
XVII ROMEC ZAGREB 2010



XVII Roman Military Equipment Conference ZAGREB 2010

24-27.05.2010.

Rimska vojna oprema u pogrebnom kontekstu

Weapons and Military Equipment in a Funerary Context

Militaria als Grabbeilage

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24-27.05.2010.

Organizatori/ Organisation/ Organisatoren:

prof. dr. sc. Mirjana Sanader

Ante Rendić Miočević, ravnatelj

Odsjek za arheologiju

Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Ivana Lučića 3

HR-10000 ZAGREB

HRVATSKA

<http://www.ffzg.hr/arheo/>

Arheološki muzej Zagreb

Trg Nikole Šubića Zrinskog 19

HR-10000 ZAGREB

HRVATSKA

<http://www.amz.hr/hrv/index.asp>

Organizacijski odbor/ Organisation committee/ Organisationskomitee:

Dr. M. Bishop, Akademik N. Cambj, Dr. J.C.N. Coulston, Dr. E. Deschler-Erb, Dr. Sonja Jilek, A.

Rendić–Miočević, prof., Prof. dr. sc. M. Sanader, Prof. dr. sc. M. Zaninović

Radna grupa/ Working group/ Arbeitsgruppe:

dr. sc. Domagoj Tončinić

dr. sc. Ivan Radman-Livaja

Odsjek za arheologiju

Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

HR-10000 ZAGREB

HRVATSKA

E-mail: romec@ffzg.hr

Arheološki muzej Zagreb

HR-10000 ZAGREB

HRVATSKA

E-mail: iradman@amz.hr

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Program/ Program/ Programm/

Ponedjeljak/ Monday/ Montag, 24.05.2010.

8, 00 – 9, 30 sati – Prijave sudionika/ Registration of participants/ Anmeldung der Teilnehmer

9, 30 – 11, 30 sati - Otvorenja skupa i uvodna predavanja/ Welcome by organizer and opening lectures/ Begrüßungsansprache und Eröffnungsreferate

1. Jon Coulston, 'Roman military equipment in funerary contexts'
2. Nenad Cambj, Roman Military tropaea from Dalmatia

11, 30 – 12, 00 sati – Stanka za kavu/ Coffee break/ Kaffeepause

12, 00 – 13, 00 sati - Jon Coulston/ Ivan Radman Livaja

1. Janka Istenič, Early Roman graves with weapons in Slovenia: An overview.
2. Dragan Božič, Roman weapons from Early Imperial graves at Polhov Gradec west of Ljubljana.
3. Danilo Breščak, Roman Weapons and Military Equipment in Early Imperial Graves at Verdun near Stopiče (Community Novo mesto, SE Slovenia).

13, 00 – 14, 00 sati – Stanka za ručak/ Lunch break/ Mittagessen

14, 00 – 16, 00 sati - Eckhard Deschler-Erb/ Željko Miletić

1. Lionel Pernet, Tombes à armes et auxiliaires gaulois aux IIe et Ier siècles avant notre ère. De l'étude de l'armement gaulois et romain à l'histoire sociale.
2. Torsten Kleinschmidt, Veteranen oder Zivilisten? Frühkaiserzeitliche Waffengräber im Treverergebiet.
3. Mojca Vomer Gojkovič, Poetovio and burial with military burial.
4. Ivan Žižek, Vojni elementi u istočnoj petovionskoj nekropoli.
5. Zsolt Mrav, Graves of Auxiliary Soldiers from the 1st century in Hungarian part of Roman Pannonia
6. Annelies Koster, Weapons in a late 1st century grave in Nijmegen (NL).

16, 00 – 16, 30 sati – Stanka za kavu/ Coffee break/ Kaffeepause

16, 30 – 17, 30 sati – Janka Istenič/ Zsolt Mrav

1. Susanne Wilbers-Rost - Achim Rost, Kalkriese – Battlefield, military equipment and „graves“.
2. Thomas Fischer , Römische Militärgürtel in Grabfunden aus dem Donauraum

3. Nemanja Mrđić - Snežana Golubović - Angelina Raičković, Study of soldiers burials on the cemetery of Viminacium.

19, 30 sati

Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu/ Archaeological Museum / Archäologisches Museum

Otvorenje izložbe/ Opening of the Exhibition/ Eröffnung der Ausstellung:

*Nalazi rimske vojne opreme u Hrvatskoj/ Finds of the Roman Military Equipment in
Croatia*

Utorak/ Tuesday/ Dienstag, 25.05.2010.

9, 30 - 10, 30 sati – Sonja Jilek/ Piotr Dyczek

1. Nemanja Mrđić - Miomir Korač - Snežana Golubović, Knives and Daggers in graves from Viminacium.
2. Liviu Petculescu, Roman military equipment in the cemetery of Noviodunum in Moesia Inferior.
3. Miroslav Vujović, Military equipment from Galerius burial rite at Gamzigrad - Romuliana (Serbia).

10, 30 – 11, 00 sati – Stanka za kavu/ Coffee break/ Kaffeepause

11, 00 - 13, 00 sati – Thomas Fischer/ Miroslav Vujovic

1. Gerda Sommer von Buelow, Romuliana-Gamzigrad (Dacia ripensis). Ein neu entdecktes Waffengrab.
2. Katarzyna Czarnecka, Warriors in This and the Other World. Weapon furnished graves of the Przeworsk culture.
3. Bartosz Kontny, What could military equipment in graves mean? The case study of weapons and horses from cemeteries of the Balt tribes in the northern Poland (the Elbląg group).
4. Marcin Biborski - P. Kaczanowski, Grabinventare als Quelle fuer die Studien an der Bedeutung der roemischen Militaerimporte in der "barbarischen" Bewaffnung.
5. Xenia Pauli Jensen, Imitation and transformation – Roman militaria in south Scandinavian grave finds.

13, 00 – 14, 00 sati - Stanka za ručak/ Lunch break/ Mittagessen/

14, 00 – 15, 00 sati - Susanne Wilbers-Rost/ László Kocsis

1. Thomas Grane, A late Roman military belt from Zealand?
2. Ulla Lund Hansen, "Late Roman Warrior graves in Denmark and their relations to the Danish Weapon Offering finds".
3. Vesna Girardi Jurkić, Weapons in Late Antique and Barbarised Graves in Istria.

15, 00 – 15, 30 sati – Stanka za kavu/ Coffee break/ Kaffeepause

15, 30 – 17, 00 sati – Mirjana Sanader/ Nenad Cambj

1. Branka Migotti, Can soldiers on 3rd-century stelae in Pannonia be recognized only by their clothes?

2. Bebina Milovanović, Soldiers, decorations and military insignia at the gravestones from Viminacium.
3. Martin Wieland, Darstellung und Realität: Waffen und Ausrüstung auf Soldatengrabsteinen des 1. und 2. Jh. n. Chr.
4. Kristina Džin, Representations of Weapons at the Arch of the Sergii in Pula, the Sergii's Last Resting Place.

17, 00 – 19, 00 sati - Predstavljanje postera

1. Kirill Firsov, Weapons and Military Equipment from Barbarous Necropolises of Central And South-Western Crimea In The First Centuries Ad.
2. Tino Leleković, The find of a Roman dagger from SE necropolis of Siscia (Sisak, Croatia).
3. Oleg Radjush, Burials 1-2 centuries with protective arms on the Middle Volga region.
4. Željko Miletić - Joško Zaninović, Legions and auxiliary units at Burnum.
5. Igor Borzić - Ivana Jadrić, Roman military food supply in Burnum – amphora casestudy.
6. Ivana Jadrić - Igor Borzić, Roman relief mould blown glass from Burnum.
7. Miroslav Glavičić, Roman coins found during archaeological excavations of the amphitheatre of the military legion camp at Burnum (2003 – 2009)
8. Igor Borzić - Miroslav Glavičić - Ivana Jadrić, Željko Miletić, Joško Zaninović, Topography of Burnum.
9. Mladen Ivan Jovičić, Cult of Jupiter Dolichenus at the Limes in Moesia Superior and Pannonia Inferior.
10. Ivan Bogdanović, Roman stone and clay shot from Viminacium amphitheatre.
11. Mónika Merczi, Ein spätrömisches Grab mit Waffenbeigabe aus Esztergom-Kossuth Straße.
12. Mirjana Sanader, Domagoj Tončinić, Das Projekt Tilurium.
13. Domagoj Toncinic - Sanja Ivčević, Das Projekt Tilurium - Waffendarstellungen auf Grabsteinen aus Tilurium.
14. Sanja Ivčević, Das Projekt Tilurium – Die Militaria.
15. Dino Demicheli, Das Projekt Tilurium – Ein Dichter im Legionslager Tilurium.
16. Ana Pavlović - Tomislav Šeparović, Das Projekt Tilurium - Die Fundmünzen.
17. Zrinka Šimić Kanaet, Das Projekt Tilurium – Die Keramikfunde.
18. Zrinka Buljević, Das Projekt Tilurium – Die Glasfunde.
19. Doina Benea, Römische Militärgräber aus der Provinz Dacia

20. Christoph G. Schmidt, Recycelt: Römische Militaria im mitteldeutschen Barbaricum – Siedlung und Gräberfeld Fienstedt, Kr. Erfurt
21. Josip Višnjić - Luka Bekić, Roman military equipment and weaponry from the Late Roman Principia in Tarsatica.
22. Boštjan Laharnar, Roman military equipment from the fortified settlements in the Notranjska region (SW Slovenia).
23. Petre Gherghe - Florin Ridiche - Marius Cristian Bâsceanu, Some information on the weapons belonging to the IVth century AD , discovered at Desa (Desa village, District of Dolj, Romania) in 2009.
24. Ivan Radman Livaja - Marko Dizdar, Roman military grave from Starigrad Paklenica.
25. Marko Dizdar – Ivan Radman Livaja, Roman military grave from Ilok.

Srijeda/ Wednesday/ Mittwoch, 26.05.2010.

Ekскурzija u Dalmaciju/ Excursion/ Exkursion

07,00 sati – Polazak ispred Muzeja Mimara

11,00 sati – Dolazak u Trilj i posjet Muzeju triljskog kraja

12,00 sati – Obilazak rimskog legijskog logora Tilurija (ant. *Tilurium*)

13,00 sati – Polazak prema Burnumu

14-15,00 sati – Stanka za ručak/ Lunch break/ Mittagessen

15-18,00 sati

- Posjet Arheološkoj zbirci Burnum. Otvaranje zbirke.
- Predstavljanje projekta Burnum (hrvatsko-talijanska suradnja)
- Predstavljanje Nacionalnog parka Krka
- Obilazak rimskog legijskog logora i amfiteatra u Burnumu

19,00 sati – Polazak za Zagreb

Četvrtak/ Thursday/ Donnerstag, 27.05.2010.

9, 30 - 10, 30 sati - Ulla Lund Hansen/ Liviu Petculescu

1. Oleksandr Symonenko, On the Cross-shaped and Arch-shaped "Check-pieces".
2. Zrinka Buljević, Glasphalerae in der römischen Provinz Dalmatien.
3. Miroslav Glavičić - Željko Miletić - Joško Zaninović, Finds of Roman military equipment from Burnum.

10, 30 – 11, 00 sati – Stanka za kavu/ Coffee break/ Kaffeepause

11, 00 - 12, 00 sati – Dragan Božić/ Lionel Pernet

1. Sanja Ivčević, Roman military gear from Salona.
2. Mato Ilkić - Gorana Kušić, Roman military equipment and weaponry from Sotin (Cornacum).
3. Stefanie Hoss, Roman Military Belts - A Theoretical Approach.

