

ANCHOR SHAPED BROOCHES: TYPOLOGY, CHRONOLOGY, DIFFUSION AREA, STYLE, WORKSHOPS

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Several studies focused on the analysis of anchor shaped brooches, examining either this particular brooch type or the type within brooch typologies specific to a province, site or museum collections¹. Other studies investigated the silver pieces part of hoards considering their function as jewels and disregarding the remainder silver and bronze pieces².

Recent excavations in *Dacia* especially led to the discovery of numerous anchor shaped brooches; therefore, new conclusions can be drawn regarding the type typology, chronology, diffusion area within the Empire, origin, genesis and style.

A repertory of 229 pieces³ represents the basis for the present analysis. Certainly, the examination is not exhaustive, but we believe that almost 75% of the total existent pieces were identified based on bibliography and data exchange with foreign specialists⁴. Not all pieces in the repertory could be entirely classified. As such, a few bronze and silver pieces published by the end of the 19th century or the 1st half of the 20th century were illustrated by pictures which didn't allow a strict typological framing. A series of fragmentary brooches weren't precisely classified as well.

A global system centred on the general brooch aspect and when possible, the execution technique and the chronology were used to establish the brooch typology. We achieved a detailed classification, due to the variety of material and careful analysis.

Hereby, the "type" notion designates a group of pieces that generally exhibit similar morphological traits. Consequently, anchor shaped brooches can be classified in 4 main types (a-d). Each type bears several variants and sub variants due to secondary differentiation which appears with certain types, as, for instance the *execution technology*, *different dimensions*, *execution material* (bronze or silver), *presence or absence of ornamentation*, *differentiations in morphological elements* (trapezoidal or rectangular catch plate). Practically, when introducing elements of secondary differentiation any distinction amongst brooches originated variants and sub variants. To avoid confusions, we resorted to the 'type' term instead of "variant" and "sub variant" terms.

Evidently, such an "obsessive" classification would become tedious for the person consulting it, but it is the only possibility to provide most complete information on the artefacts: genesis area, diffusion area, workshops, techniques and last but not least, chronology.

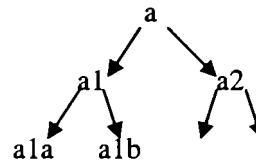
The typological system is based on a ramified sketch allowing further completion. For instance, type a:

¹ Kovrig 1937; Patek 1942; Popescu 1941-1944; Koščević 1980; Bojović 1983; Buora 2004; Genćeva 2004; Gladysz-Juścińska-Juściński 2005.

² Crişan 1959; Popović 1996; Popilian 1998.

³ See catalogue.

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We employed elements of chronological support like contained complexes (burials, hoards) and archaeological contexts when strata succession was well determined. In certain cases the association with other archaeological materials as coins or *terra sigillata* was advantageous.

Type a. Characterised by small head, distanced from the headplate, incipient anchor arms depicting rather animal horns. The head general aspect seems to indicate cattle. A massive knob divides the bow from the foot. The foot ends in a massive knob sometimes stylised as a human mask. The catch plate is triangular or rectangular. Fastening system by spring made of 8-20 windings. The support hook plies onto the rectangular headplate. The ornaments consist of circular zigzag or oblique incisions and zoomorphic elements. All pieces are made of two metal pieces. The execution material is bronze or silver.

Type a1a1. (pl. I/1)⁵. Pieces of the type are bronze made. Fastening system by spring. The bow knob is less in relief, while the foot ends in a simple massive knob. Rectangular catch plate. Such a piece comes from *Siscia*⁶ (pl. I/1).

Type a1a2a. (pl. I/2). The execution material is bronze. The foot is ornamented with a zoomorphic element, respectively a bird and zigzag incisions. Triangular catch plate. Only one exemplar coming from *Annamatia*⁷ (pl. I/2), is known.

Type a1a2b. It differentiates from the previous type by the rectangular catch plate. Single exemplar known from Vukovar⁸.

Type a1b1. (pl. I/3). Made of silver. Fastening system by spring. The head is ornamented with circular and oblique incisions. The foot is ornamented with zigzag lines and ends in a stylised knob depicting a human mask. Triangular catch plate. Dimensions are over 7 cm with all exemplars. 4 such brooches are known: three pieces have no find place⁹, (pl. I/3) while the fourth comes from Hrtkovci¹⁰. A similar brooch was identified at Budanovci¹¹. Yet, its published picture would not permit a definite chronological framing amongst anchor shaped brooches.

Type a1b2. (pl. I/4). It differentiates from the previous type by additional ornament elements. Thus the headplate extremities bear the traces of two attached ornaments. The foot is ornamented with a zoomorphic element, respectively a bird (dove?) as well as zigzag incisions. The latter appear on the catch plate also. Probably, the catch plate displayed rings to fasten small silver necklaces. The single classified exemplar comes from a burial in Szarvas¹², (pl. I/4). The piece dimension is 8.5 cm.

Unfortunately, type a brooches do not come from clear archaeological contexts that would allow unambiguous chronological framing. Hence, certain morphological elements (catch plate type, the bow knob) and the execution techniques (of two metal pieces) are the only landmarks. We can frame this brooch type, based on the above mentioned, during the mid 1st century and first decades of the 2nd century AD.

The type's diffusion area concentrates- based on pieces with relatively certain find place- in the south and east of Pannonia, except for the brooch from Szarvas found within the barbarian environment neighbouring the accumulation area.

The area under discussion was inhabited by both the Celts and the Illyrians. Type a brooches reflect the symbiosis¹³ as well. Thus, certain morphological elements as the fastening system, the head plate, the bow knob, the catch plate, the ending knob and the incision ornaments are taken from strongly profiled

⁵ All brooches, except the ones placed in rectangular boxes are drawn on a scale of 1/1.

⁶ Koščević 1980, pl. XX/144.

⁷ Patek 1942, 191, pl. IX/3.

⁸ Kovrig 1937, 56, pl. VIII/77.

⁹ Grbić 1930, 178, pl. XXXIV, fig. 4, 5; Patek 1942, 31, pl. IX/6.

¹⁰ Arte 1993, 169, no. 248.

¹¹ Pejović 1990, fig. 3, 4.

¹² Gyulai Katalógusok 1998, cat no. 22

¹³ Patek 1942, 33-35.

brooches. These brooches became fashionable with the Celts' facilitation. The zoomorphic ornament elements and the brooch foot are characteristic both to Illyrian and Celtic brooch types¹⁴. The human mask onto foot ending knob seems to be characteristic to Celtic brooches¹⁵. The execution material is silver and it is specific to Illyrian brooches (see type Okorág¹⁶).

Type b. Spring fastening system made of 8-10 windings, tall chord, protected by a rectangular headplate. The hook widens and plies onto the headplate. The head is anchor shaped and its arms – with classic types – end in a knob. The curved bow is ornamented with a knob. The short foot ends in a usually massive knob. The catch plate is rectangular or triangular. Ornaments consist of linear incisions, concentric or “wolf teeth” shaped. The headplate usually exhibits attached knobs or even zoomorphic representations. Certain pieces display rings to fasten small necklaces by both extremities. The foot sometimes exhibits zoomorphic ornaments. Manufactured of two metal pieces, the execution material being silver or bronze.

Type b1a1a. (pl. I/5). The execution material is bronze. The anchor shaped head is distanced from the headplate; anchor arm exhibit no knobs. The catch plate is triangular. The single exemplar comes from *Salona*¹⁷, (pl. I/5).

Type b1a1b. (pl. I/6). It differentiates from the previous type by the existence of small protuberances and a zoomorphic representation onto the foot. The only known exemplar comes from *Dacia*, respectively the *villa rustica* at Mănereu¹⁸, (pl. I/6).

Type b1a2a. (pl. II/1). Beginning with this type, all pieces bear the head “attached” to the headplate. The anchor arms exhibit no knobs, triangular catch plate. The execution material is bronze. Exemplars of the type were discovered at: Mihaljevićima¹⁹, *Siscia*²⁰, (pl. II/1), Stenjevec²¹, S. Vito al Torre²² Ušće²³.

Type b1a2b. (pl. II/2). It Features all characteristics of the previous type, except for the foot which is ornamented with a zoomorphic element. Such exemplars are known from Žrnovnica²⁴ and *Porolissum*²⁵, (pl. II/2). Similar brooches are known at *Siscia*²⁶, Ušće²⁷, Szentes²⁸, Bandul de Câmpie²⁹, Ilișua³⁰, *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*³¹ as well, yet since the head shape resembles the strongly profiled brooches' head, they were included in this category.

Type b1a3a1. (pl. II/3). The anchor arms end in knobs. Triangular catch plate. Bronze made. Artefacts bearing such characteristic were uncovered at: *Delminium*³², Usce³³, (pl. II/3), Sapaja³⁴, *Carnuntum*³⁵ and in *Dacia*³⁶. A workshop³⁷ was found within the latter province, which manufactured amongst others, this brooch type as well (pl. II/4).

¹⁴ *Ibidem*.

¹⁵ Hunady 1942, 45.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*, 29.

¹⁷ Ivčević 2002, no. 103.

¹⁸ Buday 1913, 125, pl. 8/2.

¹⁹ Miletic 1956, 22, pl. XI/ 3.

²⁰ Koščević 1980, pl. XX/146.

²¹ Hoffiller 1904, 174, fig. 69/4.

²² Magrini 1997, 1997, 36, pl. V/14.

²³ Bojović 1983, no. 147.

²⁴ Ivčević 2002, no. 118.

²⁵ Gudea, Lucăcel 1979, 328, pl. V/45.

²⁶ Koščević 1980, pl. XVIII/132.

²⁷ Bojović 1983, no. 80.

²⁸ Párducz 1941, pl. XXXII/8a-8c.

²⁹ Kovács 1913, 364 pl. 85/1a-1b.

³⁰ Protase, Cociş, Gaiu 1993, 54, fig. 1/1.

³¹ Cociş 2004, no. 257.

³² Patsch 1904, 197, fig. 50.

³³ Bojović 1983, no. 145.

³⁴ Kondić 1961, 203-204, 212, fig. III/ 22.

³⁵ Carnuntum 1992, I, 491- 492, no. 18-19.

³⁶ Popescu 1938, 242, pl. II/6.

³⁷ Unidentified find place for the material. The workshop inventory consists of brooches under processing, moulds, melting pots, etc. The material is under assessment by S. Cociş and V. Rusu Bolindeş.

Type b1a3a2. (pl. II/5). Brooches of the type exhibit the head plate and foot ornamented with oblique incisions. Only one piece is known from Golubicu³⁸, (pl. II/5).

Type b1a3b. (pl. II/6). Main characteristic is the foot ornamentation with zoomorphic elements, respectively a bird. Pieces of the type come from *Salona*³⁹ and *Ampelum*⁴⁰, (pl. II/6).

Type b1a3c. (pl. III/1). Brooches of the type exhibit the headplate ornamented with two knobs. Such exemplars were discovered at *Siscia*⁴¹. In *Dacia* only one piece was identified at Mediaș⁴², (pl. III/1).

Type b1b1. Pieces of the type are silver made. The spring had 8 windings. Triangular catch plate. Small head with incipient arms with no knobs. Single exemplar known from Nova Božurna⁴³.

Type b1b2a. (pl. III/2). Silver made with arms ending in knobs. Unornamented. Brooches that surely belong to this type are the two pieces in the hoard from Bukovica⁴⁴ and the piece from Boarta⁴⁵, (pl. III/2).

Type b1b2b. (pl. III/3). The execution material is silver. The main characteristic is the headplate and foot ornamentation with linear and oblique incisions. Another characteristic is the hook by the end of the spring. It was meant to fasten silver small necklaces. The two exemplars known come from the necropolis at *Doclea*⁴⁶, (pl. III/3), and the burial at Drănic⁴⁷.

D. Bojović framed type b1 brooches between the end of the 1st century and mid 2nd century AD⁴⁸. The landmarks were established based on discoveries at *Doclea*, (burial comprising a coin from *Domitian*) and Ušće. We agree with the lower limit, yet we consider they were in use over an extended period, until the beginning of the 3rd century AD. Accordingly, brooches of the type appear in *Dacia* within archaeological contexts of the 2nd half of the 2nd century – the beginning of the 3rd century AD. The most illustrative example is the brooch workshop uncovered in *Dacia Porolissensis*⁴⁹ where brooches (under processing) of the type are associated with knee brooches with rolled spring⁵⁰ (under processing) as well as two types of barbarian brooches (under processing)⁵¹.

The diffusion area for type b1 brooches comprises *Italia*, *Pannonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Moesia* and *Dacia*.

Type b2a1. (pl. III/4). It displays all characteristics of type b1 with two exceptions: rectangular catch plate and less protruding foot ending knob. The two exemplars come from the necropolis at *Neviodunum*⁵² (pl. III/4), and *Nebovidy*⁵³.

Type b2a2. (pl. III/5). The bow knob is strongly flattened. Rectangular catch plate. Crested foot. Only one exemplar coming from the fort at Căsei⁵⁴, (pl. III/5).

Type b2a3. (pl. III/6). The bow knob is strongly flattened. Rectangular catch plate. The foot ends in massive knob. Two exemplars can be classified as pertaining to the type, respectively the ones found in the forts of *Micia*⁵⁵ (pl. III/6), and *Ilișua*⁵⁶.

³⁸ Raunig, 1983, pl. X/6a – c.

³⁹ Ivčević 2002, no. 114-116.

⁴⁰ Inel 2004, 290, fig. 2.

⁴¹ Koščević 1980, pl. XX/145.

⁴² Gudea, Cociș, Tamba, Matei 2001, pl. V/34; Cociș, Ciongradi, Bota, Voișan 2001, pl. III/27; Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXII/1253-1254, pl. LXXXIII/1264.

⁴³ Jovanović 1978, fig. 162.

⁴⁴ Radimsky 1896, 159, fig. 57-58.

⁴⁵ Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/6.

⁴⁶ Cermanić, Velimirović, Srejović 1975, 74, 231.

⁴⁷ Negru 1994, 69, pl. III/14.

⁴⁸ Bojović 1983, no. 147.

⁴⁹ See note 29

⁵⁰ For its chronology see: Sedlmayer 1995, 48-49.

⁵¹ See Cociș 2004, 93-94, pl. LXIII/944-945, 95, pl. LXVI/978-993.

⁵² S. Petru, P. Petru, 61, pl. X/38.

⁵³ Motyková -Šneidrova 1967, 32-33, pl. 15/12.

⁵⁴ Isac, Cociș 1995, 123, pl. VI/35.

⁵⁵ Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXII/1259.

⁵⁶ Gaiu, Cociș 2001, pl. II/15.

Type b2a4. (pl. IV/1). The type is characterised by the existence of two protuberances onto the headplate. We mention two discoveries of the type at Podklanec⁵⁷ and Stična⁵⁸, (pl. IV/1).

