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# Vinkovačko blago: rezultati preliminarne analize kasnoantičke ostave srebrnih predmeta

## The Vinkovci treasure: results of the preliminary analysis of a hoard of silver items from late antiquity

UDK / UDC: 904: 739.1(497.5 Vinkovci)“652”

Izvorni znanstveni rad / Original scientific paper

*U radu se objavljuju rezultati preliminarne analize kasnoantičke ostave srebrnih predmeta, nazvane Vinkovačko blago. Nalaz je pronađen 23. ožujka 2012. godine tijekom provođenja zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na lokalitetu Duga ulica 26, u Vinkovcima (antičke Cibalae). Ostava se sastoji od 45 srebrnih predmeta i poludragog kamena. Srebrni servis čine pladnjevi, vrčevi, zdjele, čaše, žlice, cjediljka, kutija za parfem, svijećnjak i dr. Ukupna masa srebrnih predmeta iznosi oko 38 kg. Najreprezentativniji su nalazi triju luksuznih predmeta ukrašenih figuralnim prikazima izvedenim tehnikama niella i pozlate. Riječ je o velikom pladnju s pastoralnom scenom, manjem pladnju sa scenom lova i ukrasnoj zdjelici s figuricom Tantalusa, natpisom i frizom s prikazima iz grčke mitologije. Na ovoj posudi nalazi se ugravirano ime majstora Antonina iz Akvileje. Većina se predmeta može na osnovi oblika i načina*

*The paper is a report on the results of the preliminary analysis of a hoard of silver items from the late classical period, dubbed the Vinkovci Treasure. The hoard was discovered on March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012 during rescue excavations at the site Duga ulica 26 in Vinkovci (known as Cibalae in classical antiquity). The hoard consists of 45 silver items and semiprecious stones. The silverware set consists of platters, pitchers, bowls, glasses, spoons, a strainer, perfume box, candelabrum, etc. The total weight of the silver items is 38 kilograms (84 lbs.). The most prominent finds are three luxurious items adorned with figural decorations inlaid with niello and gilding: a large platter depicting a pastoral scene, a smaller platter with a hunting scene, and a decorative bowl with a figurine of Tantalus, an inscription, and a frieze depicting scenes from Greek mythology. The last bears the engraved name of Master Antoninus of Aquileia. On the basis of their shape and form of decoration, most of the items can be approxi-*

*ukrašavanja okvirno datirati u razdoblje oko sredine 4. stoljeća po Kristu. Nastanak ostave vezuje se uz nemirno razdoblje zadnje četvrtine 4. stoljeća, kada su nakon pobjede kod Hadrianopola 378. godine, razne barbarske skupine poharale gradove na području južne Panonije.*

*Ključne riječi: kasnoantička ostava, srebrno posuđe, pladnjevi, Cibale, Druga Panonija, Akvileja, Valentinijan I*

*mately dated to the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The hoard is most likely linked to the hectic final quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, when various barbarian hordes sacked cities in southern Pannonia after the Battle of Hadrianapolis in 378.*

*Key words: Late Antique hoard, silverware, platters, Cibalae, Pannonia Secunda, Aquileia, Valentinian I.*

## UVOD

Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetu Duga ulica 26, u Vinkovcima, provedena su u razdoblju od 15. ožujka do 30. svibnja 2012. godine. Istraživanja je provela tvrtka Geoarheo d. o. o. iz Zagreba, voditelj istraživanja bio je dipl. arheolog Šime Vrkić. Istraživanja su prethodila nadogradnji trgovačkog centra i financirana su od privatnog investitora.

Dana 23. ožujka 2012. godine pronađen je senzacionalni arheološki nalaz kasnoantičke ostave srebrnog posuđa i pribora za jelo, kasnije nazvan Vinkovačko blago ili Blago Cibala. Zbog velike vrijednosti pronađenih nalaza, obaviještene su sve nadležne službe. Tijekom dana nalazi su pod policijskom pratnjom prevezeni i pohranjeni u trezoru Gradskog muzeja u Vinkovcima. Dana 28. ožujka 2012. godine nalaz je predstavljen javnosti. Tom je prigodom u muzejskim prostorijama bio izložen veći broj predmeta iz ostave. Istoga su dana nalazi pod oružanom pratnjom prevezeni u Zagreb, gdje su kratkotrajno bili pohranjeni u Muzeju Mimara. Nedugo potom prebačeni su u Muzej za umjetnost i obrt, gdje je zbog velikog interesa javnosti, organizirana posebna izložba na kojoj je bila izložena većina predmeta

## INTRODUCTION

Rescue excavations at the site Duga ulica 26 in Vinkovci were carried out from March 15<sup>th</sup> to May 30<sup>th</sup> of 2012. The excavations were conducted by the company Geoarheo Ltd. from Zagreb, under the supervision of archaeologist Šime Vrkić. The excavations preceded upgrades for a shopping mall and were funded by a private investor.

On March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012, a sensational archaeological find was discovered; a Late Antique hoard of silver tableware and eating utensils, later dubbed the Vinkovci or Cibalae Treasure. Because of the great value of the find, all proper authorities were notified. During the same day, the finds were transported with a police escort to the Vinkovci City Museum, where they were safely stored in the museum's vault. On March 28<sup>th</sup> 2012, the find was presented to the public. On this occasion, most of the items from the hoard were put on display at the museum. On the same day, the find was accompanied by an armed escort to Zagreb, where it was briefly stored in the Mimara Museum. Shortly afterward, the treasure was relocated to Zagreb's Museum of Arts and Crafts, where a special exhibition was organised because of the great interest of the public, showcasing most of the items from the hoard. After the close of the ex-

iz ostave. Nakon završetka izložbe, nalazi su prevezeni i pohranjeni u trezor Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, gdje se trenutno obavlja njihova dugotrajna konzervatorsko-restauratorska obrada.<sup>1</sup>

Popis nalaza i preliminarna analiza izvršeni su dok je nalaz bio kratkotrajno pohranjen u trezoru Gradskog muzeja u Vinkovcima. Kraća je analiza provedena u Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu početkom 2013. godine. Tom su prigodom snimljene fotografije nerestauriranih predmeta koje se objavljuju u ovom radu.<sup>2</sup> Važno je napomenuti da, zbog oštećenosti predmeta, najčešće nije bilo moguće odrediti njihovu točnu masu i dimenzije pa objavljene podatke treba prihvatiti sa zadržkom. Isto vrijedi za figuralne prikaze i natpise koji su u sadašnjem stanju uglavnom slabo vidljivi ili nečitki. Detaljna mjerenja i analize moći će se izvršiti tek nakon završetka višegodišnjih konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova, nakon čega će biti moguća kvalitetnija znanstvena obrada i objava cjelokupne ostave.<sup>3</sup>

Cilj je rada detaljno opisati arheološki kontekst u kojemu je ostava pronađena i pokušati utvrditi okolnosti pod kojima je mogla nastati. Zatim, dati kratku analizu sadržaja ostave i nalaze usporediti s najvažnijim kanoantičkim ostavama srebrnog posuđa, kao što su Seusovo blago, Blago iz Mildenhalla i Blago iz Kaiseraugsta. Na kraju rada u kataloškom pregledu donosimo kratak opis i osnovne podatke o svakom pojedinom predmetu iz ostave.

<sup>1</sup> Voditelj konzervatorskih radova je Damir Doračić, viši restorator iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu. Radovi i analize objavljuju se u suradnji s Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum iz Mainza i British Museum iz Londona te više drugih institucija u Hrvatskoj i Europi.

<sup>2</sup> Izlomljene je posude sastavio i pripremio za fotografiranje inž. Neven Lete, restorator u tvrtci Geoarheo d.o.o., bez čije pomoći preliminarna analiza srebrnih predmeta ne bi bila moguća. Većinu objavljenih fotografija snimila je dipl. arheolog Vesna Žarak, a obradio ih je dipl. arheolog Šime Vrkić, oboje tadašnji zaposlenici tvrtke Geoarheo d.o.o.

<sup>3</sup> Prvi značajniji osvrt na pronalazak vinkovačke ostave u Milinović 2012, 67–77.

hibition, the find was transported and stored in the vault of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, where the treasure is currently going through the long-term process of restoration and conservation.<sup>1</sup>

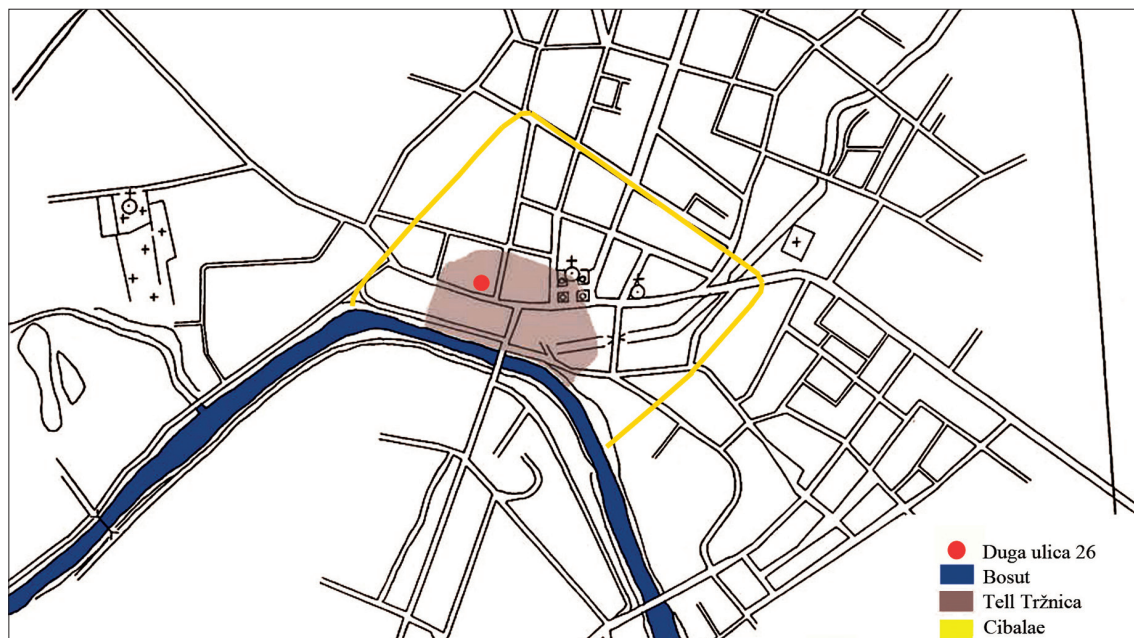
A list of the artefacts was made and a preliminary analysis conducted while the find was briefly stored in the vault of the Vinkovci City Museum. A brief analysis was also conducted in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb at the beginning of 2013. During the analysis, photographs of the unrestored items were taken, published in this paper.<sup>2</sup> It is important to note that the damage on the items prevented exact measurements for mass and size, which should be taken into account when considering the data published in this paper. The same is true for the figural motifs and inscriptions, which are hardly visible and illegible in their current state. Detailed measurements and analyses will be possible after the long process of conservation and restoration, which will take several years, and after which a better scientific study and the publishing of the full inventory of the hoard will be possible.<sup>3</sup>

The goal of this paper is to describe the archaeological context in which the hoard was found and try to determine the circumstances under which it was buried. Furthermore, to give a brief analysis of the contents of the hoard and compare the find with the most important hoards of silver tableware from the late classical period, such as the Seuso Treasure, the Mildenhall Treasure, and the Kaiseraugst Treasure. Finally, the paper ends with brief descriptions and general information about each item from the hoard.

<sup>1</sup> The conservation process is headed by Damir Doračić, senior restorer at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. Papers and analyses are published in collaboration with the Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum in Mainz, the British Museum in London, and other Croatian and European institutions.

<sup>2</sup> The fragmented vessels were put back together and prepped for photography by Neven Lete, Eng., restorer at Geoarheo Ltd., without whom the preliminary analysis of the silver items would not have been possible. Most of the published photographs were taken by archaeologist Vesna Žarak, and were digitally processed by archaeologist Šime Vrkić, both of whom worked for Geoarheo Ltd. at the time.

<sup>3</sup> For the first significant paper on the Vinkovci hoard, see Milinović 2012, 67–77.



Slika / Figure 1. Mjesto pronalaska ostave u Vinkovcima / Position of the hoard in Vinkovci (Kalafatić 2006, 20).

