

Petavonium



It is part of the Route through the Valleys of Zamora, Vidriales, Orbigo and Eria.

The Roman fort of Petavonium was nestled between Astúrica Augusta (Astorga) and Bracara Augusta (Braga). The military compound had an extension of 17 hectares and had a detachment of 5,000 legionaries from the Legio X Gemina who guarded the movements of the Asturian peoples, in prevention of possible revolts, and to protect the transport of gold from the gold exploitation of Las Médulas or Las Cavenes. Legio X Gemina remained in Petavonium from 19 B.C. until A.D. 63, the year that Nero moved her out of the peninsula. Based on the findings, it is believed that Petavonium had its urban center in the surroundings of the current chapel of Nuestra Señora del Campo, and had an area with public baths and a temple dedicated to Hercules, continuing its existence during the 4th and 5th centuries.

In Vespasian's time, the Roman military distribution in Hispania was reorganized, with the II Wing Flavia Hispanorum Civium Romanorum settling in Petavonium, an auxiliary cavalry unit made up of about 500 Hispanic horsemen with Roman citizenship who remained in this fort until the middle of the 3rd century AD. Its primary function was linked to the Asturian gold trade. The fort of Ala Flavia was smaller than the previous one, 4.5 Ha., To which the visible remains belong, it was located in the interior area of its predecessor, of which there are practically no remains.

Four watchtowers, the Cucuman gate, and a stockade have been rebuilt, as well as the officers' quarters, allowing tourist visits to the camp. Remains of various buildings related to the residence and the activities of the troops (crafts, cooking, food store) have also been discovered. They are a series of rooms articulated by two streets, one of which closes to become a patio of what looks like a kitchen. The strategic interest of the Vidriales Valley in the wars against the Cantabrians made it a succession of numerous occupations.

Historical Data

Architecture: Archaeology site Construction: Camp Historical Period: Roman

Address

Campamento romano. Rosinos de Vidriales (Santibáñez de Vidriales). 49618 Zamora. **Telephone:** 682 487 235 (vigilante) **Website:** https://www.jcyl.es/jcyl/patrimoniocultural/GuiaLugaresArqueologicos/zamora-2/01zamora/index.html

More information

Ayuntamiento of Santibáñez de Vidriales Address:

Municipality of Santibáñez de Vidriales. Zamora. Teléfono: 980 648 186 Fax: 980 648 394 Email: ayuntamientosantibanez@gmail.com Página Web: www.xn--santibaezdevidriales-96b.gob.es

Tourist Office Regional of Zamora Address:

Avda. Principe de Asturias, 1. Zamora. 49012 Zamora.







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Telephone: 980 531 845 Email: oficinadeturismodezamora@jcyl.es Website: www.turismocastillayleon.com

Timetables and Prices

Opening hours

- Winter October, 1 March, 31):
- Wednesday to sunday: 12:00 17:00
- Closed: monday and tuesday
- Summer April, 1 September, 30):
- Wednesday to sunday: 11:00 14:00 and 16:00 20:00
- Closed: monday and tuesday

Tickets Free

This website shall not be responsible for the accuracy of this data

Archaeological Hall

Museum collection of Roman Camps Petavonium

In the town of Santibañez de Vidriales, in Zamora, next to the City Hall, an Interpretation Centre of the Roman Camps has been set up. It provides information on the military organization of the Roman military camps by paying special attention to the Petavonium.

They have recreated various military installations in order that we can get an idea of the lifestyle of settled military units in the Roman fort. The military enclosure Petavonium had an extension of 17 Ha, with the presence of five thousand legionaries of Legio X Gemina.

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