

Kasnoantička pojasna garnitura iz Salone*

Late Antique Belt Set from Salona*

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U radu je obrađena pojasna garnitura iz Salone koja se čuva kao dio Kasnoantičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu. Radi se o trodijelnoj rovašenoj garnituri iz razdoblja kasnog 4. i početka 5. st., koja je za Muzej kupljena krajem 19. st. Analiza je obavljena na temelju arheoloških nalaza i rezultata proučavanja te vrste materijala s područja nekadašnjeg Rimskog Carstva, a uz tipološko-kronološku analizu kopče donosi se prikaz restauratorskih zahvata te preliminarni rezultati analize sastava metala.

Ključne riječi: rovašena pojasna garnitura, Salona, zadnja trećina 4. st., početak 5. st., restauracija, konzervacija, XRF analiza.

The paper examines the belt set from Salona, which is part of the late antique collection of the Archaeological Museum in Split. This three-piece chip-carved belt set dates back to the late 4th and early 5th century and was acquired by the museum in the late 19th century. The analysis is based on archaeological findings and studies of similar materials from the former Roman Empire. In addition to a typological-chronological analysis of the belt buckle, an overview of the restoration procedures and preliminary results of the metal composition analysis are also presented.

Keywords: chip-carved belt set, Salona, late 4th - early 5th century, restoration, conservation, XRF analysis.

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Prilikom restauracije kasnoantičke trodijelne pojasne garniture iz Salone (inv. br. AMS H-5731, AMS H-5732, AMS H-5733), koja se čuva kao dio kasnoantičke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, uočeni su novi detalji na kopči i pojasnim okovima.¹ Garnitura je nabavljena za Muzej 1892. godine, s podatkom da je pronađena na području Salone. Prvi put je objavljena 1969. godine u djelu H. Bullingera, *Spätantike Gürtelbeschläge. Typen, Herstellung, Trageweise und Datierung*, a poslije i u katalogu izložbe *Salona Christiana* 1994. godine.² Nakon restauracije javila se potreba da se garnitura još jednom analizira na temelju novijih nalaza i rezultata proučavanja te vrste materijala s područja nekadašnjega Rimskog Carstva uz prikaz restauratorskih zahvata te rezultata analize sastava metala.

Sačuvana kopča s okovom i dva pojasna okova bili su dio rimskog vojničkog pojasa koji je služio za nošenje mača. S vremenom je vojnički pojas poprimio simbolično značenje,³ vjerojatno još za vrijeme formiranja profesionalne vojske, kada raste svijest o važnosti vojske kao i ugled vojnika.⁴ Krajem tog procesa, u vrijeme cara Augusta pojas se počinje ukrašavati,⁵ a dodatnu potvrdu važnosti tog dijela vojničke opreme nalazimo u pisanim izvorima⁶ i u činjenici da je postao gotovo neizostavan

During the restoration of the late antique three-piece belt set from Salona (Inv. No. AMS H-5731, AMS H-5732, AMS H-5733), housed as part of the late antique collection at the Archaeological Museum in Split, new details were uncovered on the belt buckle and mounts.¹ The belt set was acquired for the Museum in 1892, with records indicating its discovery in the Salona region. It was initially published in 1969 in H. Bullinger's work, *Spätantike Gürtelbeschläge. Typen, Herstellung, Trageweise und Datierung*, and later in the catalogue for the *Salona Christiana* exhibition in 1994.² Following the restoration, a need arose to re-analyse the belt set, considering recent findings and studies on similar materials from the territory of the former Roman Empire. This analysis includes an overview of the restoration procedures and presents preliminary results from the metal composition analysis.

The preserved buckle, with its plate and two belt mounts was part of a Roman military belt used for carrying a sword. Over time, the military belt acquired symbolic significance,³ likely dating back to the formation of the professional army, when awareness of the importance of the military and the prestige of soldiers began to grow.⁴ Towards the end of this process, during the reign of Emperor Augustus, the belt started to be adorned,⁵ further confirming its significance as a component of military equipment. This is evident in written sources⁶

1 Ovaj rad posvećujemo dugogodišnjem kolegi Arsenu Duplančiću prof., u prigodi njegova umirovljenja.

2 Bullinger 1969, sl. 27, T. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, str. 232, kat. br. 11.

3 Simbolično značenje pojasa vjerojatno je proizašlo iz činjenice da se mač, koji je bio osnovno oružje rimskog vojnika, opasivao i skidao zajedno s pojasom te su činili cjelinu i smatrani jednim predmetom (Feugère 2002, str. 175). To je potvrđeno zajedničkim nalazima mačeva i pojasa (Hoss 2013, str. 321) te prikazima oružja na kamenim spomenicima, gdje se pojas prikazuje zajedno s oružjem na njemu. Franzoni 1987, str. 105-106, kat. br. 1-3, 6-7, 27, 52-53; Bishop 1992, str. 91, 93, kat. br. 42, 44, sl. 11. 42, 44; Starac 2006, str. 109-112, kat. br. 68, 69, 71, str. 124, kat. br. 83.

4 Radi se o dugotrajnom procesu koji započinje u kasnorepublikansko vrijeme, a završen je u doba Augusta; Webster 1998, str. 19-27; Gilliver 2007, str. 185-188; Southern 2007, str. 94, 97; Hoss 2014, str. 23-24.

5 Hoss 2017, str. 85.

6 Podaci iz pisanih izvora obično su poetični ili polemički te ih uvijek treba uzimati s dozom opreza (Hoss 2014, str. 73). Opis luksuzne opreme često se u literaturi javlja kod osude vojnika zbog luksuza koji ih je doveo do iscrpljenosti i omekšao im tijelo i karakter. To je do određene mjere postalo opće mjesto u književnim djelima još od grčkog vremena, a raskošna oprema spominje se u više izvora i u različitim kontekstima. Tako primjerice Plinije Stariji (Plin. *Nat. hist.* 33.54) kritizira pretjerani luksuz vojnika, koji jednostavnost i disciplinu zamjenjuju luksuzom i kojima je srebro omiljelo pa spominje pojaseve ukrašene srebrnim pločicama. Naziva ih se i uglađenim trgovcima, koji su služili samo po gradovima te su vrlo teško podnosili vojne dužnosti (Tac. *Ann.* 13.35). Kod opisa opreme vojnika i njezine raskoši (koja se i opravdava u nekim slučajevima) pojas je mogao biti izričito spomenut (Amm. Marc. 16.10.8) ili ne (Veg. *Mil.* 2.14), ali se vjerojatno uvijek takav opis opreme odnosio i na pojas, budući da je u pravilu bio ukrašen. Detaljno o izvorima vidi: Hoss 2014, str. 73-77.

1 This paper is dedicated to our longtime colleague, Arsen Duplančić Prof., on the occasion of his retirement.

2 Bullinger 1969, Fig. 27, Pl. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, p. 232, Cat. No. 11.

3 The symbolic significance of the belt probably arose from the fact that the sword, the primary weapon of a Roman soldier, was fastened and unfastened together with the belt, forming a unified whole and being considered one object (Feugère 2002, p. 175). This is confirmed by concurrent discoveries of swords and belts (Hoss 2013, p. 321), as well as depictions of weapons on stone monuments, where the belt is depicted alongside the weaponry. Franzoni 1987, pp. 105-106, Cat. No. 1-3, 6-7, 27, 52-53; Bishop 1992, pp. 91, 91, Cat. No. 42, 44; Starac 2006, pp. 109-112, Cat. No. 68, 69, 71, p. 124, Cat. No. 83.

4 This was a prolonged process that began in the late Republic period and culminated in the Augustan era; Webster 1998, pp. 19-27; Gilliver 2007, pp. 185-188; Southern 2007, pp. 94, 97; Hoss 2014, pp. 23-24.

5 Hoss 2017, p. 85.

6 Information from written sources is often poetic or polemical and should always be approached with caution (Hoss 2014, p. 73). Descriptions of luxurious equipment frequently appear in literature as a critique of soldiers, blaming their indulgence for exhaustion, physical softening, and weakened character. This has, to some extent, become commonplace in literary works since Greek times, and luxurious equipment is mentioned in various sources and contexts. For instance, Pliny the Elder (Plin. *Nat. hist.* 33.54) criticises soldiers for their excessive luxury, and for replacing simplicity and discipline with opulence, mentioning belts adorned with silver plates. They were also called stylish traders who served only in cities found it difficult to endure military duties (Tac. *Ann.* 13.35). When describing a soldier's equipment and its splendour (which is justified in some cases), the belt could be explicitly mentioned (Amm. Marc. 16.10.8)

dio opreme prikazan na vojničkim nadgrobnim spomenicima.⁷ Da je pojas sam po sebi bio oznaka vojnika, odnosno vojnog statusa u društvu, govori i činjenica da se od 3. st., kada mač više nije nošen o pojasu, nego o remenu koji se prebacivao preko ramena, i dalje detaljno prikazuje na vojničkim spomenicima.⁸ Premda se izgled vojničkog pojasa tijekom vremena mijenjao, uvijek se razlikovao od civilnog pojasa,⁹ a vrijednost mu nije bila samo simbolična; raskošno ukrašen pojas imao je svoju realnu vrijednost te je mogao biti korišten kao zalag ili plaćeno sredstvo.¹⁰ Moguće je da se ukrasom na pojasu iskazivao vojni rang ili rod vojske kojoj je vojnik pripadao.¹¹

Vojnik je, i bez pune opreme, odjeven samo u tuniku opasanu vojničkim pojasom o kojem se nosio bodež i mač,¹² bio lako prepoznatljiv na prvi pogled po ponašanju i odjeći (*habitus atque habitudo*), kako navodi Apulej (*Met.* 9.39).¹³ Nije samo pojas imao simbolično značenje, već su i neki drugi dijelovi odjeće na prvi pogled odavali vojnika, primjerice ogrtač prebačen preko ramena (*sagum, paenula*)¹⁴ ili specifična vojnička obuća (*calligae*). Stoga su izrazi *saga sumere, ad saga ire* ili *in sagis esse* značili odlazak u rat, a vojnike se nazivalo *caligati*.¹⁵ U prilog tomu da je pojas imao snažno simbolično značenje, ide postojanje disciplinskih mjera oduzimanja pojasa na određeno vrijeme te trajno oduzimanje pojasa, što je značilo nečastan otpust

and the fact that it became an almost indispensable component, prominently featured on soldiers' tombstones.⁷ The fact that the belt itself was a symbol of a soldier, indicating military status in society, is evident from the 3rd century onwards, when the sword was no longer worn directly on the belt but on a strap slung over the shoulder. Nevertheless, the belt continued to be depicted in detail on military monuments.⁸ Although the appearance of the military belt changed over time, it always remained distinct from civilian belts,⁹ and its value was not merely symbolic. Lavishly adorned, the belt held real value and could be used as collateral or a means of payment.¹⁰ It is possible that the decoration on the belt indicates the military rank or branch to which the soldier belonged.¹¹

