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RADOVI ARHEOLOŠKOG ZAVODA
PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT
O F A R C H A E O L O G Y

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Sanja IVČEVIĆ

DIJELOVI VOJNIČKE OPREME IZ GARDUNA U ARHEOLOŠKOM MUZEJU U SPLITU

COMPONENTS OF MILITARY GEAR FROM GARDUN IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN SPLIT

Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper

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U radu se obrađuju metalni dijelovi vojničke opreme pronađeni u Gardunu, na mjestu rimskoga vojnog logora Tilverium. Osobnoj opremi rimskoga vojnika pripadaju pojasne kopče, a dijelovi oklopa (spojna kuka i spojna petlja) i kacige (držač perjanice) dio su zaštitne opreme. Najveći broj predmeta jesu privjesci konjske orme, dok je oružje zastupljeno samo jednim vrhom strijele. Uz izuzetak strijele, koja je datirana u srednjovjekovno razdoblje, sav obrađeni materijal pripada vremenu 1. st.

Ključne riječi: Tilverium (Gardun), rimska vojnička oprema, vrh strijele

Na području današnjeg Garduna u blizini Trilja u antici se nalazio rimski vojni logor *Tilverium*, u kojemu je u prvoj polovici 1. st. smještena VII. legija. Tada u logoru boravi najveći broj vojnika. Nakon odlaska VII. legije, sredinom 1. st., u logoru se znatnija vojna posada zadržava sve do sredine 3. st. Kasnoantički materijal u Gardunu je zastupljen u prilično manjoj količini od materijala datirana u ranorimsko doba, ali ipak u dovoljnoj da potvrdi već poznatu činjenicu da se na tom lokalitetu

Metallic components of military gear found in Gardun, at the site of the Roman military camp Tilverium, are analyzed in this work. Belt buckles were a part of a Roman soldier's personal gear, while components of armour (chest hooks and tie-hooks) and helmets (crest support) were parts of his protective ware. Most items are riding harness pendants, while the only weapon is an arrowhead. With the exception of the arrowhead, which has been dated to the medieval period, all of the materials analyzed date to the first century.

Key words: Tilverium (Gardun), Roman military gear, arrowhead

The area of today's Gardun, near the town of Trilj, was the site of the Roman military camp *Tilverium* during Antiquity. The Seventh Legion, (*Legio VII*), was posted there in the first half of the first century, and that is the period when the largest number of soldiers resided in the camp. After the departure of *Legio VII* in the mid-first century, the camp accommodated a significant military contingent up to the mid-third century. Materials from Late Antiquity are present in Gardun in smaller quantities than

život nastavio i kroz kasnoantičko vrijeme, kad je Gardun kao utvrda vjerojatno korišten u obrambene svrhe (Zaninović 1996: 270).

U Gardunu se od 1997. g. vode sustavna arheološka istraživanja u okviru kojih se, uz ostale, objavljuju i vojni nalazi (v. Sanader 2003; Sanader & Tončinić 2010). Nalazi s Garduna koji su tijekom 19. i 20. st. pohranjeni u Arheološki muzej u Splitu, a bili su dio vojničke opreme, dijelom su već ranije objavljeni (Ivčević 2004: 159–176). U reviziji građe Arheološkog muzeja ustanovljeno je da određen broj predmeta također pripada tom materijalu. Radi se o metalnim predmetima koji su bili dio vojničke osobne opreme (pojasne kopče), zaštitne opreme (dijelovi oklopa i kacige), zatim ukrasni dijelovi konjske orme (privjesci) te oružje (vrh strijele). Materijal je uglavnom datiran u okvire 1. st., s time da nekoliko predmeta koji se javljaju u 1. st. mogu trajati i kroz 2. st. Izuzetak predstavlja vrh strijele koji pripada razdoblju srednjeg vijeka.

Od doba vladavine cara Augusta (27. g. pr. Kr. – 14. g. po. Kr.) vojnici su običavali nositi dva pojasa oko bokova. Sudeći prema prikazima na nadgrobnim spomenicima u pretflavijevsko doba, dva pojasa nošena su oko bokova iznad karičastog ili pločastog oklopa, a osim što su služili za nošenje mača i bodeža, olakšavali su nošenje oklopa (Grew & Griffiths 1991: 51). Već u drugoj polovici 1. st. dolazi do postupne promjene i vojnici počinju nositi jedan pojas koji je mogao pridržavati oba oružja ili je mač nošen na remenu koji se prebacivao preko ramena, a istovremeno ostale vrste oklopa sve više istiskuje *lorica segmentata*, oklop čijoj je konstrukciji bolje odgovarao jedan pojas (*ibid.* 52). Zajednički elementi svim pojasiima jesu kopče i ukrasni okovi postavljani cijelom dužinom pojasa ili samo s prednje strane. Pojasni su okovi u 1. st. često ukrašeni nijelom i premazani kositrom, a motivi na njima bili su raznovrsni – od geometrijskih i vegetabilnih do figuralnih (Bishop & Coulston 2006: 107). Okovi kopče nisu se, osim konstrukcijski, odnosno time što su s jedne strane zglobom bili povezani s kopčom, razlikovali od pojasnih okova. Bogato ukrašena kopča s okovom (kat. br. 1, T. 1: 1, sl. 1) tipična je za razdoblje 1. st. Ovdje obrađeni primjerak jest kopča s gumbom, pomoću koje se oružje – bodež ili mač – kopčalo na pojas. Takvi nalazi javljaju se na području cijelog Rimskog Carstva, najviše ih je iz prve polovice 1. st., a u flavijevsko doba su rijetki (Grew & Griffiths 1991: 51). Premda ne možemo reći da su rijedak nalaz, s obzirom na namjenu koju su imali, odnosno činjenicu da je svaki vojnici trebao četiri takve kopče (dvije za mač i dvije za bodež), očekivao bi se veći broj takvih predmeta. Relativno malen broj takvih nalaza tumači se pret-

materials dated to the Early Roman period, but there is enough to confirm the already known fact that life continued at this site throughout Late Antiquity, when it was probably used as a defensive fortification (Zaninović 1996: 270).

Since 1997, systematic archaeological research has been conducted in Gardun, and within this framework, military finds, among others, have been published (see: Sanader 2003; Sanader & Tončinić 2010). The finds from Gardun that were stored in the Archaeological Museum in Split during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and which were components of military gear have already been partially published (Ivčević 2004: 159-176). During a re-evaluation of the inventory in the Archaeological Museum, it was ascertained that a certain number of items also belong among these materials. These include metal items which were components of military gear (belt buckles), protective ware (pieces of armour and helmets), and decorative parts of riding harnesses (pendants), and weapons (arrowhead). The materials have been generally dated to the first century, although several items which appeared in the first century may have endured through the second century as well. The exception is the arrowhead which dates to the Middle Ages.

Since the reign of Emperor Augustus (27 BC – 14 AD), soldiers normally wore two belts around their waists. Judging by the portrayals on the gravestones from the pre-Flavian era, two belts were worn around the hips over chainmail or plate armour. Besides being used to carry swords and daggers, they made it easier to wear the armour itself (Grew & Griffiths 1991: 51). Already in the latter half of the first century, gradual changes set in, and soldiers began to wear a single belt that could hold both weapons – or the sword was carried on a belt slung over the shoulder – while at the same time other types of armour were pushed aside by segmented armour (*lorica segmentata*), whose construction was better suited to just a single belt (*ibid.* 52). The common elements of all belts are the buckles and decorative mounts placed along their entire length, or just on the front. Belt mounts in the first century were often niellated and coated with tin, while the motifs adorning them were diverse: from geometric and plant-like to figural (Bishop & Coulston 2006: 107). Buckle mounts did not differ from belt mounts except in terms of construction, i.e. except for being connected to the buckle on one side with a hinge. The richly decorated buckle with mount (cat. no. 1, Pl. 1: 1, Fig. 1) is typical of the first century. The example examined here is a buckle with stud, which was used to clip the weapon, a dagger or sword, to the belt. Such finds appear throughout the territory of the Roman Empire, most dating to the first half of



Slika 1. Kopča s gumbom, za vješanje bodeža ili mača, 1. st., Gardun, Arheološki muzej Split, H 4382 (T. Sesar, 2010).

