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Anja BERTOL

## NALAZI RIMSKOG NOVCA S LOKALITETA VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA JUG I OREŠAC<sup>1</sup>

### ROMAN COINS FROM THE VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA SOUTH AND OREŠAC SITES<sup>1</sup>

Izvorni znanstveni rad / Original scientific paper

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Anja Bertol

Valjavčeva 11

HR-10000 Zagreb

anjuska12@gmail.com

*Prilikom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih 2005. g. na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug pronađeno je pet primjeraka rimskog novca od kojih se jedan za sada zbog loše očuvanosti još ne može odrediti. Preostala četiri primjerka novca datiraju se od druge polovice 2. do sredine 4. st. U rimsko doba na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug bilo je smješteno naselje ruralnoga tipa koje je živjelo od 2. do sredine 5. st. U blizini tog sela postojala je rimska cesta, ali i nekoliko većih naselja, među kojima je bio i Orešac, antički Bolentio, koji je živio od 1. do 4. st., a prema najnovijim rezultatima istraživanja možda početkom ili čak u prvoj polovici 5. st. Ta naselja pripadala su rimskoj provinciji Saviji. Preostali novac obrađen u ovom radu potječe iz antičkog Orešca. Riječ je o osam primjeraka novca koji se datiraju od 1. do druge polovice 4. st. Uz taj novac ovdje su obrađeni i pojedinačni nalazi rimskog novca iz Orešca koje su 2007. g. prikupili braća Davor i Petar Lukinić. Ti primjerci novca datiraju se od druge polovice 2. do 4. st.*

*Ključne riječi: Virovitica-Kiškorija jug, rimska cesta Poetovio–Mursa, Orešac, rimski novac, numizmatička topografija, virovitički kraj*

*During archaeological rescue research conducted in 2005 at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site, five Roman coins were discovered, of which currently one, due to its poor state of preservation, cannot be classified. The remaining four examples date to the latter half of the second to the mid-fourth centuries. During the Roman era, a rural-type settlement was situated at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site, which existed from the second to mid-fifth centuries. There was a Roman road near the village, as well as several larger settlements, among which was Orešac, Roman-era Bolentio, which existed from the first to fourth centuries – although more recent research indicates that it may have even persisted into the first half of the fifth century. This settlement belonged to the Roman province of Savia. The remaining coins analyzed in this work are from ancient Orešac. These are eight coins dated from the first to latter half of the fourth centuries. Besides these, also analyzed here are Roman coin finds from Orešac collected in 2007 by the brothers Davor and Petar Lukinić. These examples date from the latter half of the second to the fourth centuries.*

*Key words: Virovitica-Kiškorija South, Roman Poetovio-Mursa road, Orešac, Roman coins, numismatic topography, Virovitica area*

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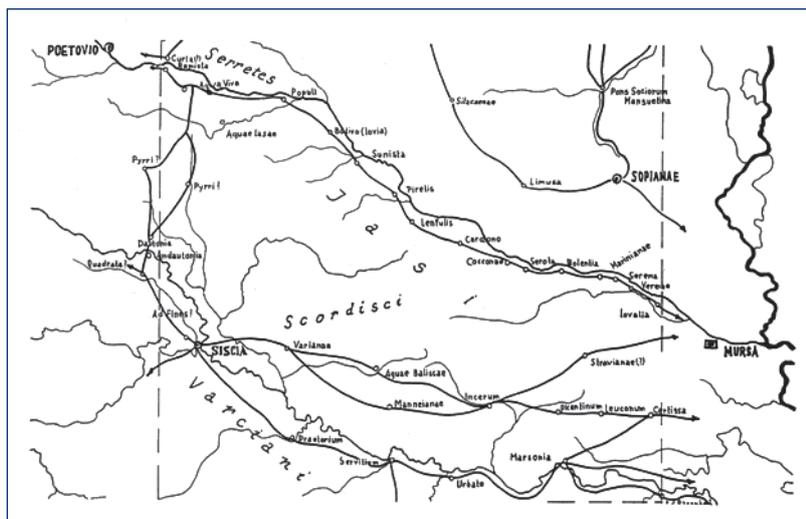
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## UVOD

U ovome radu obrađeni su nalazi rimskog novca pronađeni prilikom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih 2005. g. na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug te tijekom arheoloških istraživanja u Orešcu 2007. i 2008. g. Uz te nalaze ovdje su obrađeni i površinski nalazi rimskog novca koje su 2007. g. prikupila braća Davor i Petar Lukinić. Osim geografske blizine Virovitica-Kiškorija jug i Orešac dijele i neke druge značajke. Lokalitet Virovitica-Kiškorija jug smješten je između zapadnog ulaza u grad Viroviticu i sela Korija, dok je Orešac selo 20-ak km sjeveroistočno od Virovitice (sl. 1). U rimsko doba na mjestu lokaliteta Virovitica-Kiškorija jug bilo je smješteno ruralno naselje. U blizini tog sela postojala je rimska cesta, ali i nekoliko većih naselja, među kojima je bio i Orešac, antički *Bolentio*. Ta naselja pripadala su rimskoj provinciji Saviji, čije je središte bila Siscija, današnji grad Sisak (Jelinčić 2007: 30).

## INTRODUCTION

The Roman coins discovered during archaeological rescue excavation conducted at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site in 2005 and during archaeological research in Orešac in 2007 and 2008 are subject to analysis in this paper. The analysis additionally encompasses the surface finds of Roman coins gathered in 2007 by the brothers Davor and Petar Lukinić. Besides the geographic proximity of Virovitica-Kiškorija South and Orešac, the sites also share certain other features. The Virovitica-Kiškorija South site is situated between the western entrance to the town of Virovitica and the village of Korija, while Orešac is a village approximately 20 km north-east of Virovitica (Fig. 1). During the Roman era there was a rural settlement at the site of Virovitica-Kiškorija South. In the vicinity of this settlement there was a Roman road and several larger settlements, including Orešac, called *Bolentio* during the Roman era. These settlements belonged to the Roman province of Savia, which had its capital in Siscia, modern-day Sisak (Jelinčić 2007: 30).



Slika 1. Antička cesta Poetovio–Mursa (Pinterović 1975: 158).

Figure 1. Roman-era Poetovio-Mursa road (Pinterović 1975: 158).

## VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA JUG

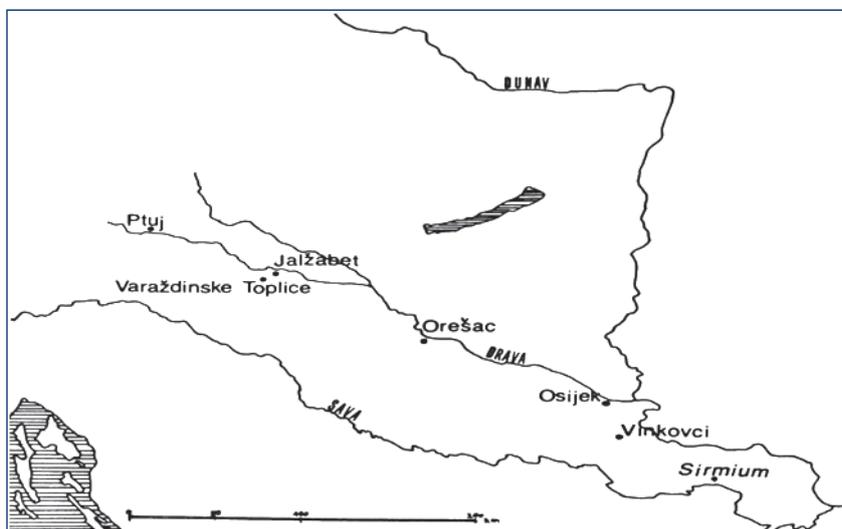
Na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug bilo je smješteno antičko naselje ruralnog tipa koje se datira od 2. do sredine 5. st. (Jelinčić 2006: 61). Rimska sela (*vici, pagi*) planski se organiziraju od doba Flavijevaca, a u sebi sadržavaju jake lokalne tradicije (Brukner 1995: 152). Postojanje sela bilo je nužno za grad, ali ovisnost je bila obostrana (Matijašić 1988: 13). Seljaci su u gradu prodavali svoje proizvode i tako zarađivali. Ondje su također mogli nabaviti

## VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA SOUTH

A Roman-era rural settlement was situated at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site which has been dated from the second to fifth centuries (Jelinčić 2006: 61). Roman villages (*vici, pagi*) were organized according to plans during the Flavian era, although they contained strong local traditions (Brukner 1995: 152). The existence of villages were essential to cities, but the dependence was mutual (Matijašić 1988: 13). Rural denizens sold their produce in

robu koju nisu mogli izraditi na selu. S druge strane, grad se uglavnom hranio prehrambenim proizvodima koji su pristizali sa sela. Grad je zarađivao prodajom proizvoda svojih specijaliziranih radionica. Za to je bila nužna i dobra komunikacija, a južno od lokaliteta u podnožju Bilogore prolazila je rimska cesta (sl. 2). Radi se o cesti koja je išla od Petovija, preko Iovije, južno od Drave do Murse i dalje, a čiji se ostaci nalaze u blizini sela Korijske u pravcu sjevera (Jelinčić 2007: 30). Cestom su stanovnici tog sela mogli doći do većih naselja kao što je *Bolentio*, ali i do drugih manjih naselja. Na području Špišić Bukovice nalazilo se naselje koje se spominje kao *Cocconis*, a na području Virovitice spominje se *Serota/Serotis*.

cities and thus earned an income. They could also obtain goods there that could not be crafted in the villages. On the other hand, cities were generally fed by the produce brought in from villages. Cities earned money from the sale of the products of their specialized workshops. This also necessitated sound communications, and a Roman road passed south of the site at the foot of Bilogora (Fig. 2). This was a road which ran from Poetovio, through Iovia, south of the Drava River, to Mursa and onward, and its remains have also been found near the village of Korijska in the northerly direction (Jelinčić 2007: 30). The residents of this village could have used this road to reach larger settlements such as *Bolentio*, and other smaller settlements. A settlement denoted as *Cocconis* was situated in the area of Špišić Bukovica, while *Serota/Serotis* has been noted in the area of Virovitica.



Slika 2. Položaj Orešaca (antički *Bolentio*) (Makjanić 1990: 31).  
Figure 2. Location of Orešac (ancient *Bolentio*) (Makjanić 1990: 31).

Naselje smješteno na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug nalazi se u južnome središnjem dijelu plodne nizine koju još od antike nazivamo Panonijom (Jelinčić 2006: 61). Naselje na području današnje Kiškorije postalo je nakon Dioklecijanove podjele rimske provincije Panonije dio Panonije Savije (*ibid.*).