The soldier, even without full equipment, dressed only in a tunic belted with a military belt used for carrying a dagger and a sword,¹² was easily recognisable at first glance by behaviour and attire (*habitus atque habitudo*), as noted by Apuleius (*Met.* 9.39).¹³ Not only did the belt have symbolic meaning, but some other parts of clothing also immediately helped identify the soldier, for instance, a cloak draped over the shoulder (*sagum, paenula*),¹⁴ or specific military footwear (*calligae*). There-

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- 7 Izgled nadgrobnog spomenika bio je osobni odabir pojedinog vojnika, te se iz načina na koji je prikazan iščitava poruka koju je želio prenijeti o svom životu. Profesionalnom je vojniku kao predstavniku cara i njegove moći bilo važno istaknuti svoj uspjeh, hrabrost i zasluge te materijalni status koji je postigao služeći u vojsci; Speidel 2009a, str. 243. O prikazima pojasa na spomenicima raznih kategorija vidi Hoss 2014, str. 88-169.
- 8 Coulston 1987, str. 143, 146; James 2004, str. 60; Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 10, 11, 182; Coulston 2007, str. 539-544; Hoss 2011, str. 38-39. Na pitanje zašto je bilo važno biti prepoznat kao pripadnik vojske, odgovor leži u društvenom statusu koji se postizao pristupanjem vojsci, ali i u materijalnoj situiranosti. Naime, u provincijama je pripadnik vojske bio predstavnik carske vlasti, snage i veličanstva, a rimski su je građani napuštali materijalno situirani. Pripadnici pomoćnih jedinica rimske vojske dobivali su i novi status rimskoga građana za sebe i svoju obitelj sa svim povlasticama koje uz to idu.
- 9 Deschler-Erb 1999, str. 40; Hoss 2014, str. 70.
- 10 Tac. *Hist.* 1.57.
- 11 Hoss 2017, str. 88-90.
- 12 Stalno nošenje oružja bilo je povlastica vojnika, jer su bili izuzeti od zakonskih ograničenja vezanih za to pitanje; na primjer civilima je nošenje oružja bilo dopušteno samo u posebnim situacijama, za lov ili tijekom putovanja za samoobranu. Coulston 2004, str. 141; Hoss 2011, str. 29.
- 13 *Nam quidam procerus et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e legione...* (Apul. *Met.* 9.39); Speidel 2009a, str. 243; Hoss 2014, str. 81.
- 14 To se odnosi na vojnike od ranga običnog vojnika do centuriona. Oprema viših časnika razlikovala se i mijenjala tijekom vremena; vidi Hoss 2014, str. 67-71.
- 15 Speidel 2009a, str. 243. Poznata je priča o Euzebiju, kome je propao pokušaj prerašavanja u rimskog vojnika jer na nogama nije imao vojničke cipele (Pet. Sat. 82).

or not (Veg. *Mil.* 2.14), but such descriptions likely always included the belt, as it was usually decorated. For detailed information on sources, see Hoss 2014, pp. 73-77.

- 7 The tombstone's appearance was a personal choice of each individual soldier, and the message they wanted to convey about their lives can be interpreted from the way it is depicted. For a professional soldier serving as a representative of the emperor and his power, it was important to emphasise their achievements, courage, merits, and the material status they had attained while serving in the army (Speidel 2009a, p. 243). For depictions of belts on monuments of various categories, see Hoss 2014, pp. 88-169.
- 8 Coulston 1987, pp. 143, 146; James 2004, p. 60; Bishop, Coulston 2006, pp. 10, 11, 182; Coulston 2007, pp. 539-544; Hoss 2011, pp. 38-39. The question of why it was important to be recognised as a member of the military finds its answer partly in the social status achieved through joining the army as well as in the financial well-being. In the provinces, a member of the army represented imperial authority, strength, and grandeur, and Roman citizens often left the military materially prosperous. Members of auxiliary units of the Roman Army were also granted a new status as Roman citizens for themselves and their families, along with all the privileges that came with it.
- 9 Deschler-Erb 1999, p. 40; Hoss 2014, p. 70.
- 10 Tac. *Hist.* 1.57.
- 11 Hoss 2017, pp. 88-90.
- 12 The constant carrying of weapons was a privilege for soldiers, as they were exempt from legal restrictions regarding this matter. For instance, civilians were allowed to carry weapons only in specific situations, such as during hunting or while travelling for self-defence. Coulston 2004, p. 141; Hoss 2011, p. 29.
- 13 *Nam quidam procerus et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e legione...* (Apul. *Met.* 9.39); Speidel 2009a, p. 243; Hoss 2014, p. 81.
- 14 This pertains to soldiers ranging from ordinary soldiers to centurions. The equipment of higher-ranking officers varied and evolved over time; see Hoss 2014, pp. 67-71.

iz vojske.¹⁶ U kasnom Carstvu je izraz *discingere* (oduzimanje pojasa) korišten, u prenesenom značenju, za oduzimanje službenog čina, a izrazi *dare cingulum*, *sumere cingulum* i *deponere cingulum* rabljeni u značenju preuzimanja, odnosno prestanka vršenja dužnosti.¹⁷ Na simboličnu vezu pojasa i dodjele viših dužnosti u Carstvu ukazuje odluka cara Juliana (361. – 363.) kojom skupini vojnih dostojanstvenika oduzima njihov status, a uz to i pravo nošenja pojasa, što su ponovno zadobili kod rehabilitacije.¹⁸ U vrijeme ranog kršćanstva, kako opisuju hagiografski izvori, vojnik koji bi prilikom obnavljanja vojničke prisege¹⁹ zbog vjerskog uvjerenja odbio primijeti žrtvu caru, pratio bi to simboličnom gestom javnog odbacivanja pojasa s oružjem.²⁰ Carskim ediktom u vrijeme vladavine Dioklecijana (284. – 305.) i Maksimijana (286. – 305.) uvedena je kazna za odbijanje žrtvovanja i iskazivanja počasti caru (*adoratio imperatoris*) kao božanstvu.²¹

Dok su u ranom Carstvu povlasticu nošenja pojasa imali samo vojnici, od tetrarhijskog vremena nose ga državni službenici u civilnoj i vojnoj službi, dok se običnim građanima pokušalo uskratiti to pravo.²² Pravo nošenja pojasa, uz vojnike pod oružjem,²³ imali su pripadnici vojske kojima su dodijeljeni razni administrativni zadaci u upravi provincija i civili koji su obnašali visoko rangirane državne službe. Tijekom 2. i 3. st. razvija se posebna grana administrativnih službenika koji su iz vojske dodijeljeni u upravu te su obavljali administrativne poslove. Od 4. st., kada je ta služba odvojena od služenja pod oružjem i sudjelovanja u vojnim dužnostima, službenici i dalje zadržavaju pravo nošenja pojasa kao i ostale povlastice koje je nosila vojna služba,²⁴ a takvo je značenje mogao imati i kasnoantički pojas s rovašenim garniturama kakav su nosili vojnici i dužnosnici, vojni i civilni.²⁵ Neki se luksuzni nalazi dijelova pojasa temeljem ukrasnih motiva i tehnike ukrašavanja možda mogu povezati uz najviše rangirane pojedince u društvu.²⁶ U doba principata pojedinci su isticali svoj status i državna za-

fore, expressions like *saga sumere*, *ad saga ire*, or *in sagis esse* signified going to war, and soldiers were known as *caligati*.¹⁵ The strong symbolic significance of the belt is evident by the existence of disciplinary measures involving the temporary or permanent confiscation of the belt, indicating dishonourable discharge from the army.¹⁶ In the late Empire, the term *discingere* (confiscation of the belt) was used, in a metaphorical sense, for the removal of official rank, while expressions like *dare cingulum*, *sumere cingulum*, and *deponere cingulum* were used to denote the assumption or cessation of duties.¹⁷ The symbolic connection between the belt and the assignment of higher duties in the Empire is highlighted by the decree of Emperor Julian (361-363), which revoked the status and the right to wear the belt from a group of military dignitaries, later reinstated upon rehabilitation.¹⁸ During the early Christian period, as described in hagiographic sources, a soldier who, due to religious conviction, refused to make a sacrifice to the emperor during the renewal of the military oath¹⁹ would accompany this with the symbolic gesture of publicly discarding the belt with weapons.²⁰ By imperial edict during the reign of Diocletian (284-305) and Maximian (286-305), a penalty was introduced for refusing to make sacrifices and showing reverence to the emperor (*adoratio imperatoris*) as deity.²¹

In the early Empire, the privilege of wearing a belt was exclusive to soldiers. However, from the Tetrarchic period onwards, it was worn by state officials in both civil and military service, while ordinary citizens were denied this right.²² The right to wear a belt, alongside armed soldiers,²³ was granted to military members in various tasks in provincial administration and civilians holding high-ranking government positions. During the 2nd and 3rd centuries, a distinct branch of administrative officials emerged, transferred from the military to handle administrative duties. From the 4th century onwards, when this service became separate from active military duty, officials retained the right to wear belts as

16 Javno pokazivanje bez pojasa bilo je iznimno ponižavajuće; Speidel 2009a, str. 244; Hoss 2013, str. 321-322.

17 Malte Johansen 1994, str. 231.

18 Atanasov 2007, str. 455.

19 Prisega, koja se obnavljala svake godine, je nakon Konstantinova edikta promijenjena i kristijanizirana, a svrha joj je ostala ista – prisega na vjerno služenje državi i vladaru (Veg. *Mil.* 2.5); Southern 2007, str. 134; Rožycki 2021.

20 Woods 1994, str. 57, 58; Woodfin 2006, str. 126; Paul 2013, str. 62.

21 O Dioklecijanovoj vjerskoj politici i progonima kršćana vidi Cambi 2016, str. 63-101.

22 Sommer 1984, str. 83.

23 Zanimljiv je prikaz dužnosnika, vjerojatno vojničkog, na sarkofagu iz 4. st. s detaljnim prikazom pojasa, iz Šida; Pop-Lazić 2008, str. 167-168, sl. 7, 8.