Figure 1. Buckle with stud for hanging dagger or sword, 1st cent., Gardun, Archaeological Museum in Split, H 4382 (T. Sesar, 2010).

postavkom da su se za istu svrhu koristili i gumbi s ušicama, kakvih je na rimskim vojnim lokalitetima pronađen priličan broj (Wild 1970: 148 i dalje).

U tipologiji koju su za područje Britanije izradili Francis Grew i Nick Griffiths okovi su s obzirom na oblik i način ukrašavanja podijeljeni u dva osnovna tipa (Grew & Griffiths 1991: 49). Naš primjerak prema svojim karakteristikama odgovara tipu A, u koji su uvršteni četvrtasti okovi ravne uglačane površine, često ukrašene punciranjem, urezivanjem i nijelom. Za pojas su bili učvršćeni pomoću zakovica koje su se provlačile kroz rupice na uglovima, što je slučaj s našim okovom, ili pomoću trnova sa stražnje strane. Na pojasnim okovima poput našega najčešće je primijenjen ukras izrađen urezivanjem i punciranjem te nijeliranjem. Motivi su razni – listovi, vitice, zvijezde, trokuti koji međusobno kombinirani tvore različite motive. Ukras na gardunskom okovu sastoji se od rozete i šahovnice uokvirenih nizom trokuta, što je jedan od uobičajenih motiva na okovima kopči u 1. st. (*ibid.* 57, sl. 4). Okovi ukrašeni na isti način nalaze se na različitim područjima Rimskog Carstva, kao okovi pojasnih kopči (D-kopči ili kopči s gumbom) ili kao ukrasni pojasni okovi (Bishop & Coulston 2006: 108, sl. 62: 2; Henderson 1949: T. XXXIII: 72; Unz 1972: 55, sl. 4: 12). Sudeći prema rasprostranjenosti i međusobnim razlikama u kvaliteti izrade, o proizvodnji i distribuciji tih kopči i okova može se reći da su proizvođeni u više različitih radionica. Gumb na našem primjerku prilično je raskošno ukrašen, središnji motiv je rozeta, uokolo su vitice i manje rozete, ispunjene nijelom.

Nešto jednostavnije izrade bila je kopča s gumbom kojoj je pripadao ulomak kat. br. 2 (T. 1: 2). Sačuvan je dio koji je spajao gumb sa zglobovom

the first century, while during the Flavian era they were rare (Grew & Griffiths 1991: 51). Although such finds cannot be characterized as rare, given their purpose and the fact that each soldier had four such buckles (two for the sword and two for the dagger), a greater number of them could still be expected. The relatively small number of these finds has been interpreted by the hypothesis that looped studs, of which a considerable number have been found at Roman military sites (Wild 1970: 148 and *passim*), were used for the same purpose.

In the typology compiled for the territory of Britannia by Francis Grew and Nick Griffiths, mounts are divided into two basic types given their shape and manner of decoration (Grew & Griffiths 1991: 49). The example here, based on its features, corresponds to type A, which encompasses rectangular mounts with flat, smooth surfaces, often decorated with punched dots, engraving and niello. They were fastened to the belt with rivets that were pulled through the small holes at the corners, which is the case with this mount, or using prongs on the back side. Belt mounts like this one were most often decorated with engravings or punched dots, or they were niellated. The motifs varied; leaves, tendrils, stars, and triangles which, mutually combined, created a diversity of motifs. The ornament on the Gardun mount consists of a rosette and chessboard framed by a series of triangles, which is one of the customary motifs on first-century buckle mounts (*Ibid.* 57, Fig. 4). Mounts ornamented in the same manner have been found in various territories of the Roman Empire, either as belt buckle mounts (D-buckles or buckles with studs) or as decorative belt mounts (Bishop & Coulston 2006: 108, Fig. 62: 2; Henderson 1949: Pl. XXXIII: 72; Unz 1972: 55, Fig. 4: 12). Judging by their distribution and the differences in the quality of their rendering, it can be stated that these buckles and mounts were produced and distributed from a number of different workshops. The stud on the example here is rather luxuriously ornamented: the central motif is a rosette, and it is encircled by tendrils and smaller rosettes, and niellated.

The buckle with stud which belonged to the fragment under cat. no. 2 (Pl. 1: 2) is somewhat more simply rendered. The part which connected the stud to the hinge plate has been preserved. These simpler buckles, also produced during the first century, usually had this part rounded (Matešić 2005: 107, Pl. 11: 142; Ivčević 2004: Pl. 1: 6; Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: Pl. 45: 1212, 1213), while the triangular variant as on this Gardun example are rarer (Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: Pl. 45: 1215).

Among the military protective gear, parts of helmets and segmented armour and chainmail have been

kopče. Takve, jednostavnije kopče, izrađivane također tijekom 1. st., češće su taj dio imale zaobljen (Matešić 2005: 107, T. 11: 142; Ivčević 2004: T. 1: 6; Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: T. 45: 1212, 1213), a rjeđe trokutast kao što je na gardunskome primjerku (Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: T. 45: 1215).

Od zaštitne vojničke opreme sačuvani su dijelovi kacige, obručastog i karičastog oklopa. Karičasti oklop Rimljani su preuzeli od Kelta, a u rimskoj ga upotrebi nalazimo od 2. st. pr. Kr. Unatoč nekim nedostacima dugotrajan je oblik i zadržava se sve do kasnoantičkog razdoblja (Radman-Livaja 2004: 76–77). Kao dodatna zaštita ramena od udaraca odozgo preko oklopa u ranije se vrijeme stavljala zaštita izrađena od karika, na isti način kao i oklop, a u kasnijoj fazi na ramena se stavljala zaštita izrađena od lima, koja se na prsima spajala spojnim kukama, tako da je svaka pridržavala po jednu naramenicu. Sačuvana spojna kuka iz Garduna (kat. br. 3, T. 1: 3) kopčala je desnu naramenicu (*ibid.* 77, sl. 17). Obično im je vrh bio u obliku životinjske glave; ovnujske ili, češće, zmijske, a ponekad nose i natpise (Feugère 2002: 101). Spojne kuke karičastog oklopa datiraju se u 1. st., a javljaju se i početkom 2. st., kad ih postupno zamjenjuju dvije prsne ploče (Bishop & Coulston 2006: 139; Feugère 2002: 152, sl. 204). Prema tipologiji koju je izradio Eckhard Deschler-Erb gardunski primjerak pripadao bi tipu 2, kojemu je značajka zmi-joliko tijelo s glavom ovna ili zmijske (Deschler-Erb 1999: 38, n. 158).

Za spajanje dijelova obručastog oklopa rabile su se spojne petlje (kat. br. 4, T. 1: 4), odnosno okovi s kružnom ušicom za povezivanje dijelova oklopa tipa Corbridge. Mogle su pripadati bilo kojoj od tri inačice navedena oklopa (Radman-Livaja 2004: 84). Spajale su poluobruče lijeve i desne strane donjeg dijela oklopa (Bishop 2002: 37, sl. 5.6.4: 39; sl. 5.9), stoga su se na oba kraja nalazile identične spojnice kroz koje se onda provlačila vrpca (Feugère 2002: 103, sl. 126–128). Naš primjerak pripada tipu Thomas Hi, kojemu je značajka da su rubovi pločice paralelni (Thomas 2003: 93, sl. 61.17). Primjerci sa zarezanim krajem, kao što je na gardunskome primjerku, rijetki su, a takav završetak javlja se i na nekim drugim tipovima spojnih petlji.

