measurements, particularly so as the ground in the area is made up of fine sediments and contains no brash from the nearby strata of volcanic rock. As archaeologically relevant structures at the site present a sufficient magnetic contrast to the natural soil, trenches, ditches and dumps could be identified even where they did not contain rubble or other fills. Foundations containing the locally available volcanic rock andesite in addition to tiles show up especially clearly: the gradiometer measurements identified several structures in surprising levels of detail. The following campaigns consequently continued to employ magnetometer surveys, but employed a closer spacing of measuring points at 0.5m × 0.25m. In order to successfully plan excavations, as well as to correctly identify and understand the identified anomalies, however, it was important to gain an understanding of their depth. This was achieved by further surveys in subsequent campaigns that employed direct current (DC) resistivity tomography, electromagnetic induction based on several frequencies and ground penetrating radar (GPR). It was furthermore hoped that these surveys would identify any archaeological features that did not present any

1 A magnetometer survey and several resistivity surveys were carried out by Mark Opelt of the University of Jena. Gerd Plaumann of »Geophysik Berlin« and Meinrad Geibelt carried out electromagnetic research as well as ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. Our thanks go to them not only for their helpfulness and dedicated commitment, but also the excellent results they produced. Without the support of the geometrists Rex Haberland of the Technical University at Cottbus, Michael Grötzschel of the University of Applied Sciences at Dresden and Alexander Pfützner of the University of Applied Sciences at Berlin under the direction of Dr. Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt of the 'Division of Building Archaeology' of the German Archaeological Institute, none of the above work or the accompanying trial excavations would have been possible. Our thanks go to them for this excellent collaboration.
magnetic contrast, but differed from the natural soil in terms of their conductivity. A Campus Geopulse with 50 electrodes was used to gain data for the tomography, while the electromagnetic induction readings were taken with a GEM 300 (GSSI, USA) profiler by the ‘Büro für Geophysik Berlin’, who evaluated both the in-phase and out-of-phase signals. This firm also carried out the GPR survey using a SIR 1000 (GSSI) with a 400 MHz-antenna. The GPR survey was made difficult by local surface conditions as measurements could only be taken on meadow areas or other level surfaces because vegetation such as roots and shrubs created problematic coupling effects for the antenna. All three surveys were furthermore hampered by the fact that the cohesive soil in the study area remained relatively moist even in mid-summer and therefore had a low ohmic resistance, making readings beyond a depth of c. 2 m difficult. This did not, however, present a major problem, as excavations to date have shown that few archaeological remains are found below this depth.

Results of the geophysical surveys

As the area around the palace of Gamzigrad provided excellent conditions for geophysical research, the first campaign alone produced several interesting results (Fig. 1):

1. Along the southern length of the horreum located to the west of the palace, several structures could be clearly identified. Over a length of 50 m several rooms of various widths can be observed. These are joined to the horreum by a corridor-like lengthwise hall, supported by a row of posts, as well as two walls at its eastern and western ends. An isolated wall runs parallel to the northern length of the horreum at a similar distance. It appears, therefore, that the entire store building was surrounded by a further structure.

2. 30 m outside the southern curtain wall of the palace, a c. 2 m wide anomaly could be identified. This runs parallel to the wall and even follows the contour of the projecting south-western tower at a distance of c. 20 m. It does not, however, continue in front of the western curtain wall.

3. A clearly contoured unfilled square anomaly measuring 4 m × 4 m was observed c. 55 m south of the south-western tower. The corners of this anomaly point towards the four points of the compass, while a weaker, linear anomaly runs away from the north-western side. After a few metres, this turns at a near right angle and runs towards the south-western tower.

4. c. 20 m south-east of structure no. 3, we observed a further anomaly, measuring 12 m by 12 m. This contained several further, and evidently related, linear anomalies and had clearly been disturbed in its north-eastern half. The identified outer edges of this anomaly follow almost the same alignment as those of the square anomaly described above.

The remainder of the area south of the palace produced several individual geo-magnetic anomalies, but these did not appear to constitute any connected archaeological features. It was only through survey work in December 2006 that several further structures could be identified amongst numerous small and elongated anomalies in this area:

5. Near the modern track at the southern edge of the study area, c. 35 m east of structure no. 4, the survey showed several structural remains that appear to indicate a building with several rooms.

6. 15–20 m east of this structure there are several weaker anomalies, which could indicate further features with several components.

7. A noticeable concentration of anomalies was observed outside the southern curtain wall, east of the south-western tower. It is as yet unclear what type of structure or feature these indicate.