24 Jones 1990, str. 566; Speidel 2009b, str. 274, 277; Coulston 2013, str. 468; Salona IV/1 2010, str. 363.

25 Tudor 1945, str. 516; Böhme 1974, str. 97; 1986, str. 473; Paul 2013, str. 64-65.

26 Malte Johansen 1994, str. 236-239; Paul 2013, str. 62-63.

15 Speidel 2009a, p. 243. The well-known story of Eusebius recounts his failed attempt to disguise himself as a Roman soldier because he lacked military footwear (Pet. *Sat.* 82).

16 Public appearance without a belt was exceptionally humiliating; Speidel 2009a, p. 244; Hoss 2013, pp. 321-322.

17 Malte Johansen 1994, p. 231.

18 Atanasov 2007, p. 455.

19 After Constantine's edict, the annual renewal of the oath underwent changes and became Christianized, though its purpose remained the same: a pledge of faithful service to the state and ruler; Southern 2007, p. 134; Vegecije Renat 2002, p. 136. Rožycki 2021.

20 Woods 1994, pp. 57, 58; Woodfin 2006, p. 126; Paul 2013, p. 62.

21 For information on Diocletian's religious policies and the persecution of Christians, refer to Cambi 2016, pp. 63-101.

22 Sommer 1984, p. 83.

23 The depiction of an official, likely a military one, on a 4th-century sarcophagus with a detailed representation of the belt, from Šid, is particularly interesting; see Pop-Lazić 2008, pp. 167-168, Fig. 7, 8.

duženja posebnom odjećom i oznakama, a u kasnoj antici, osobito od vremena cara Konstantina, to je postao običaj. Tako su dostojanstvenici i visoki dužnosnici na dvoru, ovisno o položaju, nosili odgovarajuću odjeću i oznake.²⁷ Premda u povijesnim izvorima ne postoji podatak da je pojas dodjeljivan od strane cara kao statusni simbol, drži se da je u razdoblju od 4. do 6. st. nošen kao oznaka statusa.²⁸ Na to upućuju državni propisi tog vremena,²⁹ kao i prikazi na brojnim spomenicima.³⁰ Na mozaiku u grobnici u Silistri (Durostorum) u Bugarskoj prikazan je sluga koji svečanom pozom gospodaru prinosi pojas s apliciranim metalnim okovima pojasa karakterističnima za to vrijeme.³¹ Pojas je prikazan na misoriju cara Teodozija na kojem Honorije i Arkadije kao i dostojanstvenik s desna caru imaju naznačen pojas.³² Često se prikazivao na nadgrobnim spomenicima vojnika,³³ kao primjerice na steli Aurelija Valerina iz Salone koja se datira u prvo desetljeće 4. st.³⁴ Stela je pronađena na groblju uz zapadni dio Salone, iskorištena u sekundarnoj upotrebi kao poklopac groba. Nedugo nakon pronalaska stelu je, s preciznim opisom mjesta i okolnosti nalaza, objavio D. Rendić-Miočević.³⁵ Aurelije Valerin služio je u carevu uredu u Nikomediji, a iz natpisa doznajemo da je bio visokog roda, na što upućuje način na koji je prikazan jer nalazimo više elemenata odjeće karakterističnih za pripadnike višeg društvenog sloja.³⁶ To su tunika dugih rukava (*manicata*) s ukrašenim rubovima,³⁷ hlamida zakopčana na desnom ramenu lukovičastom fibulom,³⁸

well as other privileges associated with military service.²⁴ The late antique chip-carved belt set worn by both military and civilian officials, might have carried such significance.²⁵ Some luxurious findings of belt components, based on decorative motifs and embellishment techniques, might possibly be linked to the highest-ranking individuals in society.²⁶ In the Principate era, individuals emphasised their status and state responsibilities through distinct clothing and insignia, and in late antiquity, particularly from the time of Emperor Constantine, this became a customary practice. Dignitaries and high officials at the court, depending on their positions, wore appropriate clothing and insignia.²⁷ Although historical sources do not provide evidence that belts were awarded by emperors as status symbols, it is believed that from the 4th to the 6th centuries, they were worn as a sign of status.²⁸ This is evident by state regulations of the time²⁹ and depictions on numerous monuments.³⁰ In a mosaic in the tomb in Silistra (Durostorum), Bulgaria, a servant is shown presenting to his master in a ceremonial pose, a belt with applied characteristic metal mounts of that period.³¹ The belt is depicted on the misorium of Emperor Theodosius, where Honorius and Arcadius, along with a dignitary on the right side of the Emperor, wear prominent belts.³² Belts were often portrayed on tombstones of soldiers,³³ such as the stele of Aurelius Valerinus from Salona dating back to the first decade of the 4th century.³⁴ The stele was discovered in a cemetery on the western outskirts of Salona and repurposed as a grave cover. Shortly after its discovery, D. Rendić-Miočević published a detailed account of the finding.³⁵ Aurelius Valerinus served in the emperor's office in Nicomedia, and the inscription makes it clear that he was of high birth, evident in the way he was portrayed, as several elements of clothing characteristic of the upper social strata were found.³⁶ These include a long-sleeved tunic

27 James 1999, str. 19-21; Parani 2007, str. 499-504.

28 Atanasov 2007, str. 454-455; Zagermann 2014, str. 348-350.

29 Sommer 1984, str. 83.

30 Bullinger 1969, T. LXVII-LXIX; Sommer 1984, str. 84-85; Paul 2013, str. 62-65.

31 Sommer 1984, str. 84, sl. e; Atanasov 2007, str. 456, sl. 10; Paul 2013, str. 64, sl. a.

32 Grabar 1969, sl. 105.

33 Coulston 2004, str. 141-142.

34 Za dataciju spomenika vidi: Cambi 2002, str. 147; Salona IV/1 2010, str. 364.

35 Rendić-Miočević 1958-1959, str. 156-162, T. XIV.

36 Status se u raznim razdobljima i različitim intenzitetom isticao dijelovima odjeće i nakitom; Schöenauer 2001, str. 394-443; Stout 1994; Hoss 2016.

37 Atanasov 2007, str. 455.

38 Lukovičasta fibula bila je jedan od najčešćih i najlakše prepoznatljivih simbola rimske društvene elite u kasnoantičko vrijeme. Kao dio rimske časničke nošnje lukovičaste fibule kopčale su hlamidu na desnom ramenu, a u kasnocarskoj hijerarhiji bile su oznaka službenog i civilnog i vojnog položaja. Običaj se zadržao u istočnim dijelovima Carstva i tijekom 6. st., što je dokumentirano u umjetničkim prikazima na freskama, mozaicima te na različitim predmetima sitne umjetnosti tog vremena. Budući da nema sačuvanih pisanih izvora koji diskutiraju značenje, način nošenja i simboliku tih fibula, istraživanja se uglavnom temelje na arheološkim i povijesnoumjetničkim izvorima. Osim brojnih nalaza s arheoloških istraživanja već se od 4. st. pojavljuju prikazane na raznim spomenicima, a o njihovoj se ulozi i simbolici još uvijek raspravlja. Malte Johansen 1994, str. 227-228, 231; Janes 1998, str. 390-392; Swift 2000, str. 4; Migotti 2008, str. 61-67; Paul 2013, str. 36-39; Zagermann 2014, str.

24 Jones 1990, p. 566; Speidel 2009b, pp. 274, 277; Coulston 2013, p. 468; Salona IV/1 2010, p. 363.

25 Tudor 1945, p. 516; Böhme 1974, p. 97; 1986, p. 473; Paul 2013, pp. 64-65.

26 Malte Johansen 1995, pp. 236-239; Paul 2013, pp. 62-63.

27 James 1999, pp. 19-21; Parani 2007, pp. 499-504.

28 Atanasov 2007, pp. 454-455; Zagermann 2014, pp. 348-350.

29 Sommer 1984, p. 83.

30 Bullinger 1969, Pl. LXVII-LXIX; Sommer 1984, pp. 84-85; Paul 2013, pp. 62-65.

31 Sommer 1984, p. 84, Fig. e; Atanasov 2007, p. 456, Fig. 10; Paul 2013, p. 64, Fig. a; Paul 2013, pp. 64-65.

32 Grabar 1969, Fig. 105.

33 Coulston 2004, pp. 141-142.

34 For the dating of the monument, refer to Cambi 2002, p. 147; Salona IV/201, p. 364.

35 Rendić-Miočević 1958-1959, pp. 156-162, Pl. XIV.

36 Status has been highlighted through various periods and with varying intensity through clothing and jewellery; see Schöenauer 2001, pp. 394-443; Stout 1994; Hoss 2016.

mappa ili svitak u ruci³⁹ i pojas. Od prve objave do danas stela je više puta objavljena i detaljno obrađena,⁴⁰ a ovdje nam je namjera skrenuti pozornost na detalj s prikaza pokojnika na gornjem dijelu stele. Radi se o prikazu vojničkog pojasa ispod desne ruke pokojnika (sl. 1). Koliko je važno bilo prikazati pojas na spomeniku, pokazuje određena nedosljednost ili nesprenost u prikazu jer je skulptor morao prilagoditi pozu pokojnika kako bi pojas bio barem djelomično vidljiv.⁴¹ U 4. st., kada je nastala stela Aurelija Valerina, izrazito širok i bogato ukrašen pojas s brojnim funkcionalnim i ukrasnim metalnim dijelovima bio je najvažniji i najupečatljiviji dio vizualne identifikacije vojne službe, a militarizacijom državne administracije postaje oznaka i nositelja upravnih funkcija u državi.