Zaštitnoj vojničkoj opremi pripadaju i kacige. Od dijelova kacige sačuvan je držač perjanice. Takvi su se držači izrađivali od bronce ili željeza, o čemu njihov oblik nije ovisio. Uvijek se sastoje od štapića koji se razdvaja u dva kraka savijena pod pravim kutom. Na vrhu su krakovi mogli biti savijeni ili samo blago izvijeni prema van, a donji se dio držača oblikovao različito, ovisno o tome na koji je

preserved. The Romans assumed chainmail from the Celts, and it was in use among the Romans from the second century BC onward. Despite certain shortcomings, it was a long-lasting form and was maintained until Late Antiquity (Radman-Livaja 2004: 76–77). In earlier periods, a chainmail shoulder doubling was worn over the chainmail armour as additional protection against blows from above, while in later phases a shoulder guard made of sheet metal was worn, which was connected at the breast with chest hooks so that each held one shoulder guard. The preserved chest hook from Gardun (cat. no. 3, Pl. 1: 3) fastened the right shoulder guard (*Ibid.* 77, Fig. 17). Normally their ends were shaped like animal heads; a ram's or, more often, a serpent's head, and they sometimes bore inscriptions (Feugère 2002: 101). Chest hooks for chainmail date to the first century and the early second century, when they were gradually replaced with two breast plates (Bishop & Coulston 2006: 139; Feugère 2002: 152, Fig. 204). According to the typology compiled by Eckhard Deschler-Erb, the Gardun example would belong to type 2, characterized by a serpentine body with a ram's or snake's head (Deschler-Erb 1999: 38, n. 158). Tie-hooks (cat. no. 4, Pl. 1: 4) were used to connect the components of segmented armour; these were mounts with small circular holes used to connect the components of Corbridge type armour. They may have belonged to any of the three variants of this armour (Radman-Livaja 2004: 84). They connected the left and right girth hoops of the lower part of the armour (Bishop 2002: 37, Fig. 5.6.4: 39; Fig. 5.9), so that both ends had identical loops through which a lace was pulled (Feugère 2002: 103, Fig. 126–128). Our example belongs to Thomas Hi type, characterized by parallel edges on the plates (Thomas 2003: 93, Fig. 61.17). Examples with notched edges, like the Gardun piece, are rare, and such edges appeared on certain other types of tie-hooks.

Helmets were also components of military gear. Out of the helmet parts, a crest support has been preserved. Supports like this were made of bronze or iron, upon which their shape was not contingent. They always consist of a small rod which forks into two arms bent at a right angle. The tips of the arms were curved, or slightly curved down and outward, while the lower part of the support was shaped differently depending on how it was secured to the helmet. There were several ways to fasten it, depending on if the end of the support was either shaped like a socket, bent at a right angle or had slots at the bottom (Deschler-Erb 1999: 32). There are supports which at the point where the arms merge have a horizontal band that was pulled into the support with a lengthwise slot (*Ibid.* Pl. 11: 145–146), which may have been simple or divided into two, and the

način bio učvršćen za kacigu. Postojalo je nekoliko načina učvršćivanja te je ovisno o tome završetak držača bio oblikovan kao tuljac, savijen pod pravim kutom ili je pri dnu imao utore (Deschler-Erb 1999: 32). Postoje držači koji su odmah na mjestu spoja krakova imali vodoravnu trakicu koja se uvlačila u držač s uzdužnim prorezom (*ibid.* T. 11: 145–146), koji je mogao biti jednostavan ili podijeljen na dva dijela, pa je u skladu s tim bio izrađen i završetak držača perjanice (Harnecker 1997: 36). Naš primjerak (kat. br. 5, T. 1: 5) nema sačuvan taj dio, a prema ostalim karakteristikama može se pretpostaviti da je pripadao kacigi tipa Weisenau (Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: 28). Završeci krakova uglavnom su savijeni, što s našim primjerkom nije slučaj. Martha Deimel takve držače naziva rašljastima i navodi da se javljaju od početka 1. st. na kacigama tipa Weisenau (Deimel 1987: 86).

Privjesci konjske orme najbrojniji su nalazi konjske opreme na rimskim vojnim lokalitetima. Deset dosad neobjavljenih privjesaka pronađenih u Gardunu pripada različitim tipovima. Poznato je da su takvi privjesci imali ukrasnu i simboličku ulogu pa su se, osim da bi se postigao efekt raskoši i sjaja, vješali na ormu kako bi konja, a i konjanika, zaštitili od bolesti i loših utjecaja, zlih pogleda i nesreće. Postoje različite pretpostavke o ulozi privjesaka, odnosno značenju koje su imali (Ivčević 2008: 213, n. 2, n. 3). Privjesci su izrađivani lijevanjem u različitim oblicima, a često su naknadno ukrašavani urezivanjem, nijeliranjem i premazivanjem kositrom. Vješali su se na remenje orme po tijelu konja, pomoću falere ili zakovice s ušicom, a vjerojatno su se samo veličinom razlikovali privjesci korišteni za ukras glave, prsa ili tijela konja (Lawson 1978: 153). Prema Bishopovoj tipologiji (1988: 96) najraniji privjesci javljaju se od augustovskog doba, a traju sve do 2. st. Od druge polovice 2. st. privjesci izlaze iz mode, a njihovo mjesto zauzimaju ukrasni okovi, o čemu svjedoči nedostatak nalaza u vojničkim grobovima i na prikazima na kamenim spomenicima (Lawson 1978: 153).

U 1. st. brojni su tzv. trodijelni listoliki privjesci (tip Bishop 1), koji se razvijaju iz lunulastih privjesaka sa središnjim privjeskom (tip Bishop 9). Primjerak kat. br. 6 (T. 1: 6) prema Bishopovoj podjeli pripada tipu Bishop 1, varijanti 1s (Bishop 1988: 142, sl. 43: 1s). Javljaju se od kladijevskog do flavijevskog vremena, nakon čega uglavnom izlaze iz upotrebe. A. K. Lawson (1978: 153) i M. Mackensen (1991: 174) pojavu tih privjesaka datiraju u tiberijevsko-kladijevsko vrijeme, no M. C. Bishop tvrdi da su najraniji sigurno datirani primjerci iz kladijevskog

end of the crest support was made in line with this (Harnecker 1997: 36). This part is not preserved on the example (cat. no. 5, Pl. 1: 5) discussed herein, but based on other features it can be assumed to have belonged to a Weisenau type helmet (Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: 28). Generally the tips of the arms are curved, but this is not the case with the example in question here. Martha Deimel called such supports forked and stated that they appeared from the beginning of the first century on Weisenau type helmets (Deimel 1987: 86).

Riding harness pendants are the most numerous cavalry gear finds at Roman military sites. The ten thus far unpublished pendants found in Gardun belong to various types. It is known that such pendants played a decorative and symbolic role, so besides achieving the effect of luxury and splendour, they were hung on the harness to protect the horse, and the rider, from illness and misfortune, the evil eye and mishaps. There are differing theories on the role of pendants and their meaning (Ivčević 2008: 213, n. 2, n. 3). Pendants were made by casting in various shapes, and they were often decorated by engraving, niello and tin coating. They were hung on the straps of harnesses along the horse's body, with the help of phalerae or eye-hole rivets, and the pendants used to decorate the head, breast and body of the horse probably only differed in size (Lawson 1978: 153). According to Bishop's typology (1988: 96), the earliest pendants appeared during the Augustan era, and they persisted until the second century. By the latter half of the second century, pendants passed out of fashion, and they were often replaced by decorative fittings, to which the lack of finds in military graves and on portrayals on stone monuments testifies (Lawson 1978: 153).