Na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug otkriveni su ostaci objekata građenih od ilovače i drveta, odnosno zemunica, koliba, radnih prostora i ograda. Velika gustoća ostataka govori o velikom intenzitetu naseljavanja i obnavljanja objekata. Pronađeni su ostaci ložišta peći kružnog i pravokutnog oblika, zaobljenih krajeva, u neposrednoj blizini rimskih objekata, ali uvijek izvan njih, zatim kanali i jame. Pokretna arheološka građa govori o zajednici jake

The settlement situated at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site was in the south-central section of the fertile plain which has been called Pannonia since Antiquity (Jelinčić 2006: 61). The settlement in the area of today's Kiškorija became a part of Pannonia Savia after Diocletian's division of the Roman province of Pannonia (*Ibid.*).

The remains of structures made of loam and wood – dugouts, huts, working chambers and fences – were discovered at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site. The high density of remains indicates the great intensity of habitation and the renovation of structures. The remains of the firing chambers of circular and rectangular ovens with rounded edges were discovered in the immediate vicinity of Roman structures, but always outside of them, as well as

lokalne tradicije koja se očituje u domaćoj proizvodnji većeg dijela pokretne arheološke građe, osobito keramike (Jelinčić 2009). Mali je broj predmeta luksuznog karaktera koji se može pripisati uvozu. Zajednica koja je tu boravila bavila se poljoprivredom i stočarstvom, a to se zaključuje prema brončanim i željeznim predmetima agrarnog karaktera (Jelinčić 2006: 61–62).

Na lokalitetu je 2005. g. pronađeno pet primjeraka rimskog novca od kojih se jedan za sada zbog loše očuvanosti ne može odrediti (Jelinčić 2006: 62). Među novcem koji se može odrediti raspoznaje se novac Faustine Mlađe (kat. br. 1), supruge i rođakinje cara Marka Aurelija (161–180. g.). Pronađena su još tri primjerka novca koja pripadaju carevima rođenima u Sirmiju – Sremskoj Mitrovici u Donjoj Panoniji: cara Proba (276–282. g.) (kat. br. 2), Maksimijana I. (286–305. g.) (kat. br. 3) i Konstancija II. (337–361. g.) (kat. br. 4). Najstariji novac jest sestercij Faustine II. (kat. br. 1), iskovan u Rimu, dok je najmlađi onaj Konstancija II. (kat. br. 4), iskovan između 351. i 355. g. u Sisciji.

Svi nalazi i rezultati starosti ugljena ukazuju na kontinuiran život od 2. do sredine 5. st. Gustoća objekata govori o intenzivnu životu na tom položaju, a uvjet tomu znatnim je dijelom neposredna blizina dobro poznate antičke komunikacije nekoliko kilometara južnije od samoga sela. Važna je i nezaobilazna blizina većih naselja, a život na selu tekao je kontinuirano dok su funkcionirali obližnji centri, naselja i ceste. Kako se sada čini, život je u tom panonskom selu prestao sredinom 5. st., točnije 432. g., nakon naseljavanja Huna u Panoniji Saviji, i 455. g., kada dolaze Ostrogoti. Ti datumi dobiveni su analizom C-14 ugljena iz zatvorene cjeline u naselju. Iako analiza starosti ugljena dopušta mogućnost postojanja naselja i nakon tog datuma, vjerojatnije je da se život nastupom tih promjena počeo gasiti i da naselje nije doživjelo 6. st. (Jelinčić 2006: 62).

## OREŠAC

Još je Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski u 19. st. *Bolentio/Bolenta/Bolentia* smjestio u Orešac (1873: 92), što se istraživanjima koja se provode od osamdesetih godina 20. st. do danas samo potvrdilo. Probnim sondama ubicirani su stambeni dio naselja i nekropola. Po obilju i raznolikosti uglavnom površinskih nalaza tog ugroženog lokaliteta (opeke, žbuka, freske, keramika, staklo, nakit, novac i ostali predmeti korišteni u svakodnevnom životu – pohranjeni najviše u privatnim zbirka) može se zaključiti da je posrijedi veći i značajniji rimski grad dugog trajanja

channels and pits. The movable archaeological materials indicate a community with a strong local tradition which is reflected in the local production of most of these movable archaeological materials, particularly pottery (Jelinčić 2009). There is a small number of items of a luxurious character that may be attributed to imports. The community which resided here was involved in agriculture and livestock husbandry, and this conclusion is based on the bronze and iron items of an agrarian character (Jelinčić 2006: 61–62).

Five examples of Roman coins were found at the site in 2005, of which one cannot presently be classified due to its poor state of preservation (Jelinčić 2006: 62). Among the coins which can be classified, a coin of Faustina the Younger (cat. no. 1), the wife and cousin of Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161–180), is recognizable. Three more coins were found which belonged to emperors born in Sirmia (Srijemska Mitrovica) in Pannonia Inferior: Probus (276–282) (cat. no. 2), Maksimian I (286–305) (cat. no. 3) and Constantius II (337–361) (cat. no. 4). The oldest coin is a sesterce of Faustina II (cat. no. 1), minted in Rome, while the youngest is a coin of Constantius II (cat. no. 4), minted in Siscia between 351 and 355.

All finds and carbon dating results indicate continual habitation from the second to mid-fifth centuries. The density of the structures indicates the intensity of life at this location, and this was conditioned largely by the immediate vicinity of the well-known Roman-era communication route several kilometres south of the village itself. Also important was the unavoidable vicinity of larger settlements, and life in the village proceeded continually as long as the nearby centres, settlements and roads functioned. Currently, it would appear that life in this Pannonian village ceased in the mid-fifth century, in 432 AD, after the migration of the Huns into Pannonia Savia, and 455 AD, when the Ostrogoths arrived. These dates were obtained by C-14 analysis of charcoal from a closed unit in the village. Even though analysis of the age of charcoal allows for the possibility of the settlement's existence even after that date, it is likely that upon the onset of the aforementioned changes life there began to wane and the settlement did not survive into the sixth century (Jelinčić 2006: 62).

## OREŠAC

Even in the nineteenth century, Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski placed *Bolentio/Bolenta/Bolentia* in Orešac (1873: 92), which research conducted since the 1980s has only confirmed. The location of the residential section of the village and its necropolis

(1–4. st.) (Salajić 2001: 11). Prema najnovijim arheološkim istraživanjima život u Orešcu mogao je trajati i nakon 4. st., što je zaključeno analizom staklenih narukvica pronađenih na položaju Svetinja. Iako su narukvice pronađene izvan konteksta, neke od njih upućuju na to da je život u Orešcu mogao trajati i nakon 4. st. Tomu u prilog ide i činjenica da je susjedno rimsko selo na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug također postojalo u prvoj polovici 5. st., što je potvrđeno analizom C-14 ugljena iz zatvorene cjeline toga sela (Jelinčić 2010).

Nakon Trajanove podjele rimske provincije Panonije Orešac je bio smješten u Gornjoj Panoniji, a kasnije, za vrijeme cara Dioklecijana u 4. st., u Prvoj Panoniji (Kukuljević Sakcinski 1873: 92). Važnost Orešca u rimsko doba dokazuje i njegov položaj na rimskoj cesti *Poetovio–Mursa* (*ibid.* 108), čiji su ostaci još uvijek vidljivi u obliku rasuta šljunka na obradivim površinama (Salajić 2001: 11). Na Peutingerovoj karti Orešac se spominje kao *Bolentio*, dok se u hijerosolimitanskom itinerariju spominje kao *Mutatio Bolenta* (Kukuljević Sakcinski 1873: 92, 104, 108, 154).

U Orešcu su 1913. g. pronađeni površinski nalazi brončanih ukrasa i okova rimskih kola i konjske opreme te metalna rimska svjetiljka, koji su pohranjeni u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. Treba istaknuti da su nalazi rimskih kola veoma rijetki, a na ovome području to je prvi takav nalaz (Nemeth Ehrlich 1985: 23).

Iako više ne postoji, u Orešcu je bila pronađena nadgrobna stela jedne obitelji ugrađena u zid crkve (Kraft 1951: 99; Holder 1980: 331; Lőrincz 2001: 297), a datira se u 2. st. (Pinterović 1975: 125–126). Natpis te stele prvi je objavio Theodor Mommsen 1873. g. (CIL III, 508, br. 4006).

S područja Orešca bilo je do 1986. g. poznato 35 primjeraka pojedinačno nađenoga rimskog novca koji se datira od 1. do 4. st. Među tim primjercima najstariji novac pripadao je Nervi (96–98. g.), a najmlađi Gracijanu (375–383. g.) (Mirnik 1986: 110–111).

Među antičkim nalazima iz Orešca posebno mjesto zauzimaju dvije privatne zbirke u vlasništvu Ratka Radijevca iz Gačišta te Marija i Dalibora Vinceka iz Orešca. Najveći dio nalaza čini rimski novac. Svaka zbirka sadrži oko 200 primjeraka novca od 1. do 4. st., a zbirka Vincek i 20 srebrnjaka (Salajić 2003: 87–91).

Osobito važan nalaz dio je željeznoga vojničkog oklopa pronađen u rijeci Brežnici. Spomenuta rječica dijeli Orešac od susjednog sela Gačišta, a nekoć je očito imala puno veću važnost, o čemu

was pinpointed during test digs. Based on the abundance and diversity of the mainly surface finds of this threatened site (bricks, mortar, frescoes, pottery, glass, jewellery, coins and other items used in everyday life – held mostly in private collections), one may conclude that this was a large and important Roman city of long duration (1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> cent.) (Salajić 2001: 11). Based on the most recent archaeological research, life in Orešac may have persisted even after the fourth century, which has been concluded by an analysis of glass bracelets found at the Svetinja site. Even though the bracelets were found outside of context, some of them indicate that life in Orešac may have lasted even after the fourth century. This is further backed by the fact that the neighbouring Roman village at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site also existed in the first half of the fifth century, which has been confirmed by a C-14 analysis of charcoal from a closed unit inside it (Jelinčić 2010).

After Trajan's partition of the Roman province of Pannonia, Orešac was situated in Pannonia Superior, while later, during the reign of Emperor Diocletian in the fourth century, it was located in Pannonia Prima (Kukuljević Sakcinski 1873: 92). The importance of Orešac in the Roman era is also demonstrated by its location on the Roman Poetovio-Mursa road (*Ibid.* 108), whose remains are still visible in the form of gravel scattered over cultivable surfaces (Salajić 2001: 11). On the Peutinger Map, Orešac is mentioned as Bolentio, while in the Codex Hierosolymitanus, it is called Mutatio Bolenta (Kukuljević Sakcinski 1873: 92, 104, 108, 154).