U prvoj polovici 4. st., kada nastaje stela Aurelija Valerina, kopče su često bile u obliku dva nasuprotno postavljena dupina s okovima izrađenima na proboj. Za taj tip, zastupljen i na području Salone,⁴² uobičajeni su tzv. propeler okovi i karike učvršćene za pojas pomoću kružnih okova oblikovanih u rozetu.⁴³ U drugoj polovici 4. st. pojas postaje još širi, a kopča mijenja izgled i konstrukciju. Sastojala se od tri do pet elemenata (kopča, okov kopče i okov pojasa), a pojasne garniture mogle su imati jezičac, pojasne pločice, završni okov i karike s okovima u obliku rozete. Kroz kopču se provlačio uži remen koji je bio okovom učvršćen s druge strane pojasa i nakon provlačenja se omatao oko pojasa i završavao na boku. Drugi kraj pojasa učvršćen je okovima (od jedan do tri okova), uglavnom velikih dimenzija.⁴⁴ Salonitanska garnitura bi prema podjeli M. Sommera pripadala pojasu serije 2, oblika 4, forme a.⁴⁵ Ranija pret-

(*manicata*) with decorated edges,³⁷ a chlamys fastened on the right shoulder with a crossbow fibula,³⁸ a *mappa* or scroll in hand,³⁹ and a belt. Since its initial publication, the stele has been published and analysed thoroughly several times.⁴⁰ Here, the focus is on a detail from the description of the deceased on the upper part of the stele, specifically the representation of the military belt under the deceased's right arm (Fig. 1). The importance of depicting the belt on the monument is underscored by a certain inconsistency or awkwardness in the representation, as the sculptor had to adjust the pose of the deceased to make the belt at least partially visible.⁴¹ In the 4th century, when the Aurelius Valerinus stele was sculpted, the prominently wide and richly decorated belt, adorned with numerous functional and ornamental metal parts, was the most significant and striking element of the visual identification of military service. With the militarization of state administration, it became a symbol and emblem of individuals holding administrative functions in the Empire.

In the first half of the 4th century, when the stele of Aurelius Valerinus was sculpted, buckles were often shaped as two dolphins with openwork plates. This type, also common in the

342-348; Van Thienen 2017a; 2017b, str. 58-60.

- 39 Premda je uobičajeno da se u ruci visokih dužnosnika prikazuje svitak koji im je car dodjeljivao kao oznaku i dokaz njihova statusa (Atanasov 2007, str. 454), na steli Aurelija Valerina predmet koji lik drži u ruci više je nalik na tkaninu pa je moguće da se radi o ceremonijalnom rupcu, bogato ukrašenom komadu tkanine koji je imao slično simbolično značenje (Schönauer 2001, str. 404-406). Možda su takvi rupci prikazani na poznatom srebrenom pladnju cara Teodozija na kojem car i njegovi sinovi imaju takav komad tkanine, ali nije do kraja jasno radi li se o ipak o našivenim dijelovima kojima se označavao najviši status u državi (Grabar 1969, sl. 105). Za prikaz na steli Aurelija Valerina u objavama se navode svitak i *mappa* kao mogući predmet koji drži u ruci.
- 40 Sergejevski 1965, str. 128, sl. 12; Rinaldi Tufi 1971, str. 102, br. 18, T. V. 5; Cambi 2000, str. 83, T. 177; 2002, str. 147 (I), str. 97, sl. 145 (II); 2005, str. 200, sl. 303; Schönauer 2001, str. 308-312, T. XXXVI, XXXVII; Salona IV/1, str. 361-364.
- 41 Salona IV/1, str. 363.
- 42 Bullinger 1969, sl. 13.2; T. XXVIII. 1, 2; Višić-Ljubić 1994, str. 230, kat. br. 1, 2.
- 43 Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 220; Hoss 2011, str. 40.
- 44 Feugère 2002, str. 195-196; Radman-Livaja 2004, str. 96; Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 222-224, sl. 141, 142; Coulston 2004, str. 142; Hoss 2011, str. 40.
- 45 Obilježja tog tipa pojasa su cilindrično svijen vanjski rub kopče koji se ovijao oko završetka remena, okvir kopče koji je često ukrašen životinjskim glavama na dijelu prema zglobu, a nekim je primjercima,

37 Atanasov 2007, p. 455.

- 38 The crossbow fibula was one of the most common and easily recognisable symbols of the Roman social elite in late antiquity. As part of the Roman officer's attire, crossbow fibulae fastened the chlamys on the right shoulder and, in the later Roman hierarchy, served as a marker of official civilian and military positions. This custom persisted in the eastern parts of the Empire throughout the 6th century, as documented in artistic representations in frescoes, mosaics, and various small art objects of the time. Since there are no preserved written sources discussing the meaning, way of wearing, and symbolism of these fibulae, research is primarily based on archaeological and art history sources. In addition to numerous finds from archaeological excavations, depictions of crossbow fibulae have appeared on various monuments since the 4th century, and their role and symbolism are still a subject of debate. Malte Johansen 1994, pp. 227-228, 231; Janes 1998, pp. 390-392; Swift 2000, p. 4; Migotti 2008, pp. 61-67; Paul 2013, pp. 36-39; Zagermann 2014, pp. 342-348; Van Thienen 2017a; 2017b, pp. 58-60.
- 39 Although it is common for high officials to be depicted holding a scroll that the emperor awarded them as a symbol and proof of their status (Atanasov 2007, p. 454), the object held by the figure on the Aurelius Valerinus stele more closely resembles fabric. It is possible that it is a ceremonial napkin, a richly decorated piece of fabric with a similar symbolic meaning (Schönauer 2001, pp. 404-406). Similar napkins may be depicted on the famous silver platter of Emperor Theodosius, where the emperor and his sons have such pieces of fabric, but it is not entirely clear whether they are indeed sewn-on pieces, indicating the highest status in the Empire (Grabar 1969, Fig. 105). In publications about the depiction on the stele of Aurelius Valerinus, both a scroll and a *mappa* are mentioned as possible objects held in the hand.
- 40 Sergejevski 1965, p.128, Fig. 12; Rinaldi Tufi 1971, p. 102, no. 18, Pl. V. 5; Cambi 2000, p. 83, Pl. 177; Schönauer 2001, pp. 308-312, Pl. XXXVI, XXXVII; Cambi 2002, p. 147 (I), p. 97, Fig. 145 (II); Cambi 2005, p. 200, Fig. 303; Salona IV/1, pp. 361-364.
- 41 Salona IV/1, p. 363.



Slika 1.
Stela Aurelija Valerina, Salona, početak 4. st, inv. br. AMS A-7522 (foto: T. Seser)

Figure 1.
Stele of Aurelius Valerinus, Salona, early 4th century, Inv. No. AMS A-5722, (Photo: T. Seser)

postavka o nastanku rovašenih garnitura pod utjecajem tradicije regrutiranih vojnika germanskog porijekla u rimsku vojsku se propituje. U novije vrijeme zastupljena su razmišljanja o nastanku, razvoju i porijeklu stila kao o evoluciji rimskih oblika i motiva pod utjecajem i za potrebe pripadnika naroda s kojima su Rimljani dolazili u doticaj.⁴⁶ Pitanja koja izlaze iz okvira naše radnje, poput onih o nositeljima i simbolici pojasa, razvoju, proizvodnji i distribuciji, još su uvijek otvorena i o njima se raspravlja u znanosti.⁴⁷

kao što je slučaj s našim, rub oblikovan trokutasto i ukrašen ležećim životinjama. Dva pojasna okova također završavaju trokutasto na jednoj strani, koja je ukrašena likovima ležećih životinja; Sommer 1984, str. 12.

46 Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 223-224; Hoss 2011, str. 40; Coulston 2013, str. 468; Zagermann 2014, str. 362.

47 Chadwick Hawkes, Dunning 1961; Bullinger 1969, str. 12-15; Böhme

Salona area,⁴² usually features propeller fittings and rings attached to the belt by circular rosette-shaped plates.⁴³ In the second half of the 4th century, the belt became even wider, and the buckle changed in appearance and construction. It consisted of three to five elements (buckle, buckle plate, and belt mount), and belt sets could have a strap end, belt plates, end fittings, and rings with rosette-shaped plates. A narrower strap was threaded through the buckle and secured by a mount on the other side of the belt. After threading, it was wrapped around the belt and ended on the side. The other end of the belt was fastened with mounts (between one and three), usually of large proportions.⁴⁴ According to M. Sommer's classification, the Salona set would belong to belt series 2, shape 4, form a.⁴⁵ The earlier assumption about the origin of chip-carved sets influenced by the traditions of recruited soldiers of Germanic origin into the Roman army is being questioned. In recent times, there have been discussions about the emergence, development, and origins of style, seen as an evolution of Roman shapes and motifs influenced by and tailored to the needs of the peoples with whom the Romans interacted.⁴⁶ Questions that go beyond the scope of this paper, such as those about the bearers and symbolism of the belt, development, production, and distribution, are still open and are debated in the scientific community.⁴⁷

The belt set from Salona (Cat. No. 1-3, Fig. 2) belongs to the group of three-part sets with a large buckle plate and movable frame, as defined by H. Bullinger. Within three-part belt sets, he distinguishes those with a triangularly shaped mount on one side.⁴⁸ According to the typology developed by H. W. Böhme, the set from Salona corresponds to Type B.⁴⁹ The features of this type include a pentagonal shape of the buckle plate and belt mount derived from earlier forms (Type Böhme A), a buckle fra-

42 Bullinger 1969, Fig. 13.2; Pl. XXVIII. 1, 2; Višić-Ljubić 1994, p. 230, Cat. No. 1, 2.

43 Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 220; Hoss 2011, p. 40.

44 Feugère 2002, pp. 195-196; Radman-Livaja 2004, p. 96; Bishop, Coulston 2006, pp. 222-224, Fig. 141, 142; Coulston 2004, p. 142; Hoss 2011, p. 40.

45 The characteristics of this type of belt include the outer edge of the buckle coiled into a cylinder that wraps around the end of the strap, the buckle frame often decorated with animal heads towards the hinge, and in some instances, as is the case here, the edge is triangular and decorated with recumbent animals. Two belt mounts also terminate in triangles on one of the sides, which is adorned with depictions of recumbent animals; Sommer 1984, p. 12.

46 Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 223-224; Hoss 2011, p. 40; Coulston 2013, p. 468; Zagermann 2014, p. 362.

47 Chadwick Hawkes, Hawkes, Dunning 1961; Bullinger 1969, pp. 12-15; Böhme 1974, pp. 92-93; Sommer 1984, pp. 87-110; Swift 2000, pp. 2-3; Paul 2013, pp. 62-65.

48 Within three-part belt sets, he distinguishes those with a triangularly shaped shorter side, with the triangular part potentially decorated differently; Bullinger 1969, pp. 26-27.