12, 00 - 13, 00 sati – ARMS

13, 00 – 14, 00 sati - Stanka za ručak/ Lunch break/ Mittagessen

14, 00 – 16, 00 sati - Xenia Pauli Jensen/ Sanja Ivčević

1. Florian Wolfgang Himmler, 'On the Road Again' - miscellaneous results of two experimental marches performed in 2004/2008.
2. Ildar Kayumov - Alexander Minchev, The καμβέστριον and other Roman military equipment from Thracia.
3. Mike Bishop, Von Groller's Waffenmagazin.
4. Balázs Komoróczy - Martin Hložek, Recent find of greaves from Mušov (Czech Republic). Context, Conservation and Material analysis.
5. Mario Novak, Weapon injuries in Roman Iader.

16, 00 – 16, 30 sati – Stanka za kavu/ Coffee break/ Kaffeepause

16, 30 – 17, 30 sati – Mirjana Sanader/ Ante Rendić Miočević

1. Martin Lemke, – Stone projectiles discovered in the castra legionis Novae near Svishtov (BG).
2. Suzana Matesić, Die Helme aus dem Thorsberger Moor.
3. Annette Elna Frölich, Iron Age Medical instrument cases excavated in Denmark.

17, 30 sati – Zatvaranje skupa/ Closing word by the Organizers/ Schlusswort

Uvodna predavanja/ Keynote papers/ Eröffnungsreferate

Jon Coulston, 'Roman military equipment in funerary contexts'

This paper provides an overview of the mechanism of funerary deposition by which military equipment entered the archaeological record of the Roman period. There are obvious biases in the material involved, dependent principally on the type, geographical distribution and temporal occurrence of funerary ritual. Certain artefacts are prominent, notably belt-fittings, helmets and archery equipment, particularly when specific burial rites were involved, notably those practiced by Germanic, Thracian and steppe nomad groups. However, some equipment deposit was always present within Roman contexts, and the related erection of figural funerary monuments also provided a major source of equipment iconography.

Nenad Cambj, Roman Military tropaea from Dalmatia

The Roman province of Dalmatia was the stage of rather numerous historical events from the period of Roman pacification of south-eastern Europe (Illyricum). Several Roman commanders had successful or unsuccessful military campaigns in these regions. To some of them were allowed the triumphs in Rome. Undoubtedly the Roman military tropaea were built in Dalmatia. A reverse on an issue of Roman coins show the tropaeum of August against Illyrian Iapodes. Unfortunately, it is not known where it was built (possibly Siscia). At the end of the 19th century fragments of a tropaeum was found in the territory of the Roman military camp (7th Roman legion CPF) Tilurium. The fragments of the tropaeum came out during agricultural works. An entire slab with the inscription panel is kept now in the Archaeological Museum in Split, while the other smaller fragment there is in the Museum of Cetinska krajina at Sinj. These two fragments and parallels in the other parts of the Roman world allow the ideal reconstruction of the monument. Tilurium tropaeum was constructed, as usually, of the concrete core covered with limestone slabs. The central part was occupied by inscription panel while on its sides were depicted identical reliefs of two barbarians sitting under the tree decorated by Roman armour and weapons. Barbarians are differently dressed, so they probably show different peoples. Only a letter O is preserved in the first line. The tropaeum was very likely built in honour of the victory over the Bato's rebellion (6th to 9th AD). So the defeated barbarians probably represent two main rebellious peoples (Delmatae and Pannoni). The aspect of the back side is not known, but it is very likely that it reproduced the same motif so that back is also the façade. The right and left sides show the bull's skulls

and huge garlands hung on horns which was a very common motif of altars. The style of the decoration (acanthus scrolls and garlands) shows the impact of Ara Pacis. Unfortunately it is possible only to reckon the approximate measures. The form of the upper part of the tropaeum is also a problem. In the Archaeological Museum in Split there is another relief showing Roman shields, armours and weapons obviously belonging to a big monument, very probably a tropaeum. But, unfortunately it is not known the site of its discovery. This relief is not of the same high quality as that from Tilurium.

Saževi/ Abstracts/ Zusammenfassungen

Rimska vojna oprema u pogrebnom kontekstu/

Weapons and Military Equipment in a Funerary Context/

Militaria als Grabbeilage

Dragan Božič, Roman weapons from Early Imperial graves at Polhov Gradec west of Ljubljana.

The exceptional finds from Polhov Gradec, discovered in the years 1913 and 1914, include bronze, ceramic and glass vessels, a bronze and a ceramic oil lamp, two iron rods with a square plate, but also three iron spearheads and a circular shield boss. These weapons are not lost, as stated by Zsolt Mráv in his 2005 article on the finds from Polhov Gradec, but preserved and exhibited in the Polhov Gradec museum. This set of finds does not represent goods from a single aristocratic Tauriscan grave, but rather from more than seven different graves. It is not known, however, whether the weapons were found in a single or in several graves. They are comparable to the weapons from Early Imperial graves in the Dolenjska region between the Sava river and the Gorjanci hills as well as in the Posočje region in western Slovenia.

Janka Istenič, Early Roman graves with weapons in Slovenia: An overview.

The paper will focus on the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD graves with weapons from the territory of the present-day Slovenia. They are concentrated in two regions, Dolenjska in Southern Slovenia and Posočje (especially the region of the River Idrijca) in Western Slovenia.

Danilo Breščak, Roman Weapons and Military Equipment in Early Imperial Graves at Verdun near Stopiče (Community Novo mesto, SE Slovenia).

A late Latène and Roman graveyard with 254 cremated graves was discovered at Verdun near Stopiče between 1981 and 1990. Twelve male graves with weapons are exceptional among them. In the oldest there were two late-Latène (Celtic or Noric) swords, together with spear heads and shield bosses, with traditional local ceramic forms, but also with earliest Roman imports. Most of weapons were banded or partly destroyed for symbolic purposes.

In the Early Imperial graves of the early 1st century there were Roman gladii together with spear heads and shield bosses and in two cases with Roman legionary helmets of Weisenau type. Rich accompanied pottery grave goods have two characteristics: pottery made in local late Latène tradition (biconical pots with everted rim, ribbed footed vessels, jars with a cylindrical ribbed neck, vessels of hand made production with rough combing or furrowing on the walls, and, on the other hand, Roman imports such as terra sigillata or Roman-like local production as one- or two-handled jars, thin-walled ware, etc.

Lionel Pernet, Tombes à armes et auxiliaires gaulois aux IIe et Ier siècles avant notre ère. De l'étude de l'armement gaulois et romain à l'histoire sociale.

Cette présentation donne les résultats les plus importants d'une thèse soutenue début 2009. Elle analyse la question des auxiliaires gaulois à l'époque tardo-républicaine par le biais des découvertes archéologiques. Elle couvre toutes les Gaules (Transpadane, Transalpine, Celtique et Belgique), ainsi que l'aire alpine. Le corpus est composé de 450 tombes de guerriers provenant de 145 sites répartis entre l'Italie du Nord, la Slovénie, la Suisse, la France, le Luxembourg et l'ouest de l'Allemagne, datables entre le IIe et le Ier siècle av. J.-C. 29 sites de bataille ou d'habitat et 9 sanctuaires, sur lesquels de l'armement a été mis en évidence, s'ajoutent à cet ensemble. Un point fort de cette recherche est l'étude renouvelée d'ensembles souvent découverts anciennement et dont les publications ne répondent plus aujourd'hui aux critères de la recherche archéologique. Le rafraîchissement de cette documentation permet de reprendre l'analyse de l'armement gaulois dans ces régions et de montrer comment, petit à petit, celui-ci est remplacé par une panoplie manifestement romaine. La mise en parallèle ce corpus archéologique avec les informations données par les sources antiques (Polybe, César, etc.), permet d'enrichir l'histoire des auxiliaires gaulois à la période tardo-républicaine en mettant en lumière leur rôle dans l'évolution de la République vers l'Empire.

Mots clés:

Armement celtique, Armement romain républicain, La Tène finale, Age du Fer, Archéologie des Gaules, Archéologie funéraire, Histoire militaire et sociale.

Susanne Wilbers-Rost - Achim Rost, Kalkriese – Battlefield, military equipment and „graves“.

The battlefield of Kalkriese (Varus Battle 9 A.D.) has a size of at least 30 km², but only at one of the sites remains of the dead soldiers were unearthed. Most of them were deposited in pits which turned out to be a kind of mass graves, probably dug some years after the combat

by troops of the Roman commander Germanicus. Only a few objects were found among the bones: a spear butt, fibulae, nails, and fragments of silver for example. Probably these items, mostly parts of military equipment of the legionaries, were not dedicated as grave goods but were buried with the bones accidentally. In any case, those pits indicate the minimum entitlement for a provisional burial in the context of military operations of the Romans in the first century A.D. Among other aspects, the paper will discuss the alleged discrepancy between written sources and archaeological evidence.

Torsten Kleinschmidt, Veteranen oder Zivilisten? Frühkaiserzeitliche Waffengräber im Treverergebiet.

Die Waffengräber des Raumes werden meist ehemaligen equites alae zugewiesen. Literarische und epigraphische Zeugnisse belegen in der frühen Kaiserzeit Treverer lediglich in Reitereinheiten. Die beigegebenen Waffen entsprechen dem jedoch nur zum Teil. Allein die Reiterhelme lassen eine solche Zugehörigkeit auf den ersten Blick erkennen. Anschließend kann man Gräber mit frühen spathae, die sich Dank Christian Miks von der zuvor indifferenten Gruppe von Gräbern mit Gladius und gladiusähnlichen Schwertern abheben. Frühkaiserzeitliche Reitergrabsteine bezeugen die Spatha als reguläre Waffe der Alen- und Kohortenreiter.

Diesem Deutungsmuster lassen sich die Bestattungen mit Gladius keinesfalls und diejenigen mit Lanzenbeigabe zumindest nicht ohne weiteres unterwerfen. Sprechen fehlende epigraphische Zeugnisse eher gegen ehemalige milites cohortis, so ist die Mehrzahl der Waffengräber in direkter Tradition zur Spätlatènezeit anzusiedeln. Sie künden somit vom kriegerischen Selbstverständnis als Teil der kulturellen Identität der Bestatteten.

Annelies Koster, Weapons in a late 1st century grave in Nijmegen (NL).

The 1982 excavations in the cemetery of the civil settlement of Noviomagus, on the west side of the present city of Nijmegen (NL), yielded five very wealthy burials within wooden grave chambers, some of which connected to the foundations of stone grave monuments and all enclosed by walls. In one of these burials, dating c. 90/95 A.D., a shield and spearheads were buried with the deceased.

(A preliminary report of this burial was presented in 1991 at the international conference on Roman Burials in Mainz, see: A. Koster 1993, 293-296, in: M. Struck, Römerzeitliche Gräber, Mainz 1993).

After a presentation of the find, I will discuss the following questions: were the weapons in this grave meant for fighting, for parades or for hunting? Can we deduce from the weapons

whether the deceased was an infantryman or a cavalryman? To what extent do the grave gifts, the construction of the grave and the grave monument present indications for his social status and his ethnic origin. Are there any indications for the detachment to which deceased may have belonged?

Mojca Vomer Gojkovič, Poetovio and burial with military burial.