## ARHEOLOŠKI KONTEKST

Istraženi lokalitet nalazi se na adresi Duga ulica 26, u središtu Vinkovaca, na glavnoj gradskoj prometnici. To je područje dobro poznato u arheološkoj literaturi jer se nalazi na prostoru višeslojnoga prapovijesnog naselja, koje se u arheološkoj literaturi najčešće naziva *tell* Tržnica i unutar bedema antičkoga grada Cibala (sl. 1). Istraženi je lokalitet otprije poznat u arheološkoj literaturi pod nazivom Na-Ma jer su na tome mjestu 1976. – 1977. godine provedena veća zaštitna arheološka istraživanja koja su prethodila izgradnji istoimene robne kuće.<sup>4</sup> Pri izgradnji, uz istočnu stranu robne kuće, na mjestu porušenih starijih objekata, uređen je manji prostor koji je do nedavne nadogradnje služio kao vanjska terasa okolnih ugostiteljskih objekata. Godine 2012. odlučeno je da se taj prostor nadgradi zbog čega su provedena manja zaštitna arheološka istraživanja koja su obuhvatila površinu približnih dimenzija 12 x 25 m. Nakon pronalaska ostave srebrnih predmeta, iskopno je polje minimalno prošireno tako da je na kraju istražena površina iznosila 306 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Iskra-Janošić 1977, 70–71; 1993, 68–69; 2001, 98–99.

<sup>5</sup> Podaci o istraživanju nalaze se u neobjavljenom stručnom izvješću (Vrkić 2012, 1–75).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The excavated site is located at the address Duga ulica 26 in the centre of Vinkovci, on the main road of the city. The area is well-known in archaeological literature because it is situated in the middle of a multi-layered prehistoric settlement, which is most often called the Tržnica Tell, and inside the rampart of the Roman town of Cibalae (fig. 1). The excavated site is known in the literature as Na-Ma, because major excavations were conducted there from 1976 to 1977, preceding the construction of a department store bearing the same name.<sup>4</sup> During construction, on the eastern side of the department store, old buildings were cleared for a small space the coffee shops and restaurants used for outside seating until very recently. In 2012, it was decided that the space would be used to upgrade the former department store, which required small-scale rescue excavations encompassing an approximate surface of 12 x 25 m. After the discovery of the silver items, the area of research was minimally expanded, and the final excavated surface was 306 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Iskra-Janošić 1977, 70–71; 1993, 68–69; 2001, 98–99.

<sup>5</sup> The unpublished expert report contains the data for the excavations (Vrkić 2012, 1–75).



Slika / Figure 2. Lokalizet Duga ulica 26, u Vinkovcima, tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja 2012. godine / The site Duga ulica 26 in Vinkovci during the rescue excavations of 2012 (snimio / photo by T. Lozančić).

Stratigrafski su odnosi bili ujednačeni na cijeloj površini lokaliteta s prosječnom debljinom sloja oko 2,5 m i nalazima koji potječu iz razdoblja od neolitika do 20. stoljeća. Recentni slojevi, debljine oko 1 m, zabilježeni su na samom vrhu iskopa, ali i unutar ukopa dvaju podrumskih objekata i drenažnog kanala, čija je izgradnja uništila znatan dio starijih arheoloških ostataka (sl. 2). Starije su slojeve uništili i duboki ukopi iz novoga i srednjega vijeka.<sup>6</sup> Rimskom je razdoblju pripadao sloj prosječne debljine 0,5 m s pokretnim nalazima iz razdoblja od 1. do 4. stoljeća. Unutar ovog sloja istraženo je više otpadnih jama, bunara i ostataka arhitekture. Na samome dnu nalazio se prapovijesni sloj prosječne debljine 0,30 m.<sup>7</sup>

Ostava Vinkovačko blago pronađena je na samom početku zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja, kada još nisu bili definirani arheološki slojevi i objekti. Naime, nakon strojnog uklanjanja betonskih podnica i slojeva šute, započelo je raščišćavanje i ručno iskopavanje otvorene površine. Već 21. ožujka 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Iz razdoblja novog vijeka potječu dva bunara koja su zatpana početkom 19. stoljeća. Iz razdoblja kasnoga srednjeg vijeka potječu dvije veće otpadne jame i ostaci manje peći.

<sup>7</sup> U ovome su sloju pronađeni ostaci naselja iz srednjeg i kasnoga brončanog doba (belegiš kultura), nekoliko manjih otpadnih jama iz ranoga brončanog doba (vinkovačka kultura) i ostaci neolitičkog naselja (starčevačka kultura).

The stratigraphic relations were uniform across the whole site, with the average layer thickness of 2.5 m and finds ranging from the Neolithic up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Recent layers, approximately 1 m thick, were noted at the very top of the dig, but also inside two basements and a drainage canal, the construction of which destroyed a significant portion of the older archaeological finds (fig. 2). The older layers were also disturbed by deep interventions dating from the Modern Age and the Middle Ages.<sup>6</sup> The Roman layer was 0.5 m thick on average, with artefacts from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. In this layer, several middens, wells and architectural remains were excavated. At the very bottom of the dig, there was a prehistoric layer, with an average thickness of 0.3 m.<sup>7</sup>

The Vinkovci Treasure hoard was discovered at the very beginning of the rescue excavations, when the archaeological layers and structures were not yet clearly defined. After mechanically clearing the concrete floor and layers of rubble, the workers started to clear the exca-

<sup>6</sup> Two wells, filled in during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, are from the Modern Age. Two larger middens and the remains of a smaller stove were dated to the Middle Ages.

<sup>7</sup> The layer contained the remains of a settlement from the middle and late Bronze Age (the Belegiš Culture), several small middens from the early Bronze Age (the Vinkovci Culture), and the remains of a Neolithic settlement (the Starčevo Culture).



Slika / Figure 3. Ostava srebrnih predmeta neposredno prije pronalaska / Some of the silver items shortly after the hoard was discovered (snimio / photo by Š. Vrkić).

godine u profilu u sjevernom kutu iskopnog polja bili su vidljivi dijelovi triju velikih srebrnih pladnjeva (sl. 3). U tom trenutku činilo se da je riječ o odbačenim recentnim predmetima jer se pretpostavljalo da su zapadni i sjeverni rub lokaliteta uništeni prilikom gradnje temelja robne kuće. Osim toga, neposredno iznad nalaza, za koje će se tek ispostaviti da je riječ o ostavi srebrnih predmeta, bila je ukopana recentna cijev za otpadne vode, dok je uz istočnu stranu bio izgrađen veliki betonski šaht. Zbog svega je toga bilo teško na tome mjestu očekivati ne-taknuti arheološki sloj s tako važnim nalazima. Dana 23. ožujka 2012. godine uređeni su profili iskopnog polja. Tom su prigodom radnici nekontrolirano izvadili sve predmete iz ostave, pri čemu su ih teško oštetili.<sup>8</sup> Nakon vađenja nalaza, postalo je očito da nije riječ o odbačenim recentnim predmetima, već da se radi o ostavi, odnosno namjerno

<sup>8</sup> Nalazi su oštećeni tako što je jedan od radnika krampom probio pladnjeve i izvukao ih iz profila iskopnog polja. Od nekoliko snažnih udaraca ispucali su brojni predmeti koji su se nalazili ispod, posebno oni koji su imali tanke, istrošene stijenke (zdjelice) i koji su zbog izravne izloženosti u zemlji bili jako korodirani (vrčevi, posuda za parfem, svijećnjak i dr.).

vation area by hand. On 21<sup>st</sup> March 2012, parts of three large silver platters were visible in the northern profile of the dig (fig. 3). The items seemed like discarded modern objects at the time, because it was assumed that the western and northern parts of the site were destroyed during the laying of the foundations for the department store. In addition, just above the finds which were yet to be identified as a hoard of silver items, there was a waste water pipe, while it was flanked by a large concrete man-hole to the east. That is why it was difficult to expect an intact archaeological layer in this part of the dig with such important finds. On March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012, the profiles of the excavated area were cleared of any excess dirt. On this occasion, the workers removed all the items from the hoard without supervision, damaging them significantly.<sup>8</sup> After the items were removed from the profile, it became apparent that they had not been discarded recently, but that it was indeed a hoard, i.e. deliberately buried items, soon identified as silver tableware from the late classical period according to the shape of certain items.

A small expansion of the dig site revealed the pit in which the hoard was buried. The pit had an irregular oval shape, 0.9 m in diameter and with a depth of 0.8 m. Four bricks arranged in a quadrangle were at the bottom (fig. 4). The pit went through the entire Roman layer, which confirms that the hoard was buried at the very end of the Roman period in Cibalae. The lower part of the pit was dug into an older Roman midden, because of which two of the bricks sunk into the loose soil toward the south-west, further damaging some of the silver items.

Based on the imprints that certain items left on one another and the field photographs taken before the hoard was discovered, the approximate positions of the items inside the pit were reconstructed (fig. 5). At the very bottom, on the brick base, there was a wide vessel with lion heads and rings (cat. no. 5). The vessel con-

<sup>8</sup> One of the workers punctured the platters with a pickaxe and removed them from the profile of the dig. Several strong blows damaged the many items that were below the platters, especially those with thin, worn walls (bowls) and those which were heavily corroded due to direct contact with earth (pitchers, perfume box, candelabrum etc.)

skrivenom posuđu, koje je uskoro na osnovi oblika pojedinih predmeta prepoznato kao srebrno posuđe iz kasnoantičkog razdoblja.

Manjim proširenjem iskopnog polja definirana je ukop u kojemu je ostava bila pohranjena. Ukop je imao nepravilni zaobljeni oblik, promjera oko 0,90 m i dubine oko 0,80 m. Na dnu su se nalazile četiri opeke, posložene u obliku četverokuta (sl. 4). Ukop je presjekao cijeli rimski sloj, što potvrđuje da je nastao na samome kraju rimskog razdoblja u Cibalama. Donji je dio bio djelomično ukopan u stariju rimsku otpadnu jamu, zbog čega su dvije opeke utonule u rahlu zemlju i nagnule se na jugozapadnu stranu, a to je dodatno pridonijelo oštećenju nekih srebrnih predmeta.

Na osnovi otisaka, koje su pojedini predmeti ostavili jedni na drugima i terenskih fotografija snimljenih prije pronalaska ostave, približno je rekonstruiran način na koji su predmeti bili posloženi u ukopu (sl. 5). Na samome dnu, na podlozi od opeka, nalazila se široka posuda s lavljim glavama i alkama (kat. br. 7). U nju je bila položena velika kanelirana zdjela (kat. br. 6), čija joj je prstenasta noga ostavila kružni otisak. Unutar kanelirane zdjele bila je posložena većina manjih predmeta (zdjelice, mali pladnjevi, čaše, žlice, cjediljka i dr.). Manje su posude bile posložene jedne u druge, što je omogućilo da sve stane u veliku zdjelu i da se na većini njih sačuva izvorni srebrni sjaj. To se najbolje vidi na primjeru čaša jer su u onu korodiranu (kat. br. 24) bile umetnute preostale dvije čaše (kat. br. 25–26), koje su na taj način bile potpuno zaštićene od vanjskih utjecaja, zbog čega se na njima sačuva izvorni srebrni sjaj. Na fotografijama, snimljenim prije vađenja nalaza, vidljiv je vrč polean izvan velike narebrene zdjele. Čini se da je na isti način bilo posloženo svih pet vrčeva (kat. br. 8–12), svijećnjak (kat. br. 31) i kutija za parfeme (kat. br. 13). Ovi su predmeti bili preveliki da bi mogli stati u veliku narebrenu zdjelu, zbog čega su posloženi uokolo nje, na što upućuje i činjenica da svi imaju jaku srebrnu koroziju, čiji je nastanak posljedica izravne izloženosti vanjskim

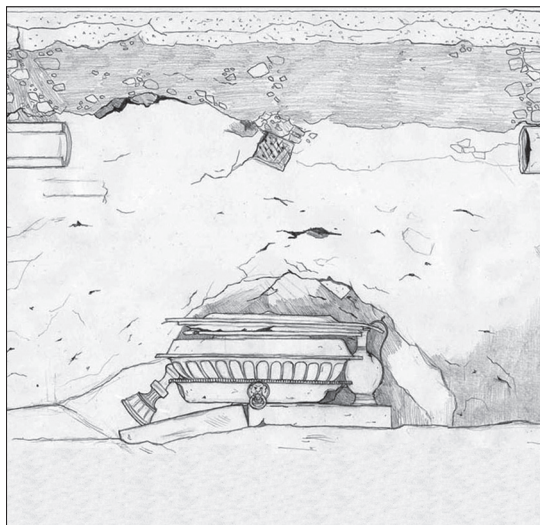


Slika / Figure 4. Ostaci ukopa s podnicom od tegulae / Emptied pit with tegulae at the bottom (snimio / photo by Š. Vrkić).

tained a large fluted bowl (cat. no. 6), the ring base of which left a round imprint. Most of the smaller items were arranged within the fluted bowl (bowls, small platters, glasses, spoons, a strainer, etc.). The smaller vessels were stacked so that they could fit inside the large bowl, which also allowed them to keep their original silver sheen. The glasses are the best example of this, because the remaining two glasses (cat. no. 25–26) were stacked on the corroded one (cat. no. 24). The two top glasses were therefore protected from external influence and kept their original silver sheen. On the photographs taken before the finds were removed from the pit, a pitcher can be seen lying outside the large fluted bowl. It seems that all five pitchers were arranged in the same manner (cat. no. 8–12), along with the candelabrum (cat. no. 31) and the perfume box (cat. no. 13). These items were too large to fit into the large fluted bowl, so they were arranged around it, which is also confirmed by the fact that all of them display strong silver corrosion, which is a result of external influences. Inside the perfume box, there was a small cylindrical box (cat. no. 32), an amphorisk (cat. no. 33), and a perforated stand (cat. no. 37), together forming a set for storing and using perfume. None of these three items was corroded because they

utjecajima. Unutar kutije za parfem nalazili su se cilindrična kutijica (kat. br. 32), amforisk (kat. br. 33) i perforirani nosač (kat. br. 37), a zajedno su činili set za čuvanje i upotrebu parfema. Nijedan od ovih triju predmeta nije korodirao jer su bili zaštićeni unutar kutije s poklopcem. Pretpostavljamo da je iznad velike narebrene posude i predmeta uokolo nje bio postavljen velik pladanj s prikazom pastoralne scene (kat. br. 3). Ovaj je duboki pladanj najvjerojatnije bio okrenut otvorom prema dolje, što je omogućilo da se ispod dobije veći prostor za pohranu manjih predmeta. Da je pladanj bio izvrnut, potvrđuje otisak kod centralnog medaljona, koji promjerom najviše odgovara prstenastoj nozi plitke zdjele (kat. br. 27) koja se nalazila ispod. Ova je posuda također bila okrenuta otvorom prema dolje, što potvrđuje oštećenje na njezinoj nozi, nastalo od udarca koji se dogodio tijekom pronalaska ostave. Na samom vrhu nalazila su se tri velika pladnja, koja su bila djelomično vidljiva prije nego što je ostava izvađena iz profila iskopskog polja. Dva su donja pladnja očuvana relativno dobro, sa sačuvanim srebrnim sjajem na unutrašnjem dijelu (kat. br. 1–2). Pladanj, koji se nalazio na samom vrhu (kat. br. 4), potpuno je izlomljen, a neki su ulomci izgubljeni prije nego što je ostava izvađena iz zemlje (kat. br. 4).