49 Böhme 1974, pp. 57-58, list of findings from p. 358 onwards (list 11, three-piece sets of Type B).

Pojasna garnitura iz Salone (kat. br. 1-3, sl. 2) pripada skupini trodijelnih garnitura s velikim okovom kopče i pomičnim okvirom kako ih definira H. Bullinger. Unutar trodijelnih garnitura izdvaja one s trokutasto oblikovanim okovom na jednoj strani.⁴⁸ Prema tipologiji koju je izradio H. W. Böhme, garnitura iz Salone odgovara tipu B.⁴⁹ Značajke tipa su peterokutni oblik okova kopče i okova pojasa koji proizlaze iz ranijih oblika (tip Böhme A), okvir kopče koji završava lavljim glavama⁵⁰ na strani prema osovini i ležeci životinjski likovi uz rubove.⁵¹ Rovašeni ukras kod ovog tipa zadržava neke motive tipa A poput vitičastih motiva, listolikih ovula, rozeta u raznim kombinacijama, dok su geometrijski ukrasi rijetki.⁵² Rovašeni motivi na našoj kopči su vegetabilni (vitice, četverolisna rozeta, listoliki ovuli) i tipični za kopče tipa B.⁵³ Prema podjeli koju je izradio M. Sommer pripada grupi 1. Ta grupa ima pet varijanata, a naša pripada obliku E, kod koje su kopče ovalne, manjih dimenzija i umetnute u kov koji je s vanjske strane cilindrično svijen i tako učvršćen za rub pojasa. Trn kopče je ravan i neukrašen, a okvir kopče ukrašen urezanim linijama te dvjema životinjskim glavama okrenutima jedna prema drugoj na dijelu gdje se kopča spaja s okovom. Trokutasti završetak okova definira je kao tip d, a motiv ukrasa na njemu u podvarijantu 1 (1Ed1).⁵⁴

Rovašene pojasne garniture nalazimo na brojnim lokalitetima Carstva, od južne Engleske, Francuske, Španjolske, Italije, rajnskog i dunavskog područja, sve do Rumunjske.⁵⁵ Osobito su brojne na cijelom prostoru sjeverne Francuske i Belgije, javljaju se i u sjevernoj Africi, a premda uglavnom potječu iz vojničkog konteksta u pograničnom prostoru Carstva, u manjem broju su zastupljene i u gradovima udaljenima od granice. Postoje i slučajevi nalaza u ženskim grobovima. Izvan granica Carstva

me terminating in lion heads⁵⁰ on the side towards the bar, and recumbent animal figures along the edges.⁵¹ The chip-carved decoration in this type retains some motifs of Type A, such as tendrils, leaf-like ovuli, and rosettes in various combinations, with geometric decorations being rare.⁵² The chip-carved motifs on this buckle feature plants (tendrils, quatrefoil rosette, leaf-like ovuli) and are typical for the Type B buckle.⁵³ According to M. Sommer's classification, it belongs to group 1. This group comprises five variants, and this example belongs to Form E, where the buckles are oval, smaller in size, and inserted into the plate, which ends in a cylinder on the outside, connecting the plate to the edge of the belt. The buckle prong is flat and undecorated, and the buckle frame features incised lines and two animal heads facing each other at the part where the buckle connects with the plate. The triangular end of the plate defines it as Type d, with the motif of the ornament on it as sub-variant 1 (1Ed1).⁵⁴

Chip-carved belt sets can be found at numerous sites throughout the Roman Empire, from southern England, France, Spain, Italy, the Rhine and Danube regions, all the way to Romania.⁵⁵ They are particularly abundant in northern France and Belgium and also appear in North Africa. While mostly originating from military contexts in the border regions of the Empire, some are found in cities away from the frontier. There are also cases of discoveries in female graves. Beyond the borders of the Empire, these sets are unearthed as isolated finds. Although a strict distribution of buckles cannot be asserted, it has been observed that Type A predominates in the Rhine region and northern France, while Type B is better represented in the eastern provinces of the Empire, Noricum, and Raetia.⁵⁶ Buckle plates and mounts like the ones in this article, depicting animals along the edge, are primarily discovered in the middle and lower Danube regions, along the Sava and Drava rivers, and along the Adriatic coast. Only a few exceptions were found in the western part of the Empire, suggesting that production

1974, str. 92-93; Sommer 1984, str. 87-110; Swift 2000, str. 2-3; Paul 2013, str. 62-65.

- 48 Unutar trodijelnih garnitura izdvaja one s trokutasto oblikovanim jednom kraćom stranom, a trokutasti dio opet je mogao biti različito ukrašen; Bullinger 1969, str. 26-27.
- 49 Böhme 1974, str. 57-58, popis nalaza str. 358 i dalje (popis 11, trodijelne garniture tipa B).
- 50 Takvi su okviri zastupljeni i na tipu A; Böhme 1974, str. 56, sl. 16.3.
- 51 U ovoj se skupini garnitura, uz dupine koji se u manjoj mjeri i dalje koriste, javljaju i novi životinjski likovi poput konja i lavova te fantastične životinje. Za životinje poput naših postoji mišljenje da se radi o lavovima ili lavovima s repom u obliku zmijske, a zbog kitnjastog repa moguće je da se radi o lisicama; Böhme 1974, str. 58; Sommer 1984, str. 65; Buora 2002, str. 201-202, kat. br. 80, T. VIII. 80.
- 52 Neki okovi ove skupine imaju manje neukrašene dijelove, što nalazimo i na našem okovu kopče uz ušice za okvir; Böhme 1974, str. 58, sl. 14. 1-12, 20-23, bilj. 180.
- 53 Böhme 1974, str. 54, sl. 14. 1, 20, 21.
- 54 Sommer 1984, 18, 30-32, str. 108, karta 5, str. 157, popis nalaza LXVIIa.
- 55 Tudor 1945; Sommer 1984, str. 108, karta 5, str. 157, popis nalaza LXVIIa; Böhme 1986, str. 472; Aurrecochea Fernandez 1999, str. 57-58, Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 222, sl. 140; Mackensen 2008, str. 315-320; Redžić 2013, str. 177.

- 50 Such frames are also present in Type A; Böhme 1974, p. 56, Fig. 16.3.
- 51 In this group of belt sets, along with dolphins, which are still used to a lesser extent, new animal motifs such as horses and lions, as well as fantastical creatures, appear. Regarding animals similar to ours, there is an opinion that they represent lions or lions with snake-like tails, and due to bushy tails, it is possible that they are foxes; Böhme 1974, p. 58; Sommer 1984, p. 65; Buora 2002, pp. 201-202, Cat. No. 80, Pl. VIII. 80.
- 52 Some buckle plates in this group have smaller undecorated parts, which can also be observed in this buckle plate near the frame rings; Böhme 1974, p. 58, Fig. 14. 1-12, 20-23, note 180.
- 53 Böhme 1974, p. 54, Fig. 14. 1, 20, 21.
- 54 Sommer 1984, 18, 30-32, p. 108, Map 5, p. 157, list of findings LXVIIa.
- 55 Tudor 1945; Sommer 1984, p. 108, map 5, p. 157, list of findings LXVIIa; Böhme 1986, p. 472; Aurrecochea Fernandez 1999, pp. 57-58; Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 222, Fig. 140; Mackensen 2008, pp. 315-320; Redžić 2013, p. 177.
- 56 Werner 1930, p. 59; Chadwick Hawkes, Hawkes, Dunning 1961, pp. 11-12; Fig. 3; Böhme 1974, p. 90; Sommer 1984, p. 100; Buora 2002, p. 201; Mackensen 2008, pp. 315-316.



Slika 2.
Rovašena pojasna garnitura, Salona, kasno 4. – početak 5. st, inv. br. AMS H-5731, AMS H-7532, AMS H-5733 (foto: T. Seser)

Figure 2.
Chip-carved belt set, Salona, late 4th-early 5th century, Inv. No. AMS H-5731, AMS H-7532, AMS H-5733 (Photo. T. Seser)

zastupljene su pojedinačnim nalazima. Premda ne možemo govoriti o strogo podijeljenoj distribuciji kopči, pokazalo se da tip A prevladava na rajnskom području i u sjevernoj Francuskoj, a tip B je bolje zastupljen u istočnim provincijama Carstva, Noriku i Reciji.⁵⁶ Kopče i okovi poput naših s prikazanim životinjama uz rub nalaze se uglavnom u srednjem i donjem Podunavlju, uz Savu, Dravu i na Jadranu, uz iznimku tek nekoliko primjeraka pronađenih u zapadnom dijelu Carstva, što upućuje na mogućnost proizvodnje u radionicama u istočnom dijelu Carstva. Nalazi tipa u nekim područjima izvan uobičajenog može se tumačiti mobilnošću trupa. Proučavanje motiva ukrašavanja i načina izrade garnitura pokazalo je da postoji regionalna podjela koja je slična kao i podjela prema rasprostranjenosti po tipovima.⁵⁷ Što se okova pojasa tiče, peterokutni pojasni okovi s ležećim životinjama na kosim stranama uglavnom su zastupljeni u dunavskim provincijama, no javljaju se i drugdje, a regionalne razlike uočljivije su u drugoj fazi, kojoj pripada naša garnitura.⁵⁸ Pojasne garniture poput naše datirane su u razdoblje zadnje četvrtine 4. i prvu trećinu 5. st.⁵⁹

likely occurred in workshops located in the eastern part of the Empire. The prevalence of a particular type outside the usual distribution area may be explained by troop movements. The study of the decorative motifs and production methods of the sets has revealed a regional division similar to the distribution by type.⁵⁷ Pentagonal belt mounts with recumbent animals on the oblique sides are mainly found in the Danube provinces, but they also appear elsewhere. Regional differences are more noticeable in the second phase, to which this belt set belongs.⁵⁸ Belt sets like this one are dated to the last quarter of the 4th century and the first third of the 5th century.⁵⁹

Given that sets of this type were decorated with various motifs in varying combinations, it is challenging to find identical items. However, there are belt sets similar to each other to such an extent that a common production is assumed.⁶⁰ Buckles from Salona are similar to those from Hinova (Romania), which belong to the same type as this set, along with vines and spiral motifs.⁶¹ Its decoration is similar to the buckle from Sucidava,⁶² and similarities are evident in buckles found at sites like Bad-Kreuznach, Tournai, and Wessling.⁶³ Howe-

56 Werner 1930, str. 59; Chadwick Hawkes, Dunning 1961, str. 11-12; sl. 3; Böhme 1974, str. 90; Sommer 1984, str. 100; Buora 2002, str. 201; Mackensen 2008, str. 315-316.