In the first century, so-called tripartite foliate pendants (Bishop type 1) were numerous, and these developed into lunular pendants with a central pendant (Bishop type 9). The example under cat. no. 6 (Pl. 1: 6) belongs to Bishop type 1, variant 1s (Bishop 1988: 142, Fig. 43: 1s). It was present from the Claudian to Flavian periods, after which it generally fell out of use. A. K. Lawson (1978: 153) and M. Mackensen (1991: 174) dated the appearance of these pendants to the Tiberian-Claudian period, but M. C. Bishop stated that the earliest certainly dated examples are from the Claudian era (1988: 96). E. Deschler-Erb cited an example from Augst found with Tiberian-era materials, and one example in Dacia was dated to the second century (Deschler-Erb 1999: 54), so the question of precise dating of the appearance and duration of these pendants is still open. They were hung on straps with the help of phalerae, and they were almost regularly decorated by engraving, silver-plating or niello. They are variants in shape,

doba (1988: 96). E. Deschler-Erb donosi jedan primjerak iz Augste pronađen s materijalom iz tiberijskog doba, a jedan je primjerak u Daciji datiran u 2. st. (Deschler-Erb 1999: 54), pa je pitanje precizne datacije pojave i trajanja takvih privjesaka još uvijek otvoreno. Na remenje su se vješali pomoću falere, a gotovo redovito ukrašeni su urezivanjem, posrebnjem i nijelom. Postoje brojne varijante u obliku, uglavnom je središnji dio poput lista, a osnovni motivi ukrasa su biljni (hrast, vitice, lišće vinove loze, stilizirani grozdovi i sl.).

Sljedeći privjesak (kat. br. 7, T. 1: 7) možemo svrstati u skupinu listolikih privjesaka koje Bishop stavlja u tip 4, i dijeli u osam varijanti (1988: 147, sl. 45a–h). Privjesak se s ponuđenim Bishopovim varijantama ne podudara u potpunosti, kao ni ranije objavljeni privjesci tog tipa iz Garduna (Ivčević 2004: 166–167, T. 1: 20; T. 221–223), što ne čudi s obzirom na činjenicu da je raznolikost za taj tip privjeska karakteristična te da se unutar osnovnoga tipa (izduženi oblik valovitih rubova s kuglastim ukrasom na dnu i kukicom za vješanje na vrhu) privjesci međusobno razlikuju po obliku i ukrasu. Datiraju se od kladijevskog razdoblja do početka 2. st. (Deschler-Erb 1999: 56). Neki autori primjerke slične našima stavljaju u skupinu kopljastih (*ibid.* 52, T. 26: 523).

Privjesak kat. br. 8 (T. 1: 8) pripada tipu Bishop 5, a najbliži je inačici 5e. Takvi su privjesci čest nalaz na rimskim lokalitetima. Najbrojniji su u razdoblju od Klaudija (41–54. g.) do Trajana (97–117. g.), a zadržavaju se u uporabi sve do kraja 2. st. (Radman-Livaja 2004: 113). Premda su identični privjesci vješani na remenje vojničke pregače, uglavnom se u literaturi interpretiraju kao privjesci orme (Voirol 2000: 24).

Istom tipu pripada privjesak kat. br. 9 (T. 2: 9), premda je ušica tog primjerka oblikovana u obliku ptičje glave i prijelaz iz gornjeg u donji dio tijela snažnije naglašen nego je slučaj s privjescima tipa Bishop 5. Navedene razlike ukazuju na vezu s ptičolikim privjescima, no ona je manja nego u slučaju privjeska iz Salone, kojemu oblik tijela ima naglašen gornji dio (Ivčević 2008: 218, T. I: 3). U Vindonissi postoji skupina privjesaka s ušicom u obliku ptičje glave kojima tijela, premda u osnovi suzolika, međusobno variraju u obliku (Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: T. 55: 1522–1531).

Varijantu listolikih privjesaka predstavlja privjesak kat. br. 10 (T. 2: 10). Radi se o privjesku ukrašenom urezivanjem i bubrežastim probojima kakvi se na rimskim lokalitetima rijetko nalaze, a i međusobno pokazuju neke razlike. Nešto su bolje zastupljeni na području zapadne Galije, pa im se ondje smješta i

generally a central portion like a leaf, while the general motifs of ornamentation were plants (oak, tendrils, grape vine leaves, stylized grape bunches, etc.). The next pendant (cat. no. 7, Pl. 1: 7) can be classified in the group of foliate pendants which Bishop placed into type 4, and divided into eight variants (1988: 147, Fig. 45a–h). The pendant does not entirely correspond to any of Bishop's variants, just like the previously published pendant of this type from Gardun (Ivčević 2004: 166–167, Pl. 1: 20; Pl. 221–223), which should not be surprising, given that the diversity of this pendant type is typical and that within the basic group (oblong form with wavy edges and spherical decoration at bottom and small hook for hanging at top) the pendants differ from each other in terms of shape and ornamentation. They are dated from the Claudian era to the beginning of the second century (Deschler-Erb 1999: 56). Some authors place examples similar to these in the lance-shaped group (*Ibid.* 52, Pl. 26: 523).

The pendant under cat. no. 8 (Pl. 1: 8) belongs to Bishop type 5, and it is closest to variant 5e. Such pendants were frequent finds at Roman sites. They were most numerous in the period spanning the reigns of Claudius (41–54) to Trajan (97–117), while they remained in use until the end of the second century (Radman-Livaja 2004: 113). Although they are identical to the pendants hung on the straps of military aprons, they are generally interpreted in the literature as harness pendants (Voirol 2000: 24).

The pendant under cat. no. 9 (Pl. 2: 9) belongs to the same type, although the eyelet on this example is shaped like a bird's head, and the transition from the upper to lower portion of the body is more prominent than in the case of the Bishop type 5 pendants. These differences indicate a link with the bird-shaped pendants, but they are smaller than the pendants from Salona, on which the shape of the body has a prominent upper portion (Ivčević 2008: 218, Pl. I: 3). In Vindonissa there is a group of pendants with eyelets shaped like bird's heads on which the body, although basically teardrop shaped, differed from each other in form (Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: Pl. 55: 1522–1531).

The pendant under cat. no. 10 (Pl. 2: 10) represents the foliate variant. This is a pendant decorated by engraving and kidney-shaped perforations, a type rarely found at Roman sites, and those that exist, exhibit some differences. They are somewhat more present in the territory of western Gallia, so their point of origin has been located here (Poux & Robin 2000: 207, n. 70). They have been dated to the Flavian era (Deschler-Erb 1999: 56), i.e. the latter half of the first century (Poux & Robin 2000: 207). Pendants which can be classified as Bishop type 5

porijeklo (Poux & Robin 2000: 207, n. 70). Datirani su u flavijevsko razdoblje (Deschler-Erb 1999: 56), odnosno u drugu polovicu 1. st. (Poux & Robin 2000: 207). Slični su privjesci koji se mogu svrstati u tip Bishop 5 i kojima je oblik tijela u osnovi suzolik i sužava se prema donjem dijelu. S obzirom na to da gardunskome primjerku nedostaje donji dio, moramo ostaviti mogućnost da je, poput sličnih primjeraka iz Siska i Vindonisse, pripadao tom tipu (Radman-Livaja 2004: 217, T. 68: 499; Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: T. 55: 1488).

U ranije varijante lunulastih privjesaka ubrajaju se privjesci poput gardunskoga (kat. br. 11, T. 2: 11) koji se okvirno može staviti u tip Bishop 9, no ne i u neki od podtipova. Premda je s obzirom na središnji ukras sličan varijanti 9c, oblikom se ne podudara s tom varijantom, već je blizak varijantama Bishop 9d i 9e. Za naš primjerak ne postoje brojne analogije, a datira se u razdoblje Augustove i Tiberijeve (14–37. g.) vladavine (Voirol 2000: 22).