Poetovio had already at the beginning of 1st century military camp, whose remains have not yet found. But because of tombstones found in the vicinity is located on the right bank of the Drava river, on Spodnja Hajdina. In Poetovios necropolis tombs military finds are not rare. On the tombstones are frequent references to legions of soldiers, mostly VIII. Augusta and XIII. Gemina, they leaved in this place. Military burial celebrate the image of the aedicules.

Ivan Žižek, Vojni elementi u istočnoj petovionskoj nekropoli.

U radu će biti predstavljeni materijal iz nekropole uz istočnu upadicu do rimske Poetovione uz potporu najnovijih rezultata zaštitnih iskopavanja na lokaciji Osnovna škola Ljudski vrt. Kod istraživanja ovog kompleksa otkrili smo više od 500 rimskih grobova. Neki jasno pripadaju pokojnicima koji su za života obavljali vojnu službu.

Zsolt Mrav, Graves of Auxiliary Soldiers from the 1st century in Hungarian part of Roman Pannonia

Nemanja Mrđić - Snežana Golubović - Angelina Raičković, Study of soldiers burials on the cemetery of Viminacium.

Viminacium, as once the capital of Upper Moesia is one of the most important sites of Illyricum. Legionary camp of Legio VII Claudia existed over 400 years in continuity close up to this city. Systematic research of Viminacium cemeteries revealed more than 14.000 graves and enabled entire analyze of burial customs in Roman period. Until now not one part of the whole cemetery could be identified and interpreted as legionary although large areas around urban zone have been excavated. Soldiers of legions left a lot of traces in all segments of life as a part of active population but excluding weapons. Practice of burials without weapons was generally respected except in several cases which could be interpreted as soldier's graves with weapons as funeral inventory. Among thousands of excavated graves this small number is almost insignificant. On the other hand a certain number of graves could be interpreted as soldiers or veterans only indirectly through funeral inventory and with extreme caution.

Nemanja Mrđić - Miomir Korač - Snežana Golubović, Knives and Daggers in graves

from Viminacium.

During long-term salvage excavations of Viminacium cemeteries a significant number of daggers and knives were found in graves. Anthropological analyze shown that those were graves of both male and female individuals and at least one third was found in graves of the children. Viminacium cemeteries were biritual - both cremation and inhumation burials were found. Number of graves with finds of knives and daggers is significantly larger in relation to cremated burials. These graves are of Mala Kopašnica - Sase type that are generally characterized as burials of autochthonous people. Because of that, research was focused to relation of Romanized and autochthonous population. Romans generally followed customs to burry without weaponry and existence of knives and especially daggers in graves should be examined in a different way. Their existence in female and children's graves directs to reasons not related to sex or age. It is undoubtedly that iron as a metal and daggers themselves have a ritual and magic meaning to a part of widely heterogeneous population. Through analyze of burial inventory, besides knives and daggers, entire burial rite will be interpreted.

Liviu Petculescu, Roman military equipment in the cemetery of Noviodunum in Moesia Inferior.

The richest military equipment grave from the Romanian part of Moesia Inferior was unearthed in the cemetery of the military vicus from Noviodunum (Isaccea town, Tulcea county). The cremation burial of bustum type dated in the second half of the 2nd century AD was placed in a large barrow next to a central double inhumation in a stone sarcophagus and other 8 secondary graves. The furnishings of the grave include a spatha with sheath, the silver mounts of two waist belts and of a balteus. One know the name of the deceased buried in this greave and his belonging to the classis Flavia Moesica. From the funeral assemblage stands out the large sword pendant of opal with a suspension device made of silver wire. The funeral gifts are more valuable than one can expect for a non-commissioned officer from the navy.

Miroslav Vujović, Military equipment from Galerius burial rite at Gamzigrad - Romuliana (Serbia).

Archaeological investigations on site Magura, located 1000 m eastern from fortified late roman palace Romuliana at Gamzigrad, confirmed existence of two imperial mausolea and two consecration memorials.

They were identified as burial places of Emperor Galerius and his deified mother Romula erected between 294 and 313. AD. Investigations of two mounds raised over the pyres uncovered different sorts of objects burned in fire during the funeral. On the very spot where

apotheosis of emperor Galerius took place (consecration Memorial 2), different metal finds were found. Beside numerous iron nails, spikes and cleats from wooden construction of pyre, some elements of military equipment were also identified. Several lumps of heavily burned and corroded iron rings were identified as remains of lorica hamata, armour in which body of Galerius (or his wax image) was probably dressed in emperor's last journey to eternity.

Gerda Sommer von Buelow, Romuliana-Gamzigrad (Dacia ripensis). Ein neu entdecktes Waffengrab.

Seit 2004 werden im Rahmen eines deutsch-serbischen Kooperationsvertrages im unmittelbaren Umfeld des tetrarchenzeitlichen Kaiserpalastes Romulina bei dem Dorf Gamzigrad, Bez. Zaječar, geomagnetischen prospektionen durchgeführt. Dabei wurde etwa 50 m vor dem Südwestturm des Palastes eine 4 x 4 m große gemauerte Anlage entdeckt. Die Freilegung dieser Mauern zeigte, daß es sich um ein Grab eines Angehörigen des römischen Heers handelt, dem mehrere Waffenteile, die vor der Niederlegung unbrauchbar gemacht worden waren, mitgegeben worden sind. Mitgefundene Bronzemünzen datieren dieses Grab in das dritte Viertel des 3. Jh. n. Chr. Obwohl das Innere des Grabes ungestört war, wurden nur einige wenige unverbrannte Knochen gefunden. Da Waffenbeigaben in römischen Gräbern nicht üblich sind, liegt die Vermutung nahe, daß es hier ein Germane in römischem Dienst beigesetzt wurde bzw. ihm ein Ehrengrab errichtet wurde.

Katarzyna Czarnecka, Warriors in This and the Other World. Weapon furnished graves of the Przeworsk culture.

Burial customs of majority of the "Free Germania" Germania libera cultures required equipping the dead in a quite wealthy set of objects that may be the basis for analysing the differentiation of social status and sex. Main indicators of men's graves are weapons, sometimes tools and some specific types of objects of everyday use, for example razor blades. The Przeworsk culture is however a privileged field of such studies because of the extraordinary large number of richly furnished graves, also with weapons. Graves in which we find more or less complete set of weapons (including spears or lances, shield, and sometimes sword), are interpreted as graves of warriors and the type and amount of weaponry allows to reconstruct a possible way of fighting and infer what was the social position and the possible rank of buried warrior in a military hierarchy of the group which took care of the burial. In warrior societies weapons constituted the status symbol, and their appearance was very important. Cautious attempts to reconstruct the symbolic meaning and believing and idea of the other world are also possible.

Marcin Biborski - P. Kaczanowski, Grabinventare als Quelle fuer die Studien an der Bedeutung der roemischen Militaerimporte in der "barbarischen" Bewaffnung.

Die bisherigen Forschungen über die römischen Waffenimporte aus dem europäischen Barbaricum haben es erlaubt, die Struktur und die Datierung dieser Importfunde zu bestimmen. Die Hauptgruppe der letzteren bilden Schwerter und metallene Schwertscheidenteile. Die anderen römischen Bewaffnungs- und Ausrüstungsgegenstände, die außerhalb des römischen Limes zum Vorschein kamen, wie Helme, Panzer, Lanzen- und Speerspitzen, machen nur spärliche Fundserien aus. Die überwiegende Anzahl der römischen Bewaffnung und Ausrüstung trat im Gebiet des mitteleuropäischen Barbaricums auf Gräberfeldern, in Männerbestattungen mit unterschiedlichen Sätzen von Waffenbeigaben auf. Diese Grabfunde liefern praktisch die einzige Grundlage für die Beantwortung der Frage, welche Rolle die aus dem reichsrömischen Gebiet stammende Waffen in der Bewaffnung der Bewohner dieser Gebiete spielten und inwieweit diese Waffenimporte die Kampfweise der „barbarischen“ Bevölkerung Mitteleuropas beeinflusst hat. Die Schlussfolgerungen, denen eine Analyse der zu den Grabbeigaben gehörenden Waffensätze zugrunde liegt, sind jedoch mit einem Fehler behaftet, dessen Ausmaß kaum einzuschätzen ist. Die Struktur der Waffensätze in Grabinventaren hing nämlich von zwei Faktoren ab – von dem persönlichen Ausrüstungssatz eines Kriegers und von den unterschiedlichen Grabsitten, die das Modell der Grabausstattung bedingten. Die größte Bedeutung für die oben erwähnten Studien zur Bedeutung der römischen Bewaffnungs- und Ausrüstungsgegenstände in der Bewaffnung der Völker des Barbaricums kommt einer Analyse der Funde aus dem Verbreitungsbereich der Przeworsk-Kultur, aus dem Weichsel- und Odergebiet zu. Die Bewohner dieser Gebiete übten im Gegensatz zu denen der meisten anderen Kulturgebiete über die ganze römische Kaiserzeit hinweg die Waffenbeigabensitte aus.

Xenia Pauli Jensen, Imitation and transformation – Roman militaria in south Scandinavian grave finds.

While recent year's research has concentrated on the Roman military equipment from the south Scandinavian weapon deposits, the material from other contexts has been more or less neglected. Focusing on the grave finds, a number of intriguing aspects emerge as both similarities and differences between the material of the different find groups can be identified. The differences include for instance the time of deposition as the grave finds contain Roman weapons from the early 1st century AD while most of the Roman material from the weapon deposits belong to the 3rd century AD. Apart from the Roman material itself, the grave finds

also comprise imitations of e.g. Roman gladii and evidence of reuse and transformation of Roman produced militaria.

This paper concentrates on the Roman material from the two first centuries AD in Danish grave finds and focus on the interaction between Roman and Germanic weapon trends and fashions and their impact on the military equipment itself.

Thomas Grane, A late Roman military belt from Zealand?

In a grave from the cemetery of Varpelev on southeastern Zealand dated to the beginning of the 4th century AD, the presence of a late Roman military style belt buckle and strap end fitting of silver suggests a connection to the Roman military. However, the material and the relative simplicity suggest that this example could be one of the earliest of this type, possibly predating the more standardised examples of bronze and gilt bronze.

As such, the Varpelev grave is placed in the middle of the transition of late antiquity with strong relations to the old traditions as well as to the new order of the Germanic warrior elite that formed new types of relations to the Roman Empire.

Ulla Lund Hansen, "Late Roman Warrior graves in Denmark and their relations to the Danish Weapon Offering finds".

The paper will focus on and discuss the obvious differences between the expression of status as warrior and warrior rank in graves and weapon offerings in Denmark. Of the Late Roman warrior graves in Denmark and northern Europe one area - Zealand - is in opposition in its way symbolizing men as warriors in the funeral and burial. Why this? To be discussed is also the distinct equipment of the warrior as symbol of status as officer or soldier compared with the statements of warrior rank in the Danish Weapon Offerings.

Vesna Girardi Jurkić, Weapons in Late Antique and Barbarised Graves in Istria.

General archaeological investigations conducted in Istria in the second half of the 20th century have resulted in discoveries which speak of the particular social and ethnic situation of the late antique population. This has also been confirmed by archaeological evidence recovered from Istrian graves. The end of the antique period in Istria has been dated in the 4th to 6th centuries AD. However, the antique tradition is present in the post-antique barbarised necropolises of the Romanised indigenous population, and in those of the refugees who had arrived from Pannonia. No weapons have been recovered from the period of the short rule of the Visigoths (403 AD). The significant presence of the Ostrogoths (493 – 538) has been detected. Of particular importance are the funerary gifts of the Lombards in northern Istria.