57 Böhme 1974, str. 93-94, bilj. 328, karta 33; Sommer 1984, str. 108, karta 5; Mackensen 2008, str. 317-320; Swift 2000, str. 189-204.

58 Bohme 1974, str. 97.

59 Böhme 1974, str. 79-85; 1986, str. 473; Sommer 1984, str. 76-78; Mackensen 2008, str. 312; Paul 2013, str. 77-78; Redžić 2013, str. 177-178.

57 Böhme 1974, pp. 93-94, note 328, map 33; Sommer 1984, p. 108, map 5; Mackensen 2008, pp. 317-320; Swift 2000, pp. 189-204.

58 Bohme 1974, p. 97.

59 Böhme 1974, pp. 79-85; 1986, p. 473; Sommer 1984, pp. 76-78; Mackensen 2008, p. 312; Paul 2013, pp. 77-78; Redžić 2013, pp. 177-178.

60 Böhme 1974, p. 58.

61 Benea 2002, pp. 288-290, Pl. II. 4, 5.

62 Tudor 1945, p. 514, Fig. 1; Benea 2002, Pl. III. 1.

63 Sommer 1984, Pl. 10. 2; Pl. 45. 1; Bullinger 1969, Pl. XLV.

Budući da su garniture ovog tipa ukrašavane različitim motivima u raznim kombinacijama, teško je pronaći istovjetne predmete, no postoje pojasne garniture međusobno slične do te mjere da se pretpostavlja zajednička proizvodnja.⁶⁰ Kopči iz Salone slične su kopče iz Hinove (Rumunjska), koje pripadaju istom tipu kao i naša, a ukrašene su viticama i spiralnim ukrasom.⁶¹ Ukrasom joj je bliska kopča iz Sucidave,⁶² a sličnosti pokazuju i kopče pronađene na lokalitetima Bad-Kreuznach, Tournai i Wessling,⁶³ premda su kod posljednje dvije životinje na rubu okova kopče postavljene niže nego što je slučaj na okovu salonitanskog primjerka. Na kopči iz Bad-Kreuznacha motiv rozete se razlikuje jer je na našem primjerku četverolisni i sličan je onima na okovima iz Vermanda, Kölna,⁶⁴ Hrušice, Ptuja, Ennsa i Gellepa,⁶⁵ Furfooza⁶⁶ i Boljetina⁶⁷ te na jezičcu iz Wesslinga.⁶⁸ Isti motiv nalazimo i na okovu kopče i pojasa iz Salone.⁶⁹ Peterokutne okove kojima se na rubu nalaze ležće životinje nalik lavovima na rubu slične salonitanskima nalazimo na više lokaliteta: Tournai,⁷⁰ Enns,⁷¹ Akvileja,⁷² Prosek,⁷³ Sisak,⁷⁴ Kostol-Trajanov Most,⁷⁵ Boljetin⁷⁶ Sucidava,⁷⁷ Oršova.⁷⁸

Osnovni poticaj za ponovno proučavanje pojasne garniture iz Salone jest restauratorska obrada (vidi dalje u tekstu), u kojoj su zamijećeni novi detalji, osobito u načinu ukrašavanja predmeta. Tako se na cijeloj površini istaknuo ukras urezima i ubodima, a životinjski likovi postali su bolje vidljivi. Pojasni okovi se ponešto razlikuju u dimenzijama te u rasporedu ukrasnih polja i motiva. S druge strane, zastupljeni su isti motivi ukrasa; listoliki ovuli, vitice i višestruke urezane linije. Likovi životinja također su prikazani na isti način. Pojasne okove koji pripadaju istim garniturama, a međusobno se razlikuju motivima ukrasa i oblikom nalazimo na lokalitetima Tournai (grob D)⁷⁹ i Ouden-

ver, in the last two, animals on the edge of the buckle plate are situated lower than on the Salona set. The rosette motif on the buckle from Bad-Kreuznach is different from that of the Salona set, which features a quatrefoil similar to those found on the plates from Vermand, Cologne,⁶⁴ Hrušica, Ptuj, Enns, Gellep,⁶⁵ Furfooz,⁶⁶ and Boljetin,⁶⁷ as well as on the strap end from Wessling.⁶⁸ The same motif is found on the buckle plate and belt mount from Salona.⁶⁹ Pentagonal mounts with recumbent animals resembling lions on the edge, similar to those from Salona, are found at several sites: Tournai,⁷⁰ Enns,⁷¹ Aquileia,⁷² Prosek,⁷³ Sisak,⁷⁴ Kostol-Trajan's Bridge,⁷⁵ Boljetin,⁷⁶ Sucidava,⁷⁷ Oršova.⁷⁸

The primary motivation for the re-examination of the Salona belt set was the restoration process (see further in the text), where new details were noticed, especially in the decorative techniques employed on the object. Across the entire surface, the ornamentation became more prominent through incisions and punctures, with the animal figures becoming more visible. The belt mounts vary slightly in dimensions and the arrangement of decorative areas and motifs. On the other hand, they share the same decorative motifs: leaf-shaped ovuli, tendrils, and multiple incised lines. Animal figures are also depicted in the same manner. Belt mounts belonging to the same sets, yet differing in decorative motifs and shape, have been found at the sites of Tournai (grave D)⁷⁹ and Oudenburg (grave 46).⁸⁰ The distinct positioning of rivets, where on one of the mounts, they are set back from the edge and enter the decorative area, also occurs on the belt set mounts, albeit rarely.⁸¹

In order to gather additional information that would bring us closer to answering the question of whether the buckle and mounts are part of the same set or crafted from the same alloy

60 Böhme 1974, str. 58.

61 Benea 2002, str. 288-290, T. II. 4, 5.

62 Tudor 1945, str. 514, sl. 1; Benea 2002, T. III. 1.

63 Sommer 1984, T. 10. 2; T. 45. 1; Bullinger 1969, T. XLV.

64 Sommer 1984, T. 43. 5, T. 46. 9, 10.

65 Sagadin 1979, T. 10. 2, 3; Bullinger 1969, T. X. 2, T. XXXVII. 2; T. XLIV.

66 Nenquin 1953, T. VI. D2B.

67 Redžić 2013, str. 179, kat. br. 391, T. XLII. 391b.

68 Sommer 1984, T. 45. 3; Feugère 2002, str. 195, sl. 257 (dolje).

69 Višić-Ljubić 1994, str. 232, kat. br. 9, 12. U recentnim istraživanjima u Solinu (Ulica Stjepana Radića) pronađen je rovašeni pojasni jezičac ukrašen šesterolisnom rozetom. Ivčević 2019, str. 143, kat. br. 42.

70 Bullinger 1969, sl. 23.1, T. XLV.

71 Bullinger 1969, T. XXXVI.

72 Buora 2002, str. 201-202, T. VIII. 80.

73 Župančić 2002, str. 235, sl. 4. 3.

74 Koščević 1991, str. 73, T. XXVII. 386; Radman-Livaja 2004, str. 98, T. 49. 346.

75 Redžić 2013, str. 179, kat. br. 391, 394, T. XLII. 391b, T. XLIII. 394.

76 Redžić 2013, str. 179, kat. br. 391, T. XLII. 391b.

77 Bullinger 1969, Pl. XXXV; Benea 2002, T. III. 1.

78 Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 221, sl. 139. 5.

79 Bullinger 1969, sl. 23.1, T. XLV.

64 Sommer 1984, Pl. 43. 5, Pl. 46. 9, 10.

65 Sagadin 1979, Pl. 10. 2, 3; Bullinger 1969, Pl. X. 2, Pl. XXXVII. 2; Pl. XLIV.

66 Nenquin 1953, Pl. VI. D2B.

67 Redžić 2013, p. 179, Cat. No. 391, Pl. XLII. 391b.

68 Sommer 1984, Pl. 45. 3; Feugère 2002, p. 195, Fig. 257 (down).

69 Višić-Ljubić 1994, pp. 232, Cat. No. 9, 12. In recent excavations in Solin (Stjepana Radića Street), a chip-carved belt strap end decorated with a six-foil rosette was found. Ivčević 2019, p. 143, Cat. No. 42.

70 Bullinger 1969, Fig. 23.1, Pl. XLV.

71 Bullinger 1969, Pl. XXXVI.

72 Buora 2002, pp. 201-202, Pl. VIII. 80.

73 Župančić 2002, p. 235, Fig. 4. 3.

74 Koščević 1991, p. 73, Pl. XXVII. 386; Radman-Livaja 2004, p. 98, Pl. 49. 346.

75 Redžić 2013, p. 179, Cat. No. 394, Pl. XLIII. 394.

76 Redžić 2013, p. 179, Cat. No. 391, Pl. XLII. 391b.

77 Bullinger 1969, Pl. XXXV; Benea 2002, Pl. III. 1.

78 Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 221, Fig. 139. 5.

79 Bullinger 1969, Fig. 23.1, Pl. XLV.

80 Bullinger 1969, Fig. 24.2, Pl. A. 3.

81 Bullinger 1969, Pl. XV. 1, Pl. XXXVII. 1; Aurecochea Fernandez 1999, p. 66, Fig. 4, 5.

burg (grob 46).⁸⁰ Različiti položaj zakovica, pri čemu su na jednom okovu zakovice odmaknute od ruba i ulaze u ukrasno polje, također se, premda rijetko, javlja na okovima garnitura.⁸¹

Kako bismo dobili dodatne podatke koji bi nas približili odgovoru na pitanje jesu li kopča i okovi dio iste garniture, odnosno izrađeni od iste legure u jednom procesu, pristupili smo analizi sastava legura od kojih su predmeti izrađeni. Budući da do trenutka objavljivanja članka ispitivanja i analize nisu završeni, kompletni rezultati će se objaviti u posebnom radu. Za sada analize upućuju na dvije pretpostavke: da je garnitura izrađena od mjedi te da su na površini mjestimično sačuvani ostaci olovno-kositrene slitine. U budućim ispitivanjima u suradnji s Odjelom za kemiju na PMF-u u Splitu proučavanja će se usmjeriti na kvantitativne podatke za sastav legura ispitivanih predmeta.