There are no silver made exemplars within type b2.

The chronological framing for type b2 is identical with type b1.

The diffusion area based on known finds is reduced to *Pannonia, Dacia and Barbaricum*.

Type c. Spring or hinge fastening system. Brooches with spring comprise a range of 8 to 40 windings, tall chord; the chord hook widens and plies onto the rectangular headplate. Hinged brooches exhibit pin with check. Anchor shaped head; anchor arms – with classic types- end in a knob. The curved bow is ornamented with a knob and small wings. The short foot, ends in a usually massive knob. Triangular or rectangular catch plate. Ornaments display concentric, linear or “wolf teeth” incisions onto any brooch element. Headplate extremities are ornamented with geometrical elements, i.e. truncated cone or zoomorphic elements. The foot can also be ornamented in certain cases with such zoomorphic elements. Bronze or silver made, the latter being usually worn with small silver necklaces fastened to the headplate. Pieces are made of two metal parts.

Type c1a1. (pl. IV/2). Bronze made. Spring fastening system with 10 windings. Small head, incipient anchor arms. The bow exhibits a knob extending in two small lateral wings. The short foot ends in a massive knob. Triangular catch plate. Such exemplars are known from *Salona*⁵⁹. In *Dacia* 8 pieces⁶⁰ were identified. A piece under processing comes from a brooch workshop identified in *Dacia*⁶¹. (pl. IV/2). Such brooches with small wings are known also at *Siscia*⁶², *Micia* and *Porolissum*⁶³. Yet, their totally different head shape determined the classification as strongly profiled brooches.

Type c1a2a1. (pl. IV/3). Differentiates from the previous type by the massive anchor arms ending in knobs. Such pieces were uncovered at *Salona*⁶⁴, *Siscia*⁶⁵, *Brigetio*⁶⁶, *Poklon*⁶⁷, *Italia*⁶⁸ and *Muntenegru*⁶⁹. In *Dacia* 13 pieces⁷⁰ are known, (pl. IV/3).

Type c1a2a2. (pl. IV/4). Headplate ornamented with oblique lines. Brooches of the type are found at *Tengelic*⁷¹, *Intercisa*⁷², *Simioneşti*⁷³ (pl. IV/4), and in *Barbaricum* at *Onceşti*⁷⁴.

Type c1a2b. (pl. IV/5). The two antennas by the knob base are ornamented with knobs. Two pieces were discovered so far at *Salona*⁷⁵ and one in *Dacia*⁷⁶, (pl. IV/5).

Type c1a2c. (pl. IV/6). Headplate ornaments appear with this type. They consist of two cones, squared and even zoomorphic elements. Exemplars of the type are known in *Dalmatia* (Debelo Brdo)⁷⁷ and *Dacia*⁷⁸, (pl. IV/6).

Type c1a2d. (pl. IV/7). Ornaments on both the headplate and the small wings appear with this type. The headplate exhibits two knobs, wound in certain cases with wire made in the filigree technique. The

⁵⁷ Petru-Šribar, 1968, 298, pl. IV/5.

⁵⁸ Frey, Gabrovec 1969, 23, fig. 8/2.

⁵⁹ Ivčević 2002, no.109.

⁶⁰ Cociş 2004, no. 1279, 1281-1288.

⁶¹ Vezi nota 29.

⁶² Koščević 1980, pl. XVII/122, 125.

⁶³ Cociş 2004, no. 320-321.

⁶⁴ Ivčević 2002, no. 106-108.

⁶⁵ Koščević 1980, pl. XX/149.

⁶⁶ Kovrig 1937, 55; pl. VIII, no. 72.

⁶⁷ Bojović 1983, no. 146.

⁶⁸ Buora 2004, no. 89, 91.

⁶⁹ Patsch 1899, 260, fig. 77.

⁷⁰ Cociş 2004, no. 1279, 1289-1301.

⁷¹ Kovrig 1937, 55; pl. VIII, no. 75.

⁷² *Ibidem*.

⁷³ Crişan 1979, 307, pl. IV/2.

⁷⁴ Bichir 1984, fig. 21.

⁷⁵ Ivčević 2002, no.110.

⁷⁶ Popescu 1941-1944, 491, pl. IV/44.

⁷⁷ Fiala 1889, 133, fig. 17.

⁷⁸ Cociş 2004, no. 1253, 1254.

antennas also exhibit knobs. Exemplars of the type are known from *Pannonia*, (Regőly⁷⁹, (pl. IV/7), Sárosd⁸⁰) and Austria⁸¹.

Type c1a2e. (pl. V/1). Onto the brooch foot appears, beside the ornament elements above described, a zoomorphic representation. We believe it schematically depicts a bird. Known exemplars come from *Pannonia* (*Siscia*⁸², (pl. V/1), *Mitrovica*⁸³, Sárszentlőrinc⁸⁴), *Moesia* (Izvoarele⁸⁵) and *Barbaricum* (Nagyszénás⁸⁶).

Type c1b1a1. (pl. VI/2; pl. VII/1). The execution material is silver. The spring is formed of 10-40 windings. The anchor arms are massive and end in knobs. Rectangular headplate. All pieces exhibit by the end of the headplate rings to fasten small necklaces. The bow displays a massive knob. The head and the extremity knob display a row of pearls made in granulation technique. Triangular or rectangular foot in cross section ending in a massive knob. Triangular catch plate. Dimensions range between 4,5 cm and 6,5 cm. Such pieces are known from Bare Tribovo⁸⁷, *Apulum*⁸⁸, Beia⁸⁹, Bumbești⁹⁰ (pl. XI/3), Cătina⁹¹, Craiova⁹², *Drobeta*⁹³, Moțătei⁹⁴, Tg-Jiu⁹⁵, (pl. VI/2, pl. VII/1), Vârtop⁹⁶, (pl. X/1-4), and even the barbarian world (Bag)⁹⁷.

Type c1b1a2. (pl. V/2). The only differentiation is the headplate and the foot ornamentation with linear incisions. Dimensions vary between 4,5 cm and 6,5 cm. Pieces found at Bumbești⁹⁸, (pl. XI/1, pl. XII/1-2), Vârtop⁹⁹, Ghidici¹⁰⁰, (pl. V/2), Bălăcița¹⁰¹.

Type c1b1b. (pl. V/3). Characterized by antennas ornamented with knobs. The type couldn't always be identified. The ornament, respectively the knob was "soldered" onto the antennas, which fell at some point. The only identification method is finding the "imprint" the knobs left, respectively the small incised circles which in fact represented the place the piece was attached¹⁰². Pieces of the type were discovered at Beška¹⁰³, (pl. V/3), *Ratiaria*¹⁰⁴, Drănic¹⁰⁵, Urdinița¹⁰⁶, Bălăcița¹⁰⁷.

Type c1b1c. (pl. V/4) Differentiates from the previous type by an additional ornament onto the brooch foot. A zoomorphic element (a bird) was soldered – attached onto the brooch foot, in-between the two knobs. The type's identification is occasionally difficult for the above mentioned reasons.

⁷⁹ Kovrig 1937, 56, pl. XXX/8.

⁸⁰ Patek 1942, 190.

⁸¹ Catalog 2000, no. 1396.

⁸² Koščević 1980, pl. XX/150.

⁸³ Kovrig 1937, 56, pl. XXX/2.

⁸⁴ *Op. cit.* pl. XXX/3.

⁸⁵ Curta 1992, 44 pl. 6/51.

⁸⁶ Nagy 2003, 53, pl. 3/1.

⁸⁷ Patsch 1912, 151-152, fig. 94.

⁸⁸ Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/4, 7.

⁸⁹ Goos 1876, 292, 532, pl. 7/7.

⁹⁰ Gherghe, Gherghe 1977, 12.

⁹¹ Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/8.

⁹² Severeanu 1935, 207, fig. 55-57.

⁹³ Bălăcescu 2003, 137, no. 86, 91.

⁹⁴ Popilian 1998, 50, fig. 6/2.

⁹⁵ Severeanu 1935, 207-208, fig. 57-60.

⁹⁶ Popilian 1998, fig. 2/3, 3/1-2.

⁹⁷ Párducz 1944, pl. XLV/3.

⁹⁸ Gherghe, Gherghe 1977, 12; Cociș, Marinoiu 2005, pl. 3/13.

⁹⁹ Popilian 1998, 51-53.

¹⁰⁰ Toropu, Ciucă, Voicu 1976, 93, fig. 2/6.

¹⁰¹ Stîngă 1998, pl. CI/8.

¹⁰² See also Popilian 1998, 62.

¹⁰³ Mariajanski-Manojlović 1987, 103, pl. 7/1-2.

¹⁰⁴ Velkov 1933, 407, fig. 159; at least 3 brooches exhibit such knobs.

¹⁰⁵ Toropu, Ciucă, Voicu 1976, 93, fig. 2/3-4.

¹⁰⁶ Popilian 1998, 61, fig. 6/1.

¹⁰⁷ Stîngă 1998, pl. CI/9-10.

Dimensions range between 4,8-6,5 cm. Brooches of the type were identified at Novi Banovci¹⁰⁸, (pl. V/4), Janja¹⁰⁹, Vârtop¹¹⁰, and Atel¹¹¹.

Type c1b1d. (pl. V/5). The execution material is silver. The spring is made of 10-40 windings. The anchor arms are massive and end in knobs. The headplate is rectangular and exhibits two knobs wound with wire made in the filigree technique. The small wings are also ornamented with knobs. Dimensions vary between 4,5 cm-6 cm. The brooches under discussion bore rings to fasten small necklaces by the headplate extremity. We mention such at Bela Reka¹¹², Szalacska¹¹³, and an imprecise find place in Jugoslavia¹¹⁴. (pl. V/5), In *Dacia* only one exemplar was found near the fort at Gherla¹¹⁵.

Chronologically, the pieces were dated quite differently. Thus, E. Patek dated the type in the 2nd century –beginning of the 3rd century AD¹¹⁶. D. Bojović dated type c1 brooches during the 2nd century AD¹¹⁷. I. Popović, G. Popilian dated brooches of the type based on silver hoards containing also coins, by the end of the 2nd century – mid 3rd century AD¹¹⁸. Although we agreed to the 170-250 AD¹¹⁹ chronology, we consider the period of usage could be reduced to the 1st quarter of the 3dr century AD. When carefully analysing all silver hoards comprising this brooch type, we noticed that many pieces are not typologically homogenous not even when they belong to a hoard (different dimensions, different variants). Also, many brooches were not entirely preserved, missing either the bow or the spring, while certain ornament elements are damaged. Therefore, we can conclude – I. Popović partially admitted as well –, that such pieces were in fact deposited in hoards as they were made of precious metal. Thus, the last coin within the hoards indicated only the end of the amassing process. We do not believe that the present state of research would allow the evaluation of a group of silver pieces (respectively hoards) in the Drina valley and Bosnia and another group of pieces (respectively hoards) from *Moesia Superior* and *Dacia*¹²⁰.

The diffusion area comprises *Pannonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Moesia* and *Dacia*.

Type c2a1a1. (pl. VI/1). Spring made of 8-10 windings. Incipient anchor arms. Rectangular headplate. The bow exhibits a flattened knob with two rectangular small wings underneath. The foot ends is a heightened small knob. Rectangular catch plate. Manufactured of two metal pieces. Execution material- bronze. Such brooches appear in *Moesia*¹²¹ and *Dacia*¹²². In the latter province a brooch workshop was uncovered at *Napoca*¹²³ manufacturing brooches of the type (pl. VI/1).

Type c2a1a2. (pl. VIII/1). The only differentiation is the existence of ornaments onto the brooch head and foot. Such pieces were identified in *Pannonia*¹²⁴, (pl. VIII/1), *Moesia*¹²⁵ and *Dacia*¹²⁶.

Type c2a2. (pl. VIII/2). Spring made of 8-16 windings. The anchor arms end in knobs. The headplate is rectangular and exhibits two ornamental knobs by the extremities. The bow displays a flattened knob with two rectangular small wings underneath. The latter are ornamented with two knobs and bear in-between a zoomorphic element. The foot ends in small heightened knob. Rectangular catch plate. Single exemplar coming from *Flavia Solva*¹²⁷ (pl. VIII/2).

¹⁰⁸ Brunšmid 1901, 157, pl. 109/2.

¹⁰⁹ Popović 1996, 142, fig. 11. The brooch from fig. 11/8 is considered to be part of the brooch ensemble.

¹¹⁰ Popilian 1998, 51-53. The brooch from fig. 4/8 is considered to from part of one of the brooches ensemble.

¹¹¹ Crişan 1959, 356, fig. 2/2-4; Pieces from fig. 2/2-3 exhibit soldering traces both on antennas and the foot.

¹¹² Petrović 1942, 17, fig. 4.

¹¹³ Kálmán 1911, 317, fig. III/4; Iárdányi-Paulovics 1953, 119, pl. XXVII/1.

¹¹⁴ Catalog 2004, no. 762.

¹¹⁵ Temesváry 1897, 107, fig. 63.

¹¹⁶ Patek 1942, 32.

¹¹⁷ Bojović 1983, 45.

¹¹⁸ I. Popović 1996, 140; Popilian 1998, 66.

¹¹⁹ Cociş 2004, 110.

¹²⁰ Popovic 1996, 149-151.

¹²¹ Bojović 1983, no. 148.

¹²² Cociş 2004, pl. LXXXIV/1266-1274, 1276-1278.

¹²³ *Ibidem*, 35-36.

¹²⁴ Ciglenečki 1994, 241, fig. 2/1.

¹²⁵ Genćeva 2004, 150, pl.VII/10.

¹²⁶ Cociş 2004, pl. LXXXII/1265, 1275.

¹²⁷ Kropf, Nowak 2000, 87, pl. 17/84-85.

There are no silver pieces within type c2.

Chronologically, brooches of type c2 can be dated during the 2nd century AD. The diffusion area comprises *Pannonia*, *Moesia* and *Dacia*.

Type c3a1a1. (pl. VIII/3). Spring made of 8-16 windings. The anchor arms end in knobs. The headplate is rectangular with round edges. The bow exhibits a flattened knob with a small rectangular plate underneath rendering stylised the two wings. The foot ends in a heightened knob. Tall rectangular catch plate. Execution material- bronze.

Brooches of the type are found in *Moesia*¹²⁸, (pl. VIII/3), and *Dacia*¹²⁹.

Type c3a1a2. (pl. VIII/4). The only differentiation consists of head ornaments and plate underneath the knob. Brooches of the type come from *Moesia*¹³⁰ (pl. VIII/4), and *Dacia*¹³¹.