8. C. 45 m east of anomaly no. 7, several clear anomalies occur in a rectangular area, roughly in front of tower no. 11. The grouping and interpretation of these anomalies remain unclear at present.

The plot of the 2006 and 2007 magnetometer readings north of the palace indicates several different types of structure, some of which seem to overly each other. Several clusters of anomalies could be identified as follows:

9. A number of walls belonging to a structure with several parts can be identified close to the northern curtain wall of the palace, near its north-western corner tower. Unfortunately, the survey did not cover the entire building: its southern part, located closest to the palace, is situated on a steep slope leading towards a brook, and could therefore not be studied.

10. An isolated elongated rectangle with a rounded western side is situated c. 20 m north-west of anomaly no. 9.

11. To the west of these anomalies a narrow linear anomaly can be traced for more than 200 m. It originates in the north-west and turns into a north-south alignment about 200 m before reaching the palace. In its southern section, it turns towards the south-east at an obtuse angle and runs towards the north-western tower. It is cut by the same brook as anomaly no. 9.
12. At a distance of c. 100 m from tower no. 14, the magnetometer survey identified a circular structure with a diameter of 30–35 m, made up from several individual rounded foundations. It has an almost rectangular anomaly at its centre. The northern section of the outer ring could not be identified because of a scarp.

13. Two square structures of similar size are located next to each other, c. 45 m east of the circular structure. An unclear narrow anomaly seems to run towards the space between these two structures from the east-south-east.

14. Outside the eastern sector of the northern perimeter wall of the palace, a three-aisled *horreum*...
could be identified at a distance of c. 200 m to the wall. It seems to have several small rooms along its eastern side.

15. There are several smaller anomalies to the east of structure no. 9. Further isolated round anomalies can be identified across the survey area. To date, none of these could be interpreted reliably.

16. Geo-magnetic survey work to the west of the palace has been limited and produced few structures other than those surrounding the horreum. During the summer of 2007, it was possible to survey a harvested field. This identified the eastern section of a small church with an apsidal wall. This appears to have been surrounded by a rectangular structure.

**Accompanying trial excavations**

As agreed in the cooperation agreement, trial excavations of the structures identified in the geometric survey were carried out in order to verify their identification and chronological development.

1. As the survey campaign of 2004 identified a linear anomaly outside the southern perimeter wall of the palace (see Fig. 1, 2), a trial trench measuring 2 m × 10 m (S 04/1) was excavated in front of the south-western corner tower at a right angle to this feature in order to interpret the geo-magnetic data archaeologically (Fig. 2). A wall built from stone rubble and lime-mortar was discovered about 0.3–0.4 m below the surface (a level of 194.40 m) in the northern part of the excavation. This ran at an angle of c. 60° to the trench. The bottom of the wall lay c. 0.9–1 m below the modern surface (a level of 195.0 m). 0.25 m above this a berm-like ledge could be identified. This appears to suggest the existence of an occupation level, which could not, however, be proven archaeologically.

A layer of stone and mortar spread outwards from the upper edge of the wall. This appears to have been created by the dismantling of the wall, and could be identified throughout the entire trench. In the southern section of the trench, a layer containing rubble and traces of charcoal overlay the stone and mortar layer, reaching up to c. 0.3 m below the modern surface (a level of 194.8 m), was identified. This part of the trench also contained a ditch filled with stone and mortar debris. The bottom of this ditch lay 1.7 m below the modern surface, and cut the natural soil. The ditch appears to underlie an uneven layer of rubble, which covers the natural soil. South of the ditch this layer is c. 0.7 m deep, while it reaches depths of up to 1.2 m north of the ditch. At its presumed top end, the ditch must have been c. 3.5 m wide.

These observations showed that the geo-magnetic anomaly outside the southern perimeter wall of the palace was a ditch. It was not clear, however, what its chronological relationship to the palace wall was. The fill of the ditch contained several late Roman and a few early medieval ceramic fragments, as well as a bronze brooch dating to the late Roman period and a fragment of a bone comb.

In 2005 a second trial trench, measuring 2 m × 9 m (S 05/ 2), was excavated across the anomaly outside the western wall of the palace that had been identified in the geo-magnetic survey. This confirmed the interpretations made on the basis of the results from the earlier trial trench, but was unable to clarify not only why the anomaly identified in the survey moves away from the wall at this point, but also why it becomes lost in the plot of geo-magnetic data.