Obrađena pojasna garnitura iz Salone nema poznate okolnosti nalaza koje bi nam omogućile detaljniju raspravu vezanu za namjenu ili dataciju. Jedini poznati podatak jest da je pronađena na području Salone. Izrazito širok i bogato ukrašen pojas s brojnim funkcionalnim i ukrasnim metalnim dijelovima bio je upečatljiv dio vizualne identifikacije vojne službe, a u kasnom Carstvu, s militarizacijom državne administracije, postaje oznaka i nositelja upravnih funkcija u državi. Garnitura kojom se ovdje bavimo, pripada tipu datiranom krajem 4. i početkom 5. st., u vrijeme kada je u Saloni, glavnom upravnom središtu provincije Dalmacije, boravio određeni broj civilnih i vojnih dužnosnika, pripadnika višeg društvenog staleža.

Arheološki muzej u Splitu kao muzej višestoljetnog postojanja čuva određeni broj vrijednih nalaza bez poznatih okolnosti nalaza, budući da su prikupljeni na razne načine, a prije postojanja suvremenih metoda istraživanja i dokumentiranja. U praksi se pokazalo da se objavom novih nalaza s nekog lokaliteta, prikupljenih suvremenim metodama koje omogućuju precizne datacije i daju mnoštvo podataka pomoću kojih se materijal pobliže definira, baca novo svjetlo na nalaze iz nekih ranijih vremena koji se čuvaju u depoima. Stoga ovaj rad prilazimo kao poticaj takvim nastojanjima.

KONZERVACIJA I RESTAURACIJA POJASNE GARNITURE

Prije početka konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova predmeti su fotografirani u zatečenom stanju (sl. 3). Potom je obavljen preliminarni pregled kopče i okova (inv. br. AMS H-5731, AMS H-5732, AMS H-5733) pod binokularnim mikroskopom s povećanjem od dva do četiri puta, kako bi se utvrdilo stanje očuvanosti predmeta i definirao tijekom konzervatorsko-restauratorskih zahvata. Utvrđeno je da su u relativno dobrom stanju te da na površini nisu vidljivi

in one process, we analysed the alloy composition of the objects. As of the article's publication date, the examinations and analyses have not been completed, so comprehensive results will be published in a separate work. For now, the analyses suggest two hypotheses: that the set is made of copper and that locally preserved remnants of lead-tin alloy are present on the surface. In future examinations, conducted in collaboration with the Department of Chemistry at the Faculty of Science in Split, the studies will focus on obtaining quantitative data for the alloy composition of the examined objects.

The analysed belt set from Salona lacks known circumstances of discovery that would allow for a more detailed discussion regarding its purpose or dating. The only known information is that it was found in the area of Salona. An exceptionally wide and richly decorated belt with numerous functional and ornamental metal parts was a prominent part of the visual identification of military service, and in the late Empire, with the militarization of imperial administration, it became a symbol of holders of administrative functions in the Empire. This set belongs to a type dated to the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th centuries, a time when Salona, the main administrative centre of the province of Dalmatia, hosted a certain number of civil and military officials, members of the higher social strata.

The Archaeological Museum in Split, as a museum with centuries-old history, houses a certain number of valuable finds without known circumstances of discovery, since they were obtained in various ways before the existence of modern research and documentation methods. In practice, it has been shown that by publishing new finds from a certain site, obtained with contemporary methods that allow for precise dating and provide a wealth of data to more closely define the material, new light is shed on finds from earlier times stored in the museum's collections. Therefore, this work is presented as an encouragement for such endeavours.

THE CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE BELT SET

Before the start of the conservation-restoration work, photographs of the objects were taken to document their existing condition (Fig. 3). Subsequently, a preliminary examination of the buckle and mounts (Inv. No. AMS H-5731, AMS H-5732, AMS H-5733) was conducted under a binocular microscope with a magnification factor of two to four. This examination aimed to assess the objects' state of preservation and define the course of conservation-restoration undertakings. It was determined that the objects were in relatively good condition, with no visible corrosion effects on the surface. The surface was covered with thin, polished, and impregnated layers (in bronze and the so-called noble patina colours) that obscured the relief. Possible traces of silver were observed on smaller

⁸⁰ Bullinger 1969, sl. 24.2, T. A. 3.

⁸¹ Bullinger 1969, T. XV. 1, Pl. XXXVII. 1; Aurrecochea Fernandez 1999, str. 66, sl. 4, 5.

vi korozijski učinci. Površina je bila prekrivena tankim poliranim i impregniranim naslagama (boje bronce i tzv. plemenite patine) koje su prekrile reljef. Na manjim dijelovima površine reljefno izrađenih životinja bili su vidljivi mogući tragovi srebra.

Prije no što smo pristupili mehaničkom čišćenju, skinuta je postojeća zaštitna impregnacija. Korišteni zaštitni lak topiv je u acetonu pa su predmeti određeno vrijeme odstajali u otapalu. Da bi površinske tvrde naslage dodatno omekšale prije početka mehaničkog čišćenja predmeti su tretirani i u blagoj otopini 1% natrijevog hidrogenkarbonata (NaHCO_3). Otopina je mijenjana dnevno, pri čemu bi se provjerila tvrdoća naslaga te ih se postupno odstranjivalo (sl. 4).

Mehaničko čišćenje dugotrajan je, kontroliran proces i daje dobre rezultate na metalnim arheološkim nalazima. Pribor i razna moderna oprema koja nam je dostupna i prilagodljiva potrebama u restauraciji omogućuje dobre rezultate kod te metode čišćenja. U ovom slučaju čišćenje se provodilo korištenjem odgovarajuće opreme (skalpeli različitih oblika, ultrazvučne igle sa različitim nastavcima, uz destiliranu vodu i na suho, zubarskog mikromotora s gibljivom osovinom i rotirajućim sintetičkim četkama različitih tvrdoća), pomoću koje su postupno skidani slojevi naslaga.⁸² Pukotina na pojasnoj kopči popunjena je dvokomponentnim ljepilom za metal *Araldit* SV 427 i *Araldit* učvršćivač HV 427. Površina predmeta je impregnirana s 1% paraloida B 72 u acetonu.

Pokazalo se da su naslage, premda u tankom sloju, prekrile reljef, a do koje mjere uočeno je nakon završetka postupka, kada su do izražaja došli bogato ukrašeni rovašeni motivi. To je osobito već i golim okom bilo vidljivo na površini prikazanih životinjskih likova, koji su nakon lijevanja u kalupu bili naknadno ukrašeni gustim točkastim ubodima. Osobito su se istaknuli detalji obrade krzna životinja, a utvrđeno je da se zadržao srebreni sjaj. Jedan od razloga pristupanja analizi sastava materijala garniture bio je da se utvrdi radi li se o srebrenom premažu ili možda tragovima nijela na površini. Nakon čišćenja i prije impregnacije površine predmeti su analizirani na Odjelu za kemiju Prirodoslovno-matematičkog fakulteta u Splitu radi ispitivanja metala XRF-spektrometrom ARTAX 800. Preliminarni rezultati upućuju na zaključak da je pojasna garnitura izrađena od slitine bakra i cinka (mjedi). Mjestimično su otkriveni sjajni tagovi koji podsjećaju na posrebrjenje, no preliminarni rezultati ukazuju na to da se radi o slitini kositra i olova, a ne o srebru. Budući da su analitička istraživanja još uvijek u tijeku, konačni rezultati bit će objavljeni naknadno, u zasebnom radu. Napomenimo kako mehaničkim čišćenjem metalnih predmeta ostaju sačuvani podaci potrebni za daljnje analize i usporedbe, a sva zapažanja prilikom čišćenja, koja se taj trenutak možda čine nevažnima, restaurator treba zabilježiti, dokumentirati i u dogovoru s kustosom zbirke reagirati na najbolji mogući način.

parts of the animal-shaped relief surface.

Before proceeding with mechanical cleaning, the existing protective impregnation was removed. The protective varnish used is soluble in acetone, so the objects were soaked in the solvent for a certain period of time. To further soften the hard surface deposits before the mechanical cleaning, a mild solution of 1% sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) was applied to the objects. The solution was changed daily, during which the hardness of the deposits was monitored, and they were gradually removed (Fig. 4).

Mechanical cleaning is a lengthy, controlled process that yields effective results on metal archaeological artefacts. With this method, the use of specialised tools and modern equipment adaptable to restoration needs allows for effective cleaning. In this particular case, the cleaning process involved the use of appropriate equipment such as scalpels of various shapes, ultrasonic needles with different attachments, distilled water for wet cleaning, and a dental micromotor with a flexible shaft and rotating synthetic brushes with different hardness levels for dry cleaning, resulting in the gradual removal of layered deposits.⁸² A crack on the belt buckle was filled with a two-component metal adhesive, *Araldit* SV 427, and *Araldit* hardener HV 427. The object's surface was impregnated with a 1% solution of Paraloid B 72 in acetone.

It was discovered that the deposits covered the relief, although in a thin layer. The extent of this was noticed upon completion of the process, when the intricately decorated rosette motifs emerged. This was particularly evident on the surface of the depicted animal figures, which were cast in a mould and subsequently adorned with dense punctures. Details of the treatment of the animals' furs were especially noticeable, and their silver shine was preserved. One objective of analysing the composition of the set's material was to determine whether it was a silver coating or traces of niello on the surface. After cleaning and prior to impregnation, the objects underwent analysis at the Department of Chemistry at the Faculty of Science in Split using XRF spectrometry (ARTAX 800). Preliminary results suggest that the belt set is made of a copper and zinc alloy (bronze). Gleaming tags reminiscent of silver coating were detected in some areas, but preliminary results indicate they consist of a tin and lead alloy rather than silver. As analytical research is still ongoing, the final results will be published in a separate study. It is worth noting that the mechanical cleaning of metal objects preserves essential data for further analysis and comparison. Therefore, all observations made during the cleaning process, even if they may appear insignificant at the time, should be recorded, documented, and discussed with the collection's curator to ensure the best possible approach.