Type c3a2. (pl. VIII/5). Hinged fastening system. Rectangular headplate. Small head, anchor arms ending in knobs. The bow exhibits a flattened knob with a small rectangular plate underneath rendering stylised the two wings. The foot ends in a heightened knob. Tall rectangular catch plate. The headplate, head and the plate beneath the knob are ornamented with linear and x-shaped incisions. The execution material is bronze. Such brooches are known within the Empire but in the province of *Dacia*, (Gârla Mare¹³², *Sucidava*¹³³, Verbița¹³⁴). Another exemplar comes from Poland¹³⁵, (pl. VIII/5).

No silver pieces are known for type c3.

Brooches of type c3 are contemporary with late *Aucissa* brooches, wherefrom they borrow the knob type and the catch plate shape¹³⁶. Chronologically, they date during the mid 2nd century – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

The diffusion area concentrates in *Moesia*, *Dacia*, except for the brooch from Lublin. The type has a restricted diffusion area. It overlaps late *Aucissa* brooches¹³⁷ areas of concentration.

Type d. Spring fastening system made of 20- 26 windings, tall chord. Rectangular and narrow headplate. The large head is ornamented with concentric circles and the anchor arms end in knobs. The bow knob is missing. The foot ends in a heightened knob. Triangular catch plate. Bronze and silver made.

Type d1a. (pl. VIII/6). Spring fastening system made of 26 windings, tall chord. The hook widens and a house shaped ornament is rendered and a vegetal ornament underneath. Rectangular and narrow headplate. The large head is ornamented with concentric circles and the anchor arms end in knobs. The bow knob is missing. The foot ends in a heightened knob. Triangular catch plate. Bronze made. Only one exemplar is known yet no find place is specified¹³⁸, (pl. VIII/6).

Type d1b. (pl. VIII/7). Spring fastening system made of 22 windings, tall chord. Rectangular and narrow headplate. The large head is ornamented with concentric circles and the anchor arms end in knobs. The bow knob is missing. The foot ends in a heightened knob. Triangular catch plate. Silver made. Only one exemplar is known from the hoard at Gornji Vakuf¹³⁹, (pl. VIII/7).

For the lack of chronological elements we cannot establish but a wider usage interval, the 2nd century – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

The diffusion area in the present state of research is reduced to *Dalmatia*.

The origin of the anchor shaped brooches was largely debated within the speciality literature. Thus, I. Kovrig considered that the type emerged within the Celtic environment, being a sketched representation of a dolphin¹⁴⁰. E. Patek believed, especially upon the silver pieces' diffusion, that they originated and were

¹²⁸ Severeanu 1935, 206, fig. 53-54. Genéeva 2004, 150, pl. VII/11.

¹²⁹ Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXII/1249.

¹³⁰ Genéeva 2004, 150, pl. VII/12.

¹³¹ *Sucidava*, novel information offered by A. Rustoiu.

¹³² Stîngă 2005, 62, pl. XXIX/17.

¹³³ *Ibidem*.

¹³⁴ SCIV 1952, 160, fig. 19.

¹³⁵ Gladysz-Juścińska-Juściński 2005, fig. 1/1.

¹³⁶ Grbić 1996, 87-91.

¹³⁷ Cociș 2004, 83.

¹³⁸ Patek 1942, 31, pl. IX/11.

¹³⁹ Čremošník 1963, 119, fig. 11.

¹⁴⁰ Kovrig 1937.

characteristic to the Balkan Thracian-Illyrian environment, yet without specifying a well determined area¹⁴¹. I. H. Crișan and Gh. Popilian¹⁴² resumed the issue in same terms. I. Popović¹⁴³ provided the most ample analysis. Her entire reasoning was based on the analysis of both entire silver brooches within hoards (beside coins and other silver jewellery) as well as the funerary monuments exhibiting such pieces. The Serbian scholar's conclusion is that they emerged in the area located in the middle course of Drina (area rich in silver ores), being an extension of the local tradition under Hellenistic influence. The above typology indicates that most elements: the fastening system, the headplate, the bow knob, the catch plate, the ending knob and the incised ornaments are identical with those displayed by strongly profiled brooches. For that reason, we join the group of specialists who assume that the origin of brooches of the type must be related to the emergence of strongly profiled brooches in the Balkan Peninsula¹⁴⁴. We consider that the initial production area of anchor brooches – as shown by type a finds – is much to the north, in the southeast of Pannonia, while their bearers are a weakly Romanised population of Celtic and Illyrian origin, who preserved brooch elements of ancient cultural traditions. From the mentioned area, anchor brooches entered the Drina valley, where local inhabitants manufactured them from silver and bronze and diffused them in the surrounding provinces. A. Jovanović and I. Popović¹⁴⁵ assigned the brooch type to the *Breuci*, specifying that the first scholar admits "initial connection with the *Scordisci* minting".

The diffusion area for all anchor brooches comprised *Pannonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Moesia*, *Dacia*, *Noricum*, *Italia*, and *Barbaricum* (see table 1, pl. XV, and catalogue). In fact they concentrated in the first four provinces, while in *Italia* and *Noricum* they appeared sporadically and only in the frontier area between *Dalmatia* and *Pannonia*. In *Barbaricum* such artifacts were identified mostly in the area around Pannonia and Dacia.

There are types with reduced diffusion area, for instance types c2 and c3. They represent a local synthesis with other contemporary brooch types.

Table 1 List of Discoveries

Place of discovery	No.	Material	
		AR	AE
Dacia	106	41	65
Pannonia	43	8	35
Moesia	21	10	11
Noricum	2		2
Italy	1		1
Dalmatia	39	12	27
Unknown (within Roman borders)	8	4	4
Barbaricum	9	2	7
Total	229	77	152

The large number of pieces from *Dacia* including brooches within hoards (tab. 1., pl. XVI) does not reflect an historical reality, but is rather due to the present study which, for the first time, exhaustively examined brooches of the type¹⁴⁶. I. Popović explained the emergence of silver pieces in *Moesia* and *Dacia* by colonists from Drina valley settling to exploit precious metal ores in the provinces¹⁴⁷. We must notice, in *Dacia*'s case, that neither hoards nor isolated pieces¹⁴⁸ were discovered in the mining area thus far. The diffusion area in *Dacia* was proportional (pl. XVI), with the specification that hoards grouped mostly in the

¹⁴¹ Patek 1942, 29-32.

¹⁴² Crișan 1959, 366-367; Popilian 1998, 65.

¹⁴³ Popović 1996, 139-154.

¹⁴⁴ Koščević 1980, 25; Buora 2004, 193-195; Genčeva 2004, 103.

¹⁴⁵ Jovanović 1995, 115; Popović 1996, 146.

¹⁴⁶ We are convinced that further publication of anchor brooches in *Dalmatia* and *Pannonia* would change this percentage.

¹⁴⁷ Popović 1996, 149-151.

¹⁴⁸ More than 1700 burials were investigated within the precious metals exploitation area from *Dacia* and only three brooches of the type were identified, all bronze made.

south of the province (pl. XVII). The bearers of the artefacts manufactured in *Dacia* were in most cases a Romanised population of Celtic Illyrian origin, coming from *Dalmatia* and the southeast of *Pannonia*.

I. Popović stated when analysing both pieces within hoards and funerary monuments with anchor shaped brooch representations, that their bearers were mainly women. The diffusion area of the funerary monuments was reduced, with one exception, to *Dalmatia*. (pl. XVIII). The exception is a monument coming from the south of *Dacia*, respectively from *Drobeta*¹⁴⁹, (pl. XIV/3 pl. XVIII). The brooches were worn on shoulders and small necklaces with lamellate pendants were fastened at extremities (pl. XIII/1-4, pl. XIV/1-2). Certain pieces ended with small round holed plates (cat no. 35, 90). After analysing the monument from Zenica displaying¹⁵⁰ such small necklaces with round plates bound onto a belt, we suggest an additional wear style. The two shoulder brooches were fastened onto the belt by small necklaces with round plates and in the middle of the tunic by another brooch with pendants (pl. XIV/4). We bring a further argument in support: the necklaces with round plates are much longer (cat no. 35, 90) than those ending in pendants. We can remark when analysing pieces with find place that anchor brooches were discovered in cities, villae rusticae, burials (Roman or barbarian), workshops, hoards and forts. If silver made brooches (discovered to date only within hoards and burials) could be attributed to women, the bronze artefacts appeared in forts where female presence was merely accepted. Hence, we can assume that certain bronze types were worn by men as well.

Hoards are the main source of anchor shaped brooches. Yet, the hoards' find circumstances are usually not the result of archaeological investigations, and furthermore, we consider them to be incomplete. We have little information regarding most hoards; data like locality, propriety and few additional notes as "found in a clay vessel" are the only provided. The single hoard with location is the one from Bumbeşti (pl. XI/1-3; pl. XII/1-2) found within the fort, but it cannot be considered complete. Anchor brooches associated with other Roman artefacts: other brooch types, torques, necklaces, bracelets, collars, rings, pendants, pottery and especially coins¹⁵¹. As showed above, anchor brooches within hoards are fragmentary and typologically distinct (different dimensions, different variants). The fact can be extended to other categories of pieces¹⁵². Consequently, we believe that all objects were in fact deposited since they were made of precious metal. Thus, the last coin in the hoard indicates the end of the amassing process. Except for one situation¹⁵³ all hoards end with coins dating from mid 3rd century AD¹⁵⁴. Thus, the hoards' depositing was due to troublesome events that took place in the provinces at the date. In *Dacia* such hoards are buried probably because of the Carps and Goths assaults¹⁵⁵. I. Popović¹⁵⁶ established that silver pieces in *Pannonia* and *Dalmatia* were buried on the account of the Marcomani assaults from 254 and the subsequent succession wars from 258-259.

Anchor brooch production centres are less known. There are only two workshops archaeologically attested and they were both identified in *Dacia*¹⁵⁷. They manufactured just bronze pieces. The execution technique consisted in moulds cast in "the casting upon archetype"¹⁵⁸ method. I. Popović¹⁵⁹ maintains the existence of silver brooches workshops in the Drina area based on similarities between pieces from *Dalmatia* and the silver exploitations from Drina valley. Gh. Popilian resumed the question of silver brooches workshops with possible location in Drina valley, but mentioned another probable imitating centre at *Drobeta*¹⁶⁰. Such workshops must have existed, yet their locations can be considered hypothetical upon the present state of research.

This study represents the current stage of research and it can be improved by further publication of new pieces in *Dalmatia* and *Pannonia*.

¹⁴⁹ Bărcăcilă 1932, 251 fig 19; Bălăcescu 2002, pl. V.

¹⁵⁰ Sergejevski 1932, 45-46, pl. XXI, fig. 10.

¹⁵¹ Popović 1996, 140; Popilian 1998, 48-56.

¹⁵² See vessels with the Bela Reka hoard.

¹⁵³ Gladysz-Juścińska-Juściński 2005, 135.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibidem*.

¹⁵⁵ Opreanu 1998, 89-91.

¹⁵⁶ I. Popović 1996, 154.

¹⁵⁷ See note 29 and Cociş 2004, 107.

¹⁵⁸ Drescher 1973, 48-62; Hudeczek 1988, 341-345; Cociş 2004, 24-25.

¹⁵⁹ I. Popović 1996, 149-150.

¹⁶⁰ Popilian 1998, 65.

CATALOGUE

DACIA

1. Alba Iulia, (*Apulum*), (3 brooches: 2 AR, 1 AE), Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/4,7; Cociș 1994, 278, pl. V/55.
2. Ațel, (3 brooches: 3 AR), Crișan 1959, 356, fig. 2/2-4.
3. Balta Sărătă, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Groza 1971, 64, pl. V/2.
4. Bălăcița, (3 brooches: 3 AR), Stîngă 1998, pl.CI/1-10.
5. Beia, (2 brooches: 2 AR), Goos 1876, 292, 532, pl.7/7.
6. Boarta, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/6.
7. Buciumi, (2 brooches: 2 AE), Gudea, Lucăcel 1979, 328, pl. V/44; Gudea, Cociș 1995, 53, pl. III/13.
8. Bumbești, (5 brooches: 5 AR), Gherghe, Gherghe 1977, 12; Cociș, Marinoiu 2005, pl. 3/13.
9. Cașoală, (2 brooches: 1 AR, 1 AE), Macrea 1960, 415, fig. 12/5; Cociș 2004, no. 1253, –Proștea, (Kovrig 1937, 55, pl.VIII/76) –Agârbiciu (Protase 1969, 204, note 15).
10. Cășeiu, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Isac-Cociș 1995, 123, pl. VI/35.
11. Cătina, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/8.
12. Cluj-Napoca, (*Napoca*), (2 brooches: 2 AE), Cociș, Ciongradi, Bota, Voișan 2001, pl. III/27; Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXIV/1271.
13. Cojocna, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/5.
14. Craiova ? (1 brooch: 1 AR), Severeanu 1935, 206, fig 55-56.
15. Cristurul Secuiesc, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Cociș 2004, 201, pl. LXXXV/1286.
16. Drănic, (5 brooches: 3 AR, 2AE), Toropu, Ciucă, Voicu 1976, 93, fig. 2/3-4, 6-7; Negru 1994, 69, pl. III/14.
17. Drobeta-Turnu Severin, (*Drobeta*), (3 brooches: 2 AR, 1 AE), Stîngă 1998, pl. XCIII/7. Bălăcescu 2003, 137, no. 86, 91.
18. Gădălin, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXV/1284.
19. Gârla Mare, (1 brooch : 1 AE), Stîngă 2005, 62, pl.XXIX/17.
20. Gherla, (2 brooches: 1 AR, 1 AE), Temesváry 1897, 107, fig. 63; Cociș, Ardelean, Pintea 1992, 328, pl. IV/65.
21. Ghidici, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Toropu, Ciucă, Voicu 1976, 94, fig. 3/5.
22. Ilișua, (2 brooches: 2 AE), Gaiu, Cociș 2001, pl. I/9, II/15.
23. Mănereu, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Buday 1913, 125, pl. 8/2.
24. Mediaș, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Cociș 2004, pl.LXXXIII/1264.
25. Micăsasa, (4 brooches: 4 AE), Mitrofan, Cociș 1995, 435, fig. V/41-42; Cociș 2004, pl.LXXII/1257, LXXXIV/1273.
26. Moigrad, (*Porolissum*), (11 brooches: 11 AE), Crișan 1979, 306, pl. IV/1;
- Gudea, Lucăcel 1979, 328, pl. I/10, V/44-49 XXI/273; Gudea 1989, 598, pl. CLXXXV/21; Gudea, Cociș, Tamba, Matei 2001, pl. V/33-34.
27. Motăței, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Popilian 1998, 50, fig. 6/2.
28. Orlea, (*Sucidava*), (3 brooches: 3 AE), Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXII/1249, LXXXVI/1298; data from A. Rustoiu.
29. Răcari, (2 brooches: 1 AR, 1 AE) Berciu 1939, 374, Bălăcescu 2003, 137, no. 92.
30. Roșia Montană, (*Alburnus Maior*), (4 brooches: 4 AE), Bolindeț, Roman, Bota, Isac, Paki, Marcu, Bodea 2003, 394, fig. 17/3; data from D. Măgureanu, A. Timofan and M. Drămbărean.
31. Salcia, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Berciu 1939, 375.
32. Sarmizegetusa, (*Ulpia Traiana*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXII/1254.
33. Simionesti, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Crișan 1979, 307, pl. IV/2.
34. Soporul de Câmpie, (2 brooches: 2 AE), Protase 1976, 60, pl. XXXV/3, XXXIV/5.
35. Tg-Jiu ? (2 brooches: 2 AR), Severeanu 1935, 207-208, fig. 57-60.
36. Turda, (*Potaissa*), (3 brooches: 1 AR, 2 AE), Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/1; Nemeti 2004, pl. V/49; data from S. Nemeti.
37. Urdinița, (3 brooches: 3 AR); Popilian 1998, 61, fig. 6/1.
38. Vârtop, (7 brooches: 7 AR), Popilian 1998, 51-53.
39. Verbița, (1 brooch: 1 AE), SCIV 1952, 160, fig. 19.
40. Vețel, (*Micia*), (4 brooches: 4 AE) Crișan 1979, 306, pl. III/2-3, Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXIII/1259, LXXXVI/1296.
41. Zlatna, (*Ampelum*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Inel 2004, 290, fig. 2.
- Dacia, (9 brooches: 9 AE), Popescu 1938, 242, pl. II/6-7; Popescu 1945, pl. 44; Cociș 1994, 273, pl. II/19; Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXIV/1275, – Chesler, Protase 1976, 62; Cociș 2004, pl. LXXXVII/1299-1300.

