



RIMSKA MODA
2011.

VESTES ROMANAE
MMDCLXIII AVC

Rimsku poslovicu da odelo čini čoveka, građanin klasičnog vremena doslovno je koristio i sprovodio. To se može pratiti kako po sačuvanim pisanim izvorima tako i po ostacima fresaka na kojima su osobe prikazane u različitim situacijama, a naravno i po raznovrsnim ostacima koji se pronalaze prilikom arheoloških istraživanja.

Rimljani su uglavnom nosili tunike i toge. Tunika je bila kratka vunena haljina sa kratkim rukavima, a toga ogrtač.

Tunika je nošena po kući i za pripadnike viših staleža pravljena je od bele vune ili skupog lana, dok su siromašni nosili tunike od materijala do kog su mogli doći.

Toga je veliki ogrtač za čiju izradu je bilo potrebno i do 9 m materijala. Pošto su bile glomazne i nepraktične u periodu Carstva postaje uobičajeno da se nose samo u državnim prilikama. Pravila su se menjala tokom vremena usled promena društvenih tradicija i drugih uticaja. Prema vrsti toge mogao se razaznati rang Rimljana, odnosno njegov društveni status. Najpoznatije su toga virilis, praetexta, pulla, candida i picta.

Žene su nosile tuniku skoro na isti način kao i muškarci. Postojale su dve vrste obe preuzete iz grčke mode. Jedna od njih je peplos, napravljen od dva pravougaona komada tkanine spojena na jednom delu tako da su ostavljeni otvori za ruke i glavu. Na ramenima se pričvršćuje trakama ili iglama formirajući rukav haljine.

Češća tunika koje su žene nosile slična je grčkom hitonu. Takođe su dva komada materijala ušivana zajedno i navlačena preko glave.

Pojas je vezivan u različitim nivoima i njegovim kombinacijama dobijalo se više modela haljine. Tunike su mogle biti raznih boja i od različitih tkanina u zavisnosti od socijalnog statusa i bogatstva. Udate žene su morale da nose stole. To je tunika bez rukava stegnuta u struku koja pada preko nogu. Preko tunike dolazi pulpa, vrsta šala koji se prebacuje preko cele figure i nosi se napolju. Veš se sastojao od komada tkanine omotanog oko kukova, a žene su ponekad nosile povez za podizanje grudi od tkanine ili kože.

Dečija odeća najmanje potpadala je pod modne uticaje. Dečaci su nosili tunike i preko njih togu pretekstu. O prazniku Libernalia 17. marta, a u uzrastu od 14 do 16 godina svečano su oblačili togu virilis.

Rimske žene su kosi posvećivale posebnu pažnju kako bi svoje kose održale gustim i sjajnim. Na raspolaganju su imale i frizere kako kao svoje robove, tako i prave frizerske salone. Kosa se ili ostavljala slobodno puštena sa loknama, kupljena u laganu pundu ili se pravila složena punđa koju su pridržavale mrežice i igle.

Češljevi za pravljenje frizura mogli su biti jednostrani ili dvostrani i pravljani su najčešće od drveta, kosti, roga ili slonovače, a ako su bili od metala, onda od bronz, olova ili srebra. Od istih materijala izrađivane su igle sa lepo ukrašenim krajevima koje su imale funkciju ukosnice. U prvo vreme Rimljanke su nakitu posvećivale više pažnje zbog njene vrednosti nego zbog izgleda. Loš ukus se popravljao pod uticajima sa Istoka i iz Grčke, tako da vremenom mnogobrojni ukrasi na odeći postaju sve finiji. Mindušama se često dodaju biseri, drago kamenje, kao i razna stakalca kako bi lepo izgledale i bile upadljive.