The Lombards, together with the Slavic peoples, plundered and burned the peninsula of Istria. Of great relevance is the grave of a Lombardic prince interring a horseman with weapons and horse equipment. The grave has been dated to approximately 600 AD.

Due to their favourable geographic position and a well-developed economy, mentioned by Cassiodorus in the period of Ostrogoth rule, the Roman and the Romanised indigenous population left a fundamental mark on the civilisation of the 5th and the 6th centuries and on its specific achievements, and also in the period up to 778 AD, when Istria was included in the Frankish Empire. The Roman and the Romanised indigenous population was the main workforce which was also included in the auxiliary Byzantine military units whose task was, apart from providing manpower, to protect the peninsula by safeguarding the interior, the Istrian limes characterised by late antique, closely built settlements, and which was linked to the Alpine limes to the north. A sword sheath was found at the castrum at Sipar, and a long military knife has been recovered on the Brijuni islands.

The graves of the Romanised indigenous inhabitants differ from those belonging to the barbarised immigrants who came in waves. The latter have been dated as early as the 6th century. The continuous presence of the Slavic peoples in the north-eastern part of the peninsula and the vicinity of the Lombards were the main reasons for the inhabitants of the peninsula to be organised militarily. They created a network with cavalry detachments and infantry units armed with bows and arrows and long combat knives, along which information could flow rapidly. For this reason, weapons and parts of military equipment (long and short military knives, belt buckles, small iron arrows) have been discovered in graves in the north and the north-west of Istria (Mejice, Veliki Mlun, Vižinada, Kaštel near Buje, Grožnjan, Roč). It is very significant that military knives have also been observed in female graves.

Weapons have not been found.

Thomas Fischer, Römische Militärgürtel in Grabfunden aus dem Donauraum

Vor allem in Raetien und den östlich anschließenden Donauprovinzen tauchen plötzlich in Gräbern, zumeist Brandbestattungen, komplette oder fast komplette Beschlagsätze von Militärgürteln auf. Die Beigabe von Waffen bzw. militärischer Ausrüstung ist in dieser Zeit an sich eine unrömische Sitte, kommt aber in der Brand- und Körpergräbern des germanischen Bereichs sehr häufig vor. Überprüft man nun die genauere Datierung dieser Grabfunde mit Gürtelbeschlagen in römischen Nekropolen, so kommt man frühestens in das Umfeld der Markomannenkriege. Dazu kommt die in historischen Quellen auftauchende Information, dass ab der Zeit Marc Aurel verstärkt Germanen in das römische Heer

aufgenommen werden. Dies kann zunehmend auch mit archäologischem Material bestätigt werden. So ist auch die zunehmende Beigabe von römischen Militärgürteln in provinzialrömischen Gräbern des späten 2. und 3. Jahrhunderts mit der fortschreitenden Germanisierung des römischen Heeres im Donauraum zu werten. Dazu sollen auch einige Neufunde vorgestellt werden.

Prikazi oružja na nadgrobnim spomenicima/

Funerary Iconography/

Waffendarstellungen auf Grabsteinen

Branka Migotti, Can soldiers on 3rd-century stelae in Pannonia be recognized only by their clothes?

The most characteristic funerary image of the 3rd-century soldier in Pannonia is typified by a man clothed in sagum and a long-sleeve belted tunic; the sagum is fastened with a round or T-shaped or cross-bow brooch, while the massive belt buckle is rectangular or round. As for the weapons, one item only can be shown or more of them, prevalently a sword, a dagger, a shield or/and a spear. The fact that the funerary image of a soldier can fail to contain weapons is uncontested. On the other hand, it has been commonly maintained that, by implication, the soldier in the given period can be recognized by his clothes alone, that is, by a fastened sagum and a belted tunic, or even by the sagum alone. By extension, every man in a sagum is considered to be a soldier. Such hypothesis has been mainly proposed for the Norican finds, although in the wider Norico-Pannonian context. It has been argued in this paper that the above mentioned suggestion is not safely founded, and that it might be possible to make a difference, based on the clothes, between the images of soldiers in the narrow sense of the word and men of other social strata, at least as concerns southern Pannonia.

Bebina Milovanović, Soldiers, decorations and military insignia at the gravestones from Viminacium.

The images of soldier at the gravestones from Viminacium are known from the stele and from sarkophag. Each soldier is represented in a different way. The one from stele is the person of higher range symbolizing centurion in the short armor with the figure of Medusa in the middle. Medusa is shown at the belt too. From the inscription we find out the monument is made in the honor of C. Cornelius Rufus, Decurion and Augur of Viminacium. The soldier from sarkophag is depicted wearing short tunic, long boots and the shield in left hand. Probably he represents Aurelius Galicus, the soldier of the lower range, spouse of the young deceased woman. Military decorations in the shape of wreath with taenis are shown in the upper niches of five gravestones. The wreath is not presented alone but with rosette or smaller wreath in the middle. Honor rewards or military decorations in the shape of wreath (corona) were awarded to the soldiers for special merits such as liberating the town from siege, for the

victory in the battle, for saving the lives of Roman citizens or conquering the enemy's fortresses or camps. At stelai from Viminacium is shown the wreath with taenis which could respond to a decoration called corona civica, namely to the wreath of oak leaves awarded for saving a fellow citizen's life. Three gravestones belongs to the soldiers of which the first was beneficiarius, second was tesserarius of legion VII Claudia, while the third was a regular soldier. The other two monuments with wreaths are erected in the honor of veterans of the same legion. Just at one stele are presented military emblems (signa) of legion VII Claudia with the head of a bull. The monument belongs to legion veteran who had the function of signifier, in fact standard-bearer. His rank is shown in angles of gable from the both sides, while in the very gable is the eagle. The scene from deceased life is presented in the stele's niche of legion VII Claudia speculator. He is depicted in the wagon holding the role of papyrus in the hand. Beside him is the driver and probably a slave with the spear or torch in the hand. Though not so numerous, the monuments of soldiers and veterans just as their decorations, in fact ranks, gave evidence of their lives and realized merits immortalized in stone.

Martin Wieland, Darstellung und Realität: Waffen und Ausrüstung auf Soldatengrabsteinen des 1. und 2. Jh. n. Chr.

Zumindest in der frühen und mittleren Kaiserzeit finden sich praktisch keinerlei Waffen oder Teile der militärischen Ausrüstung in den Gräbern von Soldaten, da dies nicht der römischen Beigabensitte entsprach. Umso mehr lohnt ein Blick auf die ja ebenso zur Bestattung gehörenden bildlichen Darstellungen auf den Grabsteinen, denn sie geben einen Eindruck davon, wie die Soldaten sich selber über den Tod hinaus repräsentieren wollten. Dieser Beitrag geht - abgesehen von der „camp dress“-Thematik - der Frage nach, wie sehr diese Bilder überhaupt die Realität wiedergeben. Anhand ausgewählter Waffen und Ausrüstungsgegenstände soll zunächst untersucht werden, welche Teile im Originalfundmaterial vorkommen und welche nicht. Ein weiterer Aspekt ist, ob die Reliefs überhaupt Stücke abbilden, die zu Lebzeiten des jeweiligen Grabinhabers in Gebrauch waren oder eher idealisierte bzw. „antikisierende“ Waffen zu sehen sind. Auch die Frage nach der Laufzeit bestimmter Waffen soll angesprochen werden.

Kristina Džin, Representations of Weapons at the Arch of the Sergii in Pula, the Sergii's Last Resting Place.

Colonia Pola was instituted between 46 and 45 BC as Caesar's colony for the purpose of becoming a stronghold for Roman conquests in the Adriatic area all the way to Greece. After

the civil war of 42 BC between the triumvirate of Octavian, Antony and Lepidus against Caesar's assassins, Brutus and Cassius, Pola, as a city loyal to Caesar, was taken, destroyed and ravaged after Octavian's victory at the battle of Actium in 31 BC. Lucius Sergius Lepidus, a military tribune and aedile of the *coloniae Polae*, participated in the battle as the commander of the 29th Roman legion.

In the course of the 3rd and the 2nd decades BC, the arch of the Sergii family was constructed. It was an inaugural monument, a herald of the economic, political, architectural and artistic flourishing of the Roman city of Pula at the end of the 1st century BC. The arch was envisaged as a Roman triumphal arch and was located at a prominent spot or, more precisely, at the exit and entrance to the city, on the axis of the main street (*decumanus*). It was an attractive city portal, built just on the inside of the city walls which were fortified by external, flanking semi-towers. The arch is the result of a dual kind of promotion, one public (the town's) and the other private (the family's), and it represents a unique urban structure which had a twin function, both decorative and protective. *Salvia Postuma Sergi* commissioned the construction of the arch.

With its characteristics and size, the Arch of the Sergii falls into the category of small monumental arches. Its attic is strengthened at both ends and in the middle by bases for the statues of the three members of the Sergii family, in whose memory the arch, as a family memorial, was built or, more precisely, was added to the attractive town portal which was itself fortified by two semicircular towers.

In the light of the rich military background of the members of the Sergii family, *Salvia Postuma Sergi* requested that the entablature and the attic be decorated with representations of weapons. There are 119 examples of weapons depicted on four friezes. The motif of irregularly set weapons has its model and origins in the Hellenistic world. Some weapons are represented more objectively and are more emphasised compared with the relief representations in later periods, where their value is mostly graphic and decorative.

The practical and aesthetic problem of mounting the three statues of the Sergii on the attic of the arch was resolved by the visual as well as practical division of the attic by three protruding bases in the style of Hellenistic theatrical art. Such an attic also had a sepulchral function. The urns of the deceased would thus be stored at the highest, unreachable point, above which the statues would rise. When the attic was examined, it was observed that the attic remained intact from the moment it was constructed. This indicates the possibility that the remains of the deceased could still be present and intact.

The Arch of the Sergii, as a plastic, coloristic and dynamically unified project of a triumphal, sepulchral and public monument, reflects the pro-Augustean spirit of the time when Colonia Iulia Pola was rebuilt.

Oružje izvan pogrebnog konteksta/

Non-funarery Equipment/

Militaria ohne Grabkonteks.

Oleksandr Symonenko, On the Cross-shaped and Arch-shaped "Check-pieces".

In the Early Sarmatian memorial deposits (so called "strange assemblages" or "hoards") and non-numerous graves of the late 3rd – early 1st cent. BCE the bits with special cross-shaped mouth-pieces having the sharp edges for the harsh control of horse were uncovered. Usually they are considered to be of North Caucasus origin. The author suggests that such harness came to the North Pontic region with barbarians (probably Maeotians) from Kuban region in the first half of the 3rd cent. BCE during the conquest of Steppe Scythia. Such harsh bits were in use both in North Caucasus and North Pontic region among Maeotians, Sarmatians and Late Scythians until 1st cent. BCE.

In the second part of the paper some special arch-shaped details of horse harness from the "strange assemblages" are discussed. Dr. Mikhail Treister considers them to be a check-pieces of Celtic type. Author shows the incorrectness of Dr. Treister's parallels and demonstrates that these items were the special type of Early Sarmatian frontlet.

Zrinka Buljević, Glasphalerae in der römischen Provinz Dalmatien.

Anlässlich eines Neufundes einer Glasphalera mit Porträtdarstellung aus dem Legionslager Tilurium werde alle bekannten Glasphalerae aus der Provinz Dalmatien vorgestellt und in Zusammenhang gebracht mit Vergleichsbeispielen aus anderen Teilen des Römischen Reiches.