Prema svemu sudeći, srebrno posuđe nije bilo zakopano u drvenom sanduku, što se može zaključiti po načinu na koji su predmeti bili posloženi. Osim toga, u zapuni ukopa nisu pronađeni metalni dijelovi koji bi pripadali drvenom sanduku. Na sličan su način bili posloženi i srebrni predmeti iz ostave Blago iz Mildenhalla, gdje također nije bilo drvenog sanduka.<sup>9</sup> Predmeti iz najvećih ostava kasnoantičkoga srebrnog posuđa, Blago iz Kaiseraugsta i Seusovo blago, bili su posloženi na nešto drugačiji način, jer su u zemlji bili pohranjeni u drvenom sanduku,<sup>10</sup> odnosno brončanom kotlu.<sup>11</sup> Blago iz Hoxne također je bilo zakopano u



Slika / Figure 5. Skica mogućeg položaja srebrnih predmeta u ostavi / Sketch of the silver items in the hoard (izradio / drawn by D. Voda).

were protected by the larger box sealed with a lid. We assume that the large platter with the pastoral scene (cat. no. 3) was placed on top of the large fluted bowl and the items around it. The deep platter was turned upside down to provide more space for the smaller items below. The fact that the platter was upside down is also confirmed by the imprint on its central medallion, the radius of which coincides with the ring base of a shallow bowl (cat. no. 27) placed underneath. The shallow bowl was also turned upside down, which is confirmed by the damage on its base, caused by the impact of the pickaxe when the hoard was discovered. Three large pitchers were at the very top, partially visible before the hoard was removed from the profile of the dig site. The two bottom platters are in a relatively good state, with a silver sheen on the inside (cat. no. 1–2). The top platter (cat. no. 4) was completely fragmented, and several fragments were lost before the hoard was fully excavated (cat. no. 4).

All things considered, it seems that the silver tableware was not buried in a wooden crate, which is confirmed by the arrangement of the items within the pit. In addition, no metal pieces were found in the dirt of the pit that would belong to a wooden crate or chest. The items of the hoard of the Mildenhall Treasure were arranged in a similar fashion, and no kind of wooden chest was found there either.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Hobbs 2008, 389, sl. 9.

<sup>10</sup> Guggisberg 2003, 36, sl. 2.

<sup>11</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 25, sl. A-6.

<sup>9</sup> Hobbs 2008, 389, fig. 9.



drvenom sanduku. Detaljnim je istraživanjem utvrđeno da su zlatni i srebrni predmeti bili iznimno pažljivo posloženi.<sup>12</sup>

Prije zatrpavanja zemljom, srebrno je posuđe zasigurno bilo zaštićeno nekim organskim materijalom, a pojedini predmeti mogli su biti obloženi tekstilom, kao što je to bio slučaj u srebrnih predmeta iz ostava Blago iz Rethela, Blago iz Hoxne i Seusovo blago.<sup>13</sup> Potvrdu toga mogla bi dati analiza organskog materijala ako se uspio očuvati na stijenkama pojedinih predmetima. Izgled i mjesto ukopa upućuje na zaključak da skrivanje srebra nije izvršeno stihijski i neplanirano. Zakapanje je najvjerojatnije obavio vlasnik ili njegova uža obitelj, na što upućuje činjenica da su predmeti bili pažljivo posloženi u ukop. Postavljanjem opeka na dno ukopa, željelo se spriječiti moguće oštećenje srebrnog posuđa, ali najvjerojatnije nije planirano da ono duže vremena ostane zakopano pod zemljom, nego da se nakon prolaska opasnosti, predmeti ponovno iskopaju i upotrebljavaju u istu svrhu kao i do tada.

Ipak, točne okolnosti pod kojima je blago zakopano vjerojatno se nikada neće moći do kraja utvrditi jer postoji više mogućih verzija događaja koji su mogli dovesti do zakopavanja srebra, a koje nije moguće pouzdano potvrditi. Na osnovi do sada poznatih podataka, smatramo da je najizglednije kako je srebrne predmete zakopao vlasnik ili njegova obitelj unutar ili u neposrednoj blizini svoje gradske kuće. Tome u prilog ide činjenica što je nalaz pronađen između središta i zapadnih bedema Cibala, u dijelu grada koji se, na temelju dosadašnjih arheoloških istraživanja, smatra stambenim područjem. Osim toga, na ovome su lokalitetu pronađeni ostaci stambene arhitekture koji bi se mogli dovesti u vezu s nalazom ostave.

<sup>12</sup> Bland, Johns 1995, 12.

<sup>13</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 21.

The items from the largest hoards of silver tableware from the late classical period, the Kaiseraugst Treasure and the Seuso Treasure, were arranged in a different manner because they were buried in a wooden crate,<sup>10</sup> and a bronze cauldron.<sup>11</sup> The Hoxne Hoard was also buried in a wooden chest or box. Detailed research showed that the golden and silver items were very carefully arranged.<sup>12</sup>

The silver tableware was surely protected with some kind of organic material before being buried and individual items could have been wrapped in a cloth, as was the case with the silver items from the Rethel Treasure, the Hoxne Hoard, and the Seuso Treasure.<sup>13</sup> This could be confirmed by an organic material analysis if the material was preserved on the walls of certain items. The form and location of the hoard indicate that the silver was not hidden hastily and without planning. The silver was probably buried by the owner or members of their immediate family, an indication of which is the careful arrangement of the items in the pit. The bricks at the bottom of the pit were meant to prevent possible damage to the silver tableware, but it was most likely not intended for the hoard to stay underground for a longer period of time. After the danger passed, the items were meant to be dug up and used as before.

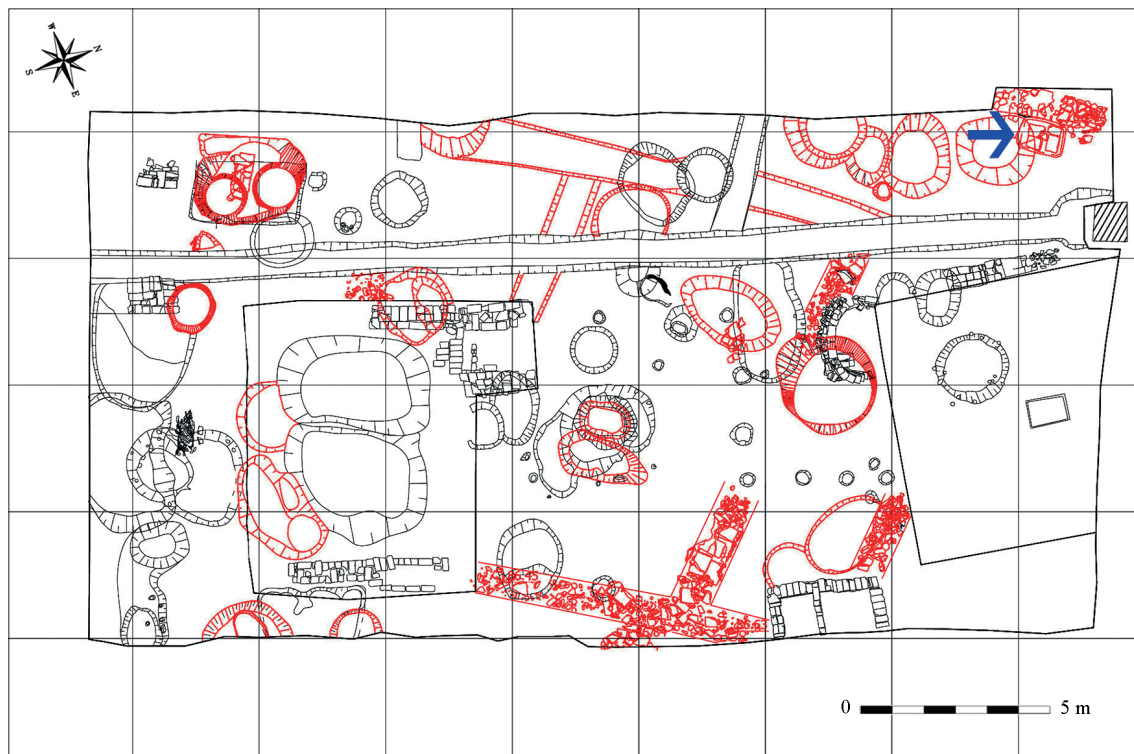
However, the exact circumstances under which the treasure was buried will never be completely clear because there are several possible versions of events that could have led to the silver being buried, which cannot be confirmed with complete certainty. On the basis of the current data, we believe that it is most likely that the silver items were buried by the owner or their family inside or in the immediate vicinity of their townhouse. This is supported by the fact that the hoard was discovered between the centre and the western rampart of Cibalae, in the part of town that is considered to be a residential area according to previous excavations. In addition, remains of residential architecture were found at the site that can be linked to the silver hoard.

<sup>10</sup> Guggisberg 2003, 36, fig. 2.

<sup>11</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 25, fig. A-6.

<sup>12</sup> Bland, Johns 1995, 12.

<sup>13</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 21.



Slika / Figure 6. Ostaci rimskih objekata i mjesto nalaza ostave na lokalitetu Duga ulica 26, u Vinkovcima / Remains of roman objects with the marked location of the hoard found on the site Duga ulica 26 in Vinkovci (izradili / made by T. Lozančić, T. Lopandić).

U istraživanjima 2012. godine pronađeni su skromni ostaci rimske arhitekture, od koje se izdvajaju ostaci pravokutnog objekta, orijentiranog u smjeru sjeverozapad – jugoistok, koji ne možemo dovesti u izravnu vezu s nalazom ostave jer potječe iz razdoblja prije 4. stoljeća<sup>14</sup> (sl. 6). Posebno je značajan nalaz baze stupa, odnosno njezinih temelja, smještenih u neposrednoj blizini ostave. Riječ je o četvrtastom ukopu zaobljenih rubova ispunjenom ulomcima opeka, tegula i kamenjem. Na vrhu se nalazio sloj žbuke na kojemu su pronađeni nepovezani ulomci opeka (sl. 7). Pretpostavljamo da se na podlozi od žbuke uzdizao četvrtasti stub koji je bio izgrađen od velikih opeka koje se nisu sačuvale. Uz jugozapadnu stranu nala-

<sup>14</sup> Ostaci zida od velikih opeka sačuvani su samo na jednome mjestu, ostalo su ukopi temelja, ispunjeni lomljenim opekama, tegulama i kamenjem, a na pojedinim su mjestima sačuvani samo ukopi temelja iz kojih je ispražnjen građevinski materijal, možda već u kasnoantičko vrijeme. Na jednome mjestu unutrašnji je zid objekta oštećen ukopom bunara (SJ 80) koji je na osnovi nalaza novca datiran u prvu polovicu 4. stoljeća, što je sam objekt datiralo u još starije razdoblje.

