

liably dated (around the year 1392) sword from Italy that belonged to Buonarroto Buonarroti, leader of the Guelf party in Florence.¹⁸⁶

The pommels of subtype T4 that are mostly dated on the basis of sculptures from England and northern France also date from the period of transition from the 14th to the 15th century. The sword from the unknown site in the Military Museum in Belgrade has the pear-shaped pommel (cat. no. 271) ribbed in the upper segment that is rare and typologically undefined phenomenon. Its general form mostly resembles the types T2 and T4 so it is thus determined in the catalogue. Its blade is of Type XVa and the ends of Type 12a cross-guard are slightly curved in the opposite directions in the same way as it was encountered on the later specimens of this type when 'S' cross-guards were already distributed in the other parts of the continent.

Type T5 pommels are also one of the later variants of this type. They appear on the stone effigies in England in the first half of the 15th century although Type T5 is dated mostly in the second half of that century.¹⁸⁷ Głosek distinguished the variant of this shape decorated with twisted ribs (cat. no. 38) and classified it as subtype T6.¹⁸⁸

U

The swords with Type U pommels whose elegant shape Oakeshott compared with the 19th century clock keys are not numerous but almost all nowadays preserved specimens are in immaculate state of preservation. This is also the case with sole specimen of this type from the south-east Europe, housed in the Waffensammlung in the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien (cat. no. 296, Fig. 22). It reached Vienna from Dubrovnik after the short Austrian occupation of the city of St. Blasius in the beginning of 19th century. This luxurious and perfectly preserved specimen was a gift by Hungarian king Mathias Corvin to the Dubrovnik municipality, i.e. to its duke in 1466.¹⁸⁹ This object is the oldest and actually only one preserved medieval sword from Dubrovnik and it is peculiar that after it has been published¹⁹⁰ it did

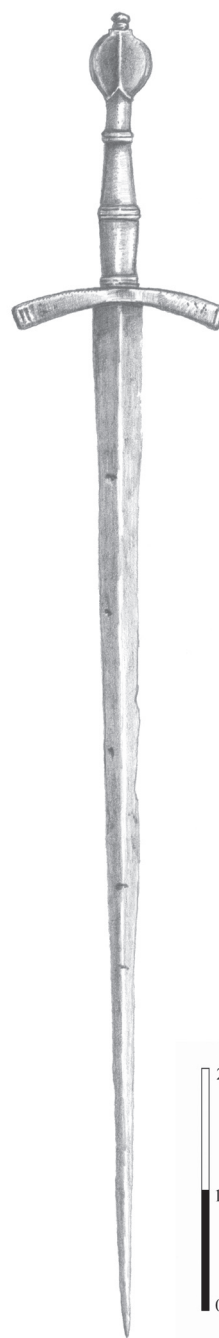


Fig. 22 – Sword from Dubrovnik, cat. no. 296, before 1466. Type: U, XVa, 6.

not draw any attention of the domestic scholars.

Among other finds from Europe worth mentioning are the specimens from the Schweizerisches Landes Museum in Zürich¹⁹¹ and Bayerische National Museum, München.¹⁹² The sword with such pommel was depicted on a tomb effigy of bishop Johann von Grumbach from

¹⁸⁶ Boccia and Coelho 1975, fig. 76-79.

¹⁸⁷ Oakeshott 1981, 106-107, Fig. 80, 81.

¹⁸⁸ Głosek 1984, 35-36, Ryc. 6-8.

¹⁸⁹ Bach 1970, 67.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 61 with older literature.

¹⁹¹ Inv. nr. 16053, Bruhn-Hoffmeyer 1954, 88, 194, Pl. XXXII:d; Oakeshott 1960, 316, Fig. 157; Oakeshott 1981, 107, Fig. 83.

¹⁹² Inv. nr. W 871, Bruhn-Hoffmeyer 1954, 68, Pl. XXII:b.