaće, na obali kanala. Dimenzije tvrđave su 22 x 30 metara.

Istorijat istraživanja

🔍 Manja arheološka iskopavanja (1960) | Arheološki institut Beograd, Petrović, N.: Manje utvrđenje i vallum
▶ Kondić, V. 1965. Antički i srednjovekovni lokaliteti na Dunavu od Dubrvice do Radujevca, Arheološki pregled 7; 70-91
Zotović Lj., Petrović N. 1960. Kasnoantička utvrđenja na Dunavu. Arheološki pregled, 2; 133-135



© Archaeological Institute, Serbian Academy of Sciences

RAZMATRANJE TURISTIČKE EKSPLOATACIJE

Muzej/vizitorski centar: Muzej Krajine u Negotinu

muzejkrajine.org.rs/



RADUJEVAC, ČETAĆE

Southern and Eastern Serbia, Bor district, Negotin

📍 44.2285997, 22.6476667

🏰 Fortlet

🕒 200 - 400 CE

📏 Elevation: 28.90 m

UNESCO Status: application process still ongoing

Legal protection: None, Process pending



Coverage with Building Structures

not covered

Site Visibility & Conservation

underground remains not visible

State of Research

Not excavated

Further Information

This square base fortlet is located 4,5 km from the village Četaće, on the canal bank. Dimensions of the fortlet are 22 x 30 meters.

Research History

🔍 Small archaeological excavations (1960) | Institute of Archaeology Belgrade, Petrović, N.: Fortlet and valum

▶ Kondić, V. 1965. Antički i srednjovekovni lokaliteti na Dunavu od Dubravice do Radujevca, Arheološki pregled 7; 70-91 Zotović Lj., Petrović N. 1960. Kasnoantička utvrđenja na Dunavu. Arheološki pregled, 2; 133-135

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CONSIDERATIONS FOR TOURISTIC EXPLOITATION

Museum / Visitor Centre: Krajina Museum in Negotin

muzejkrajine.org.rs/