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STELLINGEN

behorende bij het profschrift

“CINGULUM MILITARIS. Studien zum römischen Soldatengürtel des 1. bis 3. Jh. n. Chr”

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1. As it was acquired and worn from the moment of entering the army, the military belt was the symbol and privilege of the soldiers, its significance similar to the toga for Roman citizens, a typical ‘emblematic’ dress item conveying a clear message about the identity and conscious affiliation of its wearer to the onlookers.
2. Prolonged and major wars played a decisive role in the change of belt fashions.
3. The term *balteus* describes a sword belt, while the term *cingulum militare* describes a soldier’s belt as the symbol of service in the *militia*.
4. The belt buckle is a Gallic invention first worn by Gallic warriors.
5. The depictions of soldiers on their gravestones differ according to whether the soldiers in question were buried by their families or their comrades.
6. The Roman bathing culture had regional variants both in the architecture and in the customs and social norms inside a bathhouse.
7. The available evidence on the Jewish dress in the Roman period demonstrates that Jewish people generally followed the fashion of the time, while holding on to their ancestral laws and customs which among other things forbid the mixing of wool and linen and order married women to cover their hair.
8. The 4th-6th century AD floor mosaics of Christian and Jewish religious spaces differ in their depiction of religious symbols; while these appear with regularity in Jewish contexts, they never do in Christian ones.

9. According to the *Halacha*, (Jewish religious law), a *miqvah* (Jewish religious bath) can be filled by two mutually exclusive methods, either from above by rainwater or from below by ground water.

10. The reason the Dutch language has a higher amount of idioms connected to boats, ships and seafaring than either English or German lies in the prevalence of transport of wares, animals and people by boat or ship in the Netherlands before the 20th century.

11. An academic title is not a guarantee for scholarly rigor. The opposite is also true.

12. Vaak wordt beweerd dat de beste stellingen van hout zijn, maar de daadwerkelijk beste stellingen snijden hout.