

Prilikom rekognosciranja 1958. godine na potesu „Trafostanica“ uočen je deo rimskog puta Sirmijum–Taurunum. S obe strane puta nazirali su se ostaci kanala za slivanje vode. Pored puta je konstatovana veća koncentracija rimske opeke, kamena i grumenja maltera. Na osnovu položaja pretpostavlja se da su to ostaci stražarnice ili osmatračnice – *speculae*. Na potesima „Klisina“ i „Pustara“ otkriveno je više stotina rimskog novca od I veka pre n. e. do IV veka n. e.

Dimitrijević D., *Nekoliko podataka o rimskom limesu u istočnom delu Srema*, Limes u Jugoslaviji I, Beograd 1961, 93–104; Црнобрња Н., Челекетић В., *Налази античког новца на локалитетима Клисина и Пустара у Батајници*, Гласник САД 10, Београд 1995, 128–138; Црнобрња Н., Челекетић В., *Налази античког новца на локалитетима Клисина и Пустара у Батајници II*, Гласник САД 12, Београд 1996, 179–190; Црнобрња Н., Челекетић В., *Налази античког новца на локалитетима Клисина и Пустара у Батајници III*, Гласник САД 14, Београд 1998, 233–240.

Godine 1875. na području grada je otkrivena ostava zlatnog rimskog novca koja je sadržala 250 komada novca imperatorâ iz I–II veka. Zabeleženi su brojni nalazi kamene i bronzane plastike i pojedinačnih nalaza novca.

Ostaci rimskog utvrđenja konstatovani su na „Gardošu“ i na obali Dunava. Utvrđenje i deo naselja s nekropolom zaštićeni su Zakonom o kulturnim dobrima od 1981. godine. U utvrđenju su boravili manji odredi VII legije *Claudia*, a na obali se nalazila vojna luka i sedište panonske flote – *Classis Flavia Pannonica*. Rekognosciranjem Zemun-polja na lokalitetu „Kamendin“ konstatovano je rimsko naselje od I do IV veka. U vreme izgradnje rimskog puta Sirmijum–Singidunum ovde se verovatno nalazila *mutatio Altina*, dok je u IV veku sagrađeno manje utvrđenje od velikih tesanika i lomljenog kamena. Slu-

## Batajnica

Reconnaissance in 1958 at the site “Trafostanica” uncovered a portion of the Roman road Sirmium–Taurunum. Along both sides of the road the remains of the run off canal were discernible. A larger concentration of Roman bricks, stone and clods of mortar was found. Judging by the position, it is assumed that they are the remains of a guard post or a watch tower – *speculum*. At the sites “Klisina” and “Pustara” several hundreds of Roman coins were found dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC.

## Zemun – Taurunum

In 1875 on the city territory a hoard of gold Roman coins was found with 250 pieces of imperial coins datable to the 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> century. Numerous stone and bronze finds as well as single finds of coins were dug up.

The remains of a Roman fort were established at “Gardoš” and on the bank of the Danube. The fortification and the part of the settlement with the necropolis are protected under the Law on Cultural Goods of 1981. Smaller units of the VII legion *Claudia* were posted in the fort; a military port and the home base of the Pannonian fleet *Classis Flavia Pannonica* was on the river bank. Reconnaissance of the Zemun polje at the site “Kamendin” established the existence of a Roman settlement from the 1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> century. At the time of the construction of the Roman road Sirmium–Singidunum, here probably stood *mutatio Altina*, while a smallish fortification was erected from large ashlar and rubble stone in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The remains of Ro-



Pogled na „Gardoš“ u Zemu, mesto rimskog utvrđenja Taurunum / A view of “Gardoš” in Zemun, the place of Roman fortification Taurunum

čajni nalazi ostataka rimskih zidova i kamenih spomenika s prikazima mitoloških predstava evidentirani su na potesu „Čučkovac“. Na blagom talasastom uzvišenju „Klisina“ uočeni su obilniji ostaci građevinskog štuta, opeke i rimskoprovincijske keramike.

Poznat je slučajan nalaz ranorimskog groba sa spaljenim pokojnikom, u čijem grobu je nađen gvozdeni umbo, dok su ostali prilozi imali izrazito latenoidno obeležje. U odronu profila na „Gardošu“ uočene su dve zidane grobnice od opeka. U neposrednoj blizini, 1959. godine, otkrivena je grobnica zidana od kamena s nadgrobnom stelom u sekundarnoj upotrebi. Prilikom raznih komunalnih radova nalaženi su grobovi i pokretni materijal koji se datuje u IV vek. U krugu fabrike „Ivan Milutinović“ sondažnim ispitivanjem 1955. godine otkrivena je nekropola sa skeletnim grobovima s tragovima drvenih sanduka, ostacima keramičkih peći, ognjišta, jama za otpatke i s velikim brojem fragmenata rimskoprovincijske keramike iz II veka. Na sektoru rimskog puta Sirmijum–Singidunum, na lokaciji „Fabrika cipela Kozara“, ispred gradskog bedema Taurunuma, konstatovana je nekropola. Na nekropoli je otkrivena skulptura u obliku dva lava sa glavama bradatog božanstva. Prilikom zemljanih radova 1980. godine u krugu „Doma vazduhoplovstva“ uništeno je šest skeletnih grobova, u pravcu istok–zapad, u kojima su se nalazili bogati grobni prilozi: fragmenti *terrae sigillatae*, staklenih posuda, nakit, koštane igle, na osnovu kojih je nekropola datovana u II–III vek. Manjim sondažnim istraživanjem 1975. i 1981. godine na južnoj granici Zemun-polja otkrivene su zidane grobnice od opeka sa skeletnim pokojnicima i prilozima iz III–IV veka koji su činili samo deo već devastirane kasnoantičke nekropole.

man walls and stone monuments with pictorial representations from mythology were encountered by chance at the site “Čučkovac”. On the gently undulating rise “Klisina” considerable amounts of building rubble, bricks and Roman provincial pottery were dug out.

An early Roman grave was encountered by chance, with the remains of a burnt body, and an iron umbo, while the rest of the offerings were of pronounced La Tène like character. In the landslide at “Gardoš” two brick built tombs were found. In 1959 a stone built tomb with the headstone in secondary use was found in the vicinity.

During various public utility works graves and portable material datable to the 4<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. Sondage exploration in 1955, in the yard of the production plant “Ivan Milutinović” yielded a necropolis with skeletal graves and the remains of wooden caskets, earthenware kilns, hearths, rubbish pits as well as sizeable amounts of fragments of Roman provincial pottery dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A necropolis was encountered on the section of the Roman road Sirmium–Singidunum, at the location “Footwear Factory Kozara”, in front of the Taurunum city ramparts. A sculpture in the form of two lions with the heads of bearded gods was dug out at the necropolis. During earth works in 1980 in the yard of the “Dom Vazduhoplovstva”, six skeletal graves were destroyed; they were lying in the east-west direction and had rich funerary offerings: fragments of *terra sigillatae*, glass vessels, jewellery and bone needles indicating the necropolis dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> century. Lesser sondage explorations in 1975 and 1981 along the southern border of the Zemun-polje uncovered brick built tombs with skeletal burials and funerary equipment dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> century, which constituted only a part of an already devastated late Roman necropolis.



Obala Dunava u Zemunu, mesto rimskog utvrđenja Taurunum / The bank of the Danube in Zemun, the place of Roman fortification Taurunum