The excavation campaign in 2012 yielded modest remains of Roman architecture, among which the remains of a rectangular structure extending from the north-west to the south-east stand out, but which cannot be directly linked to the hoard because it is dated to the period before the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>14</sup> (fig. 6). Especially important is the find of a column base, or rather its foundations, located in the immediate vicinity of the hoard. A quadrangle pit with rounded edges was filled with fragmented bricks, tegulae, and stone. A layer of mortar covered the rubble, containing unrelated brick fragments (fig. 7). We are of the opinion that a quadrangle pillar was erected on top of the mortar, built out of large bricks that were not preserved. The remains of paving were found

<sup>14</sup> The remains of a wall made of large bricks were found on one location, while the rest were trenches for foundations, filled with brick fragments, tegulae, and stone. Several foundations had the rubble material removed, maybe even during the late classical period. One part of the interior wall was damaged by a well (SJ 80), which was dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD based on a coin found inside, so the building surely belongs to a previous time period.

zio se ostatak popločenja koje je zasigurno pripadalo istoj kasnoantičkoj građevini. Ovi skromni ostaci i njihovi stratigrafski odnosi potvrđuju da je ostava bila ukopana u neposrednoj blizini, ili čak unutar građevine koja je na ovom lokalitetu postojala pri kraju rimskog razdoblja u Cibalama.

Ovi skromni ostaci mogli bi se dovesti u vezu s objektom pronađenim prilikom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih 1976. – 1977. godine. Tada je na južnom dijelu lokaliteta Na-Ma pronađen stambeni objekt koji je imao dvorišni trijem sa stubovima.<sup>15</sup> Međutim, na objavljenom tlocrtu nije naznačen položaj istraženih ostataka u odnosu na današnji trgovački centar, zbog čega ne možemo s potpunom sigurnošću tvrditi da je riječ o ostacima istog objekta (sl. 8).<sup>16</sup> Osim toga, objavljeni su samo preliminarni rezultati starijih istraživanja u kojima su nalazi iz rimskog razdoblja široko datirani u razdoblje od 1. do 5. stoljeća.<sup>17</sup> Zanimljivo je da najmlađi nalazi novca pripadaju carevima Gracijanu (375. – 383.) i Valentinijanu II. (375. – 395.), što se podudara s rezultatima istraživanja iz 2012. godine, u kojima su također najmlađi novci potjecali iz zadnje četvrtine 4. stoljeća.<sup>18</sup> Iz toga bi se moglo zaključiti da je objekt, koji je na ovome mjestu postojao u vrijeme zakopavanja ostave, najvjerojatnije stradao već u prvim barbarskim upadima oko 380. godine. Ipak, treba imati na umu da je nakon tih događaja došlo do osjetnog pada cirkulacije novca pa bi takve dokaze trebalo uzimati s određenom zadržkom. No, bez obzira na to je li objekt stradao odmah ili je postojao još neko vrijeme, smatramo da je do nastanka ostave, odnosno zakopavanja srebra, došlo neposredno nakon bitke kod Hadrianopola 378. godine.

<sup>15</sup> Iskra-Janošić 1977, 70–71; 2001, 98–99.

<sup>16</sup> Iskra-Janošić 2001, 87. U Gradskome muzeju u Vinkovcima čuva se originalan nacrt ostataka antičke arhitekture istražene na lokalitetu Na-Ma u kampanji 1976. – 1977. godine. Na nacrtu je prikazan nešto veći broj antičkih ostataka nego na onomu objavljenom 2001. godine. Osim toga, njihova je orijentacija drugačije naznačena. Ovim se putem zahvaljujemo dipl. arheologu Hrvoju Vuliću, kustosu Gradskog muzeja Vinkovci, na ustupljenoj dokumentaciji.

<sup>17</sup> Iskra-Janošić 1977, 70–71; 2001, 98–99.

<sup>18</sup> Rezultati detaljne analize novca bit će objavljeni na drugome mjestu.

along its south-west side, undoubtedly belonging to the same building from Late Antiquity. These modest finds and their stratigraphic relations confirm that the hoard was buried in the immediate vicinity or even inside a building, which stood at this site at the end of the Roman period in Cibalae.

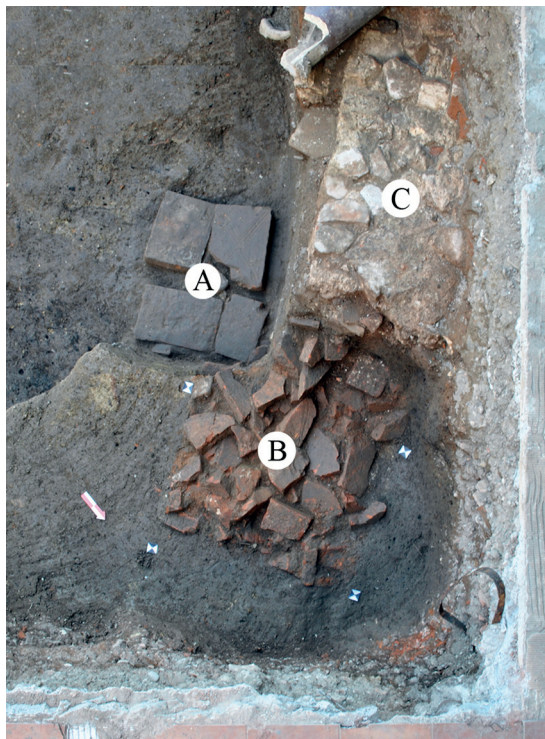
The modest remains of architecture can be linked to the structure discovered during the rescue excavations conducted from 1976 to 1977, when a building with an inside portico containing pillars was found on the southern part of the site Na-Ma.<sup>15</sup> However, the published layout of the building does not show its relation to the department store, because of which we cannot claim with certainty that it is in fact the same building (fig. 8).<sup>16</sup> In addition, only preliminary reports of the previous excavations were published, which dated the Roman finds in a long time span between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.<sup>17</sup> It is interesting that the youngest coins found at the site belong to emperors Gratian (AD 375 – 383) and Valentinian II (AD 375 – 395), which coincides with the results of the excavations conducted in 2012, during which the youngest coins found were dated to the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>18</sup> This leads us to the conclusion that the building, which existed at this location at the time the hoard was buried, was most probably damaged or sacked during the first barbarian incursions around AD 380. Still, one should keep in mind that the events prompted a decline in money circulation, so this kind of evidence should be taken with a grain of salt. However, regardless of whether the building was damaged right away or whether it continued to exist for some time, we think that the hoard of silver was buried immediately after the Battle of Hadrianopolis in AD 378.

<sup>15</sup> Iskra-Janošić 1977, 70–71; 2001, 98–99.

<sup>16</sup> Iskra-Janošić 2001, 87. The Vinkovci City Museum holds the original layout of the architectural remains from the classical period found at the site Na-Ma during the 1976 – 1977 campaign. The layout shows more architectural remains than the one published in 2001. Furthermore, the orientation of the buildings is different. We would like to thank archaeologist Hrvoje Vulić, curator at the Vinkovci City Museum, for granting us access to the documents.

<sup>17</sup> Iskra-Janošić 1977, 70–71; 2001, 98–99.

<sup>18</sup> The results of the detailed analysis of the coins will be published in another paper.



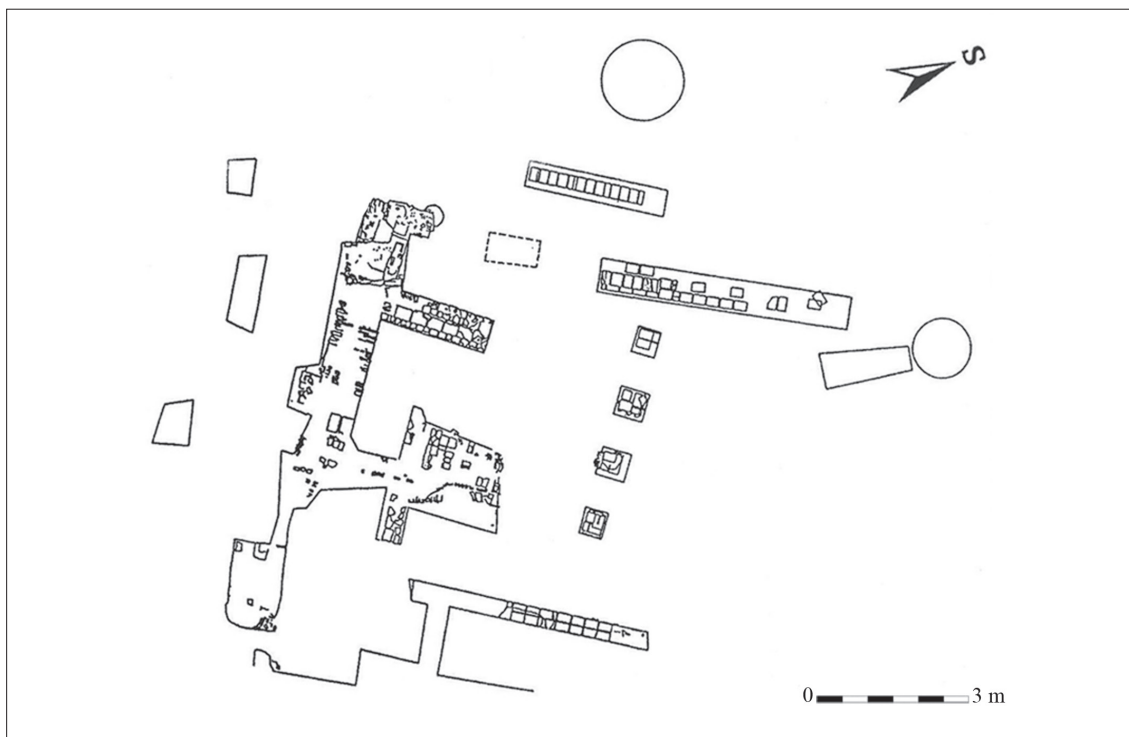
Slika / Figure 7. Ostaci ukopa ostave (A), kasnoantičkog objekta – baza stuba (B), i popločenja (C) / Remains of the hoard pit (A), the structure from Late Antiquity – pillar base (B), and paving (C) (snimila / photo by B. Maljković).

Iako su rezultati istraživanja iz 1970-ih objavljeni samo preliminarno i nepotpuno, a ostaci antičke arhitekture sačuvani vrlo loše, čini se da je opravdano zapitati se je li pronađeni objekt bio dovoljno luksuzan da ga možemo povezati s vlasnikom skupocjenoga srebrnog servisa? Sličan je problem vezan uz Blago iz Mildenhalla koje je također pronađeno u blizini skromnijega antičkog zdanja.<sup>19</sup> U vinkovačkom slučaju ne treba zanemariti mogućnost da je srebrno posuđe preneseno u grad s vlasnikova posjeda u okolici i zakopano pored njegove gradske kuće koja nije nužno morala biti neko luksuzno zdanje. Iako je riječ o pretpostavci, koju će biti teško potvrditi, ovakav scenarij nije previše nevjerojatan jer je u kasnoj antici bilo uobičajeno da najbogatiji pojedinci imaju luksuzne posjede izvan gradskih centara.

<sup>19</sup> Hobbs 2008, 376–420.

Even though the results of the excavations during the 1970s were published as preliminary reports and not in full, and even though the remains of Roman architecture are in a poor state of preservation, it seems that it is justified to ask: Is the discovered building luxurious enough to be linked with the owner of the expensive silverware set? A similar problem arose with the Mildenhall Treasure, which was also found in the vicinity of a common, unluxurious Roman building.<sup>19</sup> In the case of the Vinkovci Treasure, one should not dismiss the possibility that the hoard was transported from the owner's estate on the countryside into the city and buried next to his townhouse, which did not necessarily have to be a luxurious building. Even though this is just an assumption, the scenario is not at all impossible since it was common for the wealthiest class to have luxurious estates outside cities in Late Antiquity.

<sup>19</sup> Hobbs 2008, 376–420.



Slika / Figure 8. Ostaci rimskog objekta pronađeni 1976. – 1977. godine na južnom dijelu lokaliteta Na-Ma / Remains of the Roman structure on the southern section of the site Na-Ma, discovered in 1976 – 1977 (Iskra-Janošić 2001, 87).

## POVIJESNE OKOLNOSTI NASTANKA OSTAVE

Rimski grad Cibale izgrađen je na izrazito strateškom položaju, na povišenoj, lijevoj obali rijeke Bosut (*Basuntius*), na mjestu gdje tok rijeke naglo skreće od zapada prema jugu. Na tome su području osnivana naselja u gotovo svim razdobljima tijekom zadnjih 8000 godina.<sup>20</sup> Tu se nalazilo i starije domorodačko naselje, središte za narode Breuke i Skordiske, od kojega je rimski grad baštinió ime Cibale (*Colonia Aurelia Cibalae*).<sup>21</sup> Grad je imao oblik izduženog četverokuta, s jugozapadne je strane bio zaštićen koritom rijeke Bosut, dok su na tri preostale strane bili izgrađeni zemljani bedemi.

<sup>20</sup> Mnogobrojna arheološka istraživanja na području grada otkrila su ostatke naselja iz gotovo svih razdoblja. Zbog toga se Vinkovci zadnjih nekoliko godina promoviraju kao najstariji grad u Europi, a kontinuitet naseljenosti grada posljednjih 8000 godina pokušao je dokazati prof. dr. sc. Aleksandar Durman (Durman 2013).