Lunulasti privjesci uz ukrasnu imali su i zaštitnu ulogu za konja i konjanika (Bishop 1987: 118). Običaj ukrašavanja konjske orme takvim privjescima postojao je već kod keltskih konjanika, a od augustovskog doba privjeske rabe i rimski konjanici (Deschler-Erb 1999: 55). Osobito su lunulasti falusoidni privjesci imali snažno apotropejsko značenje, a snaga djelovanja tih dvaju simbola pojačavala se kod nekih tipova još i prikazom fige (Koščević 2003: 30, 32; Ivčević 2003: 138; Kohlert-Németh 1988: 66). Za lunulaste falusoidne privjeske također nije sasvim jasno jesu li rabljeni za konje za vuču ili za vojničke konje, no kako su često nalaženi u vojničkom kontekstu, osobito oni s kombinacijom fige i falusa, obično se smatraju vojničkim materijalom (Bishop 1988: 98). Datiraju se od augustovskog razdoblja, a traju kroz 2. st. (Voirol 2000: 24; Bishop 1988: 98), no primjerci poput našega datiraju se u 1. st. (Radman-Livaja 2004: 114). Četiri gardunska primjerka pripadaju Bishopovu tipu 10, kojemu su značajke: lunula okrenuta prema gore sa završecima krakova u obliku šake stisnute u figu s jedne i falusa s druge strane, ušica za vješanje gotovo je uvijek prstenasta (jedan salonitanski privjesak koji pripada istom tipu kao i gardunski ima četvrtastu ušicu za vješanje, v. Ivčević 2008: 219, T. 2: 10). Oba u cijelosti sačuvana privjeska (kat. br. 12 i 13, T. 2: 12, 13) pripadaju inačici 10d, kojoj su značajke: krakovi lunule izvijeni prema gore, prstenasta ušica spojena izravno na lunulu, nema ušice za vješanje privjeska s donje strane, što većina privjesaka tog tipa ima.

Od preostala dva lunulasta falusoidna privjeska iz Garduna sačuvani su samo ulomci. Jednom je (kat.

and which are basically teardrop shaped, narrowing toward the bottom, are similar. Given that the Gardun example is missing its lower portion, the possibility should be left open that it, like similar examples from Sisak and Vindonissa, belonged to this type (Radman-Livaja 2004: 217, Pl. 68: 499; Unz & Deschler-Erb 1997: Pl. 55: 1488).

Pendants like the one from Gardun (cat. no. 11, Pl. 2: 11) are counted among the lunular pendant variants; it can generally be classified at Bishop type 9, but not into any of its sub-types. Although, given its central ornament, it is similar to variant 9c, the shape does not correspond to this variant, rather it is close to Bishop's variants 9d and 9e. There are not many analogies to this example, and it has been dated from reign of Augustus to Tiberius (14–37) (Voirol 2000: 22).

Lunular pendants, besides being decorative, also played a decorative role for horses and their riders (Bishop 1987: 118). The custom of decorating riding harnesses with such pendants had already existed among the Celtic cavalry, while as of the Augustan era pendants were also used by the Roman cavalry (Deschler-Erb 1999: 55). The lunular phallic pendants in particular had an explicitly apotropaic significance, and the power of these two symbols was enhanced among some types with the addition of a figa portrayal (Koščević 2003: 30, 32; Ivčević 2003: 138; Kohlert-Németh 1988: 66). In the case of lunular phallic pendants, it is also not entirely clear whether they were used for draught horses or military steeds, but since they were often found in a military context, particularly in combination with the figa and phallus, they are generally considered military items (Bishop 1988: 98). They have been dated to the Augustan period, and they endured through the second century (Voirol 2000: 24; Bishop 1988: 98), but examples like this one date to the first century (Radman-Livaja 2004: 114). The four Gardun examples belong to Bishop type 10, which have these features: the lunula is turned upward with one tip shaped like a figa-fist and the other like a phallus; the eyelet for hanging is almost always ring-shaped (one Salona pendant which belongs to the same type as the Gardun example has a rectangular eyelet, see Ivčević 2008: 219, Pl. 2: 10). Both entirely preserved pendants (cat. no. 12 and 13, Pl. 2: 12, 13) belong to variant 10d, which have these features: lunula arms turned upward, ring-shaped eyelet directly connected to lunula, no eyelet for hanging on the lower side, which most pendants of this type have.

Of the remaining two lunular phallic pendants from Gardun, only fragments remain. One (cat. no. 14, Pl. 2: 14) has a preserved arm with its end shaped like fist, while the other (cat. no. 15, Pl. 2:

br. 14, T. 2: 14) sačuvan krak sa završetkom u obliku šake, a drugom (kat. br. 15, T. 2: 15) u obliku falusa. Budući da im nedostaje veći dio, nije moguće sa sigurnošću odrediti varijantu kojoj pripadaju.

Oružju pripada samo jedan predmet – vrh strijele u obliku lastavičjeg repa, koji jedini od ovdje obrađenih predmeta pripada razdoblju srednjeg vijeka (kat. br. 16, T. 2: 16). Vrhove strijela nije moguće precizno datirati na osnovi tipologije, a kako za gardunski primjerak nemamo precizne podatke o okolnostima nalaza, moguća je jedino okvirna datacija. Obično se željezni vrhovi strijela u obliku lastavičjeg repa okvirno datiraju od 7. do 10. st. (Piteša 2009: 65), odnosno od 9. do 12. st. (Jelovina 1976: 120). Takve su strijele na nekim lokalitetima datirane već od 5. st. (*I Longobardi* 1990: 150), javljaju se u kasnoantičkim utvrdama, gdje su datirane u 6. st. (Popović 1999: 113), u nekropolama 7. i 8. st. (Marušić 1967: T. 3:5), a u starohrvatskim nekropolama 8. i prve polovice 9. st. najzastupljeniji su tip vrhova strijela (Belošević 1980: 104–105).

15) is phallus shaped. Since their larger portions are missing, it is impossible to ascertain the variant to which they belong.

Only one item can be counted as weaponry: a swallowtail arrowhead, which is the only item examined here which dates to the Middle Ages (cat. no. 16, Pl. 2: 16). Arrowheads cannot be precisely dated based on typology, and since there are no precise data on the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the Gardun example, only general dating is possible. Normally swallowtail arrowheads made of iron are generally dated from the seventh to tenth centuries (Piteša 2009: 65), or from the ninth to twelfth centuries (Jelovina 1976: 120). Such arrowheads have been dated as early as the fifth century at some sites (*I Longobardi* 1990: 150), and they have appeared in fortifications of Late Antiquity, where they were dated to the sixth century (Popović 1999: 113), and in necropolises of the seventh and eighth centuries (Marušić 1967: Pl. 3:5), while in the Early Croatian necropoleis of the eighth and first half of the ninth centuries they are the most common arrowhead types (Belošević 1980: 104-105).

KATALOG*

1. Pojasna kopča s okovom

Inv. br. H 4382

Materijal: bronca, nijelo

Mjere: gumb – pr. 2 cm, deb. 0,6 cm, okov kopče – duž. 10,35 cm, vis. 3,15 cm, deb. 0,15 cm

Opis: Glava gumba ukrašena je urezanim biljnim motivima, pomoću zgloba spojena je s pravokutnim okovom pojasa kojemu se na rubovima vide zakovice pomoću kojih je bio pričvršćen na pojas. S prednje je strane pravokutno polje u sredini ukrašeno rozetom, uokolo nje nalazi se šahovnica uokvirena motivom vučjih zubi. Svi urezani motivi ispunjeni su nijelom.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 78, 79, kat. br. 46).

Literatura: Bishop & Coulston (2006: 108, sl. 62: 3, 21), Ivčević (2004: 166, T. 1: 6), Simpson (2000: 151, T. 25: 29), Deschler-Erb (1999: T. 19: 354), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 40: 1012, 1020; T. 45: 1211, 1232, 1233), Unz (1972: 55, sl. 4: 12), Henderson (1949: T. XXXIII: 72), Behrens (1918: 28, sl. 9).

CATALOGUE*

1. Belt buckle with mount

Inv. no. H 4382

Material: bronze, niello

Dimensions: stud – dia. 2 cm, thk. 0.6 cm, buckle mount – l. 10.35 cm, ht. 3.15 cm, thk. 0.15 cm

Description: Head of stud decorated with engraved plant motifs, hinge connects it to rectangular belt mount on which rivets used to fasten it to the belt can be seen. Rectangular field on front side decorated by rosette in middle, around it there is a chess-board design framed in wolf's fangs. All engraved motifs are niellated.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 78, 79, cat. no. 46).

References: Bishop & Coulston (2006: 108, Fig. 62: 3, 21), Ivčević (2004: 166, Pl. 1: 6), Simpson (2000: 151, Pl. 25: 29), Deschler-Erb (1999: Pl. 19: 354), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 40: 1012, 1020; Pl. 45: 1211, 1232, 1233), Unz (1972: 55, Fig. 4: 12), Henderson (1949: Pl. XXXIII: 72), Behrens (1918: 28, Fig. 9).