Pravila za cipele nisu bila toliko stroga kao za svakodnevnu odeću. Muškarci i žene nosili su uglavnom sandale čiji se don kaišićima privezivao za članak. Za izlaske su se koristile čizmice koje su dopirale do listova i imale otvore sa strane. One su se zatvarale pomoću kaišića koji su se obmotavali oko nogu. Uglavnom su pravljene od kože, a mogle su biti ukrašavane raznim perlicama, biserima i dragim kamenjem. Boja čizmice ukazivala je na društveni status, a prilikom odlaska u goste nosili su svoje sandale u koje su se preobuvali da ne bi po kući hodali u obući za ulicu. Za lov su bile namenjene dublje čizmice, za vojsku čizmice sa ojačanim donom, a seosko stanovništvo je nosilo obuću vrlo sličnu opancima. Siromašni i robovi su noge umotavali u neštavljenu kožu ili vunene krpe.

Na stranicama kalendara su predstavljeni nakit i predmeti za izradu frizura otkriveni tokom poslednjih godina istraživanja Viminacijuma.

The Roman saying that clothes make the man was literally used and applied by ancient Romans. Such a fact can be noticed both by reading ancient sources and by observing frescos on which people are depicted on different occasions, as well as by getting acquainted with various finds that were unearthed during archaeological research.

The Romans mostly wore tunics and togas. Tunica was a short-sleeved short woolen dress and toga was a cloak.

Tunics were worn at home. For wealthy people, tunics were made of white wool or expensive linen, while the poor wore tunics made of materials they were able to afford. Togas were big cloaks, sometimes made of even 9 m of textile. Since they were bulky and impractical, during the Imperial period, they were worn only on official occasions. Rules changed as time went by, due to tradition and other influences. According to toga-types, one was able to tell ranking of Romans, actually his/her social status. The most common togas were *virilis*, *praetexta*, *pulla*, *candida* and *picta*.

Women wore tunics in the same manner as men did. There were two kinds, overtaken from the Greek fashion. One of them was peplos, made of a rectangular piece of textile and sewn together in such a way that there were openings left for the head and the arms.

It was fastened on shoulders with ribbons or needles, thus forming sleeves.

A much more common type of tunic worn by women was similar to the Greek chiton. Two pieces of textile were also sewn together and pulled over the head. Belts were fastened on different heights and by combining them, one got several models of the same dress. Tunics were made in different colours and of different textiles, depending on social ranking and wealth. Married women were obliged to wear stolas. That is a sleeveless tunic, fastened on the waist and falling over the legs. Over the tunic, there was a pulpa, a kind of scarf that was thrown over the whole body and worn outside. Underwear consisted of a piece of textile twisted around the hips. Women sometimes wore a binding made of textile or leather for pushing up their breast.

Children's clothes were almost never influenced by fashion. Boys wore tunics and a *praetexta* over them. During the Libernalia feast, on the 17th of March, boys aged 14-16 were festively dressed in togas *virilis*.

Roman women paid special attention to their hairs in order to keep them voluminous and shiny. There were hair-dressers, either kept as slaves or working in proper hair-dresser's saloons. Hair was worn either freely falling with curls, fastened in a loose bun or as a complex bun, fastened with netzes and needles.

Combs for hair-styling were one- or two-sided, made mostly of wood, bone, horn or ivory, or, if they were made of metal, it was usually bronze, lead or silver. Nicely decorated needles with ornamented endings, serving as hair-pins, were made of the same materials. In earlier periods, Roman women paid more attention to jewelry because of its value than because of its appearance. Bad taste was improved due to influences from the Orient and Greece and in time, numerous ornaments on clothes became finer. Earrings were often adorned with pearls, precious stones and pieces of glass, making them look nicer and striking.

Rules for footwear were not as strict as they were for every-day clothing. Men and women wore mostly sandals with soles fastened to the ankles with belts. On special occasions, boots were worn, reaching calves and having openings on the sides. They were also fastened with belts wrapped around the legs. They were mostly made of leather and they could have been decorated with pearls or precious stones. The colour of boots indicated the social ranking of their owner. When paying a visit, guests carried their sandals with them and wore them while they were visiting, in order not to walk along the house in street-wear. Deeper boots were made for hunting and for soldiers and they were boots with sterner soles. Farmers wore footwear very similar to peasant's shoes. Slaves and the poor wrapped their feet with untanned leather or woolen clothes.

On the pages of the calendar, jewelry and items for making hair-styles are presented, that were discovered during the latest few years of the archaeological research in Viminacium.