<sup>21</sup> O Cibalama više u opsežnijim djelima: Brunšmid 1902, 55–104; Dimitrijević 1979, 148–188; Iskra-Janošić 2001.

## THE HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CREATION OF THE HOARD

The Roman town of Cibalae was built on a markedly strategic location, on the raised, left bank of the Bosut River (*Basuntius*), at a place where the river sharply turns south from its previous westward course. Settlements were founded in this area in nearly all periods during the last 8000 years.<sup>20</sup> An older indigenous settlement was previously here as well, a centre for the Breuci and Scordisci peoples, from which the Roman town inherited its name Cibalae (*Colonia Aurelia Cibalae*).<sup>21</sup> The town had the shape of an elongated quadrangle, and was protected by the flow of the Bosut River on the south side, while the remaining three sides

<sup>20</sup> Many archaeological excavations in the town's area have unearthed the remains of settlements from nearly all periods. This is why the town of Vinkovci has, in the last several years, been hailed as the oldest town in Europe, and Aleksandar Durman, PhD, has tried to prove the continuity of the town's settlement over the last 8000 years (Durman 2013).

<sup>21</sup> More extensive sources on Cibalae: Brunšmid 1902, 55–104; Dimitrijević 1979, 148–188; Iskra-Janošić 2001.

Procjenjuje se da je u mlađoj fazi površina grada unutar bedema iznosila oko 5,68 ha.<sup>22</sup>

Razvoju grada pridonio je njegov važan položaj na kopnenim i riječnim trgovačkim putovima, povoljan smještaj u zaleđu limeša, plodno zemljište i bogate šume u okolici. Osim trgovine, bio je razvijen obrt, što su potvrdila dosadašnja arheološka istraživanja na osnovu kojih su Cibale prepoznate kao važno keramičarsko središte.<sup>23</sup> Do sada se smatralo da je grad svoj uspon doživio u 2. i 3. stoljeću, ali novija arheološka istraživanja sve više ukazuju na 4. stoljeće, čemu su nesumnjivo morali pridonijeti carevi Valentinijan I. (364. – 375.) i Valens (364. – 378.), obojica rođeni Cibaličani.<sup>24</sup> Unatoč brojnim zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima, još uvijek se malo zna o izgledu Cibala, za što su glavni razlozi iznimno loša očuvanost rimske arhitekture, ali i nedovoljno objavljivanje dosad provedenih arheoloških iskopavanja.

Cibale su, nakon glavnoga grada Sirmija (*Sirmium*), bile jedan od važnijih gradova u provinciji Drugoj Panoniji (*Pannonia Secunda*) i značajno urbano središte u okvirima cijele rimske Panonije. Ranije se smatralo da je grad bio spaljen i uništen u jednom trenutku, ali je vjerojatnije da su pljačkaški upadi barbarskih naroda započeli proces ubrzanog propadanja i postupno doveli do njegove propasti. Prvi značajniji upad barbara dogodio se 374. godine, kada su germanski Kvadi opustošili područje provincije i opsjedali glavni grad Sirmij.<sup>25</sup> Znatno važniji događaj zbio se 378. godine, kada je u bitci kod Hadrianopola rimska vojska doživjela poraz uz pogiblju cara Valenta. Može se reći da je careva smrt nagovijestila sudbinu njegova rodnog grada, ali i cijele rimske Panonije, jer upravo je ta pobjeda omogućila raznim barbarskim skupinama da

had earthen walls. It is estimated that the surface area of the town within the walls was, at an early stage, around 5.68 ha.<sup>22</sup>

The development of the town was bolstered by its important location on land and river trade routes, its position behind the limes, the fertile soil, and the rich forests surrounding it. Along with developed trade, the town had advanced crafts, which has been confirmed by archaeological research, on the basis of which Cibalae have been recognized as an important centre for ceramics.<sup>23</sup> It was thought, until recently, that the town flourished in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, but newer archaeological research increasingly point to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, which undoubtedly suggests contributions from emperors Valentinian I (AD 364 – 375) and Valens (AD 364 – 378), both of whom were born in Cibalae.<sup>24</sup> Despite many rescue excavations, little is known about how Cibalae actually looked, the main reasons being the extremely poor state of preservation of the Roman architecture, and also the insufficient publication of the archaeological research conducted thus far.

Cibalae were, after the capital Sirmium, one of the more important towns in the province of Pannonia Secunda, and a significant urban centre in the context of the whole of Roman Pannonia. It has previously been thought that the town was at one point burned and razed to the ground, but it is more probable that barbarian raids started the process of its accelerated decay, and gradually brought about its ruin. The first significant barbarian incursion occurred in AD 374, when the Germanic Quadi laid waste to the province and besieged Sirmium, the capital.<sup>25</sup> A much more important event took place in AD 378, when the Roman army was defeated at the Battle of Adrianople and the emperor Valens was killed. It might be said that the emperor's death foreshadowed the fate of his birth place, and of the entire Roman Pan-

<sup>22</sup> Iskra-Janošić 2001, 41.

<sup>23</sup> Iskra-Janošić 2001.

<sup>24</sup> Najnoviji pregled arheoloških ostataka iz 4. stoljeća u Rapan Papeša 2011, 189–224 i Gračanin, Rapan Papeša 2011, 13–16. Najnovije istraživanje lokaliteta Kamenica, najvažnjega kasnoantičkog lokaliteta u okolici Cibala u Vulić 2012, 62–66; 2014, 201–209.

<sup>25</sup> Andrić 2002, 130.

<sup>22</sup> Iskra-Janošić 2001, 41.

<sup>23</sup> Iskra-Janošić 2001.

<sup>24</sup> For the most recent overview of the archaeological remains from the 4th century AD, see Rapan Papeša 2011, 189–224 and Gračanin, Rapan Papeša 2011, 13–16. For the most recent study of the Kamenica site, the most important Late Antique site near Cibalae, see Vulić 2012, 62–66; 2014, 201–209.

<sup>25</sup> Andrić 2002, 130.

pod gotskim vodstvom u iduće dvije godine pljačkaju područje Panonije, pri čemu su stradali mnogi gradovi.<sup>26</sup> Uskoro je mnogim barbarskim skupinama dopušteno da se kao carski federati nasele u Panoniji, a dio je bio naseljen i u provinciji Drugoj Panoniji.<sup>27</sup> Prisutnost je naoružanih skupina i raznih naroda pridonosila nesigurnosti gradskog stanovništva jer su zabilježene njihove pobune i pljačke, a dogodili su se i upadi novih barbarskih skupina, što je u idućim desetljećima oslabilo rimsku vlast u Panoniji, pokrenulo iseljavanje stanovništva i ubrzano dovelo do njezine potpune propasti.

Nije poznato što se konkretno dogodilo s Cibalama jer o tome nema pouzdanih povijesnih zapisa. Grad se zasigurno našao na udaru pljačkaških pohoda budući da su preko njega vodile važne prometnice prema zapadu. Dosadašnja arheološka istraživanja nisu potvrdila da je grad u barbarskim napadima bio potpuno uništen ili razoren.<sup>28</sup> Međutim, sigurno je znatno stradalo gradsko stanovništvo, posebno imućniji sloj, koji je bio najčešća meta pljačke, ubojstava i zarobljavanja radi otkupnine.<sup>29</sup> Što se u takvim okolnostima dogodilo s najbogatijim stanovnicima Cibala, kao što su vlasnik srebrnog servisa i njegova obitelj, možemo samo pretpostaviti, ali činjenica da su skupocjeni srebrni predmeti ostali zakopani u zemlji, ponajprije upućuje na njihov tragični kraj, a manje na mogućnost da su izbjegli s područja provincije i da se nisu mogli vratiti po zakopano blago.

Zakopavanje srebrnog posuđa, najvjerojatnije kod gradske kuće u zapadnom dijelu Cibala, nije jedini arheološki dokaz dramatičnih zbivanja koja su se odvijala u gradu zadnjih desetljeća 4. stoljeća. Posebno su zanimljiva još dva arheološka nalaza koja svjedoče o strahu i nasilju koji su vladali u gradu. Prvi je nalaz ostava novca pronađena 1909. godine na predjelu Krnjaš, zapadno od gradskog bedema. Na osnovi

nonia, because it was that exact victory that allowed the various barbarian groups to, under Gothic leadership, plunder Pannonia in the next two years, during which time many towns were sacked.<sup>26</sup> Soon, many barbarian groups were allowed to settle in Pannonia as imperial foederati, and part of them settled in Pannonia Secunda.<sup>27</sup> The presence of armed groups and different nations contributed to the sense of insecurity of the urban population and there were some documented uprisings and cases of looting, as well as incursions of new barbarian groups, which, in the coming decades, weakened the Roman rule in Pannonia, initiated the emigration of the populace, and quickly brought about its complete ruin.

It is not known what exactly happened with Cibalae, seeing as there are no reliable historical documents. The town must have been the target of raids, since it was an important hub for communication with the west. Archaeological excavations have not, thus far, confirmed whether the town was completely destroyed or razed in the barbarian attacks.<sup>28</sup> However, the town's population must have suffered significant harm, especially the wealthier citizens, who were the most common target for robbery, murder, and imprisonment with intent to ransom.<sup>29</sup> What happened under such circumstances to the wealthiest citizens of Cibalae, such as the owner of the silver tableware and their family, we can only guess, but the fact that the precious silver items stayed buried underground suggests that they most likely met a tragic end, and less likely that they escaped from the area of the province and were not able to come back for the buried treasure.

The burying of the silver vessels, most likely at a townhouse in the western part of Cibalae, is not the only evidence of dramatic events which took place in the town in the last decades of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Of special interest are two other archaeological finds which speak of the fear and violence which overtook the town. The first finds is a hoard of coins found in 1909 in

<sup>26</sup> Andrić 2002, 130; Gračanin 2006, 85.

<sup>27</sup> Andrić 2002, 130; Gračanin 2006, 85.

<sup>28</sup> Gračanin, Rapan Papeša 2011, 17.

<sup>29</sup> Bratož 2002, 74–75 (prema Gračanin 2006, 85).

<sup>26</sup> Andrić 2002, 130; Gračanin 2006, 85.

<sup>27</sup> Andrić 2002, 130; Gračanin 2006, 85.

<sup>28</sup> Gračanin, Rapan Papeša 2011, 17.

<sup>29</sup> Bratož 2002, 74–75 (after Gračanin 2006, 85).

najmlađeg novca, koji pripada carevima Gracijanu (375. – 383.) i Valentinijanu II. (375. – 395.), nastanak je ostave datiran u razdoblje između 376. i 379. godine.<sup>30</sup> Drugi je nalaz kostur pronađen u antičkom bunaru tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja 2011. godine. Najvjerojatnije je riječ o ženi koja je počinila samoubojstvo tijekom zadnje četvrtine 4. stoljeća, na što upućuju nalazi dvaju zlatnika careva Valentinijana I. (364. – 375.) i Valenta (364. – 378.), obojice rođenih u Cibalama.<sup>31</sup> Smatramo da su navedeni nalazi materijalni dokazi da su grad i njegovo stanovništvo teško stradali već u vrijeme prvih barbarskih napada i da se vjerojatno nisu oporavili do kraja rimske vlasti u Panoniji.

#### DOSADAŠNJI NALAZI KASNOANTIČKIH SREBRNIH PREDMETA NA PODRUČJU HRVATSKE

Izuzmu li se nalazi novca i nakita, može se ustvrditi da su sve donedavno nalazi rimskog srebra bili vrlo rijetki na području Hrvatske. Na to je najviše utjecala činjenica da na području Hrvatske nisu postojali antički rudnici srebra, a nije potvrđeno ni postojanje radionice srebrnog posuđa.

Do sada su u Hrvatskoj bile otkrivene dvije ostave rimskog novca koje su sadržavale po tri srebrne posude. Prva je ostava srebrnog novca s pladnjem, vrčem i situlom pronađena u Sisku 1953. godine.<sup>32</sup> Druga je velika ostava novca i triju srebrnih tanjura slučajno pronađena u Petrijancu kod Varaždina 2005. godine.<sup>33</sup> Obje su ostave na osnovi najmlađeg pronađenog novca datirane na kraj 3. stoljeća. Ostali poznati srebrni predmeti uglavnom su pojedinačni nalazi kasnoantičkih žlica, većinom prona-

<sup>30</sup> O ostavi su pisali Brunšmid 1912, 272–284 i Mirnik 1981, 83.

<sup>31</sup> Ovi su nalazi pronađeni prilikom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja koja je vodio Gradski muzej Vinkovci na lokalitetu Hrvatski dom, na rubnom dijelu antičkih Cibala. Rezultati istraživanja nisu objavljeni, a podatci su preuzeti iz novinskog članka (tportal.hr/Hina 2011).

<sup>32</sup> Jeločnik 1961, 87–88.

<sup>33</sup> Šiša-Vivek, Leleković, Kalafatić 2005, 231–245.