Further excavation in 2006 aimed to clarify the stratigraphic relationship between the ditch and the southern perimeter wall of the palace between the south-western corner tower and the neighbouring tower no. 13. To achieve this, three 2 m × 7 m long sections of trench S 06/ 2 were excavated all the way down to the natural soil (Fig. 3a, b, c). The southern of these sections identified the above ditch, which remained to a depth of 1.8 m (level of bottom of ditch 189.35). Due to the existence of a modern path this could not be excavated to its full width, which has been estimated around 2.7 m. This method created an artificial north section, which cut through the fill of the ditch. This confirmed the observation from the earlier excavations that the bottom of the ditch was filled with a relatively compact, 0.5 to 0.8 m deep layer of stones and rubble. This was covered with a layer of typical local dark brown heavy clay that contained isolated stones. Parallel to the ditch a c. 0.2 m high mound of excavated soil could be identified, although it is currently not clear whether this constitutes the remains of a systematically created earth bank. The ditch was dug into a layer of compacted clay that seems to indicate regular use over an extended period. Outside the ditch

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2 The German excavation team included the following students: Daniel Tschermenko, Birte Geißler, Anne-Katrin Golke, Claudia Mariategui from the University of Rostock and Constantin Müller from the University of Bonn. At times, they were assisted by the following students of architecture from the Technical University at Cottbus: Dörthe Brünung, Vlatka Vrbane, Carolin Paschke, Björn Dußmann, Robert Schmidt and Martin Longo. Our gratitude for their continuous efforts and the success of the completed work goes to all of them.
Fig. 2. Part of the research area south of the palace including the trenches dug outside the south-western corner tower (tower no. 15) between 2004 and 2007.

Сл. 2. Површине исхињене 2004–2007. год. јужно од утврђена палате са сондама са сјело на сјигране југозападне угаоне куле (куле 15)
This was excavated at a level of 191.2 m, while it was found at a level of 191.25 m at the edge of the ditch facing the wall. This level rises by 1.1 m towards the wall, where it meets the berm at a level of 192.4 m. In the vicinity of the wall, the level is covered with a layer of loose stones. Occasionally it is paved with closely packed stones or a thin cover of lime-mortar. Immediately outside the perimeter wall of the palace, this layer is cut by a pit. Within the area of the trench this pit contained the skeletal remains of a human upper body. The head pointed towards the west and rested on the right shoulder; the forearms were placed on the pelvic bone. The leg bones could only be exposed after a specific extension of the trench. While the situation of the skeleton initially seemed to imply an accidental deposition, the positioning of the skeleton with crossed forearms, as well as a gilded bronze crossbow-brooch, several bronze coins and numerous metal small-finds (burial 6, level c. 191.9 m), clearly indicate that it was a burial. No remains of a coffin were identified.

All three sections of this trench showed that the compacted clay layer discussed above directly overlay the natural soil. In view of the observed stratigraphic
relationship between this level and both the berm of the perimeter wall of the palace and the ditch, this shows that the ditch must have been created at the same time as the perimeter wall. As such, any future dating of associated small finds (pending cleaning, conservation and analysis) may serve as a *terminus ante quem* for both the building of the wall and the excavation of the ditch.

2. Further excavations in 2005 focussed on the 4 m × 4 m square structure outside the south-western corner tower of the palace (Fig. 1, 3). A trench of 5 m × 6 m (S 05/1) was dug across the northern part of this structure and a linear anomaly that had been identified as running from this point to the north-west (Fig. 2). However, no traces of the latter feature could be identified in the trench. In the course of excavations, trench S 05/1 was extended by 2 m towards the south-east in order to clear the entire square structure (Fig. 4).

C. 0.3 m below the modern surface (at a level of 194.05 m) it was possible to identify a 3.8 m long wall made of stone rubble and tile fragments set in lime-mortar, as well as two further walls that run towards the south at right angles. The walls had a width of c. 0.7–0.8 m and enclosed a 2.5 m wide space. 0.15 m below the upper edge of the walls, a layer of collapsed stones and tile fragments containing several rim-sherds of a *dolium* was identified in this interior space. This layer did not have any direct relationship with any of the surrounding walls. Further work showed that this layer created a cover for a small mound of clean clay, which was situated at the centre of the interior space. Beneath the stone and tile covering, a thin layer of charred wood could be identified. At the highest point of the mound (a level of 193.75 m) this layer contained a solid gold crossbow-brooch. The pin of this brooch had been removed before deposition (Fig. 5). During
the removal of the south-eastern portion of the stone and tile covering, several military equipment finds were recovered from the charred wood layer: a bent sword with broken point, two damaged iron projectile-heads, an iron snaffle bit and several iron fragments that may have constituted a shield-buckle. There were also five bronze coins; two could be identified and date to the later half of the 3rd century.