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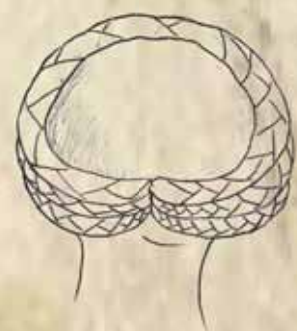
98-138



240-268



138-146



kasni III vek / late 3rd century



200-217



307-326



200-217



kasni IV vek / late 4th century



218-240



V vek / 5th century



240-268



V vek / 5th century



FRIZURE
I-V VEKA

HAIR
STYLES
1ST-5TH
CENTURY

Ogrlica „hormoi“ tipa, formirana od perli i zlatnog omčastog lanca. Dominiraju diskoidne perle od paste i kamena crvene boje. Na ogrlici je srcoliki privezak od zlatne žice sa poliedarskom perlom od kamena zelene boje. Datovana je u II i III vek.

A necklace of the „hormoi“ type, made of pearls and a golden knotted chain. There are mostly discus-shaped pearls made of paste and red coloured stones. On the necklace there is a heart-shaped pendant made of golden wire, with a diamond-shaped green stone pearl. It was dated into 2nd and 3rd century.

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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JANUAR 2011 JANUARY

Par zlatnih naušnica sa karikom od žice kružnog preseka na čijem je jednom kraju kuka, a na drugom petlja. Na ramenu karike nalazi se spiralno namotana žica. Na karici je privezak od zlatne žice sa loptastom perlom od bele paste. Javljaju se u dugom periodu od II do prve polovine IV veka.

A pair of golden ear-rings with a ring made of wire with a round cross-section. On one end of the wire there is a hook and on the other a loop. On the shoulder of the ring there is a spiral coiled wire. On the ring there is a pendant made of golden wire with a ball-shaped pearl of white paste. They were worn during a long period of time, from 2nd to 4th century.



Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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Zlatan prsten formira trakasta alka koja se prema glavi širi u rame na kome su dve pelte izvedene tehnikom prolamanja. U ovalnu glavu prstena je ufasovan kamen tamno crvene boje. Prsten je datovan u II-III vek.

A golden finger-ring made of ribbon-shaped band that broadens towards the head in a shoulder on which there are two pelts in a splitting technique. In the oval head of the ring there is an in-layed dark-red stone. The ring dates back into 2nd-3rd century.



Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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MART 2011 MARCH

Zlatna naušnica sa “S” kukicom i kružnom glavom od tankog lima ukrašenog nizom pelti izvedenih tehnikom prolamanja sa poliedarski m kamenom zelene boje u sredini. Sa donje strane glave je horizontalna traka u obliku dva stilizovana delfina izvedena iskucavanjem. Na njoj je jedna alka sa priveskom od tordirane zlatne žice i biserom na kraju. Naušnica je datovana u III vek.

A golden “S”-shaped ear-ring with a round head made of thin sheet decorated with a row of peltis in a splitting technique and a diamond-shaped green stone in the middle. On the lower side of the head there is a horizontal ribbon in the shape of two dolphins made in the striking technique. There is a ring on it with a pendant made of coiled golden wire with a pearl at the end. The ear-ring dates back into 3rd century.



Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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Ogrlica formirana od cevastih perli od staklene paste crne boje i priveska – medaljona sa kamejom. Medaljon se sastoji d kameje, umetnute u ovalnu kasetu od zlatnog lima sa horizontalnim okvirom , ornamentisanim palmetama, izvedenim žljebljenjem i prolamanjem. Kameja je od dvobojnog opala plavo-bele boje i u belom sloju je reljefno izvedena ženska bista u desnom profilu. Crte lica su sumarno date, dok je frizura karakteristična za carice druge decenije III veka.

A necklace made of cylindrical pearls made of black glass-paste and a pendant – medallion with a cameo. The medallion consists of a cameo put into an oval cassette made of golden sheet with a horizontal frame decorated with palmettes made in grooving and gapping. The cameo is made of two-coloured, blue-white opal. In the white layer, there is a female bust facing left. The features are summarized, while the hair-style is typical for the empresses from the second decade of 3rd century.