Miroslav Glavičić - Željko Miletić - Joško Zaninović, Finds of Roman military equipment from Burnum.

During the recent archaeological excavations at Burnum in province Dalmatia, thin but rich cultural layer was documented underneath substructure of amphitheatre. As natural karst valley was used for building of the amphitheatre, it was necessary to prepare the karstic terrain before the works began. It was levelled by cutting bedrock and also by filling up larger cavities and levelling area with soil. Within compact cultural layer in front of the entrance and underneath the stands and outer embankment of the auditorium it was found numerous pottery shreds (amphorae, plain pottery, *terra sigillata* fragments, lamp fragments, brick with stamps)

and glass (luxury ENNION cups and bowls); parts of military equipment and armament (bronze *aucissa* fibulae, bronze and silver-plated belt buckles, phalerae, helmet's and cuirass' fittings, pendants, scabbard's mounting; swords, daggers, iron lances and javelins; artillery missile; tools from the soldiers rucksack; parts of the horse equipment etc...) and other artefacts: bronze *strigilus*, bronze vessel – *simpulum*, bronze bells from the *tintinabula*, legion ivory stamp for wax impressing, and iron nails. The most important finds with reference to date are coins. Almost all 200 pieces can be dated to the beginning of the Empire, mainly *sestertia*, *dupondia* and *asses* from August until Claudius. Authors discusses about chronology and attribution of military equipment.

Sanja Ivčević, Roman military gear from Salona.

The largest and most important city in the Roman province of Dalmatia was Salona. As the provincial economic and administrative hub from the Early Roman period until the Byzantine era, the city of Salona was primarily a civilian settlement, but the military presence has been recorded in numerous inscriptions commissioned by veterans and soldiers, legionary and auxiliary troops stationed in the province, or soldiers who were assigned to the staff of the consul.

Besides the data derived from written sources and numerous epigraphic inscriptions, the military presence in Salona is also demonstrated by in the finds of military gear, which is generally held in the Archaeological Museum in Split. Components of gear used by Roman soldiers, riding harnesses and weapons from Salona have been dated from the Early Imperial period to Late Antiquity.

Mato Ilkić - Gorana Kušić, Roman military equipment and weaponry from Sotin (Cornacum)

Abundance of Roman military equipment and weaponry was found in the Sotin (*Cornacum*) region. Various types of belt sets (belt loops, strap ends and belt mounts) are most numerous, spurs and harness parts come right behind. Fragments of scale armours and chain mails were also discovered. Besides numerous arrows, short cavalry spears were found. A pilum and parts of sword sheath belong to finds from Sotin as well. All these artifacts were discovered accidentally, usually as a consequence of deep ploughing. Some of these artifacts were grave goods. They are housed in different museums and private collections. For the most part they are not published. Exact findspots are known for most of this equipment and weaponry which contributes to better knowledge of the archaeological topography of Cornacum. Namely, little is known about this site since systematic archaeological research

has not been started as yet in this region. Certain specimens of Roman military equipment and weapons can be related to some of infantry and cavalry units which were stationed in this southern Pannonian auxiliary castrum. These archaeological finds from Sotin testify to the fact that *Cornacum* was one of the most important military strongholds on the Roman limes in the present-day Croatian Danube region (Podunavlje).

Stefanie Hoss, Roman Military Belts - A Theoretical Approach.

Abstract In my paper I would like to ask the question of how we can define a set of decorated belt mounts as having originally belonged to a military belt. In Roman archaeology, the term military belt is often used for any belt decorated with elaborate metal mounts. But many finds of belt mounts are found without a military connection, e. g. in graves. How do we know if these are really military belts?

In the 1st century, the connection between find provenience, depictions and literary descriptions makes the definition of belt mounts as having originally belonged to military belts quite obvious. But during the following centuries this situation changes, with more finds coming from settlements and especially graves, both often unconnected to military installations. At the same time, the depiction of military belts first becomes a rarity in the 2nd century, to again rise in the 3rd century. But curiously, the ring buckle belts unanimously depicted on the 3rd century gravestones are a rarity in the finds.

I shall attempt to define a theoretical model which will hopefully function as a guideline for the allocation of belt mounts.

Florian Wolfgang Himmler, 'On the Road Again' - miscellaneous results of two experimental marches performed in 2004/2008.

In the summer of 2004, LEG III ITAL, an experimental research society belonging to the Department of Ancient History of the University of Regensburg, conducted a marching experiment (Regensburg – Trent) which led to a number of important insights, especially into the tear and wear of 3rd century military footwear. For example, an extrapolation on the basis of the number of hobnails lost or replaced during this expedition suggested a theoretical loss of up to 100,000 (!) nails for an entire legion within a four-week period of marching. However, during a new expedition carried out in 2008 (Carnuntum – Regensburg), for which several used pairs of boots had been 'reactivated', a dramatic increase in nail consumption occurred once these boots had covered a total distance of roughly 400 - 500 km. The abovementioned calculations based on the results of 2004 were thus shown to have been far too low.

In addition, the 2008 experiment offered an opportunity for testing different methods of carrying both curved rectangular and dished oval shields following specifications of finds from Dura-Europos in Syria, and for testing a reconstruction of shoulder padding based on a possible subarmalis fragment from Vindonissa. Finally, experiments on the corrosion resistance of tinned segmentata plates also led to very different results compared to the ones gathered in 2004. A concise overview of these varying results is to be presented in this paper.

Ildar Kayumov - Alexander Minchev, The καμβέστριον and other Roman military equipment from Thracia.

One rare metal object has been stored for a long time in the Historical museum of Nova Zagora (Bulgaria) and it was ignored till now. It was unearthed in 1962 during ploughing in the depth of 50-60 cm with a set of several iron tools about 1.5 km south-west from the village Elenovo near Nova Zagora. Not far from that place there was a significant Roman settlement of 2nd-3rd centuries AD and a large tumulus' necropolis.

The object is made of iron and represented a massive, oblong and narrow frame, which has a rectangular top and bottom plates with wide round holes and two long sidepieces with rectangular brackets symmetrically located two by two.

The hoard's interpretation as a set of agricultural tools didn't allow to determine the function of the object. Now it can be identified with confidence as the καμβέστριον, metal spring-frame of Late Roman arrow-shooting ballista. The height of the καμβέστριον is 26.5 cm and diameter of the holes for mounting of washers – 7 cm. The καμβέστριον is very similar in appearance to the bronze one, which was found in Sala (Morocco). The kambestrions from Gornea and Orşova (Dierna) bridgehead Danubian castellums are geographically closest to the Elenovo find.

Besides the hoard turned out not to be a set of agricultural tools but apparently a set of entrenching tools and weapons of Roman soldiers. The iron hoard included number of pickaxes, some digging tools and spades, tent (tethering) peg, head of socketed pilum and a bronze round shield-boss. Also there is a certain object in the deposit 45 cm long, which can only be a crank-handle with octahedral shank used to rotate ballista's windlass.

The καμβέστριον and the crank-handle probably will cast new light upon appearance of the weapon used during the Roman age in Thracia.

Mike Bishop, Von Groller's Waffenmagazin.

Oberst Maximilian von Groller-Mildensee died almost exactly 90 years ago. Artillery officer turned archaeologist, he produced one of the milestone works in the study of Roman military

equipment. In the footsteps of Iustus Lipsius and Ludwig Lindenschmit, his work was key in influencing Graham Webster and Russell Robinson in their thinking, particularly about *lorica segmentata*. This paper examines the *Waffenmagazin* excavated by von Groller in the legionary fortress of Carnuntum at the end of the 19th century and his report upon what he found there, the seminal *Römische Waffen*. It looks at the nature of the contents, the structure itself, and von Groller's interpretation of the remains. Function and date will be considered, but so too will the potential of the find. How close did von Groller come to pre-empting Daniels' and Robinson's interpretation of the Corbridge Hoard and what light can more recent archaeological work shed on this enigmatic find?

Balázs Komoróczy - Martin Hložek, Neu gefundene Beinschienen aus Mušov (Tschechische Republik). Fundumstände, Konservierung und Materialuntersuchungen.

In der letzten Zeit hat man während der Ausgrabungen der römischen Militärbasis aus der Zeit der Markomannenkriege am Mušov (Tschechische Republik) zwei Beinschienen gefunden. Diese Gegenstände stellen aus archäologischem Sichtpunkt einen Sonderfund auf dem mitteleuropäischen barbarischen Gebiet dar. Der fast 2 Jahre dauernde Konservierungs- und Dokumentationsprozess ist auch im Kontext der tschechischen Archäologie bemerkenswert. In dem Beitrag werden also alle diese Aspekte dieses Fundes eingehend präsentiert.

Mario Novak, Weapon injuries in Roman Iader.

The Roman colony of Iader (contemporary Zadar) was one of the largest urban centres on the eastern Adriatic coast during the Antique period. Necropolis containing over 1500 incineration and inhumation burials, situated in the city district Relja, was excavated in 1989/1990 and 2005/2006. Human skeletal remains analysed in this paper were buried in individual and/or double inhumation graves dated between 2nd and 6th century AD.

The bioarchaeological analysis covered a total of 641 individuals (346 males, 176 females, and 119 subadults), while bone traumas attributed to some sort of weapon were observed in ten skeletons (nine males and one female). All of the observed injuries were located in two major body regions: cranium and lower extremities. The majority of traumas were perimortem (inflicted at the time of death) while only two of the observed skeletons exhibited signs of healing.

The forensic trauma analysis and experiments carried out with original Roman weaponry in Zadar skeletal sample strongly suggest the use of long sharp weapons (*spatha*, *gladius*, and

probably pugio or some other kind of long knife) and projectiles (lead or stone sling-shots, arrows, and/or catapult bolt-heads/throwing javelins).

Future multidisciplinary research should answer the question whether some of the analysed individuals were active soldiers or veterans who participated in military campaigns where they suffered observed injuries, or just innocent civilian victims of numerous armed conflicts.

Martin Lemke, Stone projectiles discovered in the castra legionis Novae near Svishtov (BG).

Among various groups of weaponry and armor-related finds from the legionary fortress Novae there is also a quite impressive number (351) of stone projectiles. Concentrations of these have been discovered in two places within the castra premises: the principia and sector II. Loose finds occurred practically in all spots where fieldwork was carried out on a wider scale.

Regardless of the fact, that a large number of the finds was obviously not intended as ammunition for an onager, there still is no doubt that heavy, stone throwing artillery was located at Novae.

Novae is also interesting with regard to the impressive amount of not entirely spherical projectiles. The work required to prepare the stones is smaller compared to the perfect - "caliber-ready" - ballista balls, but still, time and effort were needed to fill the arsenal. Also, given the danger of out-of-the-blue barbarian attacks, hurling stones at them must have been a quite successful technique. In the late Roman period, fortifications along the Danube often used artillery, which could compensate a small number of defenders.

Both concentrations of projectiles seem logical. The finds at the principia point at the arsenal, while the bastions were the ideal place to store the balls while preparing for battle, no matter if they were intended for an onager on top of the tower or simply for throwing.

Suzana Matesić, Die Helme aus dem Thorsberger Moor.