Surface finds of bronze ornaments and mounts for Roman carriages and riding gear, and metal Roman lamps were discovered in Orešac in 1913; they are held in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. It should be pointed out that the Roman carriage finds are quite rare, and it was the first such find in this area (Nemeth Ehrlich 1985: 23).

A family stela built into the wall of a church, which no longer exists, was found in Orešac (Kraft 1951: 99; Holder 1980: 331; Lőrincz 2001: 297), and it has been dated to the second century (Pinterović 1975: 125-126). The stela's inscription was first published by Theodor Mommsen in 1873 (CIL III, 508, no. 4006).

By 1986, 35 examples of individually found Roman coins were known, dated from the first to fourth centuries. Among these examples, the oldest coin was minted by Nerva (96-98), and the youngest by Gratian (375-383) (Mirnik 1986: 110-111).

Among the Roman-era finds from Orešac, the private collections owned by Ratko Radijevac from Gačište and Mario and Dalibor Vincek from Orešac play a special role. The majority of the finds consist

svjedoči i naziv lokaliteta u produžetku Dvorine prema istoku – Luka. To zasigurno najbolje potkrepljuju drveni piloti mosta, vidljivi za sušnoga razdoblja u koritu Brežnice. Osim dijela vojničkog oklopa u Brežnici su pronađeni i urna te dvije svjetiljke tipa Firma. Glinene svjetiljke iz Orešca imaju otisnute pečate sjevernoitalskog majstora Kreska (*Cresces*), koji je djelovao od Trajana do Antonina Pija, zatim *Victori*, pečat provincijalnoga majstora iz 3. st., i *Strobilis*, iz vremena Klaudija i Trajana. Bogato ukrašena svjetiljka s dva plamenika i drškom u obliku lista datira se u kraj 2. i početak 3. st. (Salajić 2003: 91).

Prva probna sondiranja u Orešcu izvršena su 1984. g. (Minichreiter 1985: 41). Arheološki nalazi koncentrirani su na lako uočljivu povišenom platou veličine oko 500 × 1000 m, koji se nalazi sjeverno od današnje glavne ceste što u ravnoj liniji prolazi kroz Orešac. Plato se prema jugu blago spušta, a na sjeveru se strmo ruši prema meandru rijeke Brežnice koji čini granicu između selâ Gačića i Orešca. Parcele koje se nižu iza seoskih kuća nazivaju se Svetinja, a sjevernije parcele, zajedno s najistaknutijom glavicom, nazivaju se Dvorina (Nemeth Ehrlich 1985: 23).

Na položaju Svetinja nalazila se nekropola koja se kontinuirano upotrebljavala od 1. do 4. st. Količinski prevladavaju nalazi iz 2. i 3. st., a nađeni rimski novac datira se od 2. do 4. st. Prema analizama prikupljenog materijala i rezultatima sondiranja pretpostavlja se da je na položaju Dvorina bio stambeni dio naselja kojemu je pripadala nekropola na Svetinji te da su se život i trgovina u njemu odvijali već u 1. st., najintenzivnije u 2. i 3. st. te dugo u 4. st. (Nemeth Ehrlich 1986: 103–104).

Na zapadnome dijelu položaja Dvorina, točnije na položaju Bašće, zbog pronalaska kockica rimskog mozaika 1988. g. organizirano je arheološko istraživanje. Pronađene su dislocirane kockice mozaika i dio rimske zgrade čiju je namjenu za sada nemoguće odrediti. Otkrivena tri zida ukazuju na tri prostorije od kojih su dvije imale pod od fine žbuke, a sačuvana mramorna oplata ukazuje na luksuznu opremu zgrade. Prema načinu gradnje, kvaliteti žbuke i sitnom arheološkom materijalu zgrada vjerojatno potječe iz 2. do 3. st. (Salajić 2008: 70).

Na ranije istraživano područje Svetinja, Dvorina i Bašće nadovezuje se položaj Luka, koji čine tri brežuljka od kraja sela Orešac uz kanal-potok Brežnicu (Sekelj Ivančan 1999: 203). Na položaju Luka II 1997. g. otkriveno je kasnoantičko groblje. Na temelju grobnih priloga groblje se datira u drugu polovicu 4. st. Takvi grobovi predstavljaju jedan od najrasprostranjenijih oblika kasnoantičkih

of Roman coins. Each collection contains approximately 200 examples of coins from the first to fourth centuries, while the Vinček Collection contains as many as twenty silver coins (Salajić 2003: 87–91).

A particularly important find is a fragment of an iron military armour found in the Brežnica River. This small waterway separates Orešac from the neighbouring village of Gačića, and it once had greater importance, which is demonstrated by the name of the site farther eastward from Dvorina: Luka (which means harbour in Croatian). This is certainly best supported by the wooden bridge piers, visible in the Brežnica's riverbed during droughts. Besides a military armour, an urn and two Firmalampen were also found in the Brežnica. The clay lamps from Orešac have impressed stamps of the northern Italic master Cresces, who operated from the reigns of Trajan to Atoninus Pius, and then *Victori*, the stamp of a third century provincial master, and *Strobilis*, from the time of Claudius and Trajan. The richly decorated oil lamp with two nozzles and foliate handle dates to the end of the second and beginning of the third century AD (Salajić 2003: 91).

The first test excavation in Orešac was conducted in 1984 (Minichreiter 1985: 41). The archaeological finds were concentrated on an easily observable raised plateau with dimensions of roughly 500 × 1000 m, situated north of today's main road which passes through Orešac in a straight line. The plateau descends gently toward the south, while in the north it drops abruptly toward the bend in the Brežnica River, which forms the boundary between the villages of Gačića and Orešac. The land plots which run consecutively behind the village houses are called Svetinja, while the northern plots, together with the most prominent crest, are called Dvorina (Nemeth Ehrlich 1985: 23).

A necropolis used continually from the first to fourth centuries was located at the Svetinja site. Finds from the second and third centuries predominate, while the discovered Roman coins date from the second to fourth centuries. According to an analysis of the gathered materials and the test excavation results, the residential section of the settlement to which the Svetinja necropolis belonged was located at Dvorina, and life and trade in it commenced already in the first century, and had their greatest intensity in the second and third centuries and well into the fourth century (Nemeth Ehrlich 1986: 103–104).

In 1988, archaeological research was organized in the western section of the Dvorina site, specifically the Bašće locale, due to the discovery of the tiles from a Roman mosaic. Scattered mosaic tiles and part of a Roman structure were found, although its

grobova u Panoniji, koji se očituje u jednostavnom ukopu u zemlju, bez dodatnih gradnji (*ibid.* 211).

Na rimskom lokalitetu Dvorina 2005. g. provedeno je zaštitno arheološko istraživanje, pri čemu su otkriveni ostaci (hipokaust i zid) rimske kuće iz 4. st. (Salajić 2005: 70).

Arheološko istraživanje položaja Dvorina nastavljeno je 2006. g. Radilo se o sustavnom istraživanju te je tom prilikom pronađen zid građen od lomljenog kamena i cigle, povezan žbukom. Nađeno je mnoštvo ulomaka fresko slikarija – crvene, oker, zelene i bijele boje. Ulomak višeslojne freske upućuje na dulje razdoblje života te kuće. Pokretni arheološki nalazi (keramika, kamen, opeka, žbuka, freske, željezni klin), iako veoma rijetki, potvrđuju dataciju objekta u 4. st. (Salajić 2006: 97).

U Orešcu je 2007. g. provedeno arheološko istraživanje na položajima Luka i Dvorina. Na položaju Dvorina u humusnom sloju pronađena je veća količina antičkih nalaza koji se mogu datirati od 2. do 4. st. Među antičkim nalazima pronađeni su ulomci amfora, keramike tipa *terra sigillata*, crveno slikane keramike od crveno pečene gline, sive i smeđe pečene grube kućne keramike te smeđe slikane keramike od oker pečene gline. Ispod humusnog sloja uočen je drugi sloj, u kojem su uz brojne antičke nalaze pronađeni ulomci novovjekovne keramike. Ispod tog sloja nalazi se sloj u koji su ukopana dva kanala i jedna jama. Tri otkrivene cjeline mogu se zbog nalaza kasnoantičkog novca (Konstancije II.) (kat. br. 12) i narukvice od stakla koja se datira u 3. do 4. st. pripisati vremenu kasne antike. Među keramičkim nalazima prisutna je zeleno glazirana keramika koja se također datira u 3. do 4. st. Pored glazirane keramike pronađeni su ulomci grube kućne keramike, kasne keramike tipa *terra sigillata*, sivo pečene keramike s crnim premazom, crveno slikane keramike i mramorizirane keramike. Poliranjem sloja u koji su ukopane spomenute cjeline pronađen je srebrni novac cara Vespazijana (69–79. g.) (kat. br. 5) (Jelinčić 2008: 40).

Arheološko istraživanje u Orešcu 2008. g. provedeno je na položaju Dvorina. U antičkim slojevima pronađeni su keramika (kuhinjska keramika jednostavnih oblika, ulomci keramike tipa *terra sigillata* različitih radionica, dva ulomka svjetiljki, crveno pečena keramika), metalni predmeti, troska, kamen, vapno, staklo (ulomci kasnoantičkih narukvica, ulomci različitih staklenih posuda i jedna perlica), pehar s naborima (*Faltenbecher*), koštani (ukrašeni), kameni i keramički žetoni, ulomci opeke i uljanice, rimski novac, igle (možda dijelovi fibula) te posudica za lijevanje. Budući da se istražila mala površina od 40 m<sup>2</sup>, kontekst i

purpose has yet to be determined. The three discovered walls indicate three rooms, of which two had floors made of fine plaster, and the preserved marble lining indicates a luxuriously furnished building. Based on the construction style, the quality of the plaster and the tiny archaeological materials, the building probably dates to the second to third centuries (Salajić 2008: 70).

The earlier researched areas of Svetinja, Dvorina and Bašće are tied to the Luka site, which consists of three small hillocks running from the edge of the village of Orešac along the Brežnica channel/stream (Sekelj Ivančan 1999: 203). A Late Antique necropolis was discovered at the Luka II site in 1997. Based on the grave goods, the necropolis may be dated to the latter half of the fourth century. Such graves are among the most widespread forms of Late Antique graves in Pannonia, which entailed simple grave cuts in the soil without additional construction elements (*Ibid.* 211).

Archaeological rescue research was conducted at the Roman site at Dvorina in 2005, at which time the remains (hypocaust and wall) of a fourth-century Roman house were discovered (Salajić 2005: 70).

Archaeological research at the Dvorina site continued in 2006. This was systematic research and at the time a wall was found which is made of stone and brick and bound by mortar. A multitude of fresco painting fragments were found: red, ochre, green and white. The fragment of a multi-layered fresco indicates a longer period of living in this house. The movable archaeological finds (pottery, stone, brick, mortar, fresco, iron peg), although quite rare, confirm the dating of the structure to the fourth century (Salajić 2006: 97).