PANNONIA

42. Bad Deutsch -Altenburg, (*Carnuntum*), (2 brooches: 2 AE), Carnuntum, 1992, I, 491- 492, no. 18-19.
43. Balatonfüred, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Patek 1942 s. 190.
44. Beška, (2 brooches: 2 AR), Marijanski-Manojlović 1987, 103, pl. 7/1-2.
45. Drnovo, (*Neviodunum*), (2 brooches: 2 AE), Patek 1942, 190; S. Petru, P. Petru, 61, pl. X/38.

46. Dunaadony? (*Annamatia*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kovrig 1937, 56; pl. VIII/ 77; Patek 1942, 191.
 47. Dunapentele, (*Intercisa*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kovrig 1937, p. 55; pl. VIII, no. 75; Patek 1942, 190.
 48. Gradišče, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Ciglenečki 1994, 241, fig. 2/1.
 49. Hrtkovci, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Arte 1993, 169, no. 248.
 50. Mitrovica, (2 brooches: 2 AE), Patek 1942, 190-191.
 51. Novi Banovci, (*Burgenae*) (1 brooch: 1 AE), Brunšmid 1901, 157, pl. 109/2.
 52. Osijek, (*Mursa*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Patek 1942, 191.
 53. Oszöny, (*Brigetio*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Patek 1942, 191.
 54. Podklanec pri Vinici, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Petru-Šribar, 1968, 298, pl. IV/5.
 55. Ptuj, (*Poetovio*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Patek 1942, 191.
 56. Regöly, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kovrig 1937, 56, pl. VIII/79 ; Patek 1942, 190, pl. VIII/16.
 57. Sárosd, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kovrig 1937, 56; Patek 1942, 190.
 58. Sárszentlőrinc, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kovrig 1937, 56, pl. VIII/79-79a, pl. XXX; Patek 1942, 190.
 59. Sisak, (*Siscia*), (8 brooches: 8 AE), (Patek 1942, 190; Koščević 1980, pl. XX/144-150).
 60. Stenjevec, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Hoffiller 1904, 174, fig. 69/4.
 61. Stična, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Frey, Gabrovec 1969, 23, fig. 8/2.
 62. Surduk, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Kovrig 1937, 55; Patek 1942, 190.
 63. Szalacska, (2 brooches: 2 AR), Kálmann 1911, 317, fig. III/4; Iárdányi-Paulovics 1953, 119, pl. XXVII/1.
 64. Tengelic, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kovrig 1937, 55, pl. VIII/75-75a, pl. XXX; Patek 1942, 190.
 65. Vukovar, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kovrig 1937, 56, pl. VIII/77.
Pannonia, (8 piese : 7 AE, 1 AR), Patek 190.

MOESIA

66. Arčar, (*Ratiaria*), (7 brooches: 7 AR), Velkov 1933, 407, fig. 159-162.
 67. Constanța, (*Tomis*), (1 piesă : 1 AE), Severeanu 1935, 206, fig 53-54.
 68. Dollinoe, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Pioro, Gercen 1994, 82, fig. 1.
 69. Izvoarele, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Curta 1992, 44 pl.6/51.
 70. Nova Božurna, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Jovanović 1978, fig. 162.
 71. Kalemegdan – Belgrad, (*Singidunum*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Bojović 1983, no.148.
 72. Lom, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Genćeva 2004, 150, pl.VII/10.
 73. Poklon (1 brooch: 1 AE), Bojović 1983, no.146.
 74. Prahovo, (1 brooch?: 1 AR ?), Popović, Borić- Brešković 1994, 21, note 13.
 75. Sapaja, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Kondić 1961, 203-204, 212, fig. III/ 22.
 76. Suhodol, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Genćeva 2004, 150,pl.VII/11.
 77. Svishtov, (*Novae*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Genćeva 2004, 150, pl.VII/11.
 78. Ušća, (3 brooches: 3 AE), Bojović 1983, no.145, 147, 149.

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79. Wagna, (*Flavia Solva*), (2 brooches: 2AE); Kropf, Nowak 2000, 87, pl. 17/84-85.

ITALIA

80. S. Vito al Torre, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Magrini 1997, 1997, 36, pl. V/14.

DALMATIA

81. Bare Tribovo, (3 brooches: 3 AR), Patsch 1912, 151-152, fig. 94.
 82. Bela Reka, (2 brooches: 2 AR), Petrović 1942, 17, fig. 4.
 83. Bukovica, (2 brooches: 2 AR), Radimsky 1896, 159, fig. 57-58.
 84. Debelo Brdo (1 brooch: 1 AE), Fiala 1889, 133, fig. 17.
 85. Duklja, (*Doclea*), (1 brooch: 1AR), Cermanić, Velimirović, Srejović 1975, 74, 231.
 86. Duvno, (*Delminium*), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Patsch 1904, 197, fig. 50, – Miletić 1963, cat. no. 33.
 87. Glasinac, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Truhelka, 1893, 89, fig. 96.
 88. Golubicu, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Raunig, 1983, pl. X/6a – c.
 89. Gornji Vakuf, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Čremošnik 1963, 119, fig 11.
 90. Janja, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Popović 1996, 142, fig. 9-11.
 91. Jezerine, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Radimsky 1895, 39, fig. 52-53.
 92. Mihaljevićima, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Miletić 1956, 22, pl. XI/ 3.
 93. Potoci, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Patek 1942, 30, note 3.
 94. Prozor, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Miletić 1963, cat no. 40.
 95. Solin, (*Salona*), (17 brooches: 17 AE), Ivčević, 2002, no.103-117.
 96. Starigrad, (*Argyruntum*), (1 brooch: 1 AR), Abramić, Colnago 1909, 58-59, fig. 21.

97. Stup, (1 brooch: 1 AR), Čremošnika 1930, pl. XVI.

98. Žrnovnica, (1 brooch: 1 AE), Ivčević, 2002, no. 118.

- *Dalmatia* (1 brooch: 1 AE), Patsch 1899, 260, fig. 77.

ROMAN EMPIRE

8 brooches: 4 AR 4 AE, Austria- (*Pannonia ? Noricum ?*), Catalog 2000 no. 336, Catalog 2000 no. 1396; Jugoslavia: Grbić, 1930, 178, pl. XXXIV, fig. 4, 5; Catalog 2000 no. 762; Antique 1994, 234, no. 103; Italia ? Buora 2004, 202, no. 89, 91.

BARBARICUM

99. Bag, (Hungary), (1 brooch: 1 AR), Párducz 1944, pl.XLV/3.

100. Chilia, (Romania), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Morintz 1961, 446, fig 5/1.

101. Lublin, (Poland), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Gladysz-Juścińska-Juściński 2005, fig.1/1.

102. Lwow, (Ukraine), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Gladysz-Juścińska-Juściński 2005, fig.1/2.

103. Nagyszénás, (Hungary), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Nagy 2003, 53, pl. 3/1.

104. Nebovidy, (Czech Republic), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Motyková -Sneidrova 1967, 32-33, pl.15/12.