Das Thorsberger Moor, bei Süderbrarup in Schleswig-Holstein, ist der am südlichsten gelegene Kriegsbeuteopferplatz neben weiteren bedeutenden Fundplätzen wie z. B. Illerup Ådal, Ejsbøl und Nydam. Das Fundmaterial aus Thorsberg setzt sich wie bei den anderen Opferplätzen auch vornehmlich aus Waffen, militärischen Ausrüstungsobjekten, Pferdegeschirr und persönlicher Ausrüstung zusammen. Im Unterschied zu den Fundspektren anderer Opferplätze ist Thorsberg jedoch der einzige Fundplatz wo Helme geborgen worden sind. Ein römischer Reiter-Helm mit applizierten Schlangen und Darstellung von Blitzbündel und Lorbeerkranz hat eine sehr gut vergleichbare Parallele aus Nida-Hedderheim. Nach

einer erneuten Sichtung des Fundmaterials, kann der Thorsberger Helm durch weitere Fragmente ergänzt und die Rekonstruktion in Details korrigiert werden. Darüber hinaus liegen aus Thorsberg aber noch mehr Fragmente von römischen Helmen vor sowie der bislang einzig bekannte germanische Helm, der nach römischen Vorbildern angefertigt wurde.

Annette Elna Frölich, Iron Age Medical instrument cases excavated in Denmark.

Two cylindrical metal cases, both dated to the Roman Iron Age, excavated in Denmark will be presented. One was found in a female grave on the island of Bornholm and the other one is identified among army equipment in an offering bog at Nydam in the southern part of Jutland. The two cylindrical metal cases are reinterpreted as being medical instrument cases and similar to the roman ones excavated inside the Roman Empire.

Poster/ Poster/ Poster

Dino Demicheli, Innschriften auf römischer Militärausrüstung in Kroatien.

In den vergangenen Jahren wurden zahlreiche Gegenstände römischer Militärausrüstung aus Kroatien veröffentlicht. Bei dieser Gelegenheit werden jene Gegenstände zusammenfassend vorgestellt und analysiert die Innschriften enthalten.

Kirill Firsov, Weapons and Military Equipment from Barbarous Necropolises of Central And South-Western Crimea In The First Centuries Ad.

At the turn of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, Crimea became the center of the Late Scythian state (late 3rd century BC – 4th century AD). The final flourish of the Late Scythian culture accompanied both by Roman influence and by Sarmatian penetration into the area, as well as the subsequent dissolution of the state under the attacks of Goths and then Huns, can be clearly seen in the archaeological record of southwest Crimea.

This abstract presents the review of weapons found in the archaeological sites of Late Scythians from Central and South-Western Crimea. Weapons are rarely found in the Late Scythian necropolises, with the exception of one of the late necropolis of Inkerman, where almost each grave contains iron swords and daggers.

On the whole, we can note that, if recalculate into the number of discovered graves, there are few found weapons indeed, however, the number of these findings increased significantly for the recent time as a result of discovery and study of Late Scythian necropolises. We should also take into consideration the fact that all the Late Scythian settlements, as a rule, had rather strong stone fencing constructions (walls) that evidences the presence of permanent war threat.

Tino Leleković, The find of a Roman dagger from SE necropolis of Siscia (Sisak, Croatia).

During 2008, archaeological excavations were conducted on a section of the southeast necropolis of Siscia, which yielded a Roman dagger with partially preserved scabbard. The dagger was deposited in a grave dated to the second half of the 1st century AD. The grave was disturbed by the subsequent construction of a tomb dated to the 2nd century, therefore the precise context was lost and the grave goods heavily damaged. The dagger itself is in poor state. The blade is broken in three fragments, of which the most interesting is the tip found within the preserved chape. The chape is made of silver plate and is in a very good condition.

The find will be compared with the previous, similar finds from the Siscia region, in an attempt to determine the exact place and time of production. The find will be discussed as a grave good of an incineration grave, which is a phenomenon associated with the Romanization of the region in question.

Oleg Radjush, Burials 1-2 centuries with protective arms on the Middle Volga region.

The report is devoted finds made in Middle Volga region on burial grounds 1-2 centuries AD. Burial grounds most likely belong to the early Finno-Ugric population were under considerable Sarmatian influence. On three similar cemeteries burials containing subjects of protective and offensive arms are found: chain armours, helmets, swords, knives-daggers, spears. The greatest interest is represented by the helmets found here. One of them represents an early kind spangenhelms.

Bartosz Kontny, What could military equipment in graves mean? The case study of weapons and horses from cemeteries of the Balt tribes in the northern Poland (the Elbląg group).

The author deals with materials from the late 6th-early 7th c. A.D. cemeteries of so called Elbląg group in northern Poland. It is cultural unit attributed to the West Balt cultural circle, influenced especially by the inhabitants of the Sambian Peninsula. In the Elbląg group weapon graves appeared quite frequently, also together with horses. They were e.g. saxes, which appeared here earlier than in the Scandinavia or in the Merovingian circle. The reasons why these graves became popular in the particular period are probably connected with the trade efflorescence although the problem is more complex.

Željko Miletić - Joško Zaninović, Legions and auxiliary units at Burnum.

Igor Borzić - Ivana Jadrić, Roman military food supply in Burnum – amphora case study.

Numerous Roman army deployed across the Roman state required the well-organized supply of all foodstuffs necessary to run everyday life. While some needs were satisfied with the production in the territory of a legion (*territorium legionis, prata legionis*), most of them were settled with imports from the major production areas of the Roman state, for which the amphorae are the most relevant evidence. In this context on the example of amphorae found during the investigations of the amphitheater we would like to show a preliminary picture about which products from which areas and in which quantitative relations came in to the legion camp in Burnum in the Roman province of Dalmatia during the first half of the I century.

Ivana Jadrić - Igor Borzić, Roman relief mould blown glass from Burnum.

Among the many archaeological material found during the excavation of the Roman military amphitheater in the Burnum, by its luxury we can propound a group of relief glass products made in mould blown glass technique, invented in the Syrian-Palestinian area during the first quarter of the I. century AD. For this occasion, we emphasizes two groups of products: *Ennion* cups decorated with vegetable motifs and inscriptions *Ennion epoiesen* and *Mnethe ho agorazon*, made probably in Syrian-Palestinian area during the first half of the I. century AD and ribbed bowls with marveled threads «*Zarte Rippenschalen*», which were imported from northern Italy, more precisely Aquileia.

Their findings in the context of a military camp in Burnum can be interpreted as a sole desire of individuals for their acquisition and with regard to luxury of these items from the ranks of senior military officials.

Miroslav Glavičić, Roman coins found during archaeological excavations of the amphitheatre of the military legion camp at Burnum (2003 – 2009)

As natural karst valley was used for building of the amphitheatre at Burnum (province Dalmatia), it was necessary to prepare and adjust the terrain for building separate architectural parts. The terrain was leveled by cutting and hewing bedrock and also by filling up larger cavities and leveling certain areas with soil, which will become rich source of archaeological finds. That is why there is compact cultural layer in front of the entrance and underneath the stands and outer embankment of the auditorium which is very rich in small archaeological finds.

About 200 coins have been found in this stratigraphically clearly defined formation, which is satisfying amount for making reliable conclusions. Almost all discovered coins were analyzed and preserved. Most coins can be dated to the beginning of the Empire, i.e. mainly copper and bronze sestertii (*sestertius*), dupondii (*dupondius*), asses (*as*) and quadrantes (*quadrans*) were found, coined from August until Claudius. Emperor August's *aureus* (minted 19-18 BC) was found in the cultural layer in front of the southern entrance and it presents a special rarity. Few coins from the Republican period were also found, silver denarii (*denar*) and quinarii (*quinarius*), which were quite worn out because they were in use for a long time owing to their quality and constant value. Coins from later Imperial period and Dominate are rare and as they were found at the surface, i.e. in the shallow deposit formed above the original walking surface, they are not relevant for determination of the building chronology.

Igor Borzić - Miroslav Glavičić - Ivana Jadrić, Željko Miletić, Joško Zaninović,

Topography of Burnum.

Agglomeration of Burnum in the province of Dalmatia comprised several components. Oppidum on Gradina near Puljani on the left bank of the Krka River was the centre of Liburnian Burnistae. On the opposite site on the right bank were built Roman legionary camp and auxiliary castellum. During the Emperor Hadrian's reign municipium Burnum developed from canabae and peregrine settlement.

Recent archaeological excavations of the military amphitheatre revealed two main building phases (the first one during the reign of Claudius and the second one in Vespasian's time). Next to the south entrance of the amphitheatre started excavations of huge quadrangular object, probably military, then municipal campus.

Mladen Jovičić, Cult of Jupiter Dolichenus at the Limes in Moesia Superior and Pannonia Inferior.

The article is dealing with archaeological finds, figural images and epigraphical monuments from the right side of river Danube bank associated with the cult of Jupiter Dolichenus. The cult of oriental origin widespread all over Roman Empire is confirmed at this area during II and III century A.D.

Special attention will be given to the role and wide circulation of the cult in Roman army, and to related archaeological finds in Roman camps and their vicinity. After Marcomannic wars in II century, the arrival of the military troops from the East and upcoming of the Orientals, soldiers and merchants was the initial for spreading the cults from Syria and Egypt. Among them very important was the cult of Jupiter Dolichenus pervasive between soldiers. Also, great importance for the spreading of cult had the staying of parts of legion VII Claudiae in Syria. Artifacts connected to the cult were found on a few site: Surduk (Rittium), Novi Banovci (Burgene), Stari Slankamen (Acumincum), Kostolac (Viminacium), Veliko Gradište (Pincum) and Brza Palanka (Egeta) where was also registered the temple of Jupiter Dolichenus. Mostly, these are the sites of smaller military fortresses of the type castella. We shall try to analyze till now known archaeological material and to define the period of appearance and duration of the cult, just as its importance in the Roman army on this part of Limes.

Ivan Bogdanović, Roman stone and clay shot from Viminacium amphitheatre.

Viminacium amphitheatre is located in the southeastern part of the city, which was the capital of the Roman province Moesia Superior, and later of Moesia Prima. Investigations of the amphitheatre began at the end of 2007 and until the end of 2009 the area of 2000 m² was

excavated. According to previous investigations it is possible to conclude that the amphitheatre was used from the first half of the second century until the second half of the third century.

The vicinity of the city ramparts determined very intensive utilization of the area during war conflicts. During the excavations, besides few metal finds of Roman military equipment, 45 stone and clay shot were found. This paper presents these missiles along with their archaeological context. Based on their dimensions, historical sources, and similar examples from other Roman sites, the nature of the missiles is discussed: whether they were stone ballista balls, sling- or hand-thrown shot.

According to the exact location of the finds, it is possible to suggest the purpose of projectiles, whether they were used during attacks or in defense, in order to reconstruct the pursued war strategy. Previous excavations of the city of Viminacium revealed just a small part of the city area, so that the data about wartime actions in the area of the amphitheatre could be the starting point for exploration of war conflicts in Viminacium.

Mónika Merczi, Ein spätrömisches Grab mit Waffenbeigabe aus Esztergom-Kossuth Straße.