* Konzervacija: Ika Prpa Stojanac, Arheološki muzej Split.

* Conservation: Ika Prpa Stojanac, Archaeological Museum, Split.

2. Ulomak pojase kopče

Inv. br. AMS 41558

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: duž. 2,9 cm, vis. 2,4 cm

Opis: Dio kopče s gumbom, sačuvan je samo stražnji dio kopče, jednostavne izrade, trokutastog oblika s dva kružna dodatka na užem kraju.

Datacija: 1. st.

Literatura: Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 45: 1215).

3. Spojna kuka karičastog oklopa

Inv. br. H 4053

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: duž. 8,2 cm

Opis: Zmijolika kuka, s jedne strane završava proširenjem s urezima koje predstavlja glavu, po tijelu je ukrašena urezanim linijama.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 68, kat. br. 26).

Literatura: Košćević (2008: 263, sl. 59), Bishop & Coulston (2006: 96, sl. 51: 4), Radman-Livaja (2004: T. 27: 130–132), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 35: 861, 862).

4. Spojna petlja oklopa

Inv. br. H 3127

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: duž. 4,6 cm, šir. 1,6 cm

Opis: Ušica od savijene žice nepravilna je kružnog oblika, okov je pravokutan, s jedne strane zaobljenih rubova, a s druge valovit. Okov je bio pričvršćen s dvije zakovice, od kojih je jedna sačuvana.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 69, kat. br. 27).

Literatura: Matešić (2005: 103, T. 9: 112–114), Radman-Livaja (2004: 180, T. 31: 182, 183), Feugère (2002: 105, sl. 130), Voirol (2000: 49, T. 7: 47), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 32: 670–672, 675–681, 684–691), Frere & Joseph (1974: sl. 26: 31), Ritterling (1913: T. XI: 1, 2).

5. Držac perjanice

Inv. br. H 4385

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: vis. 3,9 cm, šir. 3,3 cm

2. Belt buckle fragment

Inv. no. AMS 41558

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 2.9 cm, ht. 2.4 cm

Description: Piece of buckle with stud, only back part of buckle preserved; simple rendering, triangular shape with two circular appendages on narrower end.

Dating: 1st cent.

References: Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 45: 1215).

3. Chest hook for chainmail

Inv. no. H 4053

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 8.2 cm

Description: Serpentine hook, one end expanded with engravings that constitute head, body decorated with engraved lines.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 68, cat. no. 26).

References: Košćević (2008: 263, Fig. 59), Bishop & Coulston (2006: 96, Fig. 51: 4), Radman-Livaja (2004: Pl. 27: 130–132), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 35: 861, 862).

4. Armour tie-hook

Inv. no. H 3127

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 4.6 cm, wd. 1.6 cm

Description: Eye-hole made of bent wire with irregular circular shape, mount rectangular, rounded edges on one side, wavy edges on other. Mount was fastened with two rivets, of which one has been preserved.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 69, cat. no. 27).

References: Matešić (2005: 103, Pl. 9: 112–114), Radman-Livaja (2004: 180, Pl. 31: 182, 183), Feugère (2002: 105, Fig. 130), Voirol (2000: 49, Pl. 7: 47), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 32: 670–672, 675–681, 684–691), Frere & Joseph (1974: Fig. 26: 31), Ritterling (1913: Pl. XI: 1, 2).

5. Crest support

Inv. no. H 4385

Material: bronze

Dimensions: ht. 3.9 cm, wd. 3.3 cm

Opis: Krakovi držača šire se prema krajevima, lagano su izvijeni prema van. Nedostaje donji dio koji se učvršćivao na kalotu kacige.

Datacija: 1–2. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 75, kat. br. 39).

Literatura: Deschler-Erb (1999: T. 10: 142, 143; T. 11: 144), Harnecker (1997: T. 63: 872), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 29: 603), Rodríguez Colmenero & Vega Avelaira (1996: sl. 3: 3), Deimel (1987: T. 73: 3), Unz (1972: 54, sl. 3: 11).

6. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 2125

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: vis. 3,6 cm, šir. 3,35 cm

Opis: Ušica za vješanje izrađena je savijanjem prema poledini privjeska, na ramenima je sa svake strane po jedan utor, središnji dio završava trokutasto, na obje strane završava u obliku palmete, na gornjem dijelu privjeska dva su otvora, na površini su urezane linije, ali su nepravilne i nije vidljiv motiv.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 93, kat. br. 81).

Literatura: Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 51: 1390), Dixon & Southern (1992: 69, sl. 38).

7. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 3128

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: vis. 4,4 cm, šir. 1,2 cm

Opis: Rubovi izduženog privjeska valoviti su, ušica je izrađena savijanjem prema poledini, na donjem kraju kuglasti ukras.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 94, kat. br. 82).

Literatura: Šeparović & Uroda (2009: 47, sl. 74), Radman-Livaja (2004: 216, T. 67: 491), Ivčević (2004: 167, T. 2: 22), Deschler-Erb (1999: T. 26: 523), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 56: 1533–1535), Nedved (1981: 156, sl. 2: 67).

8. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. AMS 70561

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: vis. 4,6 cm, vis. s gumbom 6,65 cm, šir. 2,4 cm

Description: The arms of the support expand toward tips, slightly curved outward. Lower part fastened to helmet's calotte missing.

Dating: 1st-2nd cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 75, cat. no. 39).

References: Deschler-Erb (1999: Pl. 10: 142, 143; Pl. 11: 144), Harnecker (1997: Pl. 63: 872), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 29: 603), Rodríguez Colmenero & Vega Avelaira (1996: Fig. 3: 3), Deimel (1987: Pl. 73: 3), Unz (1972: 54, Fig. 3: 11).

6. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 2125

Material: bronze

Dimensions: ht. 3.6 cm, wd. 3.35 cm

Description: Eyelet for hanging made by bending toward back of pendant, one slot on each of the shoulders, central portion ends triangularly, both sides end in palmette shape, two slots on upper portion of pendant, lines engraved on surface, although irregular and motif cannot be discerned.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 93, cat. no. 81).

References: Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 51: 1390), Dixon & Southern (1992: 69, Fig. 38).

7. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 3128

Material: bronze

Dimensions: ht. 4.4 cm, wd. 1.2 cm

Description: Edges of elongated pendant are wavy, eyelet made by bending toward back, spherical ornament on bottom.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 94, cat. no. 82).

References: Šeparović & Uroda (2009: 47, Fig. 74), Radman-Livaja (2004: 216, Pl. 67: 491), Ivčević (2004: 167, Pl. 2: 22), Deschler-Erb (1999: Pl. 26: 523), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 56: 1533-1535), Nedved (1981: 156, Fig. 2: 67).

8. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. AMS 70561

Material: bronze

Dimensions: ht. 4.6 cm, ht. with stud 6.65 cm, wd. 2.4 cm

Opis: Privjesak je u obliku suze, završava kuglastim ukrasom, na vrhu je ušica koja je izrađena savijanjem prema poledini. Glava gumba s ušicom, pomoću kojeg je privjesak bio učvršćen za remen, kružnog je oblika. Nedostaje manji dio.

Datacija: od sredine 1. st., 2. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 95, kat. br. 85).

Literatura: Šeparović & Uroda (2009: 45, sl. 64), Feugère & Poux (2001: 83, sl. 5: 7), Voirol (2000: 55, T. 13: 113), Koščević (1991: T. XIII: 204), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 55: 1479), Deimel (1987: T. 83, 2), Nedved (1981: 157, sl. 2: 71), Unz (1974: 39, sl. 11: 131; sl. 12: 133), Behrens (1912: 88, sl. 4: 16).

9. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 1596

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: vis. 7,5 cm, šir. 3,35 cm

Opis: Privjesak je suzolik oblika, završava kružnim otvorom koji je vjerojatno služio za vješanje nekog ukrasa. Ušica za vješanje u obliku ptičje glave izrađena je savijanjem prema naprijed.