Archaeological research was conducted in the Luka and Dvorina sites in Orešac in 2007. At the Dvorina site, a high quantity of Roman-era items were discovered in the humus layer which can be dated from the second to fourth centuries. Among these finds are fragments of amphorae, *terra sigillata* pottery, red painted ware made of red fired clay, grey and brown fired coarse household ware and brown painted ware made of ochre fired clay. Another layer was noted beneath the humus, in which fragments of Early Modern pottery were found among the numerous Roman-era items. Below this, there is a layer in which two channels and one pit were dug. The three units discovered may, thanks to the finds of Late Antique coins (Constantius II) (cat. no. 12) and glass bracelets dated to the third and fourth centuries, be ascribed to Late Antiquity. Among the pottery finds, green glazed ware was present, which may also be dated to the third and fourth centuries. Besides the glazed ware, fragments of coarse

uloga pronađenih objekata i postanak slojeva nisu jasni. Za njihovo potpuno razumijevanje potrebno je istraživanje na većoj površini. Veća količina troske nastala kao rezultat metalurške djelatnosti ukazuje na blizinu peći (vjerojatno i više njih) za preradu željezne rude. Uz trosku na metaluršku djelatnost upućuju i dvije pronađene keramičke posudice za lijevanje metala (moguće je da se radi o lijevanju olova ili srebra). Na jednoj od njih pronađena je troska, što dokazuje da je bila u upotrebi. Ti nalazi ukazuju na postojanje ljevaonice (Jelinčić 2008a: 5–8).

U Orešcu na položaju Svetinja, u vrtovima kuća Petra Lukinića i Dinka Sušeca, pri obradi zemlje pronađeni su ulomci kasnoantičkih narukvica od stakla. Kasnije, 2007. i 2008. g., na tom položaju provedena su arheološka istraživanja tijekom kojih su pronađene kasnoantičke zatvorene cjeline koje predstavljaju dio radnih i stambenih prostora za sada nejasnih obilježja. U tim zatvorenim cjelinama, kao i u kasnoantičkim slojevima, također su pronalazeni, između ostaloga, ulomci staklenih kasnoantičkih narukvica (Jelinčić 2007a; 2008a: 40–44). Pri obradi staklenih narukvica iz Orešca primijećeno je da se neke od njih datiraju nakon 4. st., zbog čega se može naslutiti da je rimska zajednica u Orešcu živjela početkom 5. ili čak i u prvoj polovici 5. st. (Jelinčić 2010). To je još vjerojatnije uzmu li se u obzir povijesna zbivanja u Panoniji u tom razdoblju i dokazi o životu na susjednim lokalitetima u prvoj polovici 5. st. (Jelinčić 2006).

Dosadašnja istraživanja, u kojima su pronađeni zanimljivi i za antičko vrijeme luksuzni nalazi, govore o visoku stupnju života u rimskom Bolenciju. Nalazi troske i posuda za lijevanje metala govore i o razvijenoj obrtničkoj djelatnosti, koju bi bilo zanimljivo istražiti jer riječ je o djelatnosti koja je u antici na području Panonije bila svakako prisutna (Jelinčić 2008a: 7).

Tijekom arheoloških istraživanja 2007. i 2008. g. u Orešcu je pronađeno osam primjeraka antičkog novca koji mjesto istraživanja datiraju od druge polovice 1. do druge polovice 4. st. Među njima su rijedak (Bruun 1966: 652) novac Konstantina I. (306–337. g.) (kat. br. 10), iskovan u Kiziku između 328. i 329. g., te veoma rijedak (Kent 1981: 433) komemorativni novac Konstantina I. (kat. br. 11), iskovan između 347. i 348. g. u Herakleji. Najstariji novac rijedak je (Mattingly & Sydenham 1968: 17) primjerak iskovan u Rimu u vrijeme vladavine cara Vespazijana (69–79. g.) (kat. br. 5), dok je najmlađi onaj Konstancija II. (kat. br. 12), iskovan u Sisciji.

Na temelju raznolikosti navedenog novca može se zaključiti da je u Orešcu bio smješten veći, bogatiji i značajniji rimski grad, koji je živio dugo, od 1. do 4. st.

household pottery, late *terra sigillata* pottery, grey fired pottery with black coating, red painted ware and marbled ware were also found. Shallow scraping of the layer in which these items were buried led to the discovery of a silver coin of Emperor Vespasian (69–79) (cat. no. 5) (Jelinčić 2008: 40).

Archaeological research was conducted in Orešac at the Dvorina site in 2008. The Roman era layers contained pottery (kitchen pottery with simple forms, fragments of *terra sigillata* pottery from different workshops, two lamp fragments, red fired ware), metallic items, slag, stones, limestone, glass (fragments of Late Antique bracelets, fragments of different glass vessels and one bead), a folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*), bone (decorated), stone and ceramic tokens, fragments of brick and an oil-lamp, Roman coins, pins (perhaps fibulae pieces) and pouring vessels. Since a small surface of 40 m<sup>2</sup> was examined, the context and role of the items found and the origin of the layers are not clear. A full understanding of them will require research over a broader surface. The high quantity of slag emerged as a result of metallurgical activities, indicating the vicinity of a kiln (probably even several) to refine iron ore. Besides the slag, the two small ceramic vessels used to cast metals (possibly casting of lead or silver) also point to the existence of metallurgy. Slag was found on one of them, which indicates that it was in use. These finds indicate the existence of a foundry (Jelinčić 2008a: 5–8).

During soil cultivation at the Svetinja site, in Orešac, in the gardens of houses belonging to Petar Lukinić and Dinko Sušec, fragments of Late Antique glass bracelets were found. Later, in 2007 and 2008, archaeological research was conducted at this site, during which Late Antique closed units were found which constituted a portion of work and residential structures with currently ambiguous features. These closed units, like the Late Antique layers, contained, among other things, fragments of glass Late Antique bracelets (Jelinčić 2007a; 2008a: 40–44). During analysis of the glass bracelets from Orešac, it was noted that some of them dated to later than the fourth century, possibly indicating that the Roman community in Orešac lived there in the early, or even the entire first half of the fifth century (Jelinčić 2010). This is all the more probable given the historical events in Pannonia during this period and the evidence of life at neighbouring sites in the first half of the fifth century (Jelinčić 2006).

Previous research, in which fascinating and, for Late Antiquity, luxurious finds were discovered, speaks of the high degree of life in Roman Bolentio. The discovery of slag and metal casting vessels also indicates highly developed artisanry, which would be interesting to research, as this was an activity that

## POJEDINAČNI NALAZI NOVCA IZ OREŠCA PRIKUPLJENI 2007. G.

Na području antičkog Bolencija 2007. g. braća Davor i Petar Lukinić pronašla su 22 primjerka rimskog novca koja su darovali Institutu za arheologiju u Zagrebu, a sada se zajedno s ostalim primjercima rimskog novca obrađenima u ovome radu nalaze u Gradskom muzeju u Virovitici. Od tih primjeraka jedan je pronađen na položaju Dvorina, njih dvadeset pronađeno je na položaju Svetinja, a jedan je pronađen prilikom kopanja vodovoda, između mrtvačnice i današnjeg groblja.

Najstariji primjerak rijedak je (Mattingly & Sydenham 1968a: 390) novac iskovan u Rimu tijekom vladanja Marka Aurelija (161–180. g.) (kat. br. 13), točnije 177. g., dok se najmlađi datira u 4. st., ali ga je zbog veoma loše očuvanosti nemoguće pobliže odrediti. Među primjercima nalaze se rijedak (Kent 1981: 390) novac Julijana Cezara (361–363. g.) (kat. br. 25) te veoma rijedak (Bruun 1966: 647) novac Konstancija II. (337–361. g.) (kat. br. 18).

U Orešcu je 2007. g. kao pojedinačni nalaz pronađen i Galijenov (253–268. g.) antoninijan tipa ORIENS AVG (kat. br. 14), iskovan u Rimu između 264. i 266. g.

Nadalje, devet je primjeraka novca tipa FEL TEMP REPARATIO, koji se kuju od 348. do 357/358. g. Tri primjerka novca tog tipa imaju istrošen avers, pa se ne može odrediti u vrijeme kojega su cara iskovan (kat. br. 19, 20, 21). Jedan primjerak pripada Konstanciju II. (337–361. g.) (kat. br. 18). Sljedeći primjerak novca tog tipa (kat. br. 22) iskovan je u Sisciji između 348. i 350. g., a pripada caru Konstansu (337–350. g.). Tri primjerka novca navedenog tipa pripadaju Konstanciju II. (337–361. g.), od kojih se jednomu kovnica ne može odrediti (kat. br. 26), a druga dva iskovan su između 351. i 355. g., jedan u Sisciji (kat. br. 24), drugi u Sirmiju (kat. br. 23). Posljednji primjerak tog tipa rijedak je novac Julijana Cezara (kat. br. 25), a iskovan je u Sirmiju između 355. i 361. g.

Zanimljiv je veoma rijedak primjerak novca tipa PROVIDENTIAE CAESS (kat. br. 15) iskovan u Kiziku između 324. i 325. g., u vrijeme kada je Konstancije II. proglašen cesarom (Bruun 1966: 69). Dva su primjerka novca tipa GLORIA EXERCITVS (kat. br. 16, 17). Tip GLORIA EXERCITVS s jednim bojnim znakom kuje se od 336. do 342. g. Tu su i dva primjerka tipa GLORIA ROMANORVM (kat. br. 29, 30).

Među pojedinačnim nalazima novca iz Orešca skupljenima 2007. g. nalaze se tri primjerka. Jedan

was certainly present in Pannonia during Antiquity (Jelinčić 2008a: 7).

During the course of archaeological research conducted in 2007 and 2008, eight Roman-era coins were discovered, which date the research site from the latter half of the first to the latter half of the fourth century. Among them, there is a rare (RIC VII: 652) coin of Constantine I (306–337) (cat. no. 10), minted in Cyzicus between 328 and 329, and an extremely rare (RIC VIII: 433) commemorative coin of Constantine I (cat. no. 11), minted in Heracleia between 347 and 348. The oldest coin is a rare (RIC II: 17) example minted in Rome during the reign of Emperor Vespasian (69–79) (cat. no. 5), while the youngest is a coin of Constantius II (cat. no. 12), minted in Siscia.

Based on the diversity of these coins, it may be concluded that a larger, wealthier and important Roman city was situated in Orešac, which existed for an extensive period from the first to fourth centuries.