Katalog der römischen Gräber mit Waffenbeigabe in Pannonien wurde 2002 von A. Márton zusammengestellt, der mit neueren spätrömischen Beispielen aus Solva, dem römischen Esztergom ergänzt werden kann. Im Gräberfeld des Militärlagers (Esztergom-Flur Bánomer) gab es zwei Gräber (224, 228) mit je einer dreiflügeligen Pfeilspitze, die 2008 von M. H. Kelemen veröffentlicht wurden. Unveröffentlicht ist aber das Grab 86 aus dem Gräberfeld der Zivilsiedlung (Esztergom-Kossuth Straße), das in zwei Abschnitten erforscht wurde. Die früher freigelegten und von M. H. Kelemen veröffentlichten Gräber enthielten keine Waffen, und wurden zwischen dem letzten Drittel des 3. Jhs. und Ende des 4. Jhs. datiert. Die 2005-2007 ausgegrabenen Gräber stammen aus der gleichen Periode. In dem ost-westlich gerichteten Grab 86 war ein 21-25 Jahre alter Mann bestattet. Auf dem rechten Schulter des Mannes lag eine vollständig erhaltene bronzene Zwiebelknopffibel mit fazettierten Knöpfen und linearverziertem Fuß, die nach der Typologie von Keller/Pröttel unter Variante A des Typs 2 einzuordnen ist. In der linken Hüftgegend lagen 12 Bronzemünzen des Claudius II (268-270) und eine Silbermünze des Maximinus Thrax (235-238). Die bräunliche Verfärbung um die Münzen deutet auf einen Lederbeutel hin. Neben der linken Knie befanden sich eine 27 cm lange blattförmige, eiserne Lanzenspitze mit Schäftungstülle, eine Eisenschere und eine mit Peltenmustern durchbrochene Bronzescheibe, die miteinander verrostet waren.

Ausschlaggebend für die Datierung des Grabes kann die Fibel sein, die nach Pröttel 300-340 getragen wurde. Was die Funktion des Waffenfundes betrifft, werden die meisten Lanzen von A. Márton für Jagdgerät gehalten.

Mirjana Sanader, Domagoj Tončinić, Das Projekt Tilurium.

Der Lehrstuhl für provinzialrömische und frühchristliche Archäologie der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität in Zagreb leitet seit 1997. archäologische Grabungen in Tilurium, im dalmatinischen Lager der legio VII, bzw. VII Claudia pia fidelis. Sie laufen im Rahmen des Projektes Römische Militärlager in Kroatien - Tilurium, das 1997, 2002 und 2006 vom Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Bildung und Sport der Republik Kroatien unter den Kennnummern 0130666, 0130460 und 130-0000000-0777 bewilligt wurde. Die archäologischen Grabungen werden weiters vom Ministerium für Kultur der Republik Kroatien, der Stadt Trilj und der Gespanschaft Split-Dalmatien unterstützt.

Das römische Legionslager Tilurium (Tilurium) liegt im nordöstlichen Teil eines Plateaus, das sich über dem rechten Ufer der Cetina (Hyppus) erhebt. Von diesem dominanten und strategisch wichtigen Ort aus erblickt man den Fluß Cetina, Brücken über die Cetina, sowie alle umliegenden Ebenen und Plateaus. Selbstverständlich konnte man von diesem Ort aus sämtliche Verkehrsverbindungen kontrollieren. Dies war insofern von Bedeutung, als Richtung Tilurium eine Straße aus Salona führte, die hier auf dem Gebiet der Stadt Trilj, welche auf der Tabula Peutingeriana als Tilurium erwähnt wird, in zwei Richtungen weiterführte. Diese strategische und verkehrsbedeutende Lage war sicher für die Standortwahl verantwortlich. Die Grabungen die seit 1997 in Tilurium geleitet werden haben mittlerweile unser Wissen mit bedeutenden neuen Funden und Befunde bereichert, die bei dieser Gelegenheit vorgestellt werden.

Domagoj Toncinic - Sanja Ivčević, Das Projekt Tilurium - Waffendarstellungen auf Grabsteinen aus Tilurium.

Aus Tilurium und seiner unmittelbaren Umgebung stammt eine ganze Reihe von Steindenkmälern die sich durch Waffendarstellungen auszeichnen. Als bekanntestes Beispiel sind zwei Fragmente eines Tropeums zu nenne. Bei den übrigen Denkmälern handelt sich um Grabstelen römischer Legionäre mit architektonischem Aufbau, der eine monumentale Grabarchitektur, einen Naiskos bzw. eine Aedicula imitiert. Diese Grabsteine wurden schon längst zum Typus der kleinasiatischen Grabfassade zusammengefaßt. Charakteristisch für diesen Typus ist ein reich verzierter Waffenfries. Auf verschiedenen Varianten dieses Grabsteintyps sind auch andere Waffendarstellungen verzeichnet, die man als gewisse

Selbstdarstellung des Toten bezeichnen könnte. In Dalmatien sind weitere vergleichbare Grabstelen bekannt, die allgemein einer Werkstätte in Tilurium zugeschrieben werden. Sie wurden meistens für Soldaten der legio VII errichtet, aber auch für Soldaten anderer Einheiten die in Tilurium stationiert waren.

Sanja Ivcevic, Das Projekt Tilurium – Die Militaria.

Vom Beginn der Grabungsarbeiten 1997 wurden in Tilurium zahlreiche Metallgegenstände gefunden. Es handelt sich um verschiedenartige Funde, die zum größten Teil der Zeit der römischen Antike angehören, insbesondere der Zeit der frühen Kaiserzeit, als hier das Legionslager Tilurium bestand. Unter den Funden sind Fibeln, Waffen und militärische Ausrüstungsgegenstände am zahlreichsten. Bei dieser Gelegenheit werden ausgewählte Neufunde zusammen mit Alt- und Zufallsfunden aus Tilurium und seiner unmittelbaren Umgebung vorgestellt.

Dino Demicheli, Das Projekt Tilurium – Ein Dichter im Legionslager Tilurium.

Eine Gruppe von Grabsteinen der legio VII aus Tilurium wurde schon längst zum Typus der kleinasiatischen Grabfassade zusammengefaßt. Charakteristisch für diesen Typus ist unter anderem ein reich verzierter Waffenfries. Ebenfalls schon längst bekannt sind Epigramme aus Tilurium. Bei dieser Gelegenheit sollen darauf aufmerksam gemacht werden, daß die Epigramme auf Soldatengrabsteine des genannten Typus vorkommen. Alle Vertreter dieser Gruppe sollen vorgestellt werden und es wird der Möglichkeit nachgegangen ob im Legionslager oder seinem Umfeld eine Dichtungswerkstatt bestand.

Ana Pavlović - Tomislav Šeparović, Das Projekt Tilurium - Die Fundmünzen.

Vom Beginn der Grabungsarbeiten 1997 wurden in Tilurium zahlreiche Münzen geborgen. Sie setzen mit einer Prägung von Pharos aus der Zeit der griechischen Kolonisation der ostadriatischen Küste im 4.-3. Jh. v. Chr. an, und enden mit einer habsburgischen Prägung aus dem Jahre 1858. Zum größten Teil gehören sie der Zeit der römischen Antike an, insbesondere der Zeit der frühen Kaiserzeit, als hier das Legionslager Tilurium bestand. Bei dieser Gelegenheit werden die römischen Fundmünzen zusammen mit alten Funden aus verschiedenen Museen und Sammlungen vorgestellt und interpretiert.

Zrinka Šimić Kanaet, Das Projekt Tilurium – Die Keramikfunde.

Unter den Funden der Grabungsarbeiten, die seit 1997 in Tilurium geleitet werden, sind die Keramikfunde erwartungsgemäß am zahlreichsten. Obwohl Keramikgefäße nicht zur römischen Militärausrüstung gerechnet werden können, sollen sie bei dieser Gelegenheit kurz

vorgestellt werden. Ziel ist es einen Einblick in die gut datierbaren Keramikfunde und damit im Zusammenhang stehenden Funde und Befunde zu geben.

Zrinka Buljević, Das Projekt Tilurium – Die Glasfunde.

Vom Beginn der Grabungsarbeiten 1997 wurden in Tilurium Fragmente zahlreicher Glasgefäße und Gegenstände aus Glas gefunden. Als Gegenstand römischer Militärausrüstung seien vor allem Melonenperlen vom Pferdegeschirr genannt. Hervorgehoben werden muß eine Glasphalera mit Porträtdarstellung. Die Glasfunde liefern auch weitere bedeutende Erkenntnisse, vor allem zu Produkten des Glasmachers Ennion.

Doina Benea, Römische Militärgräber aus der Provinz Dacia

In allgemein wurden in der Provinz Dakien wenige Nekropolen erforscht. Einige Entdeckungen beweisen aber auch Militärgräber, in welchen Ausrüstungsstücke als Inventar bekannt sind.

Im Jahre 1995, publizierte L. Petculescu die ersten Entdeckungen aus Militärgräbern aus der Provinz Dacia. Inzwischen haben neue Forschungen in zwei Nekropolen aus Alburnus Maior und Apulum Militärgräber identifiziert.

Im Alburnus Maior, einem wichtiger Zentrum mit Goldgruben, (Punkt Tăul Cornii), wurden mehrere Kremationsgräben entdeckt mit Militärausrüstung (Beschlüge, Riemenbeschlügen, Schnallen usw.) (Beispiel: G: 164, 174, 195, 315) . Die allgemeine Datierung ist im 2. Jhd.

Eine andere wichtige Entdeckung kommt aus Apulum(p. Satia de Salvare) wo Grab 19 ein Militärgrab war.

Mehrere Stücke der Ausrüstung: eine runde Schnalle, Beschlüge, Knöpfe u.a. werden ins 3 Jhd. datiert.

In beiden Fällen scheint es sich um Legionssoldaten zu handeln. Im Apulum befindet sich die Nekropole in der Nähe der canabae der Legio XIII Gemina. Alburnus Maior ist ein wichtiges Zentrum mit Goldgruben, wo die legio XIII Gemina durch gestempelte Ziegel bekannt ist, was beweist das eine Einheit der Legion hier stationiert war.

Unsere Analyse versucht die genaue Identifizierung der Ausrüstungsstücke im Vergleich mit anderen Entdeckungen aus dem römischen Reich und eine feste Datierung zu geben. Neben den bekannten Militärgräbern aus Romula und Uroi, ist die Entdeckungen von Apulum und Alburnus Maior wichtig für die Ausrüstung der Legionssoldaten.

Christoph G. Schmidt, Recycelt: Römische Militaria im mitteldeutschen Barbaricum – Siedlung und Gräberfeld Frienstedt, Kr. Erfurt

Frienstedt, Kr. Erfurt, liegt im mitteldeutschen Becken zwischen Harz und Thüringer Wald. 2001-2003 wurde hier eine Handwerkersiedlung der jüngeren Römischen Kaiserzeit ausgegraben, dazu elf teilweise reich ausgestattete Körpergräber und ein vermutlicher Kultplatz. Mit Hilfe eines Detektors konnten ungefähr 1600 Metallfragmente geborgen werden, die meisten davon sind Bronzen römischer Herkunft. Etwa ein Drittel der davon typologisch bestimmbar Objekte gehören in den militärischen Bereich. Dieser hohe Anteil wirft die Frage auf, in welcher Art und Weise solche Gegenstände als Rohmaterial für das Barbaricum überhaupt erworben werden konnten, inwiefern besonders Militaria als Statusobjekte dienen konnten und welche Rolle dabei germanischen Auxiliardiensten im „Gallischen Sonderreich“ zugekommen ist.

Boštjan Laharnar, Roman military equipment from the fortified settlements in the Notranjska region (SW Slovenia)

Pronounced Late La Tène horizons were discovered at the majority of the fortified hilltop settlements in the Notranjska region (SW Slovenia). On most of them, the settlement continued into the Augustan period and the 1st century A.D. Roman militaria (lead slingshots, lorica segmentata fittings, iron hobnails, equine equipment and brooches of the Alesia group) indicate Roman military activity from Caesar's times to the Augustan period. The abandonment of the strategically important hillforts at Žerovnišček and Baba near Slavina is probably related to the final Roman conquest of the area.