105. Oncești, (Romania), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Bichir 1984, fig. 21.

106. Szarvas, (Hungary), (1 brooch: 1 AR), Gyulai Katalógusok 1998, cat no. 22.

107. Târgoviște, (Romania), (1 brooch: 1 AE), Oancea 1976, 73, fig. 10.

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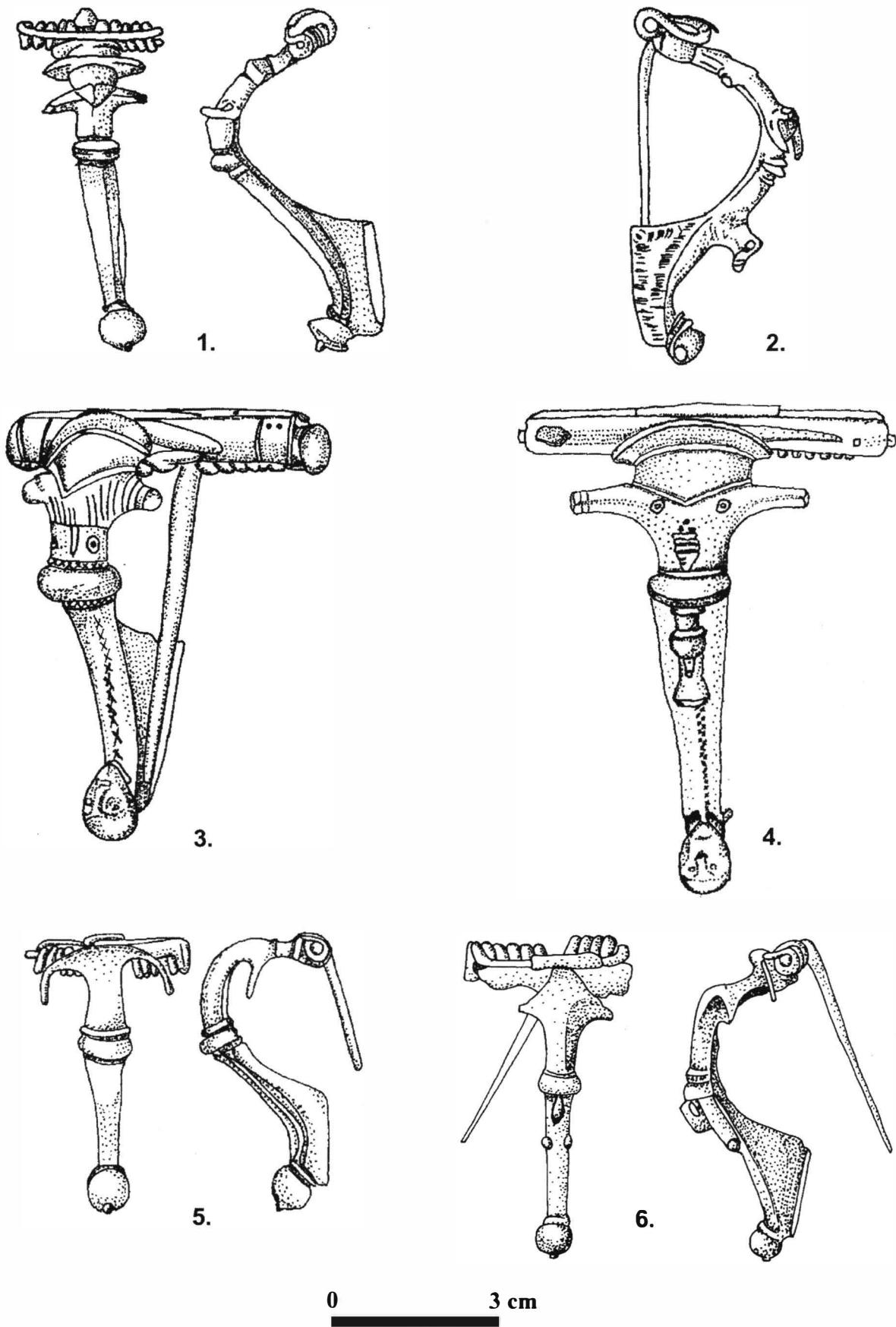
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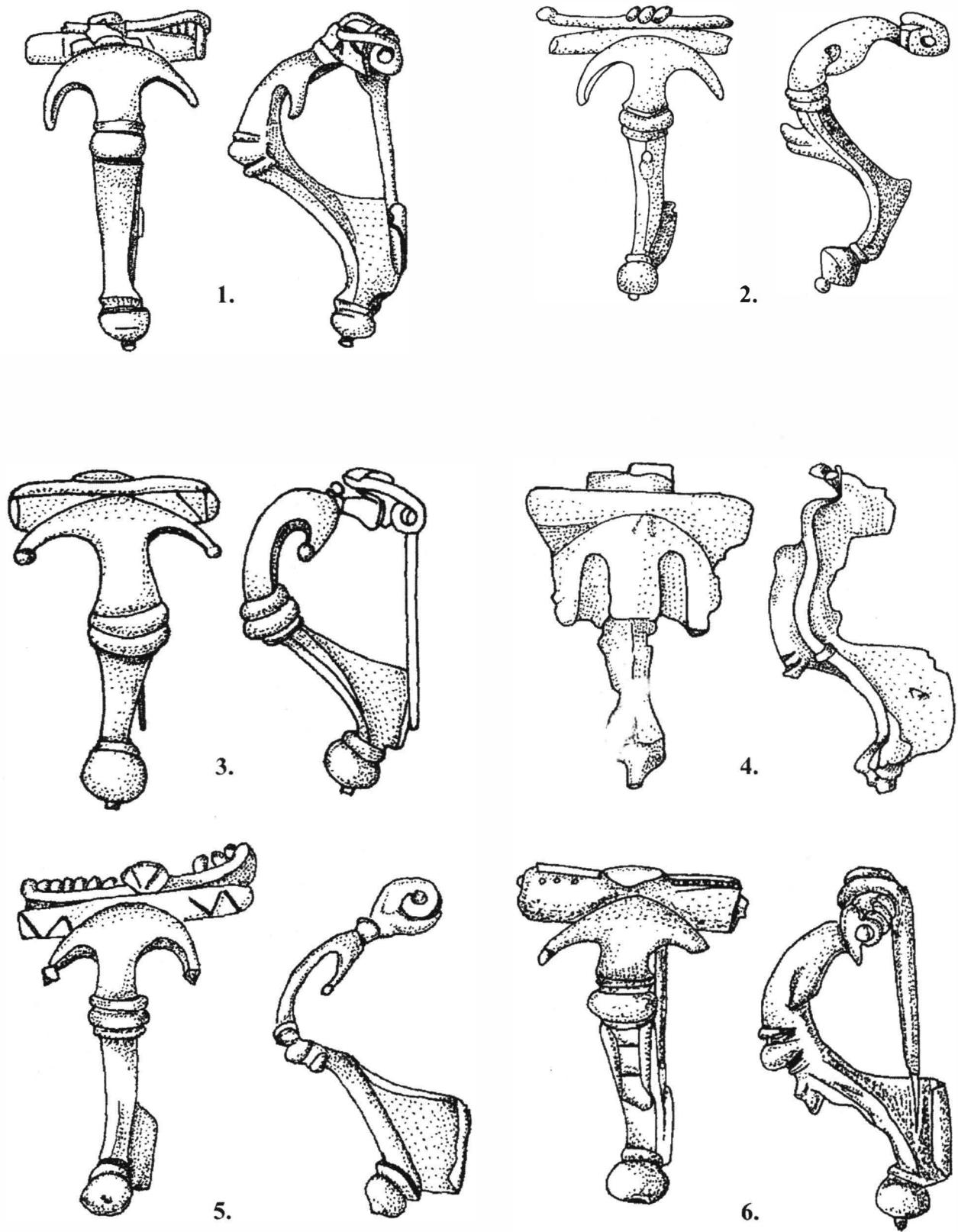
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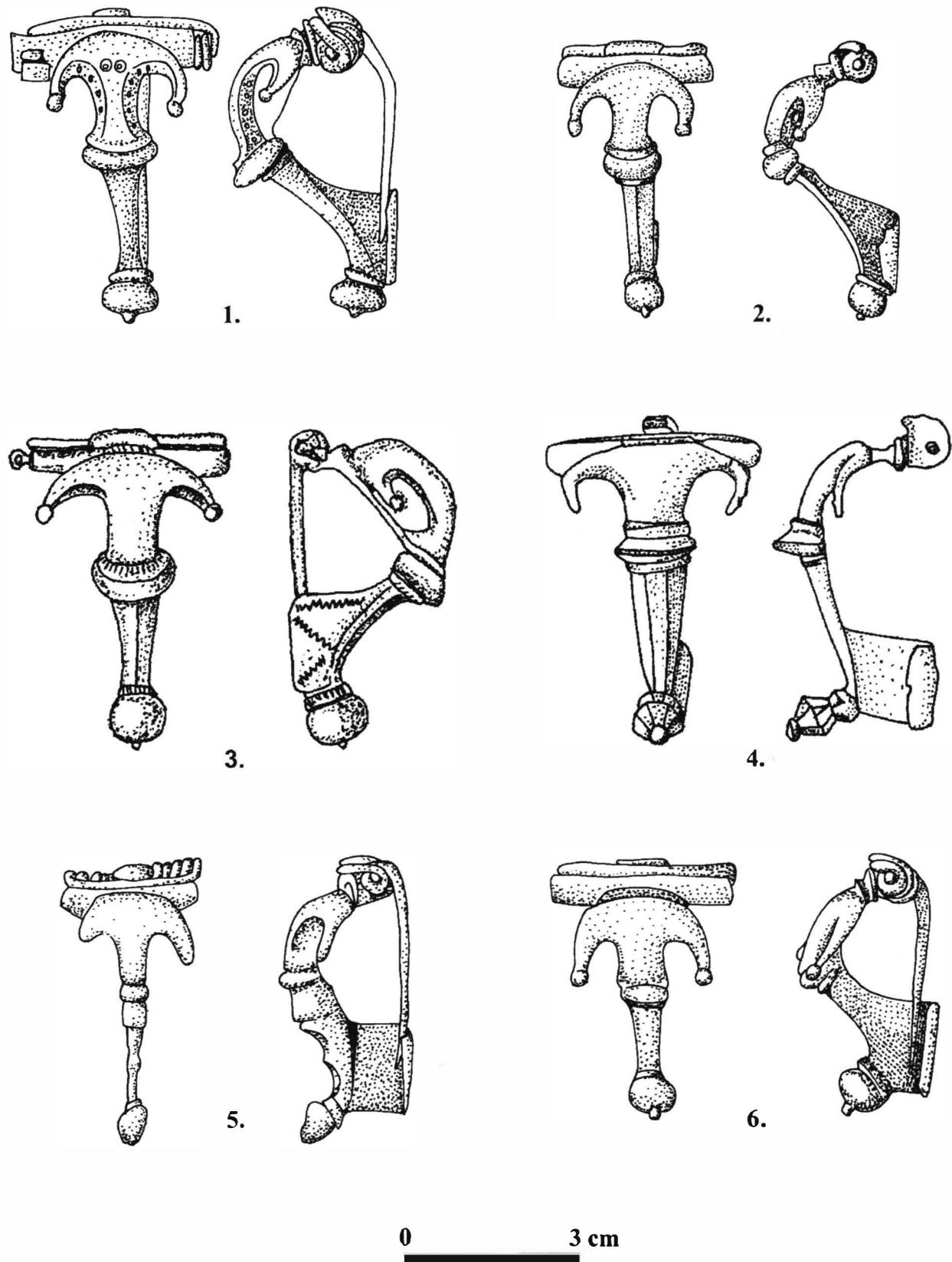
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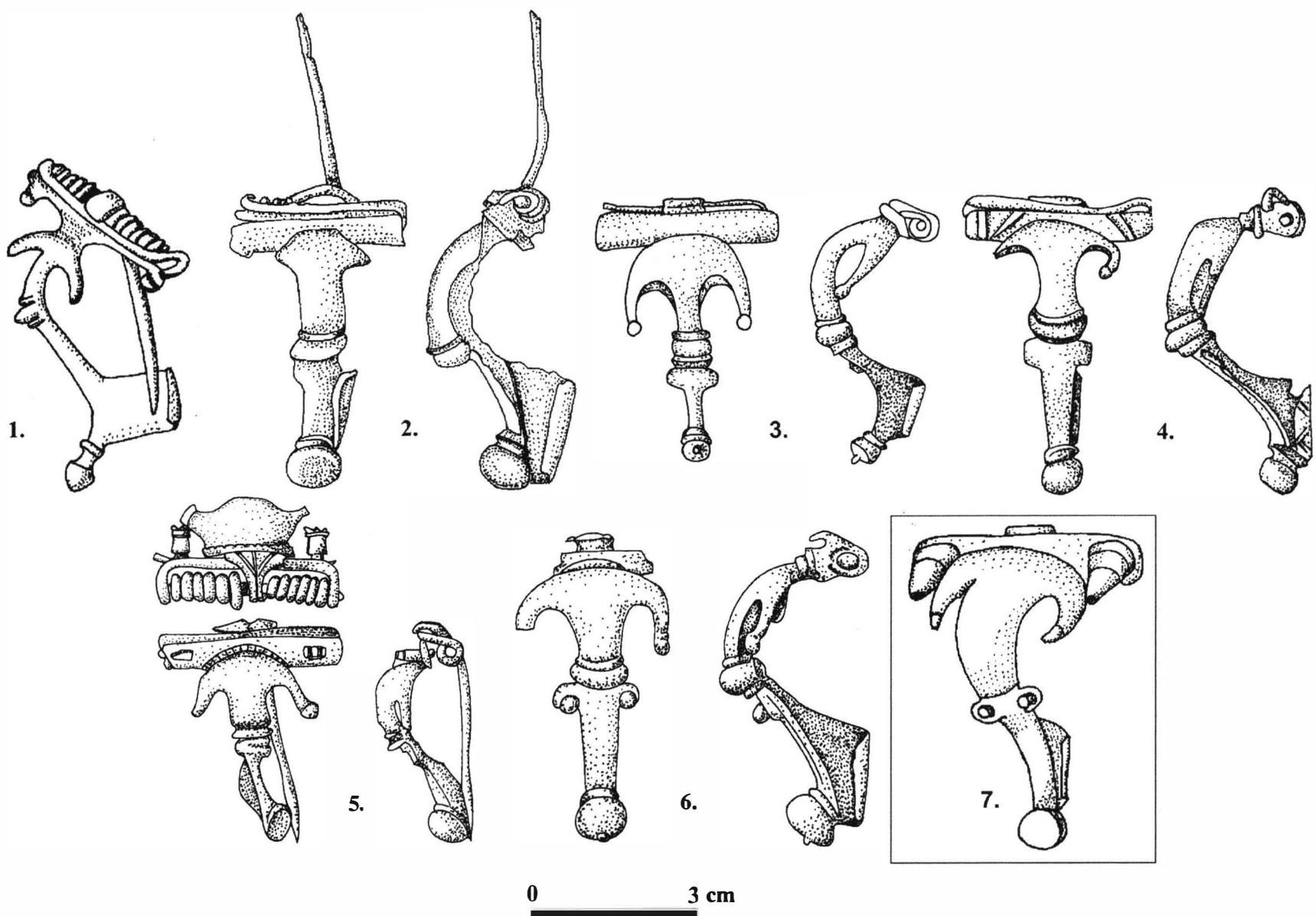
Pl. I. 1. *Siscia*, 2. *Annamatia*, 3. Unknown, 4. *Szarvas*, 5. *Salona*, 6. *Mănereu*.



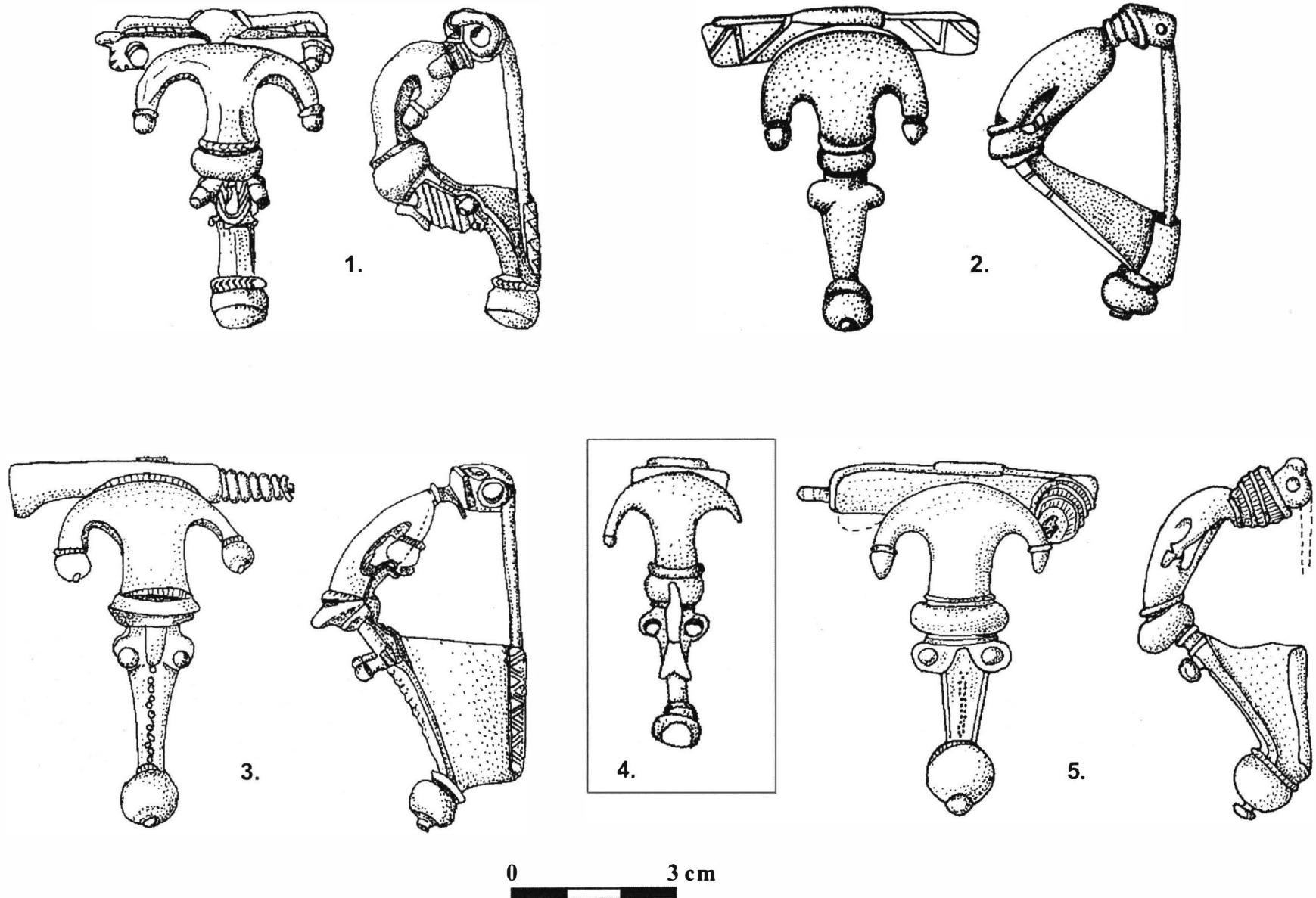
Pl. II. 1. *Siscia*, 2. *Porolissum*, 3. *Usce*, 4. *Dacia*, 5. *Golubicu*, 6. *Ampelum*.