Krnjaš, west of the town walls. On the basis of the youngest coins, which belong to emperors Gratian (AD 375 – 383) and Valentinian II (AD 375 – 395), the creation of the hoard has been dated to the period between AD 376 and 379.<sup>30</sup> The second find is a skeleton discovered in an ancient well during rescue excavations in 2011. It most likely belonged to a woman who committed suicide during the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, which is evidenced by the find of two gold coins of the emperors Valentinian I (AD 364 – 375) and Valens (AD 364 – 378), both of whom were born in Cibalae.<sup>31</sup> We are of the opinion that these finds are material evidence for the claim that the town and its inhabitants suffered great harm by the very first barbarian raids and that they most likely did not recover by the end of the Roman rule in Pannonia.

#### PREVIOUS FINDS OF LATE ANTIQUE SILVER ITEMS ON THE TERRITORY OF CROATIA

With the exception of finds of coins and jewellery, we can say that, until recently, finds of Roman silver on the territory of Croatia have been very rare. This is mostly due to the fact that the territory did not contain ancient silver mines, and neither has the existence of a silver vessel workshop been confirmed thus far.

Two hoards of Roman coins have been discovered in Croatia thus far, both of which contained three silver vessels. The first hoard of silver coins with a platter, a pitcher and a situla was discovered in Sisak in 1953.<sup>32</sup> The second large hoard of coins and three silver plates was accidentally found in Petrijanec, near Varaždin, in 2005.<sup>33</sup> Both hoards were, on the basis of the youngest discovered coins, dated to the very end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The other known silver items were mostly individual finds of Late Antique spoons, mostly discovered un-

<sup>30</sup> For more on the hoard, see Brunšmid 1912, 272–284 and Mirnik 1981, 83.

<sup>31</sup> These finds were discovered during rescue excavations conducted by the Vinkovci City Museum at the Hrvatski dom site, in the outer area of ancient Cibalae. The results of the excavations have not been published, and the data referenced comes from the newspaper article (tportal.hr/Hina 2011).

<sup>32</sup> Jeločnik 1961, 87–88.

<sup>33</sup> Šiša-Vivek, Leleković, Kalafatić 2005, 231–245.



đeni pod nepoznatim okolnostima na području antičkih naselja u Solinu (*Salona*)<sup>34</sup> i Sisku (*Siscia*),<sup>35</sup> a jedna je žlica pronađena u grobnom kontekstu u Vinkovcima.<sup>36</sup> Polaganje srebrnih žlica u grobove zabilježeno je diljem Rimskog Carstva, što je jedan od glavnih razloga veće zastupljenosti ovih predmeta. S područja Hrvatske potječe i nekoliko srebrnih starokršćanskih relikvijara od kojih se posebno ističu dvije poligonalne pikside datirane u 4. i 5. stoljeće.<sup>37</sup>

Godina 2012. bila je iznimno značajna za nalaze rimskoga srebrnog posuđa u Hrvatskoj. Naime, te je godine, osim pronalaska ostave u Vinkovcima, objavljen i zanimljivi povijesni dokument iz 1493. godine, koji svjedoči o pronalasku ostave srebrnog posuđa kod tadašnjeg sela Prosik, nedaleko od Solina (*Salona*).<sup>38</sup> To je prvi dokument o pronalasku blaga na području Hrvatske, o kojemu se, na žalost, sačuvao samo kratak opis iz kojega doznajemo da je riječ o manjoj ostavi, najvjerojatnije rimskoga srebrnog posuđa, koja se sastojala od tri vatrom oštećene posude i poklopca.<sup>39</sup>

Zanimljivo je kako je i prije navedenih otkrića u hrvatskoj stručnoj i široj javnosti postojao velik interes za ovakvim nalazima, a razlog za to bila je pojava Seusova blaga, najluksuznije ostave rimskoga srebrnog posuđa. Naime, nakon što je aukcijska kuća Sotheby's najavila njegovu prodaju 1990. godine, Hrvatska (tada još u sastavu bivše Jugoslavije) je bila jedna od zemalja koje su pokušale dokazati vlasništvo nad tim senzacionalnim arheološkim nalazom. Mađarska, Hrvatska i Libanon tvrdili su da je blago pronađeno i ilegalno izneseno upravo iz njihove zemlje. Godine 1993. sud u New Yorku je odbacio sve navedene zahtjeve i blago je ostalo u posjedu tadašnjega engleskog vlasnika lorda Northamptona.<sup>40</sup> Nakon

der unknown circumstances in the area of ancient settlements in Solin (*Salona*)<sup>34</sup> and Sisak (*Siscia*),<sup>35</sup> while one spoon was discovered in a burial context in Vinkovci.<sup>36</sup> The interment of silver spoons into graves has been documented all across the Roman Empire, which is one of the main reasons for the greater presence of these items. The territory of Croatia has also yielded several silver Early Christian reliquaries, among which two polygonal *pyxides*, dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, stand out.<sup>37</sup>

The year 2012 was extremely important for finds of Roman silver vessels in Croatia. It is in 2012 that, along with the discovery of the hoard in Vinkovci, an interesting historical document from 1493 was published, which speaks of the discovery of a hoard of silver vessels in the village of Prosik, not far from Solin (*Salona*).<sup>38</sup> This is the first document recording the discovery of treasure on the territory of Croatia, of which, unfortunately, only a short description has been preserved; the description states that it was a smaller hoard, most likely of Roman silver vessels, which consisted of three vessels and lids that had been damaged by fire.<sup>39</sup>

It is interesting that there was already a great interest in Croatian academic circles and the general public for these finds even before these discoveries had been made, the reason for this being the appearance of the Seuso Treasure, the most opulent hoard of Roman silver vessels. After the auction house Sotheby's announced its sale in 1990, Croatia (at the time still a part of the former Yugoslavia) was one of the countries that attempted to prove their ownership of this sensational archaeological find. Hungary, Croatia, and Lebanon all claimed that the treasure had been discovered in their country and then been illegally taken out of it. In 1993, a court in New York dismissed all of these claims and the treasure remained in the possession of

<sup>34</sup> Simoni 1988, 79, bilj. 1.

<sup>35</sup> Simoni 1988, 79–86. Autorica navodi da postoji još nekoliko neobjavljenih antičkih žlica iz Siska koje se čuvaju u Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu (Simoni 1988, 81, bilj. 15).

<sup>36</sup> Brunšmid 1902, 156, 158, sl. 88.

<sup>37</sup> Cambi 2002, 306.

<sup>38</sup> Belamarić 2012, 53–62.

<sup>39</sup> Belamarić 2012, 54.

<sup>40</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 8.

<sup>34</sup> Simoni 1988, 79, n. 1.

<sup>35</sup> Simoni 1988, 79–86. The author states that there are still several unpublished ancient Roman spoons from Sisak, which are being kept in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (Simoni 1988, 81, note 15).

<sup>36</sup> Brunšmid 1902, 156, 158, fig. 88.

<sup>37</sup> Cambi 2002, 306.

<sup>38</sup> Belamarić 2012, 53–62.

<sup>39</sup> Belamarić 2012, 54.

toga, Hrvatska, za razliku od Mađarske, nije poduzimala neke ozbiljnije napore u dokazivanju podrijetla blaga, vjerojatno zbog toga što su nedostajali konkretni dokazi. Jedino su u medijima povremeno objavljivane različite priče i navodni svjedoci, a ponovno je veći interes oživio nakon pronalaska ostave u Vinkovcima 2012. godine. Nakon što je mađarska Vlada 2014. godine kupila polovicu predmeta iz ostave Seusovo blago, postalo je izvjesno da je cijela priča okončana u njihovu korist. Unatoč tomu, u Hrvatskoj je još uvijek široko rašireno mišljenje o hrvatskom podrijetlu Seusova blaga.<sup>41</sup>

## ANALIZA SADRŽAJA OSTAVE

Ostava se sastoji od 45 srebrnih predmeta i jednoga poludragog kamena (sl. 9).<sup>42</sup> Ukupna masa srebrnih predmeta iznosi nešto manje od 38 kg. Po broju i masi predmeta ostava iz Vinkovaca među najznačajnijim je nalazima kasnoantičkog srebrnog posuđa. Masa njezina srebra ekvivalent je masi zlata od oko 2 kg, na osnovi čega se ova ostava svrstava na peto mjesto svih ostava s kasnoantičkim srebrnim posuđem dosad pronađenim na teritoriju Rimskog Carstva.<sup>43</sup>

Ostava se sastoji od srebrnog servisa koji čine četiri velika (kat. br. 1–4) i jedan manji pladanj (kat. br. 5), velika kanelirana zdjela za vodu (kat. br. 6), široka posuda s lavljim

<sup>41</sup> Kao mjesto pronalaska Seusova blaga u Hrvatskoj, redovito se navodi Istra, točnije lokaliteti Barbariga i Brijuni kod Pule (antička *Pola*), a teorije o pronalasku i krijumčarenju najčešće se povezuju s bivšom JNA, a ponekad sa samim vojnim i političkim vrhom Jugoslavije. Ipak, dosad se još nije pojavio nijedan konkretan dokaz na osnovi kojeg bi se moglo tvrditi da je Seusovo blago pronađeno u Hrvatskoj. Informacije o mogućoj vezi Seusovog blaga i Hrvatske vidi u Milinović 2016.

<sup>42</sup> Iako će nalazi biti objavljeni pod 48 kataloških brojeva, što je popis nastao nekoliko dana nakon pronalaska ostave i vjerojatno se neće mijenjati do završetka konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova, može se smatrati da srebrnih predmeta ima ukupno 45. Naime, kutija za parfem (kat. br. 13) i perforirani nosač (kat. br. 37) mogu se smatrati dijelovima jednog predmeta, a isto može vrijediti i za toaletnu zdjelicu (kat. br. 16) i ogledalo, koje je imalo funkciju njezina poklopca (kat. br. 34). Uz to, jedan predmet (poludragi kamen) nije izrađen od srebra (kat. br. 46).

<sup>43</sup> Mráv, Dági 2014, 5, T. 1.

its British owner at the time, Lord Northampton.<sup>40</sup> After that, Croatia, unlike Hungary, did not make a serious effort to prove the origin of the treasure, likely because there was not any real evidence. The media continued to publish various stories and present alleged witnesses from time to time, and the interest in the matter sparked again after the discovery of the hoard in Vinkovci in 2012. After the Hungarian government bought half of the items from the Seuso Treasure hoard in 2014, it became apparent that the whole affair had been closed in their favour. Despite this, it is still widely believed in Croatia that the Seuso Treasure originated from its territory.<sup>41</sup>

## ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS OF THE HOARD

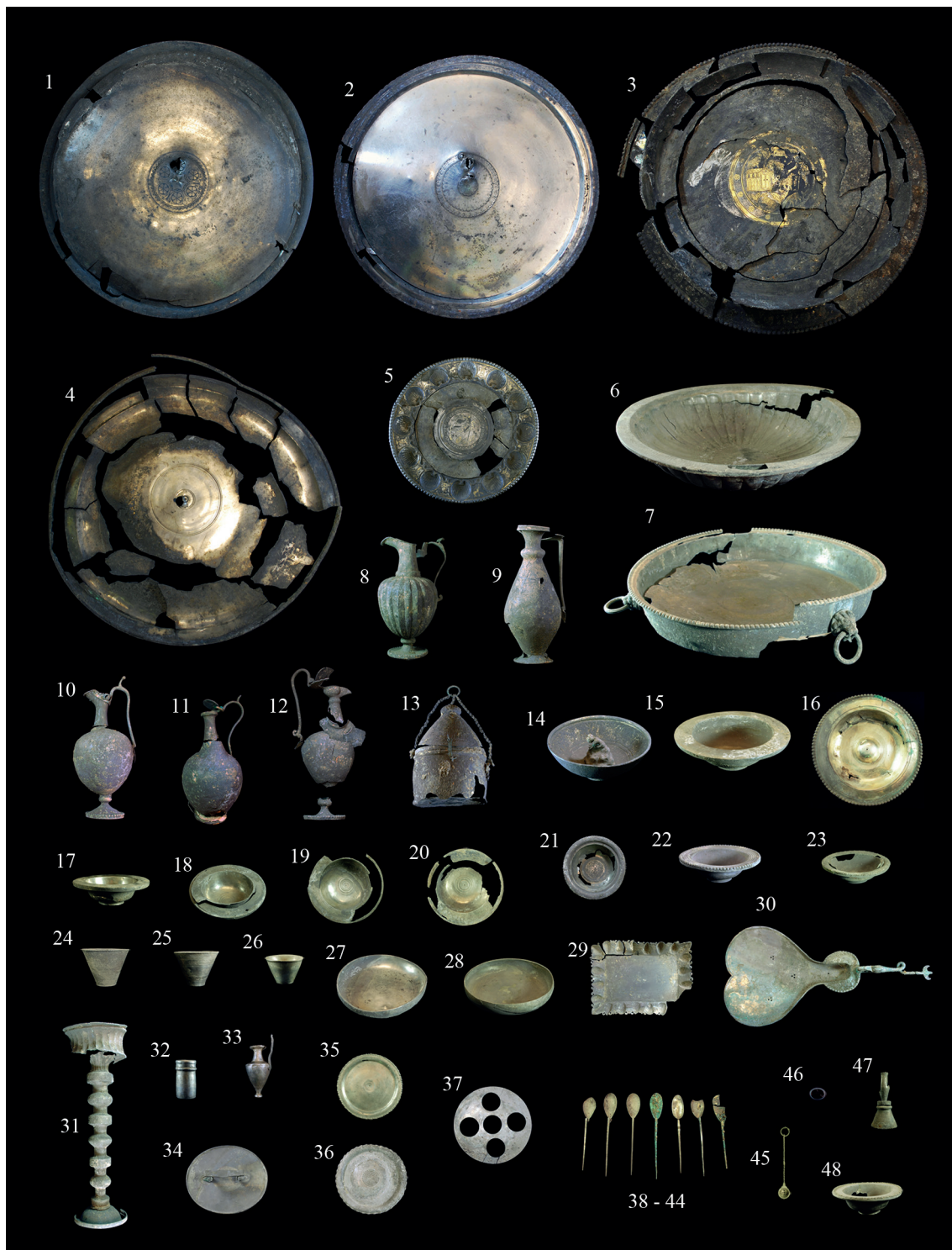
The hoard consists of 45 silver items and one semi-precious gemstone (fig. 9).<sup>42</sup> The total mass of the silver items amounts to somewhat less than 38 kg (84 lbs.). By the number and mass of the items, the hoard from Vinkovci numbers among the most important finds of Late Antique silver vessels. The mass of its silver is equivalent to the mass of gold of approximately 2 kg, on the basis of which this hoard earns fifth place among all hoards with Late Antique silver vessels that have thus far been discovered on the territory of the Roman Empire.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 8.

