

Poznoantična lamelna oklepa iz Kranja
Late Antique lamellar armours from Kranj

V blesku kovinske oprave

Gleaming in armour

GORENJSKI
MUZEJ



/Razstava / Exhibition
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Leta 2005 je bil Kranj priča prav posebnega odkritja. Na vrtu Tomšičeve 38 so arheologi izkopali poznoantično vojaško opremo vojščakov najvišjega ranga iz druge polovice 6. stoletja – dva lamelna oklepa in kopjasto orožje, *ango*. Gre za statusne simbole tedanje družbene oz. vojaške elite – *ango* frankovsko-alamanske, lamelna oklepa pa bizantinske elite ter elite ljudstev pod njihovim vplivom in oblastjo. *Ango* je eden redkih materialnih dokazov prisotnosti Frankov in njihovih zaveznikov v sredini 6. stoletja na ozemlju Slovenije in v njegovem zahodnem sosedstvu. Lamelna oklepa pa izpričujeta močan vpliv bizantinskega sveta in močne vezi z bizantinskim cesarstvom, h kateremu je ozemlje osrednje Slovenije kot obrobje sodilo večino druge polovice 6. stoletja. Vse tri najdbe potrjujejo izjemno strateško vlogo Karnija, predhodnika Kranja, v poznoantični dobi.

Lamelna oklepa pa nista izstopajoča najdba le zaradi svojega nekdanjega simbolnega pomena, temveč tudi zaradi svoje enkratnosti v evropskem ali celo svetovnem merilu. Sta dva izmed vsega skupaj sedmih skoraj v celoti ohranjenih lamelnih oklepov iz 6. in 7. stoletja, odkritih na širnem območju med Kavkazom na vzhodu in Španijo na zahodu. Malokateri med njimi pa nudi toliko zanesljivih podatkov za rekonstrukcijo zgradbe in nekdanjega videza kot prav oklepa iz Kranja.

The city of Kranj witnessed a very special archaeological discovery in 2005. In the garden of the house at Tomšičeva 38, archaeologists unearthed Late Antique military equipment of the officers of the highest rank, which comprised two lamellar armours and a lance called ango from the second half of the 6th century. These weapons were status symbols of the military and social elite of the time; the ango of the Franko-Alamanic and the lamellar armours of the Byzantine and associated elites, of the peoples under the Byzantine influence and rule. The ango represents a rare piece of material evidence their allies on and west of the territory of the present-day Slovenia in the mid-6th century. The two lamellar armours reflect the strong influence and ties with the Byzantine Empire, to which central Slovenia formally belonged in the second half of the 6th century as its northern border area. The three finds as a whole indicate a prominent strategic role of Carnium, ancient Kranj, in Late Antiquity.

The lamellar armours are exceptional finds, not only because of the high standing of their wearers, but also because of their rarity both in Europe and the rest of the world. They are two of the altogether seven almost complete lamellar armours from the 6th and 7th centuries, which came to light between the Caucasus in the east and Spain in the west. Not all, however, provide so much information as to the construction and original appearance of the Late Antique lamellar armour as the two examples from Kranj.

Dolga železna ost
kopjastega orožja,
imenovanega *ango*
The long iron head of a
lance-like weapon
called ango



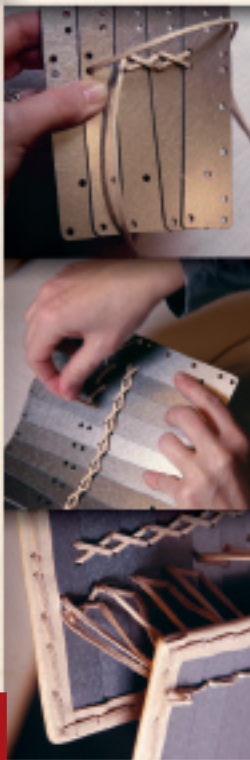
**Konservirani in
restavrirani ostanki
enega od lamelnih
oklepov**

Conserved and restored
remains of one
of the lamellar armours

Model oklepa
Model of the armour



**Sledovi usnjenih
jermenov, s katerimi
so bile lamele sešite
v oklep.**
Traces of leather laces that
held together the
lamellae of the armour.



**Izdelava modela
oklepa.**
Making the model
of the armour.

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