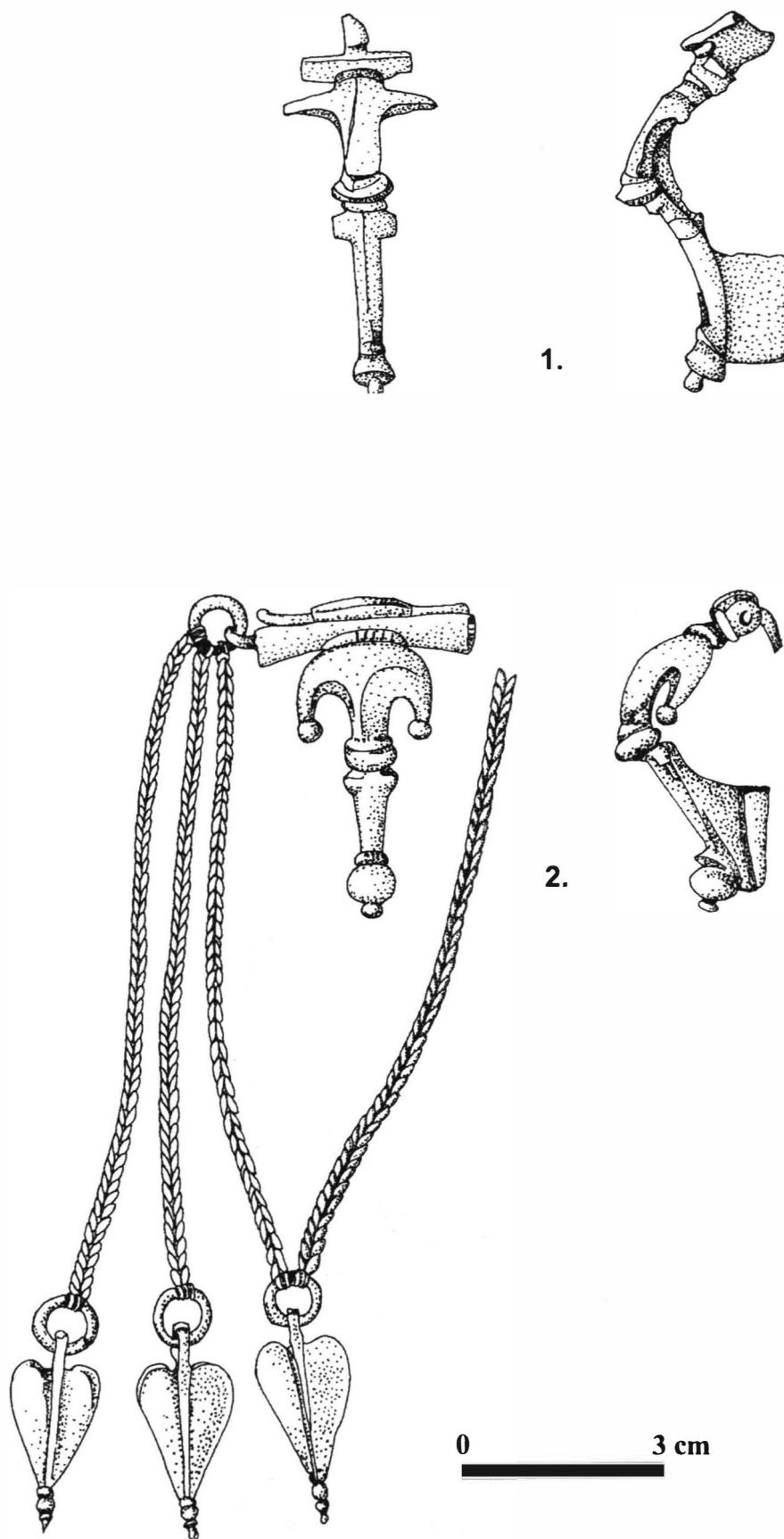
Pl. III. 1. Mediaş, 2. Boarta, 3. Doclea, 4. Neiodunum, 5. Căşei, 6. Micia.



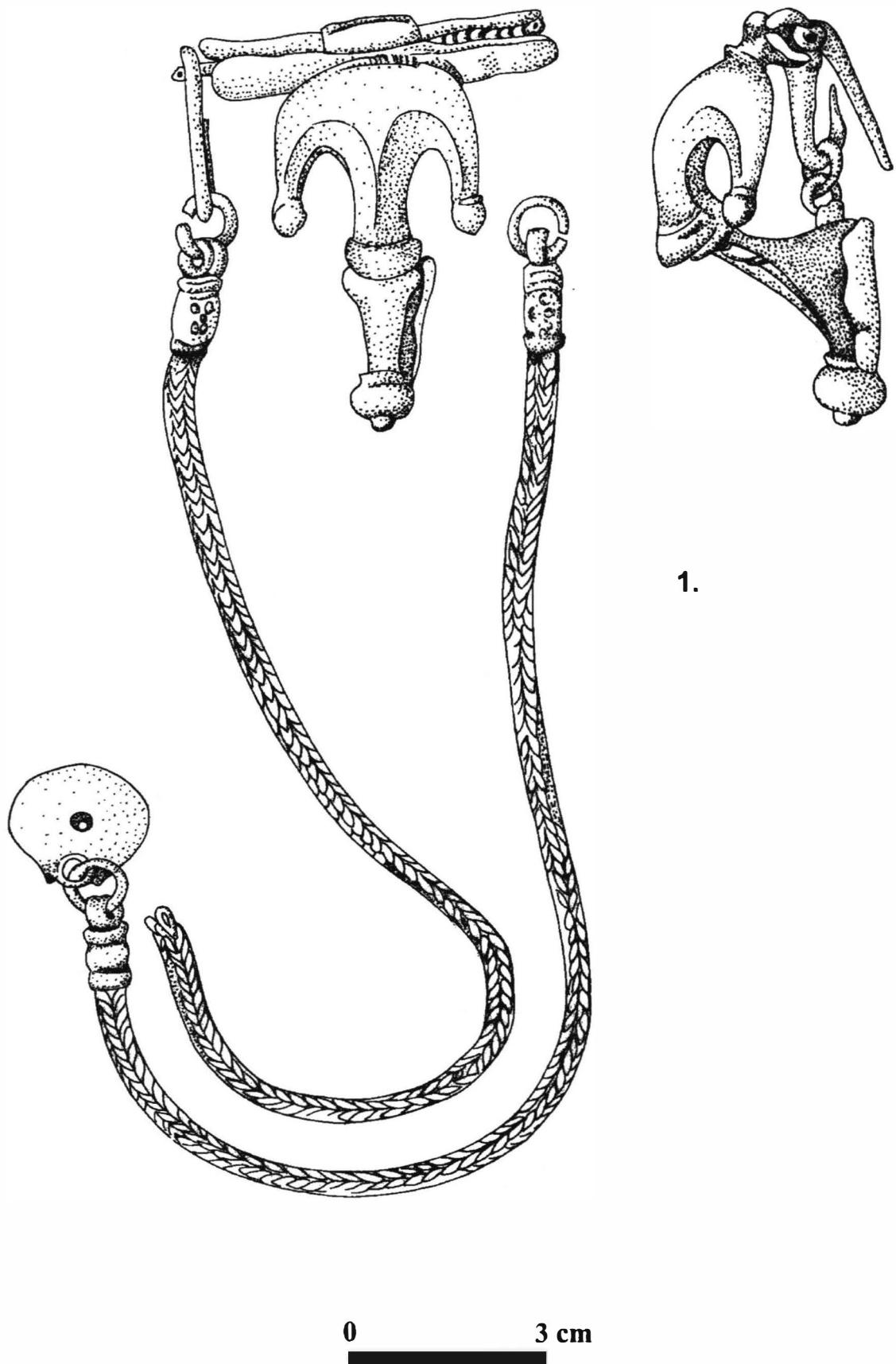
Pl. IV. 1. Sticna, 2. Dacia, 3 Potaissa, 4. Simioneşti, 5. Caşolt, 6. Dacia, 7. Regőly.
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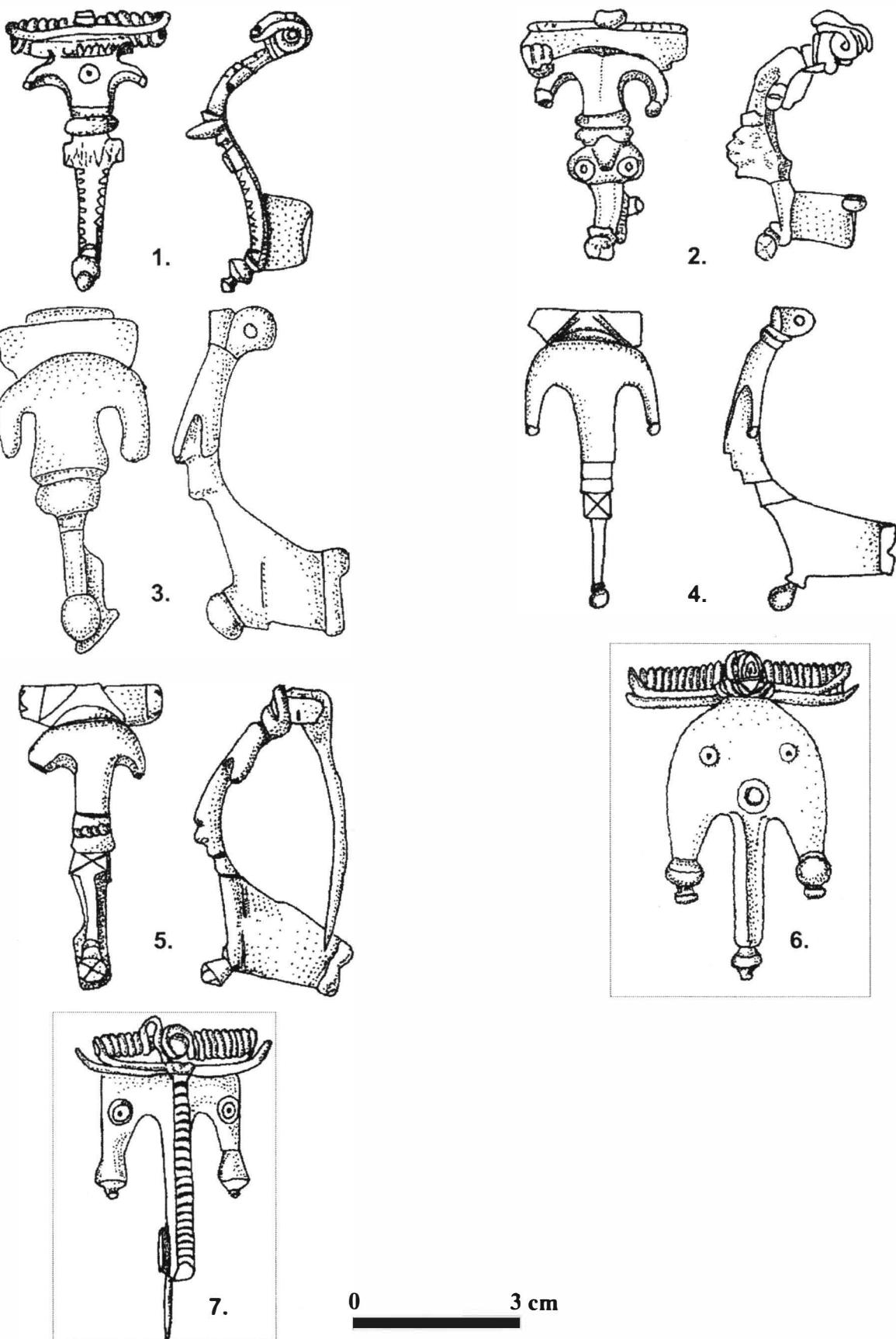
Pl. V. 1. Siscia, 2. Ghidici, 3. Beška, 4. Novi Banovci, 5. Iugoslavia.



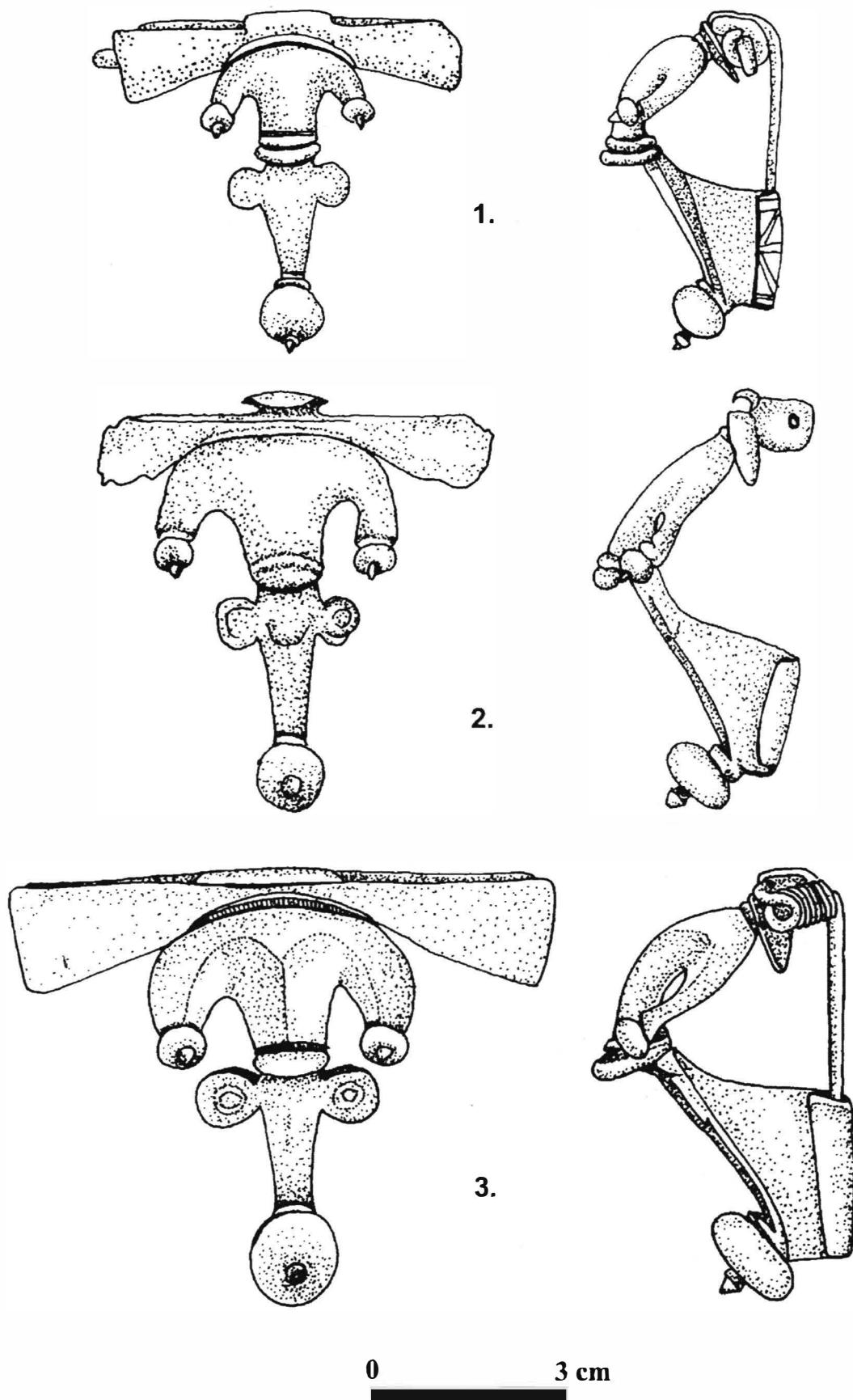
Pl. VI. 1. Napoca, 2. Tg-Jiu.