<sup>41</sup> Istra is often named as the place of discovery of the Seuso Treasure in Croatia, more precisely the Barbariga and Brijuni sites near Pula (ancient Roman *Pola*), while the theories about the discovery and the smuggling are most often connected to the former Yugoslav People's Army, and sometimes with the top military and state leadership of Yugoslavia itself. Nevertheless, no real evidenced has surfaced thus far which could be used to prove that the Seuso Treasure was discovered in Croatia. Information about the supposed connection between Seuso Treasure and Croatia see in Milinović 2016.

<sup>42</sup> Although the finds will be published as a catalogue with 48 items, which is the list that was created several days after the discovery of the hoard and likely will not be changed by the end of the conservation and restoration process, the total number of silver items can be considered to be 45. This is because the perfume box (cat. no. 13) and the perforated stand (cat. no. 37) can be considered to be part of the same object, and the same applies to the toiletry bowl (cat. no. 16) and the mirror which served as its lid (cat. no. 34). Furthermore, one item (the semi-precious gemstone) was not made of silver (cat. no. 46).

<sup>43</sup> Mráv, Dági 2014, 5, T. 1.



Slika 9. Svi nalazi iz ostave Vinkovačko blago: kat. br. 1–48 / All finds from the Vinkovci Treasure hoard: cat. no. 1–48 (izradio / made by Š. Vrkić).

glavama i alkama za vješanje (kat. br. 7), pet vrčeva (kat. br. 8–12), trinaest raznih zdjelica (kat. br. 14–23, 27–28, 48), tri čaše (kat. br. 24–26), tri mala pladnja (kat. br. 29, 35–36), predmet za vađenje hrane (kat. br. 30),

The hoard consists of a silver tableware set consisting of four large (cat. no. 1–4) and one smaller platter (cat. no. 5), a large, fluted water bowl (cat. no. 6), a wide vessel with lion heads and rings for hanging (cat. no. 7), five pitchers

set za parfem (kat. br. 31, 32–33, 37), sedam žlica (kat. br. 38–44), cjediljka (kat. br. 45), veliki svijećnjak (kat. br. 31) i mali dvodijelni svijećnjak (kat. br. 47). Samo jedan predmet nije od srebra, a riječ je o obrađenom poludragom kamenu, najvjerojatnije oniksu, tamne boje s plavom horizontalnom linijom na sredini. Kamen je pripremljen za završnu izradu geme ili kameje (kat. br. 46).

Već na prvi pogled iz sadržaja ostave može se zaključiti da se radi o srebrnom servisu koji je korišten prilikom svečanih gozbi na kojima je vlasnik pokazivao svoje bogatstvo, moć i društveni status. Veliki i mali pladnjevi korišteni su za serviranje hrane, velika kanelirana zdjela za držanje vode, vrčevi za točenje vode i vina, čaše za piće, zdjelice za jušna jela, umake i vodu za pranje ruku između obroka, cjediljka za pročišćavanja vina, set za parfem koristio se za njegovo čuvanje i upotrebu itd. Dio je predmeta zasigurno pripadao toaletnom i kupaonskom servisu koji se mogao svakodnevno upotrebljavati u kućanstvu, ali i prilikom svečanih gozbi. Nije isključeno ni da su neke manje posude ili pribor za jelo korišteni u svakodnevnoj upotrebi. Tako, na primjer, žlica s istrošenom zdjelicom (kat. br. 41) upućuje na čestu, možda i svakodnevnu upotrebu u kućanstvu. Ipak, za većinu se predmeta može očekivati da su korišteni samo prilikom svečanih gozbi.

Pladnjevi, ukrašeni figuralnim prikazima (kat. br. 3, 5), nisu nužno morali biti korišteni za serviranje hrane, već su tijekom svečanih gozbi mogli biti izloženi pred gostima.<sup>44</sup> Jedini predmet iz ostave za koji sigurno znamo da je bio korišten isključivo za pokazivanje jest ukrasna posuda s figuricom Tantalusa i pozlaćenim frizom (kat. br. 14). Ovakvi bogato ukrašeni srebrni predmeti mogli su biti stalno izloženi u vlasnikovoj kući.

Samo su tri gore navedena predmeta imala bogate figuralne prikaze izvedene pozlatom i umetanjem *niello* smjese. Riječ je o velikom pladnju s pastoralnom scenom u središ-

(cat. no. 8–12), thirteen different bowls (cat. no. 14–23, 27–28, 48), three cups (cat. no. 24–26), three small platters (cat. no. 29, 35–36), an item for taking out food from liquids (cat. no. 30), a perfume set (cat. no. 31, 32–33, 37), seven spoons (cat. no. 38–44), a strainer (cat. no. 45), a large candelabrum (cat. no. 31) and a small two-piece candelabrum (cat. no. 47). Only one item is not made from silver: a cut semi-precious gemstone, most likely an onyx, dark in colour and with a blue horizontal line across the middle. The gemstone had been prepared for the final creation of a *gemma* or a cameo (cat. no. 46).

It is obvious at first glance that the contents of the hoard were a silver tableware set that was used for formal banquets at which the owner displayed his wealth, power, and social status. The large and small platters were used to serve food, the large fluted bowl to hold water, the pitchers for pouring water and wine, the cups for drinking, the bowls for broth-like meals, sauces and water for washing one's hands between meals, the strainer for filtering wine, the perfume set was used to store and apply the perfume, etc. Part of the items must have belonged to a toiletry and bathroom set, which might have been used in the household daily, or at formal banquets. It is not unlikely that some of the smaller vessels and eating utensils were in everyday use. For example, the spoon with the cracked bowl (cat. no. 41) suggests that it was frequently used in the household, perhaps even every day. Nevertheless, most of the items can be assumed to have been used only for formal banquets.

The platters with the figural decorations (cat. no. 3, 5) were not necessarily used to serve food, but could have instead, at formal banquets, been displayed before the guests.<sup>44</sup> The only item from the hoard for which we are certain that it was used strictly for displaying is the decorative vessel with the figurine of Tantalus and the gilded frieze (cat. no. 14). Such lavishly decorated silver items could have been on display in the owner's house at all times.

<sup>44</sup> Za najukrašenije pladnjeve iz ostave Seusovo blago smatra se da su imali dvojaku funkciju, odnosno da su korišteni za pokazivanje i serviranje hrane (Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 97).

<sup>44</sup> The most heavily decorated platters from the Seuso Treasure hoard are thought to have had a dual function, i.e. that they were used both for displaying and for serving food (Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 97).



Slika / Figure 10. Središnji medaljoni ukrašeni biljnim i geometrijskim motivima / Central medallions adorned with plant and geometric motifs (izradio / made by Š. Vrkić).

njem medaljonu i nizom malih medaljona na rubu, u kojima su prikazana poprsja (kat. br. 3, sl. 20, 21), manji pladanj sa scenom lova u središnjem medaljonu i rubom ukrašenim maskama, biljnim i životinjskim motivima (kat. br. 5, sl. 23) i ukrasna zdjelica s figuricom, natpisom i frizom s prikazima iz grčke mitologije (kat. br. 14, sl. 32). Sva su tri predmeta ukrašena pozlatom i umetanjem plavo-sive smjese u urezane ornamente ili natpise, što je tehnika ukrašavanja posebno karakteristična za kasnu antiku. Četiri posude imaju centralne medaljone, ukrašene geometrijskim i cvjetnim motivima (sl. 10). Na trećini je posuda zastupljeno ukrašavanje rubova s bisernim nizom ili kombinacijom manjih okruglih i ovalnih perlica, što je također jedno od glavnih obilježja srebrnog posuđa izrađenog tijekom kasne antike. Dio predmeta nema nikakve ukrase ili imaju jednostavne ukrase izvedene urezivanjem koncentričnih kružnica u unutrašnjosti ili na vanjskim stijenkama.

Only three of the mentioned items had lavish figural decorations of inlaid niello and gilding. These are a large platter with a pastoral scene in the central medallion and a series of smaller medallions on the rim with images of busts (cat. no. 3, fig. 20, 21), a smaller platter with a hunting scene in the central medallion and a rim adorned with masks, and plant and animal motifs (cat. no. 5, fig. 23) and a decorative bowl with a figurine, an inscription, and a frieze with images from Greek mythology (cat. no. 14, fig. 32). All three items were decorated through gilding and inlaying a blue-grey mixture into carved ornaments or inscriptions, a decoration technique especially characteristic of Late Antiquity. Four of the vessels have central medallions adorned with geometrical and floral motifs (fig. 10). A third of the vessels have rims adorned with a series of pearls or a combination of spherical and oval beads, which is also one of the main characteristics of silver vessels made in Late Antiquity. Some of the items do not have any decorations, or have simple decorations made through carving concentric circles on the inner or outer walls.

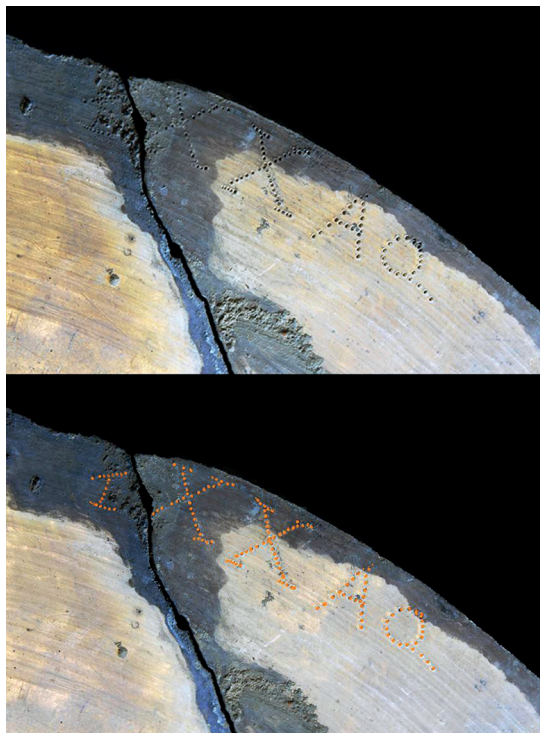
Most of the items were made through forging out of a single cast piece of silver, which was later finished on a lathe, which is evidenced by the smaller indentation in the centre of many of the items, which was used to centre them on the lathe. After being shaped, the items were decorated and polished. Some smaller pieces, such as the handles, were made through casting or forging, and were subsequently soldered using lead. The first analyses of the metal showed that the vessels are made of silver of a high purity.<sup>45</sup> This was to be expected, seeing as it is usual for silver vessels from Late Antique hoards to contain a high percentage of silver, which most often equals at least 95%.<sup>46</sup> Some items or their parts also contain a rather significant amount of copper, which can be deduced from the green corrosion, which is visible on a smaller number of items, and is especially pronounced on two spoons (cat. no. 39, 42).

<sup>45</sup> Preliminary metal analyses were conducted only on a smaller number of items. The results were presented at a congress held in Madrid in 2015 (D. Doračić, J. Lang, The Cibalae treasure – preliminary technological overview).

<sup>46</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 34.