82 Prpa-Stojanac 2009; 2019; Golubić 2013.

82 Prpa-Stojanac 2009; 2019; Golubić 2013.



Slika 3.
Rovašena garnitura – stanje
prije obrade (foto: T. Seser)

Figure 3.
Chip-carved belt set –
condition before treatment
(Photo: T. Seser)

Slika 4.
Rovašena garnitura – tijekom
obrade (foto: T. Seser)

Figure 4.
Chip-carved belt set - during
treatment (Photo: T. Seser)

KATALOG

1. Inv. br. AMS H-5731, pojasna kopča
Nalazište: Salona
Materijal: mjed
Dimenzije: vis. 8,1 cm; duž. 11,1 cm; deblj. 0,2 cm; vis. okvira kopče 4,85 cm, šir. okvira kopče 2,8 cm; duž. trna 2,6 cm, pr. cilindričnog ruba 0,6 cm
Opis: pojasna kopča s peterostranim okovom. Ravna kraća strana okova svijena je u tuljac u koji se umetao završetak pojasa. Cijelom dužinom tuljca izmjenjuje se ukras kanelura s ovoidnim ukrasom. Okov je ukrašen rovašenjem po cijeloj površini osim manjeg dijela uz ušice za okvir kopče koji je neukrašen. Uz rubove su urezane dvostruke linije, a istim takvim linijama podijeljen je na tri polja: srednje, šire, i dva bočna, uža, pravokutna polja. U središnjem dijelu trokutastog dijela okova nalazi se četverolisna rozeta uokvirena kružnicom koja je izvedena dvostrukom linijom i nizom listolikih ovula. Ostali dio središnjeg polja ukrašen je viticama, a bočna polja dvostrukim ovulima. Na trokutastom rubu prikazane su dvije ležeće životinje (lavovi?) okrenute jedna prema drugoj, a razjapljenim čeljustima pridržavaju okrugli predmet koji je sačuvan samo djelomično i koji je vjerojatno imao rupicu sa zakovicom. Još su dvije zakovice sačuvane uz tuljac okova u kutovima. Površina tijela životinja na rubu kopče prekrivana je ubodima. U za to predviđeni otvor na okovu umetnut je okvir kopče s trnom. Okvir kopče završava u obliku životinjskih (lavljih) glava na dijelu prema spoju s kopčom.
Datacija: druga polovica 4. st., prva polovica 5. st.
Način nabave: kupljeno 1892. god.
Smještaj: Arheološki muzej u Splitu
Objava: Bullinger 1969, sl. 27.1, T. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, str. 232, kat. br. 11.
Literatura: Bullinger 1969, T. V. 1; T. XLV; Sommer 1984, T. 10. 2, T. 45. 1; Feugère 2002, str. 195, sl. 257; Benea 2002, str. 290, T. II. 4; Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 221, sl. 139. 8.

CATALOGUE

1. Inv. No. AMS H-5731, belt buckle
Find-site: Salona
Material: brass
Dimensions: height 8.1 cm, length 11.1 cm, width 0.2 cm, height of buckle frame 4.85 cm, width of buckle frame 2.8 cm, length of prong 2.6 cm, diameter of edge cylinder 0.6 cm
Description: belt buckle with five-sided plate. The flat, shorter side of the plate is coiled into a cylinder into which the strap end would be inserted. Along the entire length of the cylinder, a decorative fluting alternates with an oval ornament. The whole surface of the plate is chip-carved except for a small part near the rings of the buckle frame, which is unadorned. Double lines are incised along the edges, and the same lines divide it into three areas: a central, wider one, and two lateral, narrower, rectangular areas. The central part of the triangular section of the plate features a quatrefoil rosette framed by a circular double line and a series of leaf-like ovoli. The remaining part of the central area is adorned with tendrils, and the lateral areas with double ovoli. On the triangular edge, two recumbent animals (lions?) are depicted facing each other, both holding a round object with open jaws. This object is only partially preserved and likely had a hole with a rivet. Two rivets are still preserved near the buckle's cylinder in the corners. The surface of the animals' bodies on the edge of the buckle is covered with punctures. The buckle frame with a prong is inserted into the designated opening on the plate. The buckle frame terminates in the shape of animal (lion) heads towards the junction with the buckle.
Dating: second half of the 4th century, first half of the 5th century
Procurement method: purchased in 1892.
Location: Archaeological Museum in Split
Published: Bullinger 1969, fig. 27.1, Pl. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, p. 232, Cat. No. 11.
Bibliography: Bullinger 1969, Pl. V. 1; Pl. XLV; Sommer 1984, Pl. 10. 2, Pl. 45. 1; Feugère 2002, p. 195, fig. 257; Benea 2002, p. 290, Pl. II. 4; Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 221, fig. 139. 8.

2. Inv. br. AMS H-5732, pojasni okov
 Nalazište: Salona
 Materijal: mjed
 Dimenzije: vis. 6,9 cm; duž. 6,7 cm; deb. 0,2 cm
 Opis: peterostrani pojasni okov ukrašen po cijeloj površini rovašenjem. Okov je uokviren trostrukim rebrom i podijeljen na polja: četiri četvrtasta i jedno trokutasto polje, koja su ukrašena vitičastim motivima i listolikim ovulima. Na trokutastom rubu prikazane su dvije životinje (lavovi?) u ležećem položaju okrenute jedna prema drugoj, a razjapljenim čeljustima pridržavaju okrugli predmet. Površina tijela životinja ukrašena je ubodima. Na okovu su bile tri rupice za zakovice (sačuvana je jedna zakovica).
 Datacija: druga polovica 4. st., prva polovica 5. st.
 Način nabave: kupljeno 1892. god.
 Smještaj: Arheološki muzej u Splitu
 Objava: Bullinger 1969, sl. 27.1, T. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, str. 232, kat. br. 11.
 Literatura: Bullinger 1969, T. XLVI; T. XXXVI. 1; Sommer 1984, str. 92, sl. f.9, T. 55. 5, 7; Košćević 1991, T. XXVII. 386; Aurrecochea Fernandez 1999, str. 66, sl. 4. 4, 5; Cavada 2002, T. II. 3; Buora 2002, str. 202, T. VIII. 80; Benea 2002, str. 290, T. II. 2, T. III. 1; Županić 2002, sl. 4. 3; Radman-Livaja 2004, T. 49. 346; Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 221, sl. 139.5; Redžić 2013, str. 176, kat. br. 394. T. XLIII. 394.
2. Inv. No. AMS H-5732, belt mount
 Find-site: Salona
 Material: brass
 Dimensions: height 6.9 cm, length 6.7 cm, width 0.2 cm
 Description: a five-sided belt mount with chip-carved surface. The mount is framed by a triple ridge and divided into four square areas and one triangular area, all adorned with vine-like motifs and leaf-shaped ovoli. Two recumbent animals (lions?), facing each other with wide-open jaws, are depicted on a triangular edge, their jaws holding a round object that is only partially preserved and likely had a small hole with a rivet. The surface of the animals' bodies is adorned with puncture marks. There were three rivet holes on the mount (one rivet is preserved).
 Dating: second half of the 4th century, first half of the 5th century
 Procurement method: purchased in 1892.
 Location: Archaeological Museum in Split
 Published: Bullinger 1969, fig. 27.1, Pl. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, p. 232, Cat. No. 11.
 Bibliography: Bullinger 1969, Pl. XLVI; Pl. XXXVI. 1; Sommer 1984, p. 92, fig. f.9, Pl. 55. 5, 7; Košćević 1991, Pl. XXVII. 386; Aurrecochea Fernandez 1999, p. 66, fig. 4. 4, 5; Cavada 2002, Pl. II. 3; Buora 2002, p. 202, Pl. VIII. 80; Benea 2002, p. 290, Pl. II. 2, Pl. III. 1; Županić 2002, fig. 4. 3; Radman-Livaja 2004, Pl. 49. 346; Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 221, fig. 139.5; Redžić 2013, p. 176, Cat. No. 394, Pl. XLIII. 394.
3. Inv. br. AMS H-5733, pojasni okov
 Nalazište: Salona
 Materijal: mjed
 Dimenzije: vis. 6,8 cm; duž. 7 cm; deb. 0,2 cm
 Opis: peterostrani pojasni okov ukrašen rovašenjem po cijeloj površini. Na trokutastom rubu prikazane su dvije životinje (lavovi) u ležećem položaju, okrenute jedna prema drugoj, a između njih su tri kružna predmeta koji su kao i tijela životinja ukrašeni ubodima. Okov je uokviren trostrukom linijom, podijeljen je na tri polja: središnje četvrtasto i bočna pravokutna polja. Središnje polje ukrašeno je s četiri pelta i četiri ovoidna motiva, a bočna polja ukrašena su samo ovoidnim motivima. Sačuvane su tri zakovice za učvršćivanje za remen.
 Datacija: druga polovica 4. st., prva polovica 5. st.
 Način nabave: kupljeno 1892. god.
 Smještaj: Arheološki muzej u Splitu
 Objava: Bullinger 1969, sl. 27.1, T. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, str. 232, kat. br. 11.
 Literatura: Bullinger 1969, T. XLVI; T. XXXVI. 1; Sommer 1984, str. 92, sl. f.9, T. 55. 5, 7; Košćević 1991, T. XXVII. 386; Aurrecochea Fernandez 1999, str. 66, sl. 4. 4, 5; Cavada 2002, str. T. II. 3; Buora 2002, str. 202, T. VIII. 80; Benea 2002, str. 290, T. II. 2, T. III. 1; Županić 2002, sl. 4. 3; Radman-Livaja 2004, T. 49. 346; Bishop, Coulston 2006, str. 221, sl. 139. 5.
3. Inv. No. AMS H-5733, belt mount
 Find-site: Salona
 Material: brass
 Dimensions: height 6.8 cm, length 7 cm, width 0.2 cm
 Description: a five-sided belt mount with chip-carved surface. On the triangular edge, two recumbent animals (lions) facing each other are depicted, with three circular objects between them, adorned with puncture marks, much like the bodies of the animals. The mount is framed by a triple line, divided into three areas: a central square area and two rectangular side areas. The central area is decorated with four crescent and four ovoid motifs, while the side areas are adorned only with ovoid motifs. Three rivets for fastening to the belt are preserved.
 Dating: second half of the 4th century, first half of the 5th century
 Procurement method: purchased in 1892.
 Location: Archaeological Museum in Split
 Published: Bullinger 1969, fig. 27.1, Pl. XL; Višić-Ljubić 1994, p. 232, Cat. No. 11.
 Bibliography: Bullinger 1969, Pl. XLVI, XXXVI. 1; Sommer 1984, p. 92, fig. f.9, Pl. 55. 5, 7; Košćević 1991, Pl. XXVII. 386; Aurrecochea Fernandez 1999, p. 66, fig. 4. 4, 5; Cavada 2002, p. Pl. II. 3; Buora 2002, p. 202, Pl. VIII. 80; Benea 2002, p. 290, Pl. II. 2, Pl. III. 1; Županić 2002, fig. 4. 3; Radman-Livaja 2004, Pl. 49. 346; Bishop, Coulston 2006, p. 221, fig. 139. 5.

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