The earth mound rose c. 0.3 m above the level on which the stone and tile covering layer was placed. The mound was circular in shape and had a diameter of c. 1.1 m. A cross-section identified that it covered an at least 0.8 m deep pit that was dug into the natural soil. Beneath the covering layer, this pit is oval in shape. It gradually increases in size until it covers almost the entire interior space of the structure at its base. The sides, and probably base, of this pit were also covered in a thin layer of wood, while the fill of the pit was of the same clean clay as the overlying mound. The south-eastern extension of this trench produced traces of a level that was directly related to this burial chamber. These were located c. 0.1–0.2 m below the upper edge of the walls and therefore indicate that little remains of the upper levels of the original structure at the site. The foundations of the walls consisted of irregular rubble and lime-mortar and reached c. 0.5 below this level. On the outside of the structure an even deeper foundation trench, filled with mortar debris, could be identified.

These finds and findings indicate that the excavated object was a funerary structure. Due to its poor state of conservation, however, an accurate reconstruction is impossible. Two stone-slabs deserve further attention: these were found in a collapsed state outside the centre of the north-western side and the southern corner of the south-western side of the structure. Both slabs measure c. 1.2 m × 0.75 m and are 0.3–0.35 m thick. Their tops have been hollowed out with rectangular indentations. During their discovery, these indentations were filled with debris from the walls of the structure. Interestingly, the current top level of the north-western wall of the funerary structure, which is constructed mainly from stone rubble, contains two half-tiles that are placed to provide a level surface for the stone-slab. It appears that the stone rubble found between these tiles was only placed there later.

It is not clear whether these features indicate a secondary point of access to the funerary structure, or whether the hollowed stone-slab acted as a sill for such a point of access. Had this been the case, it appears possible that some form of stele could have been inserted into the hollow of the stone-slab. It is
remarkable, however, that several years ago ploughing in the area of the excavated structure brought up an identically sized stone-slab with a similar square hollow. In the case of this stone, however, the square hollow is not merely an indentation, but a hole through the entire slab. This seems to suggest that there may originally have been four such stones, one on each side of the funerary structure. The positioning of the two excavated stones, however, suggests that any such stones would have been placed in different positions on their respective sides.

3. In 2006 a second structure outside the south-western corner that had been identified in the geomagnetic surveys was excavated (Fig. 1, 4). This is located c. 20 m south-east of the funerary structure studied in 2005, and could be seen as a disrupted structure of 10 m × 10 m with several subdivisions on the plot of geophysical data. This plot also showed that the orientation of this building matches that of the funerary structure excavated earlier. In order to study the new structure, a 10 m × 12 m study area was laid out, but a smaller crosswise trench was dug initially in order to identify the outer limits of the structure. These were formed by the remains of stone rubble walls that were set in lime-mortar. The upper edge of these walls was situated c. 0.2–0.3 m below the modern surface (at levels between 193.3 m and 192.74 m). Due to the observations made during this trial trenching, it seemed useful to excavate the entire object. The entire study area was excavated in four sections, beginning in the north-western quadrant (Figs. 6 and 7).

The geo-magnetic survey had shown that the north-eastern section of the structure had been disturbed and that the interior area was covered by different materials. The excavations in 2006 proved these observations to some extent, but the generally poor state of preservation limits any interpretations of the evidence. The structure appears to have had at least two phases: initially it was a building of 10.4 m × 6 m, following a north-west to south-east alignment. As
such, it ran almost parallel to the 20 m distant funerary structure, although it was situated c. 6 m further south. The building consisted of two rooms; the north-western of these measured 4.8 m × 5.6 m, while the south-eastern room extended to 3.4 m × 5.6 m. The outer walls were constructed from stone rubble set in mortar and differ in width: the north-western wall is c. 0.8 m wide, the south-western 0.5–0.6 m. The south-eastern wall is between 0.6 and 0.65 m thick, while a 1 m long section along the northern corner is all that remains of the 0.6 m wide north-eastern wall. The two rooms are separated by a partition wall that is also constructed from stone rubble and mortar, albeit far less thoroughly than the outer walls. This partition wall has a width of 0.7–0.8 m and is joined to the south-western wall. Its point of contact with the north-eastern wall no longer exists.