## INDIVIDUAL COIN FINDS FROM OREŠAC COLLECTED IN 2007

In 2007, the brothers Davor and Petar Lukinić found 22 examples of Roman coins in the area of ancient Bolentio, which they donated to the Archaeology Institute in Zagreb, and which are now held in the Town Museum in Virovitica together with the other coins analyzed in this work. Out of these samples, one was found at the Dvorina site, twenty were found at the Svetinja site, and one was found during excavations for a water pipeline, between the morgue and present-day cemetery.

The oldest example is a rare (RIC III: 390) coin minted in Rome during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (161–180) (cat. no. 13), or more precisely 177, while the youngest dates to the fourth century, but its poor condition precludes any more precise dating. The examples include a rare (RIC VIII: 390) coin of Julian II (361–363) (cat. no. 25) and a very rare (RIC VII: 647) coin of Constantius II (337–361) (cat. no. 18).

An ORIENS AVG (cat. no. 14) antoninian of Gallienus (253–268), minted in Rome between 264 and 266 was also discovered in Orešac in 2007 as an individual find.

Furthermore, nine examples of FEL TEMP REPARATIO coins were found, which were minted from 348 to 357/358. Three examples of coins of this type have a worn off obverse, so the emperor during whose reign they were minted cannot be determined (cat. no. 19, 20, 21). One example was minted by Constantius II (337–361) (cat. no. 18). The next example of a coin of this type (cat. no. 22) was minted in Siscia between 348 and 350, featuring

je tipa SPES REI PVBLICAE (kat. br. 31), iskovan u Sisciji ili Sirmiju. Drugi je tipa VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN (kat. br. 27), iskovan u vrijeme vladanja Konstancija II. Treći je tipa SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE (kat. br. 32), koji se kuje između 364. i 378. g. Navedena tri primjerka novca loše su očuvana, pa su to jedini podaci koji se iz njih mogu iščitati. Preostala tri primjerka novca toliko su loše očuvana i istrošena da je moguće samo reći da su iskovana u 4. st. Osim toga na aversu jednog od njih djelomično je vidljiva legenda, pa se može zaključiti da je iskovan u vrijeme Konstantinove dinastije, dok je na reversu drugog uočljiv prikaz ulaza u vojni logor, prema čemu se taj primjerak novca datira u prvu polovicu 4. st. Navedeni i opisani pojedinačni primjerci novca, uz obrađeni novac i ostale nalaze pronađene tijekom arheoloških istraživanja u Orešcu, pridonose prethodno donesenom zaključku, a to je da je u Orešcu bio smješten veći, bogatiji i značajniji rimski grad dugog trajanja, točnije od 1. do 4. st.

## NUMIZMATIČKA TOPOGRAFIJA VIROVITIČKOG KRAJA

Virovitičko područje nije osobito bogato numizmatičkim nalazima. Što se pojedinačnih nalaza koji se čuvaju u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu tiče, vrijedi istaknuti jedan Neronov aureus (Virovitica, inv. br. C396) (Mirnik 1986: 112), kao i denare Vespazijanove (Virovitica, inv. br. 614–615), Nervine (Virovitica, inv. br. C1105), Trajanove (Bukovica, inv. br. C1168), Faustine II. (Bukovica, inv. br. C2857) i Marka Aurelija (Virovitica, inv. br. C2585) (Mirnik 1986: 112) te jedan Galijenov aureus (Virovitica, inv. br. C5953). Čak 35 primjeraka pojedinačnih nalaza potječe iz Orešca. Novac 1. i 2. st.: Nervin sestercij, Domicijanov as, Trajanov sestercij, Trajanov ili Hadrijanov as, as Faustine I. Također novac 3. i 4. st.: od Severa Aleksandra do Gracijana (Mirnik 1986: 110–111). Brončani provincijalni primjerak kovan u Korintu za Hadrijana nađen je u Kapan-Ivancu, jedan slabo sačuvani as iz 1. st., dupondij 1. st. i sestercij 1. ili 2. st. (Mirnik 1986: 110) te denar Septimija Severa potječu iz Gačićta, kao i brončani novac Konstantina Velikog, Konstancija II. i Konstansa. Iz razdoblja kasne antike također potječe brončani novac Konstantina I., Konstansa i Konstantina II. iz Bukovice, Konstancija II. iz Borove (Mirnik 1986: 108) te slabo sačuvani primjerak iz Sv. Đurđa (Mirnik 1986: 111; Bilić 2011). Među nalaze rimskog novca iz virovitičke okolice koji se ne čuvaju u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu spada Neronov zlatnik iz Pitomače (Mirnik 1986: 107).

Emperor Constans (337–350). Three examples of coins of this type were minted by Constantius II (337–361), of which the mint cannot be determined for one (cat. no. 26), while the other two were minted between 351 and 355, one in Siscia (cat. no. 24), and the other in Syrmia (cat. no. 23). The final example of this type is a rare coin of Julian II (cat. no. 25), minted in Syrmia between 355 and 361.

Interesting is an extremely rare example of a PROVIDENTIAE CAESS type coin (cat. no. 15) minted in Cyzicus between 324 and 325, at the time when Constantius II was proclaimed Caesar (RIC VII: 69).

There are two examples of GLORIA EXERCITVS coins (cat. no. 16, 17). The GLORIA EXERCITVS type with a single military symbol was minted from 336 to 342. There are also two examples of the GLORIA ROMANORVM type (cat. no. 29, 30).

Among the individual coin types from Orešac collected in 2007, there are three types. One is the SPES REI PVBLICAE type (cat. no. 31), minted in Siscia or Syrmia. The other is a VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN type (cat. no. 27), minted during the reign of Constantius II. The third is SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE type (cat. no. 32), which was minted between 364 and 378. These three examples are poorly preserved, so these are the only data which can be discerned from them.

The remaining three coins are so poorly preserved and worn that they can only be defined as minted in the fourth century. Additionally, the legend is partially visible on the obverse of one, so one may conclude that it was minted during the time of the Constantine dynasty, while the reverse of another clearly depicts the entrance to a military camp, so that this coin can be dated to the first half of the fourth century. These individual coin finds so described, together with the analyzed coins and other finds, were discovered during archaeological research in Orešac, bolster the previously drawn conclusion that a large, rich and important Roman city existed in Orešac over an extended period from the first to fourth centuries.

## NUMISMATIC TOPOGRAPHY OF THE VIROVITICA AREA

The Virovitica area is not particularly rich in numismatic finds. As to the individual finds held in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, worth emphasizing are an aureus of Nero (Virovitica, inv. no. C396) (Mirnik 1986: 112), denarii of Vespasian (Virovitica, inv. no. 614–615), Nerva (Virovitica, inv. no. C1105), Trajan (Bukovica, inv. no. C1168), Faustina II (Bukovica, inv. no. C2857) and Marcus

## ZAKLJUČAK

Na mjestu današnjeg lokaliteta Virovitica-Kiškorija jug od 2. do sredine 5. st. živjelo je antičko naselje ruralnog tipa. S tog lokaliteta potječu četiri primjerka rimskog novca koji se datiraju od druge polovice 2. do druge polovice 4. st. Orešac je u antici bio veće, značajnije i bogatije naselje koje je nosilo naziv *Bolentio*, a trajao je od 1. do 4. st., možda do početka 5. ili čak do prve polovice 5. st.

U ovome radu obrađena su 34 primjerka rimskog novca koja naselja iz kojih potječu datiraju od druge polovice 1. do druge polovice 4. st. Većina novca potječe iz 4. st.

Oba lokaliteta veoma su važna za razumijevanje rimskog načina života u Hrvatskoj. Virovitica-Kiškorija jug važna je za shvaćanje ruralnog načina života, a Orešac, kao važna postaja na rimskoj cesti, za shvaćanje visoka stupnja života u kojem je, između ostalog, razvijena obrtnička djelatnost. Nalazi novca upotpunjuju i povezuju cjelokupnu sliku i njihova važnost leži upravo u tome. Oni su prilog upotpunjavanju numizmatičke topografske karte podravskog kraja u razdoblju antike. Ovaj novac važan je jer pomaže i pri dodatnom upoznavanju numizmatike u Gornjoj Panoniji izvan velikih centara.

Aurelius (Virovitica, inv. no. C2585) (Mirnik 1986: 112 IBID.) and one aureus of Gallienus (Virovitica, inv. no. C5953). As many as thirty-five examples of individual finds originated in Orešac (first and second century coins: a Nerva sesterce, a Domitian as, a Trajan sesterce, a Trajan or Hadrian as, a Faustina I as; also third and fourth century coins, from Severus Alexander to Gratian (Mirnik 1986: 110-111), a bronze provincial example minted in Corinth for Hadrian was found in Kapan-Ivanac, one poorly preserved first century as, a first century dupondius and a first or second century sesterce (Mirnik 1986: 110) and a denarius of Septimius Severus originated in Gačište, like the bronze coins of Constantine the Great, Constantius II and Constans. Bronze coins of Constantine I, Constans and Constantius II from Bukovica, of Constantius II from Borovo (Mirnik 1986: 108) and a poorly preserved example from Sveti Đurađ (Mirnik 1986: 111; Bilić 2011) also date to Late Antiquity. Among the finds of Roman coins from the Virovitica environs held in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb there is also a gold coin of Nero from Pitomača (Mirnik 1986: 107).

## CONCLUSION

A Roman-era rural settlement existed at the site of today's Virovitica-Kiškorija South from the second to fifth centuries. Four examples of Roman coins dated from the latter half of the second to the latter half of the fourth century are from this site. During Antiquity, Orešac was a larger, more important and wealthier settlement which bore the designation *Bolentio*, and it existed from the first to fourth centuries, and perhaps into the fifth and even up to the mid-fifth century.

Thirty-four examples of Roman coins are analysed in this work, and they date the settlements in which they were found from the first half of the first to the latter half of the fourth centuries. Most of the coins date to the fourth century.

Both sites are very important to an understanding of the Roman way of life in Croatia. Virovitica-Kiškorija South is vital to an understanding of the rural way of life, while Orešac, as the main station along a Roman road, is important to an understanding of the high degree of life in which, among other things, artisanry developed. The discovery of coins integrate and complete the overall picture, and their importance lies precisely in this fact. They contribute to a completion of the topographic map of the Podravina region during Antiquity. These coins are important because they also add to knowledge of numismatics in Pannonia Superior in outside of the major centres.

## KATALOG<sup>2</sup>

### NOVAC S LOKALITETA VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA JUG

#### 1. *Faustina II.* (146–175/176. g.)<sup>3</sup>

*Sestertius*; 26,25 g; 26,5 × 26,5 mm; 6 h

Av: FAVSTINA [AV]GVSTA

Poprsje desno, glava s kovrčavom kosom vezanom na vratu.

Rv: [FECVN]D[ITAS]

*Fecunditas* stoji desno, u desnoj ruci drži žezlo, u lijevoj dijete. U polju S C.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA JUG 2005, PN 26

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: –

Literatura: RIC III 1638.