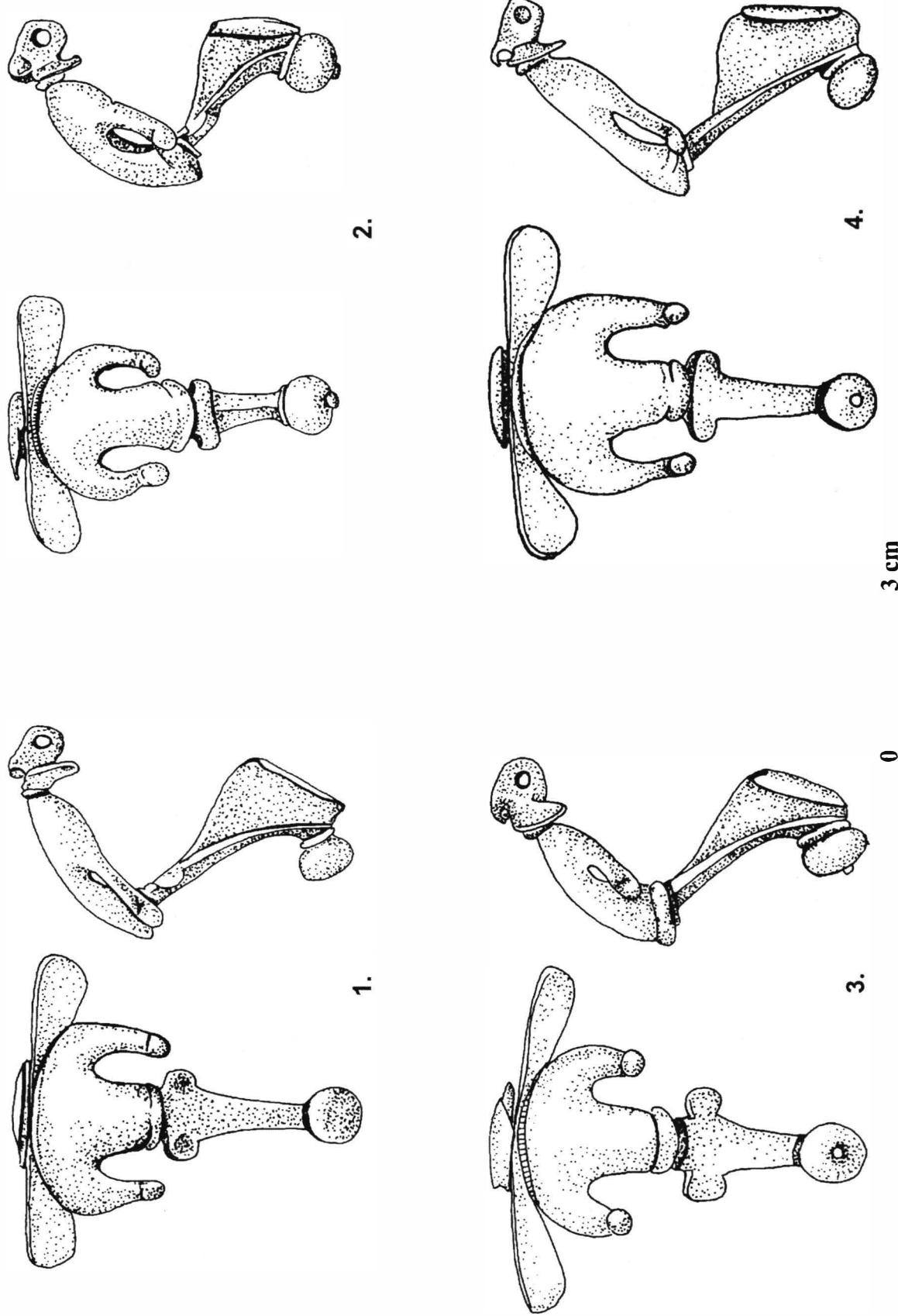
Pl. VII. 1. Tg-Jiu.



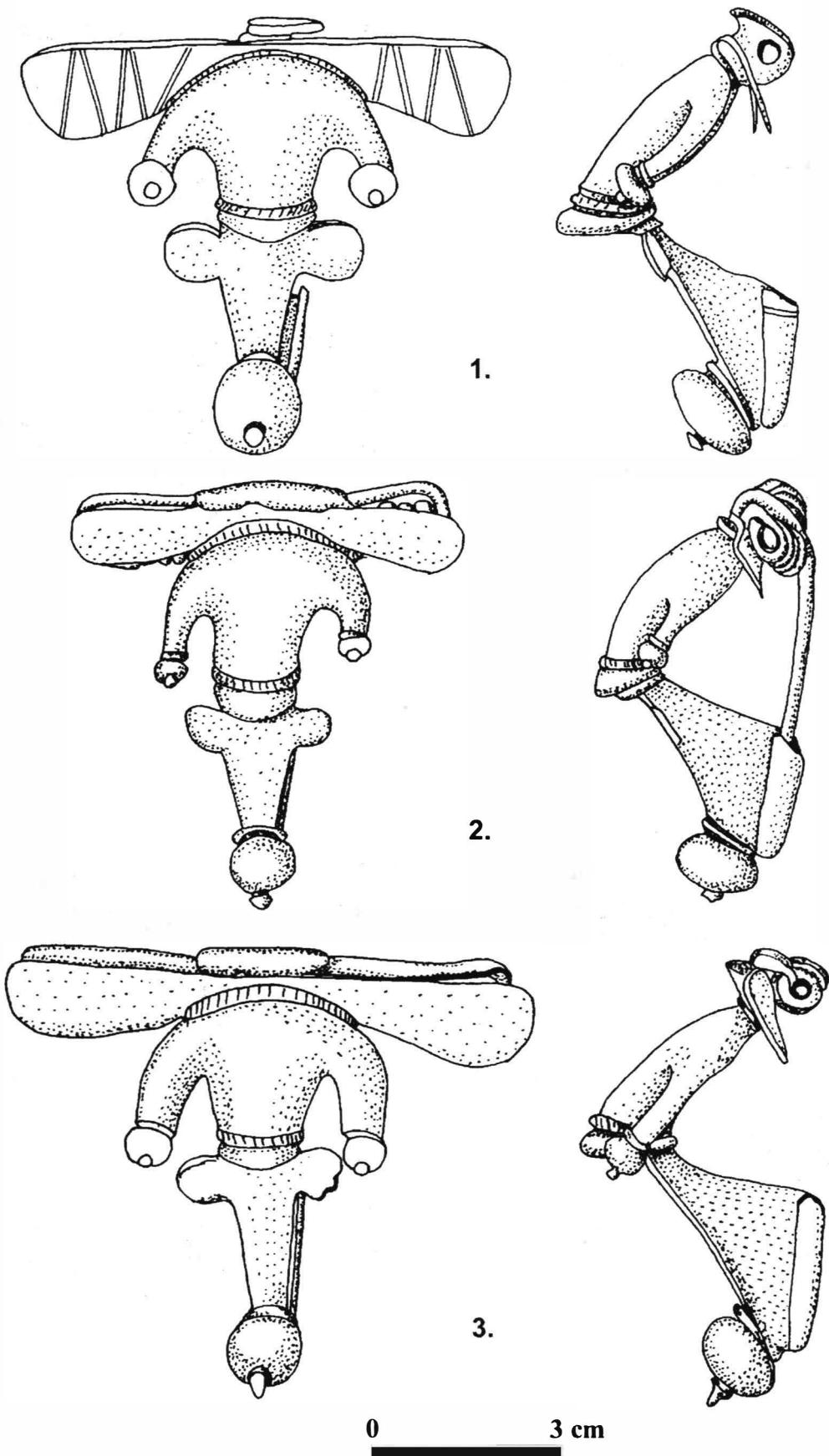
Pl. VIII. 1. Gradišće, 2. Flavia Solva, 3. Novae, 4. Suhodol, 5. Lublin, 6. Unknown, 7. Gornji Vakuf.



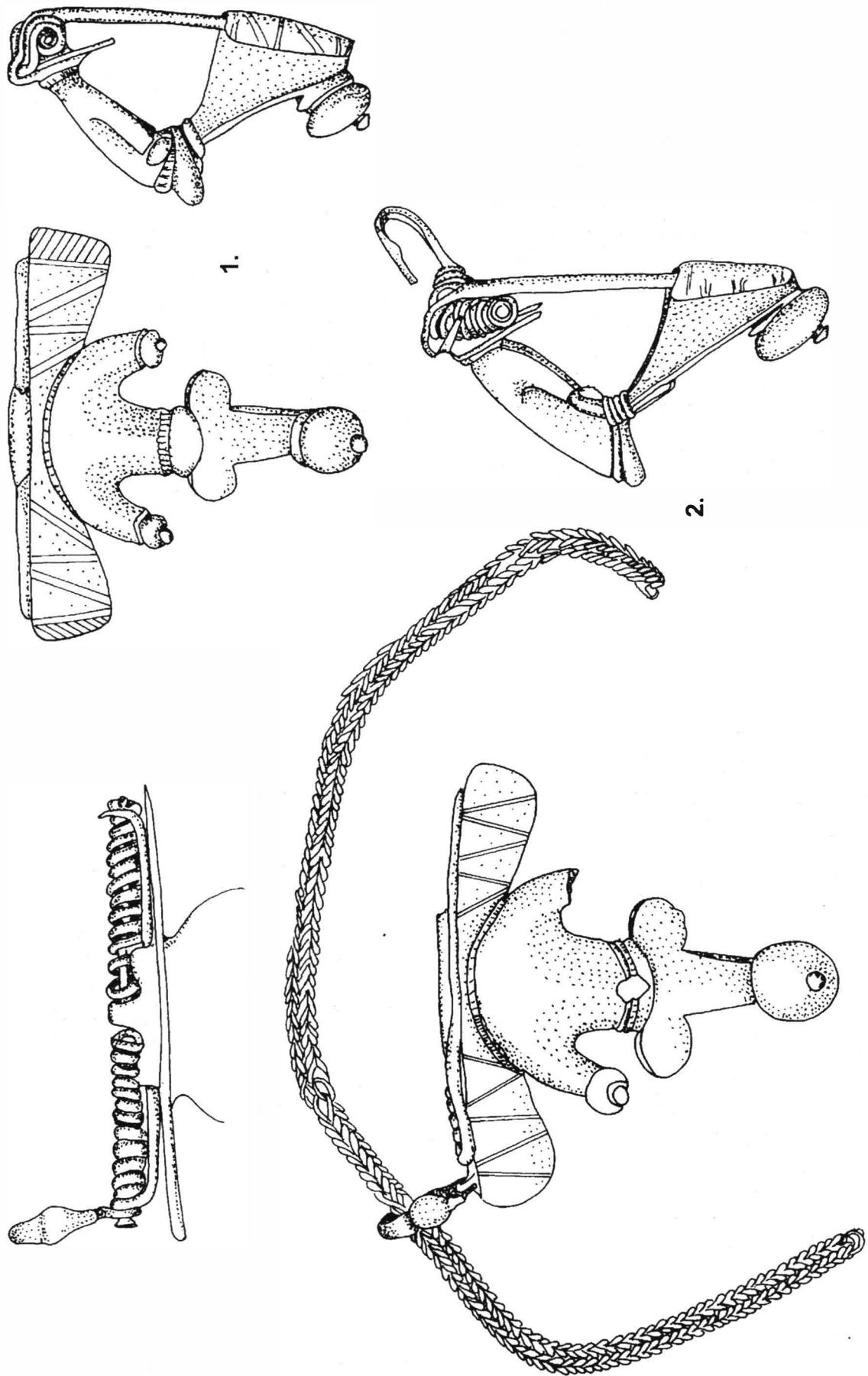
Pl. IX. 1-3 The hoard from Vârtop.



Pl. X. 1-4. The hoard from Vårtop.



Pl. XI. 1-3 The hoard from Bumbești.



Pl. XII. 1-2 The hoard from Bumbesti.



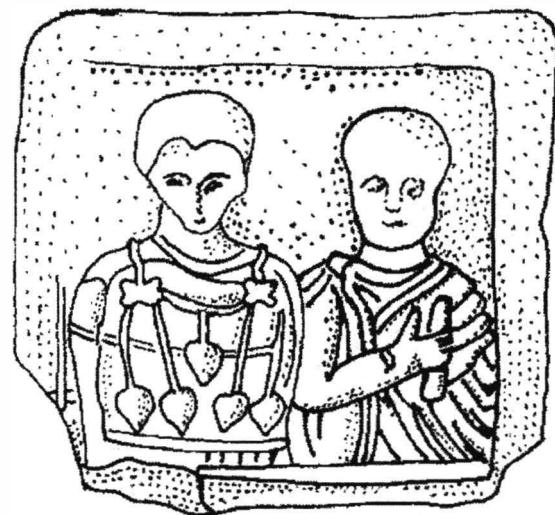
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Pl. XIII. 1. Seča Reka, 2. Seča Reka, 3. Skelani, 4. Bajina Bašta.