A second phase is indicated by the extension of the north-western wall towards the north-east that included the construction of a new north-eastern corner. These
modifications increased the width of the building to 8.2 m. The extended wall consists of rubble set in lime-mortar, but is only 0.5 m wide. A 1.2 m long section is all that remains of the north-eastern wall.

Further modifications to the structure could be observed near its southern corner: excavations in this area uncovered an area measuring 2 m × 3 m that was surfaced with tile-slabs measuring 0.44 m × 0.32 m × 0.08 m, set in a mortar bed. This surfaced area butts up against the south-western wall. Its outer edges have evidently been disturbed. While two layers of tiles-slabs, as well as a mortar bed for a third layer could be identified in this area, the walls of the structure are built solely from stone rubble and mortar and do not include tile fragments. The only remains of walls are three to four stone courses in opus incertum. It is unclear whether this extension is contemporary with the modifications in the north-east of the building. There are furthermore no indicators as to the function of this ‘platform’.

Along all walls several gaps can be observed. Some of these do not appear to be a direct result of the construction process, as in the northern part of the north-western wall. The gaps at the junction points of the southern corner of the structure are especially difficult to explain, as they actually weaken the structure as a whole. A further, at 0.35 m unusually wide, gap in the south-eastern wall can be observed in the south-eastern wall and appears to have caused a significant displacement of the wall itself. This gap cannot have been part of the original design of the structure, but appears to have been caused by movement due to geological processes. No part of the structure produced any identifiable occupation layers.

Stratigraphically beneath the surviving north-western wall of the building we identified a conduit made from burnt tiles and stone rubble in a mortar bed at a level of 193.04 m. This could be traced over a length of c. 6m and runs at an angle to the axis of the building itself. Near the north-western and north-eastern ends of the trench, concentrations of rubble and tile debris could be identified along the extended line of this conduit. It seems plausible, therefore to reconstruct the conduit to a length of at least 10 m.

On both sides of the conduit, as well as beneath the outer wall of the building, excavations identified a rubble layer containing small stones, tile fragments and mortar debris that seems to indicate the destruction of the conduit. During the removal of this layer, a human burial without identifiable burial pit was discovered in the north-western part of the building (burial no. 4 at a level of 192.74 m). A further burial (burial no. 5 at a level of 192.84 m) lay directly beneath the north-western wall of the building. A c. 2.5 m long section of this wall had to be removed in order to excavate the burial. North of the conduit, and partly covered by its collapsed stone sides, another burial was discovered (burial no. 1 at a level of 192.81 m). This burial was that of a child. It followed a rough east-west alignment and had evidently been disturbed. The human remains were laid out on two reused tile-slabs. The left side and head wall of the tomb were made from vertically placed tile-slabs and stone rubble, while the leg wall, right side and cover of the burial no longer existed.

The gap in the north-eastern wall near the northern corner of the building may have to be seen in connection with a pit that showed up weakly in a section (Fig. 8). This contained several burials, some of which had been disturbed: the lowermost burial (burial 2 at a level of 192.59 m) was also the best preserved. It was constructed from tile-slabs and tegulae.
Fig. 9. The trenches excavated in 2007, north of the north-western corner tower no. 16 and the more easterly tower no. 14 on northern perimetar of the palace in 2007

Сл. 9. Сонде исјаражене 2007. жор. северно од северозападне углаоне куле 16 и куле 14 на северном бедему
and followed a north-east to south-west alignment. A tile-slab that had evidently been used to cover the burial was found in the chest area of the male skeleton. Several fragments of a child’s skull that had evidently been burnt lay on top of this slab. A second burial was found c. 0.4m below the bottom level of the wall of the excavated structure. In the same pit, but c. 0.5 m above this second burial, there were several collapsed tile-slabs, as well as a number of bones belonging to a third burial (burial no. 3 at a level of 193.17 m).

The excavations in this trench therefore confirmed the observations made from the plot of geo-magnetic data. Across an area of c. 120 m² it was furthermore possible to identify a relative sequence of several occupation periods. An accurate chronological assessment of this sequence will only be possible once the small-finds and coins from this trench have been analysed.

1. The earliest evidence for occupation in the area studied are burials 1, 2, 4, and 5. Burials 4 and 5 are located relatively close to one another in the north-western part of the excavated area. The two skulls were recorded at levels of 192.74 m and 192.84 m respectively, but faced in different directions: the skull of burial no. 4 points north-west, while that of burial no. 5 points towards the south-west. There is, however, no direct stratigraphic relationship between these two burials. The child-burial no. 1 is situated c. 4 m north-east of burial no. 4 and follows an almost true east-west alignment, with the skull located in the west. It is in a direct relationship to burial no. 2, which lies c. 0.2 m below burials 1, 4 and 5. The skull of this earlier burial is directed towards the south-west. The chronological relationship between the burnt child’s skull found on the covering slab of this latter burial and the heavily disturbed burial no. 3 is not clear. Burial no. 3 is similar to burial no. 2 in terms of alignment and construction, but was found at a significantly higher level.