#### 2. *Probus* (276–282. g.)

*Centenionalis*; 2,17 g; 18,5 × 19 mm; 6 h

Av: IMP PROBVS P F AVG

Poprsje sa zrakastom krunom, carskim ogrtačem i žezlom koje završava s prikazom orla lijevo.

Rv: CONCORDIA MILIT

Car stoji desno pružajući ruku Konkordiji, u odsječku T/XXI. Točkasti obrub.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA JUG 2005, PN 38

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: –

Literatura: RIC Vb ad 668.

#### 3. *Maximianus I.* (285–310. g.)

*Follis*; 5,93 g; 25 × 25 mm; 6 h

Av: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Glava ovjenčana lovorovim vijencem desno.

Rv: SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR

*Moneta* stoji lijevo, u desnici drži vagu, a u ljevici rog obilja. U polju desno Γ. U odsječku polumjesec i SIS.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA JUG 2005, PN 53

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 302. g.

Literatura: RIC VI 136b.

## CATALOGUE<sup>2</sup>

### COINS FROM THE VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA SOUTH SITE

#### 1. *Faustina II* (146-175/176)<sup>3</sup>

*Sestertius*; 26.25 g; 26.5 × 26.5 mm; 6 h

Obv: FAVSTINA [AV]GVSTA

Bust right, head with curled hair tied at nape.

Rev: [FECVN]D[ITAS]

*Fecunditas* standing to right, holding sceptre in right hand and child in left arm. S C in field.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA SOUTH 2005, PN 26

Mint: *Roma*

Dating: –

References: RIC III 1638.

#### 2. *Probus* (276-282)

*Centenionalis*; 2.17 g; 18.5 × 19 mm; 6 h

Obv: IMP PROBVS P F AVG

Radiate bust left in imperial mantle, holding sceptre surmounted by eagle.

Rev: CONCORDIA MILIT

Emperor standing, extending hand to Concordia, T/XXI in exergue. Dotted border.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA SOUTH 2005, PN 38

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: –

References: RIC Vb ad 668.

#### 3. *Maximianus I* (285-310)

*Follis*; 5.93 g; 25 × 25 mm; 6 h

Obv: IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG

Laureate bust right.

Rev: SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR

*Moneta* standing left, holding scales in right hand, and cornucopiae in left. Γ in right field. Crescent and SIS in exergue.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA SOUTH 2005, PN 53

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: 302

References: RIC VI 136b.

<sup>2</sup> Snimke za katalog: H. Jambreč, 2005 (kat. br. 1–4); 2007 (kat. br. 5, 8, 10, 12); 2008 (kat. br. 6, 7, 9, 11); 2010 (kat. br. 13–34).

<sup>3</sup> Godine vladanja pojedinih careva preuzete su iz *Leksikona antičke numizmatike* (Kos 1998: 381–383).

<sup>2</sup> Photographs for catalogue by: H. Jambreč, 2005 (no. 1–4); 2007 (cat. no. 5, 8, 10, 12); 2008 (cat. no. 6, 7, 9, 11); 2010 (cat. no. 13–34).

<sup>3</sup> Years of rule for individual emperors cited according to *Leksikon antičke numizmatike* (Kos 1998: 381–383).



1a



1b



2a



2b



3a



3b

**4. Constantius II. (337–361. g.)**

Ae 3; 1,87 g; 13,5 × 15,5 mm; 6 h

Av: DN CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG

Poprsje s vijencem od dijadema i draperijom desno.

Rv: FEL TEMP REPARATIO

Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika koji nosi frigijsku kapu, rukom naslonjen unatrag, štit na podu desno. U polju lijevo nešto piše. U odsječku A SIS.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA JUG 2005, PN 43

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 351–355. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 350, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**4. Constantius II. (337-361)**

Ae 3; 1.87 g; 13.5 × 15.5 mm; 6 h

Obv: DN CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG

Diademed bust right, draped.

Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO

Soldier spearing fallen horseman wearing Phrygian helmet, reaching backwards, shield on ground to right. Something written in field to left. A SIS in exergue.

VIROVITICA-KIŠKORIJA SOUTH 2005, PN 43

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: 351-355

References: RIC VIII 350, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**NOVAC IZ OREŠCA**

**5. Vespasianus (69–79. g.)**

*Denarius*; 2,59 g; 15 × 16 mm; 5 h

Av: IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG

Glava ovjenčana lovorovim vijencem desno.

Rv: PON MAX TR P COS II

Ženska figura sjedi lijevo pružajući desnu ruku, lijevom rukom oslonjena o stolicu.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 16

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 69–71. g.

Literatura: RIC II 20.

**COINS FROM OREŠAC**

**5. Vespasianus (69-79)**

*Denarius*; 2.59 g; 15 × 16 mm; 5 h

Obv: IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG

Laureate head right.

Rev: PON MAX TR P COS II

Woman seated left extending right hand, left arm resting on chair.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 16

Mint: *Roma*

Dating: 69-71

References: RIC II 20.

**6. Faustina I. (138–141. g.) ili Faustina II. (146–175/176. g.)**

*Dupondius*; 7,4 g; 20 × 22 mm; 10 h

Av: [FAVST]INA

Poprsje desno, glava s kosom vezanom na zatiljku.

Rv: nečitljiv

Veoma istrošena ljudska figura koja stoji.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 34

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: –

Literatura: RIC III.

**6. Faustina I (138-141) or Faustina II (146-175/176)**

*Dupondius*; 7.4 g; 20 × 22 mm; 10 h

Obv: [FAVST]INA

Bust right, head with hair tied at nape.

Rev: illegible

Very worn standing human figure.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 34

Mint: indeterminate

Dating: –

References: RIC III.



4a



4b



5a



5b



6a



6b

**7. Severus Alexander (222–235. g.)**

*Denarius*; 2,24 g; 15,5 × 16,5 mm; 6 h

Av: IMP C M AVR SEV [ALEXAND] AVG

Poprsje s lovorovim vijencem i draperijom desno.

Rv: P M TR P II [COS P P]

*Salus* sjedi lijevo, hrani zmiju ovijenu oko oltara, točkasti obrub.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 21

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 223. g.

Literatura: RIC IVb 32.

**7. Severus Alexander (222–235)**

*Denarius*; 2,24 g; 15,5 × 16,5 mm; 6 h

Obv: IMP C M AVR SEV [ALEXAND] AVG

Laureate bust, draped, right.

Rev: P M TR P II [COS P P]

*Salus* seated left, feeding serpent coiled around altar, dotted border.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 21

Mint: *Roma*

Dating: 223

References: RIC IVb 32.

**8. Philippus I. (244–249. g.)**

*Sestertius*; 12,55 g; 26,5 × 27 mm; 11 h

Av: IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG

Glava desno.

Rv: P M S COL VIM

Veoma istrošen. U odsječku AN VII ili VIII.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 1

Kovnica: *Viminacium*

Datacija: –

Literatura: [www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/moesia/viminacium/t.html](http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/moesia/viminacium/t.html)

**8. Philippus I (244-249)**

*Sestertius*; 12,55 g; 26,5 × 27 mm; 11 h

Obv: IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG

Head right.

Rev: P M S COL VIM

Very worn. AN VII or VIII in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 1

Mint: *Viminacium*

Dating: –

References: [www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/moesia/viminacium/t.html](http://www.wildwinds.com/coins/greece/moesia/viminacium/t.html)

**9. Aurelianus (270–275. g.)**

*Centenionalis*; Ae 2; 3,05 g; 18,5 × 20 mm; 6 h

Av: IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG

Poprsje sa zrakastom krunom i oklopom desno.

Rv: ORIENS AVG

*Sol* hoda lijevo između dva zarobljenika, s podignutom desnicom, držeći bič u spuštenoj ljevici. U odsječku XXI Q.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 44

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: –

Literatura: RIC Va ad 255, Bruck (1961: XIII).

**9. Aurelianus (270-275)**

*Centenionalis*; Ae 2; 3,05 g; 18,5 × 20 mm; 6 h

Obv: IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG

Radiate and cuirassed bust, right.

Rev: ORIENS AVG

*Sol* walking to left between two captives, right hand raised, holding whip in lowered left. XXI Q in exergue.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 44

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: –

References: RIC Va ad 255, Bruck (1961: XIII).



7a



7b



8a



8b



9a



9b

**10. *Constantinus I.* (306–337. g.)**

*Centenionalis*; Ae 3; 2,39 g; 16,5 × 16,5 mm; 12 h

Av: CONSTAN-TINVS AVG

Glava s dijademom desno.

Rv: PROVIDEN-TIAE AVGG

Ulaz u vojni logor na sedam redova s dva tornja i osmokrakom zvijezdom između njih, bez vratiju. U odsječku SMKE• s vodoravnom linijom iznad. Točkasti obrub.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 5

Kovnica: *Cyzicus*

Datacija: 328–329. g.

Literatura: RIC VII 55, Bruck (1961: XIII, 53).

**10. *Constantinus I* (306-337)**

*Centenionalis*; Ae 3; 2-39 g; 16-5 × 16-5 mm; 12 h

Obv: CONSTAN-TINVS AVG

Diademed head right.

Rev: PROVIDEN-TIAE AVGG

Camp-gate with seven rows and two turrets and eight-pointed star between them, no doors. SMKE• in exergue with horizontal line above. Dotted border.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 5

Mint: *Cyzicus*

Dating: 328-329

References: RIC VII 55, Bruck (1961: XIII, 53).

**11. *Constantinus I.* (komemorativni novac)**

Ae 4; 1,16 g; 10 × 10,5 mm; 6 h

Av: DV CONSTANTI-NVS PT AVGG

Glava s velom desno.

Rv: VN-MR

Car odjeven u togu stoji desno. Glava mu je prekrivena velom. Ljevicom pridržava togu, a desnica mu je savijena u laktu. U odsječku •SMHA.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 18

Kovnica: *Heraclea*

Datacija: 347–348. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 53, Bruck (1961: XIII, 11).

**11. *Constantinus I* (commemorative coin)**

Ae 4; 1.16 g; 10 × 10.5 mm; 6 h

Obv: DV CONSTANTI-NVS PT AVGG

Veiled head right.

Rev: VN-MR

Emperor wearing toga standing to right. Head enshrouded with veil. Left arm holds toga, right arm bent at elbow. •SMHA in exergue.

OREŠAC 2008, PN 18

Mint: *Heraclea*

Dating: 347-348

References: RIC VIII 53, Bruck (1961: XIII, 11).

**12. *Constantius II.* (337–361. g.)**

Ae 3; 1,5 g; 13,5 × 15,5 mm; 6 h

Av: DN CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG

Poprsje s vijencem od dijadema i draperijom desno.