Datacija: od sredine 1. st., 2. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 96, kat. br. 86).

Literatura: Ivčević (2008: 218, T. I: 3), Feugère & Poux (2001: 83, sl. 1: 8), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 54: 1531).

10. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 1612

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: vis. 2,35 cm, šir. 1,7 cm

Opis: Ušica za vješanje izrađena je savijanjem prema poledini, donji dio nedostaje, ukras urezanim linijama i bubrezastim probojima.

Datacija: druga polovica 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 96, kat. br. 87).

Literatura: Koščević (2008: 261, sl. 50), Matešić (2005: 111, T. 13: 180), Poux & Robin (2000: 205, sl. 16: 5), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 56: 1555, 1556), Deschler-Erb (1999: T. 28: 574), Oldenstein (1976: T. 30: 207), Unz (1974: sl. 11: 132).

11. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 3556

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: vis. 4,6 cm, šir. 3,9 cm

Description: Teardrop pendant, ending in spherical ornament, eyelet at top made by bending toward back. Head of stud with eyelet used to fasten pendant to strap, circular. Smaller portion missing.

Dating: after mid-1st cent, 2nd cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 95, cat. no. 85).

References: Šeparović & Uroda (2009: 45, fig. 64), Feugère & Poux (2001: 83, Fig. 5: 7), Voirol (2000: 55, Pl. 13: 113), Koščević (1991: Pl. XIII: 204), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 55: 1479), Deimel (1987: Pl. 83, 2), Nedved (1981: 157, Fig. 2: 71), Unz (1974: 39, Fig. 11: 131; Fig. 12: 133), Behrens (1912: 88, Fig. 4: 16).

9. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 1596

Material: bronze

Dimensions: ht. 7.5 cm, wd. 3.35 cm

Description: Teardrop pendant, ending with circular opening that probably served to hang an ornament. Eyelet for hanging shaped like bird's head, made by bending forward.

Dating: after mid-1st cent, 2nd cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 96, cat. no. 86).

References: Ivčević (2008: 218, Pl. I: 3), Feugère & Poux (2001: 83, Fig. 1: 8), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 54: 1531).

10. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 1612

Material: bronze

Dimensions: ht. 2.35 cm, wd. 1.7 cm

Description: Eyelet for hanging made by bending toward back, lower portion missing, ornament consists of engraved lines and kidney-shaped perforations.

Dating: latter half of 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 96, cat. no. 87).

References: Koščević (2008: 261, Fig. 50), Matešić (2005: 111, Pl. 13: 180), Poux & Robin (2000: 205, Fig. 16: 5), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 56: 1555, 1556), Deschler-Erb (1999: Pl. 28: 574), Oldenstein (1976: Pl. 30: 207), Unz (1974: Fig. 11: 132).

11. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 3556

Material: bronze

Dimensions: ht. 4.6 cm, wd. 3.9 cm

Opis: Lunulasti privjesak, krakovi su mu okrenuti prema dolje i završavaju kuglastim ukrasom, u sredini ukras u obliku palmete, zglobom povezan s falerom.

Datacija: augustovsko-tiberijevsko doba

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 97, kat. br. 88).

Literatura: Fahr (2005: 129, sl. 9: 5), Müller (2002: T. 51: 557), Voirol (2000: 52, T. 10: 89), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 48: 1319).

12. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 3557

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: duž. 6,7 cm, vis. 4,55 cm

Opis: Lunula je okrenuta prema gore, s jedne strane je šaka, a s druge falus, s prednje strane urezane su linije.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 97, kat. br. 89).

Literatura: Müller (2002: T. 46: 515), Deschler-Erb (1999: T. 27, 539, 540), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: T. 58: 1616), Franken (1996: 109, sl. 207), Unz (1972: 58, sl. 7: 71).

13. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 4612

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: duž. 5,7 cm, vis. 5,2 cm

Opis: Lunula je okrenuta prema gore, s jedne strane je šaka, a drugi krak nedostaje, ušica za vješanje prstenasta je.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 97, kat. br. 90).

Literatura: kao kat. br. 12.

14. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 4198

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: duž. 4,1 cm, vis. 2,15 cm

Opis: Jedan krak lunulastog privjeska koji završava u obliku falusa, s donje strane ušica za vješanje privjeska.

Datacija: 1. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 97, kat. br. 27).

Literatura: Bolla (1997: T. LIII: 158), Franken (1996: 108, sl. 205).

Description: Lunular pendant, arms turned downward ending in spherical ornament, palmette shaped ornament in middle, connected to phalera with hinge.

Dating: Augustan/Tiberian era

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 97, cat. no. 88).

References: Fahr (2005: 129, Fig. 9: 5), Müller (2002: Pl. 51: 557), Voirol (2000: 52, Pl. 10: 89), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 48: 1319).

12. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 3557

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 6.7 cm, ht. 4.55 cm

Description: Lunula turned upward, fist on one end, phallus on other, engraved lines on front.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 97, cat. no. 89).

References: Müller (2002: Pl. 46: 515), Deschler-Erb (1999: Pl. 27, 539, 540), Unz & Deschler-Erb (1997: Pl. 58: 1616), Franken (1996: 109, Fig. 207), Unz (1972: 58, Fig. 7: 71).

13. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 4612

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 5.7 cm, ht. 5.2 cm

Description: Lunula turned upward, fist on one end, other end missing, eyelet for hanging ring-shaped.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 97, cat. no. 90).

References: same as cat. no. 12.

14. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 4198

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 4.1 cm, ht. 2.15 cm

Description: One arm of lunular pendant ending in phallus shape, eyelet for hanging pendant on lower side.

Dating: 1st cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 69, cat. no. 27).

References: Bolla (1997: Pl. LIII: 158), Franken (1996: 108, Fig. 205).

15. Privjesak konjske orme

Inv. br. H 3161

Materijal: bronca

Mjere: duž. 4,2, vis. 2,2 cm

Opis: Jedan krak lunulastog privjeska koji završava u obliku šake, s donje strane ušica za vješanje privjeska.

Datacija: 1. st.

Literatura: kao kat. br. 14.

16. Vrh strijele

Inv. br. H 6010

Materijal: željezo

Mjere: duž. 7,75 cm, pr. tuljca 1,2 cm

Opis: Vrh strelice s krilcima u obliku lastavičjeg repa s tuljcem za nasad, jedno krilce nedostaje.

Datacija: 7–10. st.

Objavljeno: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 59, kat. br. 8).

Literatura: Popović (1999: 112, sl. 59:2), *I Longobardi* (1990: 150, III: 24), Belošević (1985: T. IX: 4, 5), Belošević (1980: T. XXVII: 4, 15, 25; T. XXVIII: 13; T. XXIX: 19), Jelovina (1976: T. XXV: 14; T. LXI: 9; T. XXX: 4, 5), Marušić (1967: T. 3: 5, gr. 112).

15. Riding harness pendant

Inv. no. H 3161

Material: bronze

Dimensions: l. 4.2, ht. 2.2 cm

Description: One arm of lunular pendant ending in fist shape, eyelet for hanging pendant on lower side.

Dating: 1st cent.

References: same as cat. no. 14.

16. Arrowhead

Inv. no. H 6010

Material: iron

Dimensions: l. 7.75 cm, socket dia. 1.2 cm

Description: Arrowhead with lugs shaped like swallowtail, with socket, one lug missing.

Dating: 7th-10th cent.

Publication: *Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj* (2010: 59, cat. no. 8).

References: Popović (1999: 112, Fig. 59: 2), *I Longobardi* (1990: 150, Pl. III: 24), Belošević (1985: Pl. IX: 4, 5), Belošević (1980: Pl. XXVII: 4, 15, 25; Pl. XXVIII: 13; Pl. XXIX: 19), Jelovina (1976: Pl. XXV: 14; Pl. LXI: 9; Pl. XXX: 4, 5), Marušić (1967: Pl. 3: 5, gr. 112).