2. In the north-western section of the excavation a layer of small stones, tile-fragments and mortar debris overlay burial no. 4. A disturbed hearth was set into
this layer at a level of 193.2 m. This rubble layer was traced all the way to the tile, stone and mortar conduit that ran across the area from the north-west to the south-east, and appeared to indicate its destruction. The rubble layer was also identified north of the conduit, where it partly overlay the child burial no. 1. This observation appears to support the association of this burial with the earliest phase.

3a. The conduit, which was associated with the second phase, was cut by the north-western wall of the building in this area. Outside of this wall, however, it was identified all the way to the edge of the excavated area on the basis of traces of its collapse. As such, the building in this trench must be dated to a third occupation phase. While a major part of the north-eastern wall, as well as the eastern corner, of this building did not survive, the remaining walls contained several gaps. Most of these appear not to be related to modifications to the building, as the constructional technique of the remaining sections is uniform. Only in the northern part of the north-western wall could two separate phases of construction be identified: 6 m from the western corner, the north-western wall turns towards the south-east at a right angle. This part of the wall was extremely poorly preserved and terminated c. 1 m away from the child burial no. 1. A hypothetical extension of its course shows that after c. 10.5 m it would have joined the south-eastern wall of the building. Following this course, it would also have touched the broken end of the interior partition wall. It appears plausible to suggest, therefore, that the initial phase of the building extended to c. 10.8 m × 6 m (exterior measurements) and was divided into two rooms. The north-western of these would have extended to 4.8 m × 5.4 m, while the south-eastern measured 3.4 m × 5.4 m (interior measurements).

It is not clear whether the partially surviving north-eastern wall of the building may have been cut by the child burial no. 1. It is clear, however, that the conduit whose remains partially covered the child burial was heavily disturbed in the region of the hypothetical line of this wall. It was also disturbed by

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Fig. 11. Trench S 07/1: central foundation and superstructure. View from the north-west

Сл. 11. Сонда S 07/1: срединна баца и надземна ђрђевина, са северозајада
the north-western wall, while its course in the interior of the north-western room remained relatively well preserved.

3-b(1). At a later stage, a wall was joined to the outer face of the north-eastern corner of the building. This clearly butted up against the existing wall and differed from the northwestern through its markedly narrower with of c. 0.55 m (10 to 15 cm less). This wall extended the exterior alignment of the building by 2.1 m towards the north-east. A new north-eastern wall, of which a 1.2 m long section remains, was joined to it at a right angle. There is no evidence to indicate whether this extension stretched along the entire length of the building in a corridor-like fashion, whether it was subdivided into several rooms or whether it may merely have replaced a section of the existing exterior of the building.

3b(2). The southern section of the south-western wall also contained indicators for a second building phase. It is not clear, however, whether this was contemporary with the extension of the north-eastern corner. Two layers of tile-slabs set in mortar, as well as the imprints of a third layer of tiles remain. These seem to have been set against the existing rubble wall. On a horizontal level this paved area consisted of four to five rows of one to four tile-slabs. The slabs used are markedly different from those used to construct the conduit, both in terms of appearance and size.

4a. The most recent occupation phase in the excavated area is indicated by the two burials nos. 2 and 3. Burial no. 2 follows a north-east to south west alignment, with the skull pointing towards the south-west. The skull of the burial is directly in line with the disturbed later north-eastern wall of the building that dates to phase 3-b(1). The base of the burial, made from tile slabs (at a level of 192.59 m), is situated 0.4 m below the base of this wall. The section of the north-eastern side of the trench shows a continuous band of mortar at the level of the upper edge of this wall. This is interrupted in the area of the burial (Fig. 8). A clear pit, however, can not be identified.
4b. C. 0.6 m above the tiles that made up the base of burial no. 2, numerous large fragments of tile and several human bones could be identified in the section. These constitute the destroyed burial no. 3. Unfortunately, it is impossible to discern what the precise stratigraphic relationship between this and the significantly lower burial no. 2 was.