Rv: FEL TEM[P] REPARATIO

Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika koji nosi frigijsku kacigu, rukom naslonjen unatrag, štita na podu desno. U odsječku B SIS.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 14

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 351–355. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 350, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**12. *Constantius II* (337-361)**

Ae 3; 1.5 g; 13.5 × 15.5 mm; 6 h

Obv: DN CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG

Diademed bust right, draped.

Rev: FEL TEM[P] REPARATIO

Soldier spearing fallen horseman wearing Phrygian helmet, reaching backwards, shield on ground to right. B SIS in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, PN 14

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: 351-355

References: RIC VIII 350, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).



10a



10b



11a



11b



12a



12b

## POJEDINAČNI NALAZI NOVCA IZ OREŠCA

### 13. *Marcus Aurelius* (161–180. g.)

*Dupondius*; 11,62 g; 23 × 21,5 mm; 11 h

Av: M ANTONIN VS AVG GERM

Glava sa zrakastom krunom i bradom desno.

Rv: [IMP VIII COS III P P S C]

Krilata munja.

OREŠAC, Dvorina, br. 17

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 177. g.

Literatura: RIC III 1219.

## INDIVIDUAL COINS FROM OREŠAC

### 13. *Marcus Aurelius* (161-180)

*Dupondius*; 11.62 g; 23 × 21.5 mm; 11 h

Obv: M ANTONIN VS AVG GERM

Radiate bearded head right.

Rev: [IMP VIII COS III P P S C]

Winged thunderbolt.

OREŠAC, Dvorina, no. 17

Mint: *Roma*

Dating: 177

References: RIC III 1219.

### 14. *Gallienus* (253–268. g.)

*Antoninianus*; Ae 3; 1,83 g; 16 × 15,5 mm; 6 h

Av: GALLIENVVS AVG

Glava sa zrakastom krunom desno.

Rv: ORIENS AVG

*Sol* hoda lijevo s podignutom desnicom, držeći bič u ljevici. U polju lijevo *Z*.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 159, Svetina, pronašao: Petar Lukinić, br. 21

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 264–266. g.

Literatura: RIC Va 249, Bruck (1961: XIII).

### 14. *Gallienus* (253-268)

*Antoninianus*; Ae 3; 1.83 g; 16 × 15.5 mm; 6 h

Obv: GALLIENVVS AVG

Radiate head right.

Rev: ORIENS AVG

*Sol* striding left with raised right hand, holding whip in left. *Z* in field to left.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 159, Svetina, discovered by: Petar Lukinić, no. 21

Mint: *Roma*

Dating: 264-266

References: RIC Va 249, Bruck (1961: XIII).

### 15. *Constantius II*. (337–361. g.)

Ae 3; 3 g; 15,5 × 15,5 mm; 6 h

Av: FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Poprsje s lovorovim vijencem, draperijom i oklopom lijevo.

Rv: PROVIDENTIAE-CAESS

Ulaz u vojni logor na šest redova s dva tornja i zvijezdom između njih, bez vratiju. U odsječku SMKA s vodoravnom linijom iznad.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 159, Svetina, pronašao: Petar Lukinić, br. 19

Kovnica: *Cyzicus*

Datacija: 324–325. g.

Literatura: RIC VII 27, Bruck (1961: XIII, 53).

### 15. *Constantius II* (337-361)

Ae 3; 3 g; 15.5 × 15.5 mm; 6 h

Obv: FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Laureate bust, draped and cuirassed, left.

Rev: PROVIDENTIAE-CAESS

Camp-gate with six rows and two turrets and eight-pointed star between them, without doors. SMKA with horizontal line above in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 159, Svetina, discovered by: Petar Lukinić, no. 19

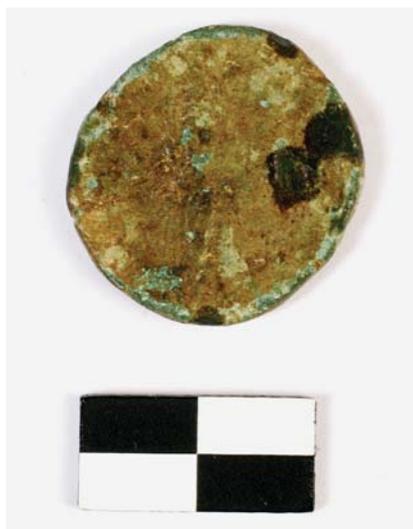
Mint: *Cyzicus*

Dating: 324-325

References: RIC VII 27, Bruck (1961: XIII, 53).



13a



13b



14a



14b



15a



15b

**16.**

Ae 3; 1.06 g; 12.5 × 12.5 mm; 6 h

Av: nečitljiv

Glava s lovorovim vijencem desno.

Rv: [GLOR-I]A EXERCITVS

Dva vojnika s kopljima stoje jedan nasuprot drugomu, između njih vojni znak. U odsječku SIS.

OREŠAC 2007, pronađeno prilikom kopanja vodovoda između mrtvačnice i groblja, br. 18

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 336–342. g.

Literatura: Bruck (1961: XIII, 27).

**16.**

Ae 3; 1.06 g; 12.5 × 12.5 mm; 6 h

Obv: illegible

Laureate head right.

Rev: [GLOR-I]A EXERCITVS

Two soldiers holding spears facing each other, military symbol between them. SIS in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, found during digging of water pipeline trench between morgue and cemetery, no. 18

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: 336–342

References: Bruck (1961: XIII, 27).

**17.**

Ae 3; 0.77 g; 13 mm; 12 h

Av: nečitljiv

Poprsje s draperijom desno.

Rv: GLO[R-IA EXERCITVS]

Dva vojnika s kopljima stoje jedan nasuprot drugomu, između njih jedan vojni znak. U odsječku CONS.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 12

Kovnica: *Constantinopolis*

Datacija: 336–342. g.

Napomena: prepolovljen novac

Literatura: RIC VII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 27).

**17.**

Ae 3; 0.77 g; 13 mm; 12 h

Obv: illegible

Draped bust right.

Rev: GLO[R-IA EXERCITVS]

Two soldiers holding spears facing each other, military symbol between them. CONS in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 12

Mint: *Constantinopolis*

Dating: 336–342

Note: halved coin

References: RIC VII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 27).

**18. *Constantius II* (337–340. g.)**

Ae 3; 1.07 g; 16 mm; 6 h

Av: CONSTAN-TIVS

Glava ovjenčana vijencem od dijadema desno.

Rv: [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]

Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 13

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: 348–357/358. g.

Napomena: prepolovljen novac

Literatura: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**18. *Constantius II* (337–340)**

Ae 3; 1.07 g; 16 mm; 6 h

Obv: CONSTAN-TIVS

Diademed head right.

Rev: [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]

Solder spearing fallen horseman.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 13

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: 348–357/358

Note: halved coin

References: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).



16a



16b



17a



17b



18a



18b

**19.**

Ae 3; 1,69 g; 12,5 × 12,5 mm; 5 h  
Av: nečitljiv  
Poprsje s vijencem od dijadema desno.  
Rv: [FEL] TEMP [REPARATIO]  
Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika.  
OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 4  
Kovnica: ne može se odrediti  
Datacija: 348–357/358. g.  
Literatura: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**19.**

Ae 3; 1.69 g; 12.5 × 12.5 mm; 5 h  
Obv: illegible  
Diademed bust right.  
Rev: [FEL] TEMP [REPARATIO]  
Solder spearing fallen horseman.  
OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 4  
Mint: cannot be determined  
Dating: 348-357/358  
References: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**20.**

Ae 3; 1,17 g; 12 × 13,5 mm; 6 h  
Av: nečitljiv  
Glava desno.  
Rv: [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]  
Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika.  
OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 6  
Kovnica: ne može se odrediti  
Datacija: 348–357/358. g.  
Literatura: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**20.**

Ae 3; 1.17 g; 12 × 13.5 mm; 6 h  
Obv: illegible  
Head right.  
Rev: [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]  
Solder spearing fallen horseman.  
OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 6  
Mint: cannot be determined  
Dating: 348-357/358  
References: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**21.**

Ae 2; 1,36 g; 15 mm  
Av: nečitljiv i veoma istrošen  
Rv: [FEL T]EMP [REPARATIO]  
Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika.  
OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 14  
Kovnica: ne može se odrediti  
Datacija: 348–357/358. g.  
Napomena: veoma oštećen  
Literatura: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII).

**21.**

Ae 2; 1.36 g; 15 mm  
Obv: illegible and very worn  
Rev: [FEL T]EMP [REPARATIO]  
Solder spearing fallen horseman.  
OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 14  
Mint: cannot be determined  
Dating: 348-357/358  
Note: very damaged  
References: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII).



19a



19b



20a



20b



21a



21b

**22. *Constans* (337–350. g.)**

Ae 3; 1,45 g; 15 × 15 mm; 12 h

Av: D N CONST-ANS P F AVG

Poprsje s dijademom od perla, oklopom i plaštem desno.

Rv: [FEL TEMP REPA]RATIO

Feniks stoji na brežuljku. U odsječku F SIS.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 159, Svetina, pronašao: Petar Lukinić, br. 20

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 348–350. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 249, Bruck (1961: XIII, 22).

**22. *Constans* (337-350)**

Ae 3; 1.45 g; 15 × 15 mm; 12 h

Obv: D N CONST-ANS P F AVG

Pearl diademed bust, cuirassed and draped, right.

Rev: [FEL TEMP REPA]RATIO

Phoenix standing on hillock. F SIS in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 159, Svetina, discovered by: Petar Lukinić, no. 20

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: 348-350

References: RIC VIII 249, Bruck (1961: XIII, 22).

**23. *Constantius II*. (337–361. g.)**

Ae 3; 1,37 g; 15,5 × 16 mm; 12 h

Av: D N CONSTANT-IVS P F [AVG]

Poprsje s lovorovim vijencem desno.

Rv: FEL TEM[P REPA]RATIO

Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika. U odsječku ASIRM.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 5

Kovnica: *Sirmium*

Datacija: 351–355. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 35 ili 48,<sup>4</sup> Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**23. *Constantius II* (337-361)**

Ae 3; 1.37 g; 15.5 × 16 mm; 12 h

Obv: D N CONSTANT-IVS P F [AVG]

Laureate bust right.

Rev: FEL TEM[P REPA]RATIO

Solder spearing fallen horseman. ASIRM in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 5

Mint: *Sirmium*

Dating: 351-355

References: RIC VIII 35 or 48,<sup>4</sup> Bruck (1961: XIII, 20).

**24. *Constantius II*. (337–361. g.)**

Ae 2; 3,23 g; 19 × 19,5 mm; 12 h

Av: [DNCO]NSTANTIVS[IVN]NOBC

Poprsje desno. U polju lijevo A.