Petre Gherghe - Florin Ridiche - Marius Cristian Bâsceanu, Some information on the weapons belonging to the IVth century AD , discovered at Desa (Desa village, District of Dolj, Romania) in 2009.

The Village of Desa is situated in the flooded meadow of the Danube, almost 21 km South-East of Calafat. The micro-relief of the area is marked, for the time been, by the existence of banks of sand, rising 7-8 m over the general level of the meadow and reaching a 40 m height. The majority of these banks of sand was inhabited from the old times and fascinated the antiquity amateurs and specialists starting from the XIXth century.

From the archaeologist Dumitru Tudor we learn that the roman setting was situated 600 m far from the ruins of a castra, identified here at the end of the XIXth century, on a higher bank and being 200 m wide. Later, the archaeologist Octavian Toropu stated that the 300 m long and 100 m wide roman setting could be situated at the inland km 767-768, built upon another Dacian placement. Pieces of masonry and pottery, glass, tiles, bricks and a fragment from a

terra sigillata pot, metal pieces belonging from the chronological point of view to the IInd-IIIrd century AD have occasionally been discovered there. Pieces of adornment, an eagle and a statue of Jupiter Dolichenus, both made of brass and dating from the IInd-IIIrd century AD, a fibula with five projecting knobs and numerous republican and imperial coins that were used almost half a millennium have also been discovered accidentally, in time, on the crumbled river bank (it is not known the exact location).

All these findings prove that, among the native people, there were also stationary troops, temporarily placed in this area, like for example a contingent of the XIII Gemina legion brought to Ratiaria (probably during the reign of Constantin The Great to remake or rebuild the castra destroyed by migration).

Igor Vukmanić, The Danube Limes in Croatia

The poster topic deals with current research state data of the sites along the former Roman frontier in Croatia, presented for professional and interested public worldwide. After an interval of several decades the Limes research in Croatia was resumed when the *Archaeological Museum Osijek* and the *Limes Office*, that has been a part of the Museum since 2008., were founded. The author of the poster informs on the main goals and scope of activities of the Office, challenges, business plans in near and distant future as well as the potential and perspectives of the Croatian part of the Limes. The poster aims at reminding the Conference participants and visitors that the Roman Empire borders have been researched at an international level as a serial, transnational monument; that some of its parts in Great Britain and Germany have been declared a part of World Heritage and that its part situated in Croatia has the same potential since it is placed on UNESCO's Tentative list. The poster lists famous sites along the Danube Limes in Croatia marked by illustrations of those that have been archaeologically researched.

Josip Višnjić - Luka Bekić, Roman military equipment and weaponry from the Late Roman Principia in Tarsatica

During Year 2007 archaeology team of the Croatian conservation institute conducted a archaeological excavation of a Late Roman Principia site in center of the city of Rijeka, a former roman Tarsatica. Almost a quarter of Principia was excavated on cca 450 m² surface. Principia remains are mostly hidden under the streets of the Old town of Rijeka, but some of its original walls are still inmured in older buildings.

Our excavation of Principia was a first systematical exploration of the site. We uncovered stone paved central courtyard, lateral raised courtyard, four lateral rooms, massive wall most

probably belonging to the basilica and remains of a stairs leading to its raised level. Lot of small finds were recovered too, which helped to find out many interesting details about character of a site. They also helped to date building of the Principia most probably in time of emperor Gallienus soon after year 260 and destruction and abandonment of a site in time of Theodosius or Arcadius somewhere between years 395-405.

In the article, the accent will be on the parts of military equipment and armament found during the excavations.

Marko Dizdar – Ivan Radman Livaja, Roman military grave from Ilok.

The authors present a recent find of a soldier's grave from the mid 1st century AD found in the city of Ilok, the ancient Cuccium.

Ivan Radman Livaja - Marko Dizdar, Roman military grave from Starigrad Paklenica.

The author will present the fortuitous find of an early auxiliary grave in Dalmatia, i.e. in Starigrad Paklenica.

Popis sudionika/ Praticipants/ Teilnehmer

1	Svend E.	Albrethsen	svend.e@webspeed.dk
2	Luka	Bekić	lbekic@h-r-z.hr
3	Doina	Benea	doinabenea@yahoo.co.uk
4	Marcin	Biborski	biborski@interia.pl
5	Mike	Bishop	mcbishop@pobox.com
6	Ivan	Bogdanović	leshicka@gmail.com
7	Igor	Borzić	igorborzic@gmail.com
8	Dragan	Božič	dragan.bozic@zrc-sazu.si
9	Danilo	Breščak	danilo.brescak@zvks.si
10	Zrinka	Buljević	zrinka.buljevic@armus.hr
11	Nenad	Cambj	nenad.cambj@st.htnet.hr
12	Eva	Cichy	eva.cichy@lwl.org
13	Jon	Coulston	jcnc@st-andrews.ac.uk
14	Alexandra	Croom	alex.croom@blueyonder.co.uk
15	Katarzyna	Czarnecka	katarzynaczarnecka@go2.pl
16	Dino	Demicheli	ddemiche@ffzg.hr
17	Eckhard	Deschler-Erb	eckhard.deschler-erb@access.uzh.ch
18	Marko	Dizdar	marko.dizdar@iarh.hr
19	Piotr	Dyczek	novae@uw.edu.pl
20	Kristina	Džin	kristina.dzin@pu.htnet.hr
21	Robert	Fahr	robertfahr@aol.com
22	Kirill	Firsov	agafirs@mail.ru
23	Thomas	Fischer	th.fischer@uni-koeln.de
24	Annette	Frölich	acfroelich@dadlnet.dk
25	Vesna	Girardi Jurkić	naut@naut.hr
26	Miroslav	Glavičić	glavicic@unizd.hr
27	Snežana	Golubović	zanasg@eunet.rs
28	Thomas	Grane	tgrane@hum.ku.dk
29	Joachim	Harnecker	joachim.harnecker@uos.de
30	Verena	Hasenbach	verena@hasenbach.com
31	Peter	Henrich	henrich.p@saalburgmuseum.de
32	Florian	Himmler	Florian.H-immler@web.de
33	Martin	Hlozek	hlozek@technicalmuseum.cz

34	Jana	Horvat	jana.horvat@zrc-sazu.si
35	Stefanie	Hoss	stefanie.hoss@tele2.nl
36	Morten	Hougaard	mohoug@gmail.com
37	Klaus	Hvid	gushvid@yahoo.dk
38	Mato	Ilkić	milkic@unizd.hr
39	Janka	Istenič	janka.istenic@nms.si
40	Sanja	Ivčević	sanja.ivcevic@armus.hr
41	Ivana	Jadrić-Kučan	ijadric@unizd.hr
42	Xenia Pauli	Jensen	xenia.pauli.jensen@natmus.dk
43	Sonja	Jilek	sonja.jilek@aon.at
44	Mladen	Jovičić	mladen_jovicic@yahoo.com
45	Ildar	Kayumov	ildar@xlegio.ru
46	Lawrence	Keppie	lkeppie@museum.gla.ac.uk
47	Torsten	Kleinschmidt	Torsten.Kleinschmidt@Uni-Jena.de
48	László	Kocsis	kocsis@hnm.hu
49	Balázs	Komoróczy	balazs@iabrno.cz
50	Bartosz	Kontny	bartosz.kontny@uw.edu.pl
51	Miomir	Korač	misko@mi.sanu.ac.rs
52	Annelies	Koster	a.koster@museumhetvalkhof.nl
53	Tomasz	Kowal	t.kowal@uw.edu.pl
54	Gorana	Kušić	gorana_kusic@yahoo.de
55	Alexander	Kyrychenko	kyrychenko@lineone.net
56	Boštjan	Laharnar	bostjan.laharnar@nms.si
57	Tino	Leleković	lelekovic@gmail.com
58	Martin	Lemke	m.lemke@uw.edu.pl
59	Maria	Lovgreen Berg	mudis08@yahoo.dk
60	Ulla	Lund Hansen	ulhansen@hum.ku.dk
61	Malcom	Lyne	malcolm@lyne9662.fsnet.co.uk
62	Suzana	Matešić	matesic@schloss-gottorf.de
63	Thomas	Maurer	T.Maurer@em.uni-frankfurt.de
64	Lea	Meistrup-Larsen	lea.meistrup@jubii.dk
65	Mónika	Merczi	moni.merczi@gmail.com
66	Christine	Meyer-Freuler	meyerfreuler@hotmail.com
67	Branka	Migotti	branka.migotti@zg.t-com.hr
68	Christian	Miks	miks@rgzm.de

69	Željko	Miletić	zmiletic@unizd.hr
70	Bebina	Milovanović	bebina27@yahoo.com
71	Cristina	Mitar	mihai_liviu2001@yahoo.com
72	Zsolt	Mrav	zsolt.mrav@gmail.com
73	Nemanja	Mrđić	nemanjamrdjic@gmail.com
74	Mario	Novak	mnovak@hazu.hr
75	Ana	Pavlović	apavlovi3@ffzg.hr
76	Lionel	Pernet	l.pernet@montpellier-agglo.com
77	Liviu	Petculescu	mihai_liviu2001@yahoo.com
78	Pierre-Louis	Quervel	plquervel@aol.com
79	Oleg	Radjush	radegost@rambler.ru
80	Ivan	Radman Livaja	iradman@amz.hr
81	Angelina	Raičković	Raickovic@ai.sanu.ac.yu
82	Janusz	Reclaw	j.reclaw@uw.edu.pl
83	Michel	Reddé	redde.michel@yahoo.fr
84	Ante	Rendić Miočević	arendic@amz.hr
85	Florin	Ridiche	florinridiche@yahoo.com
86	Erika	Riedmeier-Fischer	th.fischer@uni-koeln.de
87	Achim	Rost	arost@uni-osnabrueck.de
88	Mirjana	Sanader	msanader@ffzg.hr
89	Christoph	Schmidt	christoph.schmidt@schloss-gottorf.de
90	Gerda	Sommer von Buelow	vonbuelow@rgk.dainst.de
91	Lynn	Stoffel	lynnstoffel@hotmail.com
92	Oleksandr	Symonenko	simonal@i.com.ua
93	Zrinka	Šimić Kanaet	zsimic@ffzg.hr
94	Domagoj	Tončinić	dtoncini@ffzg.hr
95	Josip	Višnjic	jvisnjic@h-r-z.hr
96	Mojca	Vomer Gojković	mojca.vomer-gojkovic@guest.arnes.si
97	Holger	von Grawert	holger.grawert@credit-suisse.com
98	Miroslav	Vujović	mvujovic@f.bg.ac.rs
99	Igor	Vukmanić	ivukmanic@dunavskilimes-amo.com.hr
100	Sofie	Waebens	sofie.waebens@art.kuleuven.be
101	Martin	Wieland	mawieland@aol.com
102	Susanne	Wilbers-Rost	Wilbers-Rost@kalkriese-varusschlacht.de

103	Joško	Zaninović	gradski.muzej.drnis@si.t-com.hr
104	Alexander	Zimmermann	info@legio8augusta.de
105	Monika	Zimmermann	info@legio8augusta.de
106	Mario	Zrna	m.zrna@web.de
107	Ivan	Žižek	ivan.zizek@pok-muzej-ptuj.si

Bilješke/ Notes/ Notizen