4. Excavations in 2007 concentrated on investigating the linear anomaly (Fig. 1, 11) as well as the circular structure north of the palace (Fig. 1, 12). In order to identify the character of the circular structure, a trench of 25 m × 2.5 m, reaching from its western end to its centre, was excavated (S 07/1; see Fig. 9). During the course of the campaign, this trench was extended towards the north in the area of the ‘column foundation’ as well as around the circular central foundation. In this way, both of these features could be excavated completely. A further trench (S 07/3) was excavated in the area of the eastern circular foundations in order to identify these archaeologically.

In the western section of trench S 07/1 a masonry block of c. 1.8 m × 1.8 m was discovered 0.15 m below the modern surface (level of the upper edge between 195.50 m and 195.23 m). This was constructed from large stones set in mortar (opus caementicium; see Fig. 10). The block survived to a height of 0.5–0.9 m.
The surviving surface was levelled with a thick layer of lime-mortar and appears to have formed the basis for some form of support. No imprint or architectural elements, however, were found.

Excavations directly across from this feature identified the ‘column foundation’, which was also found at a depth of 0.15–0.2 m below the modern surface (at a level of 194.26 m). This was also levelled with a substantial layer of mortar. In contrast to the western foundation, this included numerous small stone fragments in the opus caementicium. In front of the north-western corner of this foundation a conduit-like construction made from stone rubble and tile fragments set in mortar could be observed. The construction of this ‘conduit’ was similar to that excavated beneath the building foundations in trench S 06/1 during the previous year. The mortar used for the conduit in trench S 07/3 differs significantly from that used for the foundations. This suggests that the conduit was not contemporary with these, but indicates later building activity in this area.

The central part of the structure studied lay beneath a substantial layer of stone rubble, tile fragments and mortar debris. This contained three fragments of lateres bearing stamps of legio IIII Flavia. About 0.8 m below the current surface traces of the central part of the structure could be observed in the northern section of the trench. Following the extension of the trench to the north, it was possible to clear the northern part of a rounded foundation. A small, equally round superstructure made from stone and mortar (upper level at 194.6 m) was situated on top of this. This was faced with carefully laid flat tiles, c. 7 cm in width, which were set in mortar (Fig. 11). Two such layers of tiles, as well as mortar imprints of a further layer, have been preserved. The rounded object had a diameter of c. 3 m, while the foundation measured c. 4 m across. The foundation of this construction was built in opus caementicium that uses primarily smaller stone fragments and rubble. It survived to a depth of between 0.4 and 1.05 m and was roughly oval in shape. Its lower edge contained a bulge of c. 0.35–0.45 m. This seems to have been caused by an initial foundation layer of loose earth and stone rubble. The entire foundation appears to have dropped towards the east, making the upper edge slope upwards from a level of c. 195.25 m to 195.43 m towards the west. As such, this edge now seems to mark the walking level associated with this foundation.

The full extent of the foundation and its superstructure cannot be reconstructed accurately, as more than half of the object has been irregularly destroyed by a robber trench across its southern part. This robber trench was dug straight into the visible masonry and reached a bottom level of 191.43 m. As such, it reached c. 2.2 m below the circular foundation and destroyed not only the masonry but also sections of the foundation layers beneath (Fig. 12).

The north-eastern corner of the western ‘column foundation’ lay at a distance of c. 13 m from the western edge of this central foundation. Throughout the space between these foundations, the trench profile showed an irregular surface which was covered by a thin layer of small fragments of roof-tiles, stone fragments and mortar inclusions. This surface was also observed around the central rounded foundation. In the immediate vicinity of this object, however, there were only isolated fragments of roof-tiles. Instead, there was a substantial layer of stone fragments, wall-tiles and mortar debris.

Aside from the roof tiles and legionary stamps there is nothing to indicate the character or chronology of this structure. The tiles and military stamps do, however, suggest that it had a military character and dated to the early or mid empire. As such, the structure appears to predate the imperial palace and may have to be seen as a victory monument.

The trench to investigate the linear anomaly (S 07/2) was excavated c. 40 m west of S 07/1 (Fig. 9). 0.2–0.25 m below the modern surface the upper level of a stone rubble and mortar wall was discovered (at a level of 196.65 m). This wall slopes towards the east; the eastern edge of its lowest level is 0.3 m deeper than the western edge. In the western part of this wall two layers of stones, set in lime-mortar, remain. The eastern part consists of three to four layers of stones set in lime-mortar. Several collapsed stones in front of the wall appear to indicate that originally even more stone courses existed. At a width of 0.8–0.9 m the wall is somewhat narrow for a defensive structure, but unusually wide for a building wall. Both of these functions seem unlikely as the wall appears to run in a straight line for more than 150 m and then turns sharply towards the north-western corner tower of the palace. As such, it seems plausible to suggest that it may have carried a water conduit or pipe. Should this interpretation be proven correct in further investigations, it seems possible that the foundation wall excavated in S 07/2 was a section of the supporting wall for the actual bed of the conduit.