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MAJ 2011 MAY

Zlatna krstasta fibula sa poprečnom gredom u obliku trapeza sa zadebljanjima na krajevima. Stopa fibule je kratka i profilisana. Na prelazu luka u stopu je namotana žica. Fibula se datuje u period od kraja III do kraja IV veka.

A golden cross-shaped fibula with a trapeze-shaped beam with thickenings at the endings. The foot of the fibula is short and profiled. At the meeting point of the bow and the foot there is a coiled wire. The fibula dates into the period from the end of 3rd to the end of 4th century.



Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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Par zlatnih naušnica sa "S" karikom i četvrtastom glavom sa ufasovanom poliedarskom perlom od paste zelene boje. Kaseta je sa horizontalnim okvirom na kome je žljebljeni ornament, dok je na sve četiri strane aplicirana omčasto savijena zlatna žica. Naušnice su datovane u II-III vek.

A pair of golden "S"-shaped ear-rings with a rectangular head and in-laid diamond-shaped pearl made of green paste. The cassette has a horizontal frame in which there is a carved ornament, while on all four sides there are loop-shaped golden wires. The ear-rings date back into 2nd and 3rd century.

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JULI 2011 JULY



Zlatne naušnice sa „S“ kukicom. Na donjem kraju kukice aplicirana je glava u obliku šestostrane piramide od lima. Datovane su u II-III vek.
Zlatna naušnica sa „S“ kukicom i glavom u obliku rozete sa osam latica. U sredini je rubin. Na donjem delu glave je aplicirana trapezasta greda. Datuje se u II – III vek.

Golden ear-rings with „S“-shaped hooks. At the lower hook ending there is a pendant in the shape of a six-sided pyramid made of sheet. They date back into 2nd and 3rd century.
A golden ear-ring with a „S“-shaped hook and the head in the shape of a rose with eight petals. In the middle there is a ruby. At the lower head-part there is a trapeze-shaped beam. It dates back into 2nd to 3rd century.



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Par zlatnih naušnica sa „S“ kukicom i ovalnom glavom od zlatnog lima sa horizontalnim okvirom , i žljebljenim ornamentom. Unutar kasete je kameja od belog opala sa predstavom glave Meduze. Datuju se u II-III vek.

A pair of golden ear-rings with „S“-hooks and an oval head made of golden sheet with a horizontal frame and carved ornament. Inside the cassette there is a cameo of white opal with a depicted Meduse’s head. It dates back into 2nd to 3rd century.



Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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Bronzana krstasta fibula sa lukovicama na poprečnoj gredi i luku. Luk je na gornjoj strani ukrašen kosim urezima. Na stopi su dva para koncentričnih udubljenja. Datuje se u IV vek.

A bronze cross-shaped fibula with onion-heads on the cross and on the bow. The onion-heads are decorated with diagonal carvings. On the foot there are two pairs of concentric dents. It dates back into 4th century.



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OKTOBAR 2011 OCTOBER

Par zlatnih naušnica sa karikom od žice kružnog preseka na čijem je jednom kraju kuka, a na drugom petlja. Glavu čini limeni fasung bademastog oblika u kome se nalazi rubin. Datuju se u III-IV vek.

A pair of golden ear-rings with rings made of a wire with a round cross-section. On one ending there is a hook and on the other a loop. The head consists of an almond-shaped groove with a ruby in it. They date back into 3rd to 4th century.



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NOVEMBAR 2011 NOVEMBER

Srebrni prsten trakaste kružne alke koja preko profilisanog ramena prelazi u prošireno rame i završava se zaravnjenom elipsoidnom glavom. Na glavi je urezan Hristov monogram unutar kružnog venca. Prsten je datovan u IV vek.

A silver finger-ring made of a ribbon-shaped ring wich goes over the profiled shoulder into a broadening and ends with a flattened elliptical head. There is a Christ's monogram inside a circular wreath carved on the head. The ring dates back into 4th century.



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RIMSKA MODA * VESTES ROMANAE