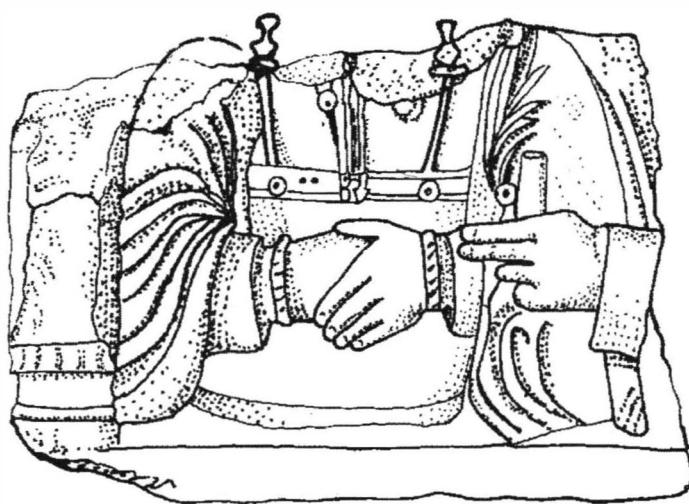
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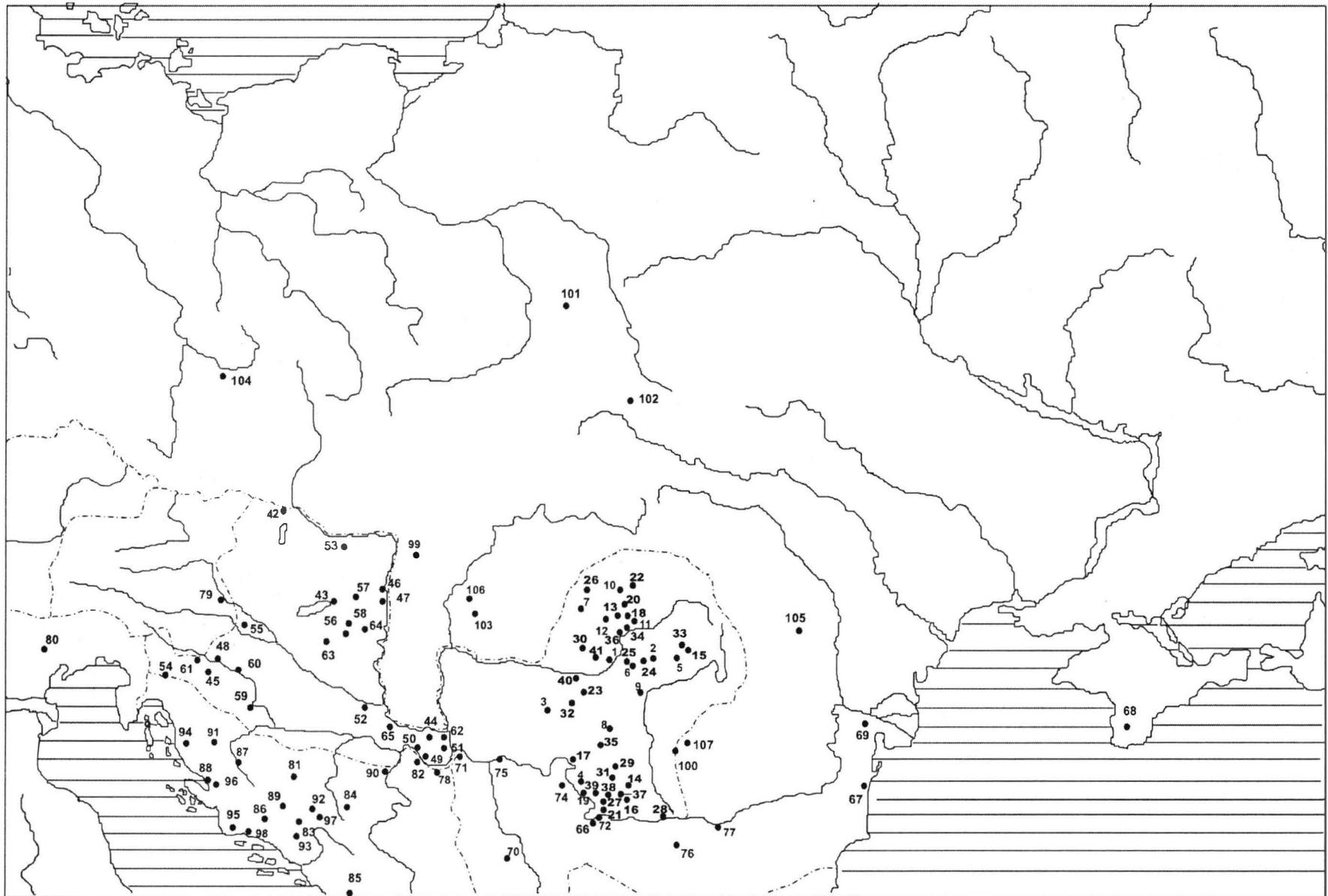


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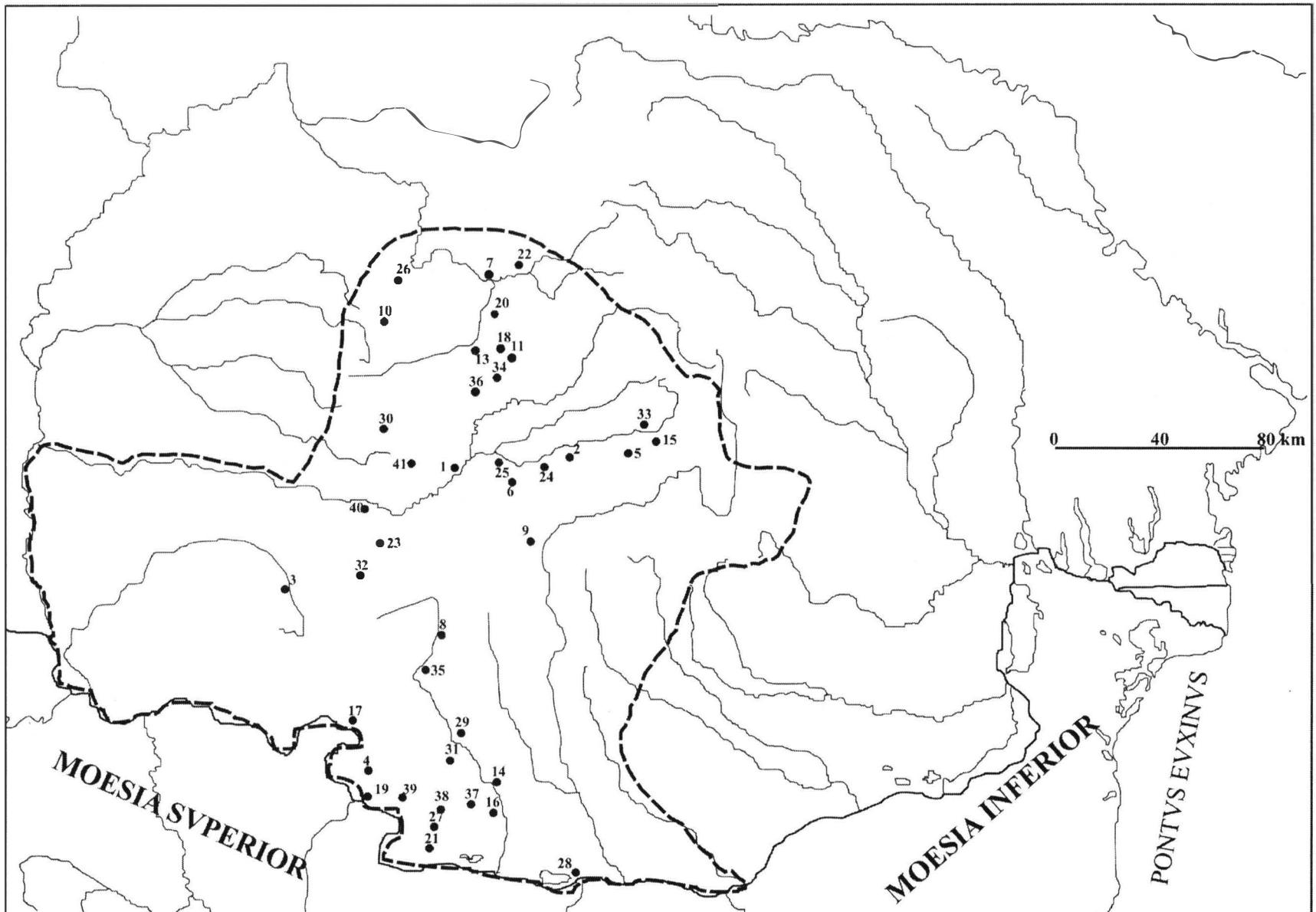


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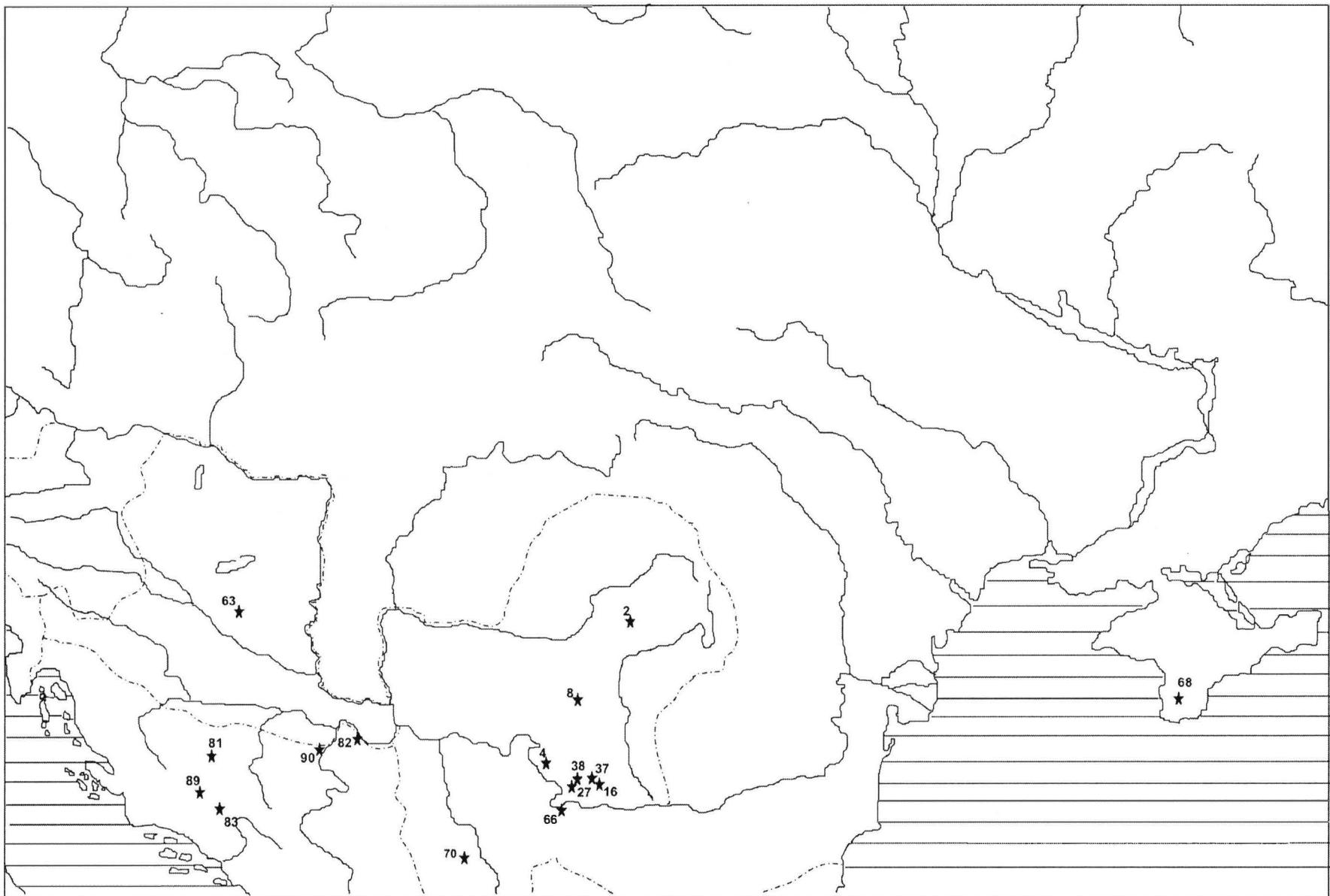
Pl. XIV. 1. Voljevica, 2. Crvica, 3. Drobeta, 4. Zenica.



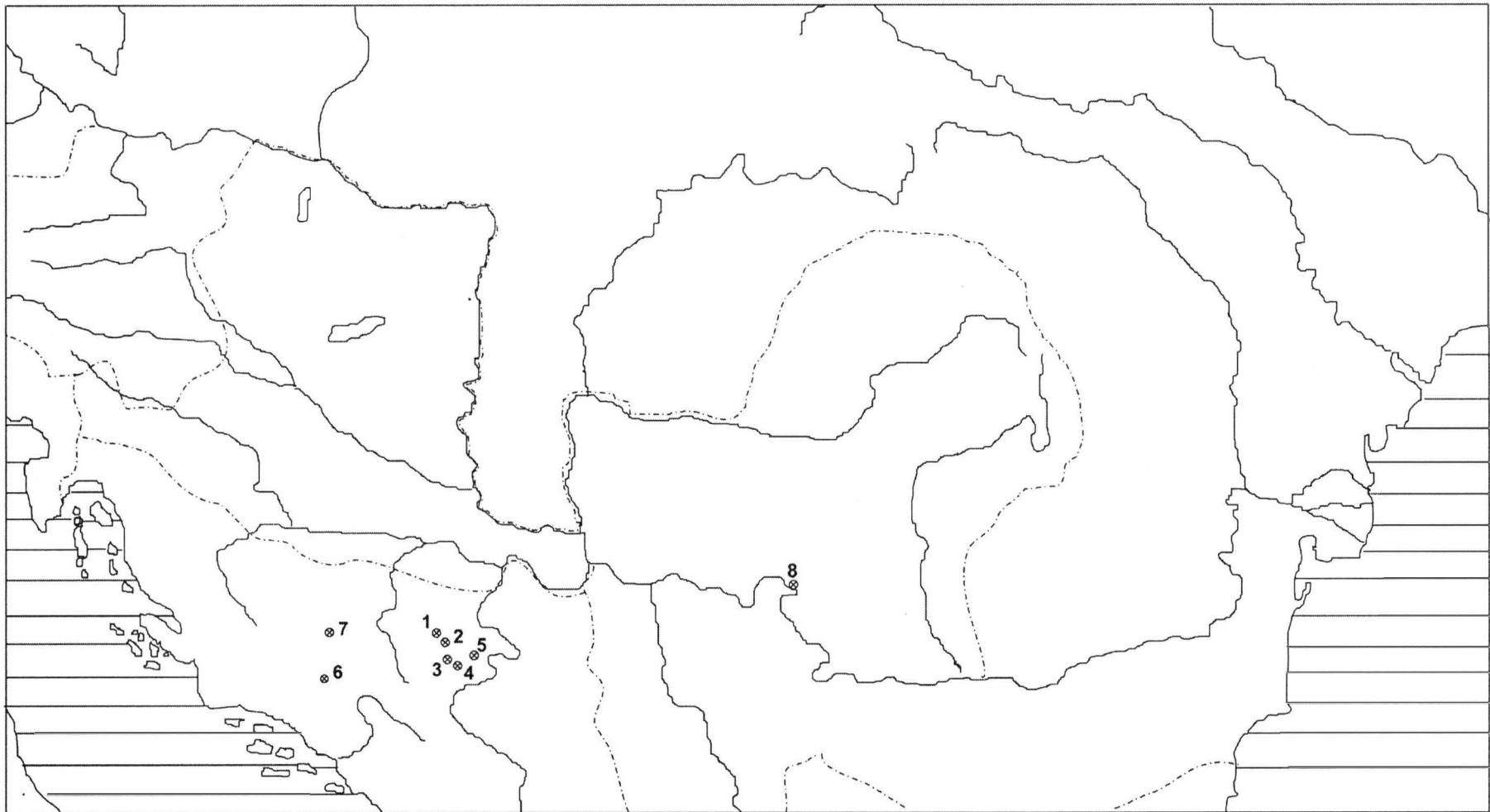
Pl. XV. Spreading area of anchor shaped brooches inside the Roman Empire and in Barbaricum.



Pl. XVI. Spreading area of anchor shaped brooches in Roman Dacia.



Pl. XVII. Spreading area of hoards containing anchor shaped brooches.



Pl. XVIII. Spreading area of funerary monuments with representations of anchor shaped brooches. 1. Voljevica, 2. Crvica, 3. Skelani, 4. Bajina Bašta, 5. Seča Reka, 6. Lisičići. 7. Zenica. 8. Drobeta.