There was no evidence for a compacted construction layer associated with the wall in this
area. Instead, the sections of the trench included a loose and uneven surface at level between 196.35 m and 196.19 m. This overlay a homogenous layer of clayey soil that contained very few finds and was covered by a layer of stone rubble.

The research area was extended with another trench opened c. 22 m south of this area (S 07/4, see Fig. 9). At this point the geo-magnetic plot identified a rectangular addition to the easterly wall. The new trench in the area of this structure’s north-western corner was to identify its stratigraphic and functional relationships to this wall. Once again, the remains of walls could be identified as little as 0.2m below the modern surface. The state of preservation of the wall running from the north-east to the south-west (level of upper edge between 196.6 and 196.14) was identical to that observed in trench S 07/2. As such it remains unclear whether this wall formed part of a water supply to the palace. A wall branching of towards the east, which had also been identified by the geophysical survey, remained to a similar height and was also constructed from stone rubble set in lime-mortar (upper level of this wall between 196.53 m and 196.37 m). This wall butted up to the longer wall with a clear joint and must therefore have been a later addition (Fig. 13). North of this cross-wall we identified a layer that contained numerous stone and tile fragments with traces of mortar, but no finds. The area south of this wall produced a number of fragments of Roman roof- and wall-tiles as well as stone and lime-mortar fragments. This layer of building debris also contained a late Roman lamp, an iron bell, an iron nail, fragments of a glass balsamarium, a Roman bronze coin and fragments of a quernstone. These finds indicate that the structure may have served as a later dwelling that utilized the existing wall. As this structure evidently was a later addition, however, it need not have had any functional relationship with the earlier wall.
Прва фаза српско–немачких истраживања на Ромулјани састојала се од четири кампање геофизичких испитивања и археолошких ископавања од 2004 до 2007. године. Током ових истраживања реконструиран је простор од око 20 хектара северно, западно и југо од утврђене палате. Геомагнетским мерениљем констатовано је више грађевина и објеката, од којих су неке даље испитане методом геоелектричног резистивитета. Пет објеката је сондажно истражено ради ближег одређивања.

1. Са спољне стране југозападне угледи куле утврђена констатаена је линеарна аномалија, која се пружа дуж јужног бедема палате. У три сонде откривен је ров, дубине 1,7–1,8 м, који је био директно повезан са бедемом палате.

2. 55 м јужно од југозападне угледи куле утврђена палата исправљен је објекат квадратне основе, димензија 4 × 4 м. Утврђено је да су откривени остаци гробнице, која је садржала остатке кремираног покојника, војног заповедника високог ранга са ритуално оштећеном војном опремом, златном крстобразном фибулом и неколико бронзаних новчаница.

3. Око 20 м југоисточно од истражене гробнице проспекцијом су констатоване контуре мале грађевине од неколико просторија, исте оријентације као и горе наведени објекат. Ово је указивало на функционалну повезаност ове две грађевине. Ископавањима ове грађевине откривено је неколико гробова. С обзиром на стратиграфију, неки од њих су очигледно старији, док су други млађи од истраженог објекта.

Испитивања на простору ван југозападног угла утврђења указују на постојање некрополе која је повезана са утврђеним комплексом. Даље, стратиграфски подаци добијени сондажним ископавањима указују на најмање три фазе сахрањивања. Друга фаза је представљена гробницом војног великодостојника. Чини се да је објекат југоисточно од гробнице директно повезан и истовремен са њом. Повезивање поменутих фаза некрополе са хронолошким развојем палате биће могуће после научне обраде и евалуације гробних прилога и новца из гробова.

4. До сада, сондажно су истражено само две од аномалија, снимљених геофизичком проспекцијом, које указују на густо населење северно од утврђене палате. То је кружен грађевина, необичне форме и димензије и дугачка, линеарна конструкција, која је испраћена у дужини од преко 200 м. Друга конструкција би могла бити римски акведукт или канал, док је прва идентификована сондажним истраживањима као подијум – бaza кружене основе окружене стубовима или зиданим ступцима. Кao таква, она би могла представљати остатке царског споменика посвећеног некој од римских војних победа.3