Rv: [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]

Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika. U polju lijevo I.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 1

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 351–355. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 347, Bruck (1961: XIII, 19).

**24. *Constantius II* (337-361)**

Ae 2; 3.23 g; 19 × 19.5 mm; 12 h

Obv: [DNCO]NSTANTIVS[IVN]NOBC

Bust right. A in field left.

Rev: [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]

Solder spearing fallen horseman. I in field left.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 1

Mint: *Siscia*

Dating: 351-355

References: RIC VIII 347, Bruck (1961: XIII, 19).

<sup>4</sup> Ne može se odrediti radi li se tu o broju 35 ili 48 (RIC VIII) jer prikaz na reversu nije sačuvan u cijelosti.

<sup>4</sup> Cannot be determined whether it is the number 35 or 48 (RIC VIII) because the portrayal on the reverse not preserved in its entirety.



22a



22b



23a



23b



24a



24b

**25. *Iulianus Ceasar* (361–363. g.)**

Ae 3; 2,05 g; 15 × 16 mm; 12 h

Av: DN IVLIA-NVS NOB C

Poprsje s draperijom desno.

Rv: FEL [TEMP-REPARATIO]

Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika. U polju lijevo M. U odsječku •B SIRM•.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 159, Svetina, pronašao: Petar Lukinić, br. 22

Kovnica: *Sirmium*

Datacija: 6. 11. 355. – ljeto 361. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 76, Bruck (1961: XIII, 21).

**25. *Iulianus Caesar* (361-363)**

Ae 3; 2.05 g; 15 × 16 mm; 12 h

Obv: DN IVLIA-NVS NOB C

Draped bust right.

Rev: FEL [TEMP-REPARATIO]

Solder spearing fallen horseman. M in field to left. •B SIRM• in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 159, Svetina, discovered by: Petar Lukinić, no. 22

Mint: *Sirmium*

Dating: 6 November 355 – summer of 361

References: RIC VIII 76, Bruck (1961: XIII, 21).

**26. *Constantius II* (337–361. g.)**

Ae 3; 1,12 g; 14,5 × 14,5 mm

Av: CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG

Glava s vijencem od dijadema desno.

Rv: FEL TEMP REPARATIO

Vojnik kopljem probada palog konjanika.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 7

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: 348–357/358. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII).

**26. *Constantius II* (337-361)**

Ae 3; 1.12 g; 14.5 × 14.5 mm

Obv: CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG

Diademed head right.

Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO

Solder spearing fallen horseman.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 7

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: 348-357/358

References: RIC VIII, Bruck (1961: XIII).

**27. *Constantius II* (337–361. g.)**

Ae 4; 0,90 g; 11,5 × 11 mm; 6 h

Av: CONSTANTI-[VS P F AVG]

Ovjenčana glava desno.

Rv: [VI]CTORIAE [DD AVGG Q N N]

Dvije Viktorije stoje jedna nasuprot drugoj, svaka držeći vijenac u podignutoj ruci.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 9

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: –

Literatura: Bruck (1961: XIII, 80).

**27. *Constantius II* (337-361)**

Ae 4; 0.90 g; 11.5 × 11 mm; 6 h

Obv: CONSTANTI-[VS P F AVG]

Wreathed head right.

Rev: [VI]CTORIAE [DD AVGG Q N N]

Two Victorias standing facing each other, each holding wreath in raised hand.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 9

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: –

References: Bruck (1961: XIII, 80).



25a



25b



26a



26b



27a



27b

**28.**

Ae 3; 1,05 g; 12,5 × 12,5 mm

Av: nečitljiv i veoma istrošen

Rv: nečitljiv

Ulaz u vojni logor sa zvijezdom iznad.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 8

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: prva polovica 4. st.

Literatura: Bruck (1961: XIII).

**28.**

Ae 3; 1.05 g; 12.5 × 12.5 mm

Obv: illegible and extremely worn

Rev: illegible

Camp-gate with star above.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 8

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: first half of 4<sup>th</sup> cent.

References: Bruck (1961: XIII).

**29.**

Ae 3; 1,18 g; 15 mm; 6 h

Av: ANVS

Glava desno.

Rv: [GLORIA RO-MANORVM]

Car vuče zarobljenika desno, u lijevoj ruci drži vojni znak.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 15

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: 364–388. g.

Napomena: prepolovljen novac

Literatura: RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII, 35).

**29.**

Ae 3; 1.18 g; 15 mm; 6 h

Obv: ANVS

Head right.

Rev: [GLORIA RO-MANORVM]

Emperor pulling captive right, holding military symbol in left hand.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 15

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: 364–388

Note: halved coin

References: RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII, 35).

**30.**

Ae 3; 1,30 g; 13 × 13,5 mm; 12 h

Av: nečitljiv

Glava desno.

Rv: [GLORIA RO-MAN]ORVM

Car vuče zarobljenika desno, u desnoj ruci drži vojni znak.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 3

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: 388–392. g.

Literatura: RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII, 35).

**30.**

Ae 3; 1.30 g; 13 × 13.5 mm; 12 h

Obv: illegible

Head right.

Rev: [GLORIA RO-MAN]ORVM

Emperor pulling captive right, holding military symbol in left hand.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 3

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: 388–392

References: RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII, 35).



28a



28b



29a



29b



30a



30b

**31.**

Ae 3; 0,71 g; 12 mm

Av: nečitljiv

Poprsje s draperijom desno. Točkasti obrub.

Rv: SPES [REI PVBLICAE]

Prikaz nije sačuvan. Točkasti obrub. U odsječku vidljiv znak i SI.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 10

Kovnica: *Siscia* ili *Sirmium*

Datacija: 324–393. g.

Napomena: prepolovljen novac

Literatura: RIC VIII, RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII).

**31.**

Ae 3; 0.71 g; 12 mm

Obv: illegible

Draped bust right. Dotted border.

Rev: SPES [REI PVBLICAE]

Image not preserved. Dotted border. Symbol and SI visible in exergue.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 10

Mint: *Siscia* or *Sirmium*

Dating: 324–393

Note: halved coin

References: RIC VIII, RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII).

**32.**

Ae 3; 1,71 g; 13 × 13,5 mm; 5 h

Av: nečitljiv

Glava desno.

Rv: [SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE]

*Securitas* hoda lijevo, u podignutoj desnici drži vijenac, u spuštеноj ljevici palminu granu.

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 2

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: 364–378. g.

Literatura: RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII, 66).

**32.**

Ae 3; 1.71 g; 13 × 13.5 mm; 5 h

Obv: illegible

Head right.

Rev: [SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE]

*Securitas* striding to left, holding wreath in raised right hand, and palm branch in lowered left.

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 2

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: 364–378

References: RIC IX, Bruck (1961: XIII, 66).

**33.**

Ae 3; 0,59 g; 11 mm

Av: IMP COS

veoma istrošen

Rv: nečitljiv i veoma istrošen

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 11

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: 4. st.

Napomena: djelomično očuvan novac

Literatura: Bruck (1961: XIII).

**33.**

Ae 3; 0.59 g; 11 mm

Obv: IMP COS

very worn

Rev: illegible and very worn

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 11

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: 4<sup>th</sup> cent.

Note: partially preserved coin

References: Bruck (1961: XIII).



31a



31b



32a



32b



33a



33b

34.

Ae 2; 1,26 g; 18 mm

Av: nečitljiv i veoma istrošen

Rv: nečitljiv i veoma istrošen

OREŠAC 2007, k. č. 161, Svetina, pronašao: Davor Lukinić, br. 16

Kovnica: ne može se odrediti

Datacija: 4. st.

Napomena: prepolovljen novac

Literatura: Bruck (1961: XIII).

34.

Ae 2; 1.26 g; 18 mm

Obv: illegible and very worn

Rev: illegible and very worn

OREŠAC 2007, cadastral plot 161, Svetina, discovered by: Davor Lukinić, no. 16

Mint: cannot be determined

Dating: 4<sup>th</sup> cent.

Note: halved coin

References: Bruck (1961: XIII).



34a



34b

## KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

CIL	<i>Corpus inscriptiones Latinarum</i> , Berlin.
RIC II	H. Mattingly & E. Sydenham, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , II. <i>Vespasian to Hadrian</i> , London, 1968.
RIC III	H. Mattingly & E. Sydenham, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , III. <i>Antoninus Pius to Commodus</i> , London, 1968.
RIC IV,2	H. Mattingly, E. Sydenham & G. Sutherland, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , IV,2. <i>Marcinus to Pupienus</i> , London, 1968.
RIC IV,3	H. Mattingly, E. Sydenham & G. Sutherland, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , IV,3. <i>Gordian III – Uranius Antoninus</i> , London, 1968.
RIC V,1	P. Webb, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , V,1, London, 1968.
RIC V,2	P. Webb, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , V,2, London, 1968.
RIC VI	C. Sutherland, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , VI. <i>From Diocletian's reform (A. D. 294) to the death of Maximinus (A. D. 313)</i> , London, 1967.
RIC VII	P. Bruun, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , VII. <i>Constantine and Licinius, A. D. 313–337</i> , London, 1966.
RIC VIII	J. Kent, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , VIII. <i>The family of Constantine I, A. D. 337–364</i> , London, 1981.

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Bruck 1961	G. Bruck, <i>Die spätromische Kupferprägung</i> , Graz, 1961.
Brukner 1995	O. Brukner, "Rimska naselja i vile rustike", in: Z. Vapa (ed.), <i>Arheološka istraživanja duž autoputa kroz Srem</i> , Novi Sad, 1995, 137–174.
Bruun 1966	P. Bruun, <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> , VII. <i>Constantine and Licinius, A. D. 313–337</i> , London, 1966.
Holder 1980	P. A. Holder, <i>Studies in the Auxilia of the Roman Army from Augustus to Trajan</i> (BAR International Series 70), Oxford, 1980.
Jelinčić 2006	K. Jelinčić, "Zaštitno arheološko iskopavanje lokaliteta Virovitica-Kiškorija jug", <i>Annales Instituti Archaeologici</i> , Zagreb, 2006, 61–66.
Jelinčić 2007	K. Jelinčić, "Virovitica-Kiškorija jug, Zapadna virovitička obilaznica. Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine" (katalog izložbe / exhibition catalogue), Virovitica, 2007, 28–34.
Jelinčić 2007a	K. Jelinčić, "Kasnoantičke narukvice od staklene paste s lokaliteta Virovitica-Kiškorija jug", <i>Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju</i> 24, Zagreb, 2007, 213–220.
Jelinčić 2008	K. Jelinčić, "Probno arheološko istraživanje u Orešcu 2007", <i>Annales Instituti Archaeologici</i> , Zagreb, 2008, 40–41.
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