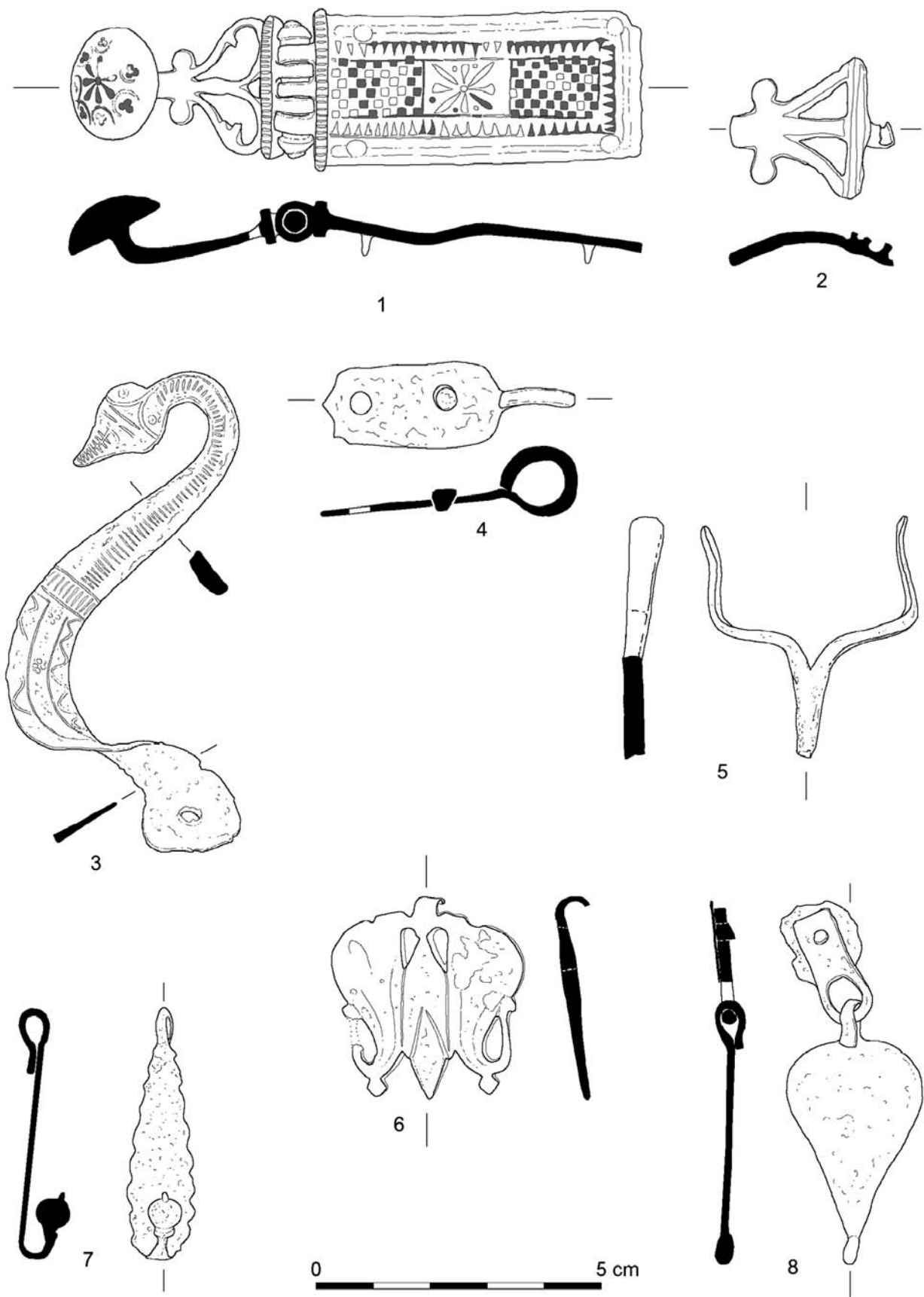


Tabla 1. Dijelovi opreme rimskog vojnika iz Garduna (Z. Podrug, 2009).

Plate 1. Pieces of Roman troop gear from Gardun (Z. Podrug, 2009).

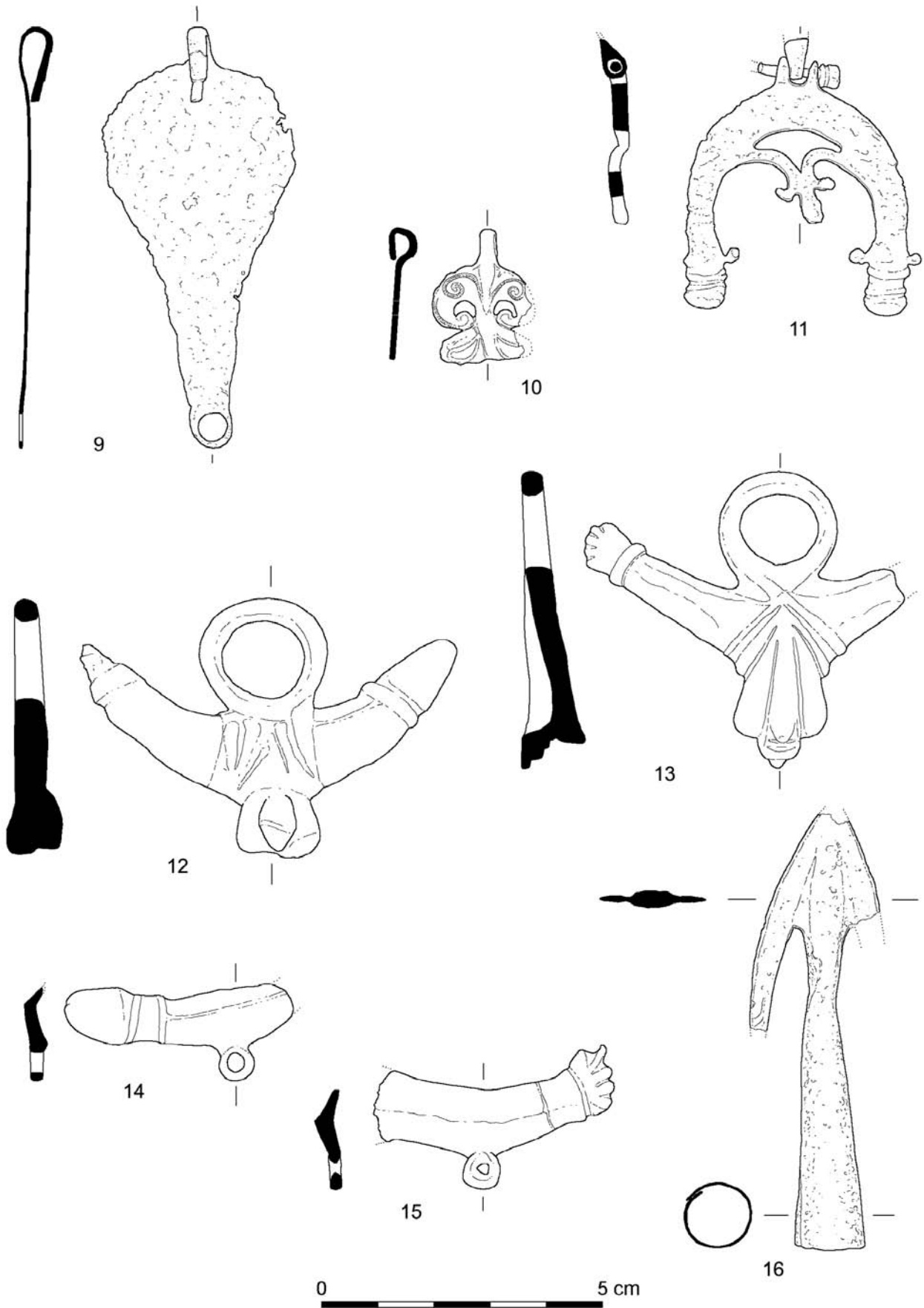


Tabla 2. Dijelovi opreme rimskog vojnika iz Garduna (Z. Podrug, 2009).

Plate 2. Pieces of Roman troop gear from Gardun (Z. Podrug, 2009).

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