remains: city wall with gates and towers, theatre, amphitheatre, triumphal arch, houses.

1 TH. LORENZ, Röm. Städte, 1987, 121f. (with fig. 19)
2 P. BAROCELLI, A., in: Forma Italiae, Regio 11, 1, 1948
3 G. WALSER, Via per Alpes Graias, 1986.   H.SO.

[4] **Raurica.** Roman *colonia*, today Augst (Switzerland), founded in 44/43 BC by L. Munatius Plancus (see archaeological site map of Augusta Raurica). The foundation occurred on the territory of the Celtic Raurici, who lived on the Jura heights in the south of the upper Rhine up to the bend of the Rhine at Basel: because of the mouths of the Ergolz and Fielenbach, as well as the island of Gwerd, the place offered a comfortable river crossing. In addition, the roads from Raetia (Bözberg) and Lake Geneva (Hauenstein) came together here. Caesar chose the place with an eye to defence (barrier against the Germans) as well as offence (thrust into Germania right of the Rhine). Under Augustus the settlement was renamed: *Colonia Paterna Pia Apollinaris Augusta Emerita Raurica*.

Excavations have uncovered the right-angled *insulae* of the Roman living and craft quarters. The remains of the monumental buildings have been known since the 16th cent.: theatre (Augustan era: scenic installation, in the 1st cent. AD reconstruction into an amphitheatre, in the 2nd cent. again scenic installation), temples on the Schönbühl (across from the theatre), sanctuary in Grienmatt. The main forum with Jupiter temple, *basilica* and *curia* and the amphitheatre were only discovered and then worked on in more recent times. The majority of the inscriptions and small artefacts are in the Roman Museum built in 1954/55, including the 'Silver hoard' (plate with relief and coins from the area of the usurper Magnentius, buried in 352/53) discovered in Kaiseraugst in 1962. The remains of a city fortress from the Flavian era have been found in the south of the *colonia*. The city wall was not completed (both installations also include unsettled territory). The confusion of the 3rd cent. caused parts of A. to be abandoned. The original strategic function of the *colonia*, the defence of the Rhine border, was transferred in late antiquity to the fort of Kaiseraugst (*castrum Rauracense*).

R. LAUR-BÉLART, Führer durch A.Raurica, ⁵1988 (arranged by L. BERGER); W. DRACK, R. FELLMANN, Die Römer in der Schweiz, 1988, 323–337; H. A. CAHN, A. KAUFMANN-HEINIMANN, Der spätröm. Silberschatz von Kaiseraugst, 1984; G. WALSER, Röm. Inschr. in der Schweiz, 2, 1980, No. 203–246.
MAPS: M. SCHAUB, Die Brücke über den Violenbach beim Osttor von A. Rauricorum, Jahresber. aus Augst und Kaiseraugst 14, 1993, 135–158, especially 154, fig. 26; A. R. FURGER, Die urbanistische Entwicklung von A. Raurica vom 1. bis zum 3.Jh., Jahresber. aus Augst und Kaiseraugst, 15, 1994, 2938, especially 31, fig. 4.   G.W.

[5] **Taurinorum.** Area near the *oppidum* of the Taurini, which was destroyed in 218 BC (Pol. 3,60; Liv. 21,39; App. Hann. 5) by Hannibal, today Torino (Turin). *Municipium IVvirale* at the time of Caesar, after 27 BC *IIvirale* as *Iulia Augusta Taurinorum* (CIL V 7047; *Iulia Augusta*: CIL V 6954; 7629; *Augusta Taurinorum*: CIL V 6480; 6991; 7033; XI 3940; XIII 6862; 6870; Ptol. 3,1,35; Tab. Peut. 2,5). Important centre of the *regio XI, tribus Stellatina*. Furthest point for navigation on the river Padus (Plin. HN 3,123), crossroads for traffic to Gallia. Partially destroyed by fire in AD 69 (Tac. Hist. 2,66). Housed military garrisons (Not. Dign. Oc. 42,56). Bishop's seat, AD 398 council. Monuments: Porta 'Palatina', city wall, theatre, necropoleis, *villae rusticae*.

G. CRESCI MARRONE, E. CULASSO GASTALDI (ed.), Per pagos vicosque, 1988; V. CASTRONOVO (ed.), Torino antica e medievale (Storia illustrata di Torino 1), 1992; Quaderni della Soprintendenza archeologica del Piemonte 1–12, 1981–94.   G.C.M.

[6] **Treverorum.** Main *civitas* of the → Treveri (Mela 3,20; Tac. Hist. 4,62; 72; Ptol. 2,9,7; Amm. Marc. 15,11,9; 16,3,3), today Trier. Established in a gently sloping valley of the Mosel beneath the mouth of the Saar at a ford used at least since the 2nd cent. BC; nearby on the lower Altbach, a settlement dating back to the early La Tène era. The other areas of the city were not settled before the middle of the 1st cent. BC; a larger tribal centre of the Treveri is in any case not verifiable [1]. The traffic-geographic and strategic significance of the area with its long-distance connections to Colonia Agrippinensis, Confluentes and Mogontiacum explains the temporary presence of the Roman military. A unit was on the Petrisberg around 30 BC, a cavalry unit (*ala Hispanorum*) may have been on the banks of the Altbach. In the context of the reorganization of the two Galliae and the preparation for the wars against the Germani, a wooden bridge was erected across the Mosella around 17 BC and at about the same time a civilian settlement was established, whose west-east axis (*decumanus maximus*) formed the street running across the bridge. Whether Augusta Treverorum (AT) resulted accidentally from a *statio* in the Augustan era or whether Augustus deliberately established AT as the main city of the *civitas Treverorum* is uncertain. Among other things, two fragments of an inscription in honour of Augustus' grandsons C. and L. Caesar, which shows that AT already acted as a political body, testify to the latter (CIL III 3671; BRGK 40, 1959, 123, no. 1). Under Claudius, surely still before AD 69/70, AT would have received the title *colonia*. It remains a subject of controversy, however, which kind of *colonia* status it received. The establishment of a colony by deduction can be ruled out, however. *Colonia* is probably only applicable to the urban settlement, while alongside it the tribal community of the Treveri (*civitas*) continued to exist as a form of organization (AE 1968, 321) [2. 174–177, no. 33]. Possibly the *ius Latii* was conferred on both at the same time.

With the increasing political consolidation after the rebellion of the Treveri in AD 69/70 began a 150–year period of prosperity, which manifested itself especially