Većina je predmeta izrađena kovanjem od jednoga izlivenog komada srebra, koji je poslije doradivan na tokarskom stroju, što potvrđuje manje udubljenje na središtu većeg broja predmeta, koje je služilo za njihovo centriranje na stroju. Nakon oblikovanja predmeti su ukrašavani i polirani. Neki manji dijelovi, na primjer ručke, napravljeni su lijevanjem ili kovanjem i naknadno zalemljeni za tijelo posude pri čemu je korišteno olovo. Prve su analize metala utvrdile da je posuđe izrađeno od srebra visoke čistoće.<sup>45</sup> To je očekivano jer je uobičajeno da srebrno posuđe iz kasnoantičkih ostava sadrži visok postotak srebra, koji najčešće nije manji od 95%.<sup>46</sup> Neki predmeti, ili njihovi dijelovi, sadrže i značajniju količinu bakra, što se može zaključiti prema zelenoj koroziji koja je vidljiva na manjem broju predmeta, a posebno je izražena na dvije žlice (kat. br. 39, 42).

Točno je podrijetlo poznato samo za dva srebrna predmeta jer su pri izradi na njima načinjeni natpisi s oznakom radionice u Akvileji. Oba predmeta spadaju među najreprezentativnije nalaze iz ostave. Prvi je predmet veliki pladanj s pastoralnom scenom u središnjem medaljonu. Na stražnjoj strani ovog predmeta nalazi se puncirani natpis: (.)XXAQ, kojim je označena težina i radionica u kojoj je predmet izrađen (sl. 11). Drugi je predmet mala ukrasna zdjelica s figuricom i pozlaćenim frizom, na kojoj se nalazi ugravirani natpis ANTONINVS FECIT AQVIL., koji označava ime majstora i radionicu u kojoj je predmet izrađen (sl. 12). Iz akvilejske radionice vjerojatno potječu i neki drugi predmeti, ali trenutno za to ne postoje izravni dokazi jer bez natpisa nije moguće odrediti mjesto izrade predmeta, osim njihova okvirnog svrstavanja u zapadne ili istočne radionice Rimskog Carstva. Na nekim su manjim posudama vidljivi urezani znakovi koji bi mogli potjecati iz radionice ili predstavljati oznaku ili ime osobe koja se koristila predmetom (kat. br. 22–23, sl. 41, 43). Međusobna raznolikost predme-



Slika / Figure 11. Puncirani natpis na velikom pladnju: kat. br. 3 / Hallmarked inscription on the outer side of a platter: cat. no. 3 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

The exact origin is known for only two of the items, because the makers imprinted them with the markings of a workshop in Aquileia during manufacture. Both items rank among the most representable finds from the hoard. The first item is a large platter with a pastoral scene in the central medallion. The rear side of this item bears a hallmarked inscription: (.)XXAQ, which indicates the weight and the workshop in which the item was created (fig. 11). The other item is a small decorative bowl with a figurine and a gilded frieze, which bears the engraved inscription ANTONINVS FECIT AQVIL., which indicates the craftsman and the workshop in which the item was created (fig. 12). Some of the other items likely also came from the Aquileia workshop, but there is currently no real evidence for this, seeing as it is not possible to determine the place of manufacture without an inscription, aside from approximately classifying them into western and eastern workshops of the Roman Empire. Some of the smaller vessels have visible carved markings, which might originate from a workshop or represent the mark or name of the person

<sup>45</sup> Preliminarne su analize metala napravljene samo na manjem broju predmeta. Rezultati su prezentirani na kongresu održanom u Madridu 2015. godine (D. Doračić, J. Lang, *The Cibalae treasure – preliminary technological overview*).

<sup>46</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 34.



Slika / Figure 12. Ugravirani natpis na ukrasnoj zdjelici: kat. br. 14 / Engraved inscription on the disk of a decorative vessel: cat. no. 14 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

ta iz ostave upućuje na veliku vjerojatnost da su pojedini predmeti izrađeni u nekim drugim radionicama koje su djelovale na različitim područjima Carstva. Osim toga, izgledno je da velike ostave sadrže predmete koji potječu iz različitih radionica, kao što je to slučaj s predmetima iz ostave Blago iz Kaiseraugsta.<sup>47</sup> Pojedini tipovi predmeta, koji su stilski i tipološki međusobno gotovo identični, posebno zdjelice (kat. br. 17–20), čaše (kat. br. 24–25), plitice (kat. br. 27–28) i žlice (kat. br. 38, 40), gotovo sigurno potječu iz istih radionica. Svaki od ovih stilski ujednačenih tipova predmeta mogao je postati dio servisa u sklopu neke jednokratne akvizicije.

Ostava iz Vinkovaca po sadržaju je najsljednija trima velikim ostavama kasnoantičkoga srebrnog posuđa, a to su Seusovo blago, Blago iz Mildenhalla i Blago iz Kaiseraugsta. Seusovo je blago najluksuznija do sada pronađena kasnoantička ostava koja se sastoji od 14 srebrnih posuda i jednoga brončanog kotla.<sup>48</sup> Svi su srebrni predmeti izrađeni luksuzno i bogato ukrašeni, a zajedno teže čak 68,5 kg. Zajednički su predmeti u obje ostave veliki pladnjevi, vrčevi, kanelirana zdjela za vodu i kutija za parfeme, a slično-

who used the item (cat. no. 22–23, sl. 41, 43). The variety of the items from the hoard points to a high probability that certain items were manufactured in some other workshops, which operated in different parts of the Empire. Besides, it is to be expected for large hoards to contain items originating from different workshops, such as the items from the Kaiseraugst Treasure hoard.<sup>47</sup> Certain types of items which are in their style and typology virtually identical, especially the bowls (cat. no. 17–20), cups (cat. no. 24–25), saucers (cat. no. 27–28) and spoons (cat. no. 38, 40), almost certainly come from the same workshops. All of these stylistically homogenous items could have come into the set as part of a single purchase.

The Vinkovci hoard is in its content most similar to three large hoards of Late Antique silver vessels, and those are the Seuso Treasure, the Mildenhall Treasure, and the Kaiseraugst Treasure. The Seuso Treasure is the most opulent Late Antique hoard discovered thus far, and it consists of 14 silver vessels and one copper kettle.<sup>48</sup> All of the silver items are luxuriously made and richly adorned, and together they weigh an impressive 68.5 kg. The items that the two hoards have in common are large platters, pitchers, a water bowl, and a perfume box, and the similarities would surely be even greater if the Seuso Treasure were not missing all smaller items, which originally had to have been part of the set. The Seuso Treasure also contains situlae and an amphora, which are not present in the Vinkovci hoard. The large copper kettle was not part of the silver tableware set, but was only used to hide it.

The hoard is also very similar to the Mildenhall Treasure hoard, which was discovered by accident in England in 1942.<sup>49</sup> This set is somewhat smaller and consists of 34 items, which have a total weight of 26 kg. Both sets contain large platters, a fluted water bowl, smaller bowls and platters, and spoons. The Mildenhall Treasure contains several types of items which are not present in the Vinkovci hoard: small platters on stands, small ladles with handles shaped as dolphins, and a bowl with a lid. There are

<sup>47</sup> Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 420.

<sup>48</sup> Detaljnu analizu cjelokupne ostave Seusovo blago vidi u Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994.

<sup>47</sup> Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 420.

<sup>48</sup> Detailed analysis of the entire Seuso Treasure hoard see in Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994.

<sup>49</sup> Painter 1977; Hobbs 2012.

sti bi zasigurno bile i veće da kod Seusova blaga ne nedostaju svi manji predmeti koji su originalno morali biti sastavni dio servisa. U Seusovu blagu zastupljene su situle i amfora, predmeti kojih nema u ostavi iz Vinkovaca. Veliki brončani kotao nije bio dio srebrnog servisa, već je samo iskorišten za njegovo skrivanje.

Velika je sličnost s ostavom Blago iz Mildenhalla koja je slučajno pronađena u Engleskoj 1942. godine.<sup>49</sup> Ovaj je servis nešto manji i sastoji se od 34 predmeta koji ukupno teže 26 kg. U oba su servisa zastupljeni veliki pladnjevi, kanelirana zdjela za vodu, zdjelice, mali pladnjevi i žlice. Blago iz Mildenhalla sadrži i nekoliko tipova predmeta kojih nema u vinkovačkoj ostavi, a to su mali pladnjevi na postolju, male kutlače s ručkama u obliku dupina i zdjela s poklopcem. Značajnije su razlike u tehnikama izrade ukrasa i njihovoj većoj zastupljenosti na predmetima iz Mildenhalla, što sugerira na različito radioničko podrijetlo predmeta iz dviju ostava. Osim toga, sadržaj vinkovačke ostave znatno je raznolikiji i bogatiji.

Najveća sličnost po sadržaju predmeta je sa slučajno pronađenom velikom ostavom iz Kaiseraugsta u Švicarskoj.<sup>50</sup> Ova je ostava skoro dvostruko veća i sadrži 85 srebrnih predmeta koji teže 61,5 kg. Zajednički su predmeti u oba servisa veliki pladnjevi, mali pladnjevi, kanelirana posuda za vodu, svijećnjak, zdjelice, čaše, žlice i cjediljka. Za ovu je ostavu karakterističan velik broj pladnjeva i žlica, što je imalo veze s vlasnikom i namjenom koju je servis imao. Servis sadrži samo četiri čaše, što je relativno malen broj u odnosu na ostale predmete, a isto se može reći i za vinkovačku ostavu koja sadrži tri čaše. Srebrnih čaša nema u drugim ostavama kasnoantičkoga srebrnog posuđa, a i inače su rijetki nalazi na čitavom rimskom području.<sup>51</sup> Maleni broj ovakvih predmeta vjerojatno je posljedica toga što

<sup>49</sup> Painter 1977; Hobbs 2012.

<sup>50</sup> Ostava je slučajno iskopana tijekom građevinskih radova 1961. godine. Dio je nalaza dospio u ruke arheologa tek 1995. godine, a najmanje jedan predmet još nedostaje. Nalazi su detaljno obrađeni i objavljeni u dvije monografije: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984 i Guggisberg 2003.

<sup>51</sup> Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.

significant differences in the decoration techniques and their greater representation on the items from Mildenhall, which points to different workshops of origin of the items in the two hoards. Moreover, the contents of the Vinkovci hoard are richer and much more varied.

The contents of the hoard are the most similar to the accidentally discovered large hoard from Kaiseraugst in Switzerland.<sup>50</sup> This hoard is almost twice the size and contains 85 silver items, which weigh 61.5 kg. The items that the hoards have in common are large platters, small platters, a fluted water bowl, a candelabrum, bowls, cups, spoons and a strainer. This hoard is notable for its large number of platters and spoons, which stemmed from the identity of the owner and the function of the tableware set. The set contains only four cups, which is a relatively small number in comparison to other items, and the same can be said of the Vinkovci hoard as well, which contains three cups. Silver cups cannot be found in other hoards of Late Antique silver vessels, and they are in general rare finds in the entire Roman Empire.<sup>51</sup> The small number of these items is likely due to the fact that luxury cups made from other materials were more often used at formal banquets, especially glass cups, which in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD also numbered among luxury vessels. This large hoard also contains wide spoons (*ligulae*), toothpicks, coins, ingots and a small statue, which are items that cannot be found in the Vinkovci hoard.

The only items that all four hoards have in common are the large platters used to serve food and the large fluted bowls used to hold water for washing one's hands and face. With the exception of the incomplete Seuso Treasure, the common items would also be the small bowls, spoons and small platters, so we can conclude that these items were most likely a part of all larger Late Antique silver tableware sets used at formal banquets.

<sup>50</sup> The hoard was accidentally unearthed during construction work in 1961. Some of the finds did not make their way to archaeologists until 1995, and at least one item is still missing. The finds were examined in detail and published in two monographs: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984 and Guggisberg 2003.

<sup>51</sup> Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.



su na svečanim gozbama češće korištene luksuzne čaše od drugih materijala, posebno staklene čaše koje su tijekom 4. stoljeća također spadale u luksuzno posuđe. U ovoj su velikoj ostavi zastupljene široke žlice (*ligulae*), čačkalice, novac, ingoti i mala statua, predmeti kojih nema u ostavi iz Vinkovaca.

Jedini predmeti koji su zajednički u sve četiri ostave jesu veliki pladnjevi, korišteni za serviranje hrane, i velike kanelirane zdjele za držanje vode, korištene za pranje ruku i lica. Ako izuzmemo nepotpuno Seusovo blago, zajednički predmeti bili bi i zdjelice, žlice i mali pladnjevi, pa se može zaključiti da su ti predmeti vjerojatno bili sastavni dio svih većih kasnoantičkih srebrnih servisa korištenih na svečanim gozbama.

Posuda karakteristična samo za vinkovačku ostavu široka je zdjela s lavljim glavama i alkama (kat. br. 7, sl. 25). Tri su lavlje glave bile zalemljene na vanjskim stijenkama posude na pravilnoj međusobnoj razdaljini (sl. 13). Kroz lavlje su čeljusti provučene masivne alke pomoću kojih je posuda bila obješena na stalku koji se nije sačuvao. Stalci od srebra i drugih materijala, koji su služili kao postolje za velike pladnjeve, bili su sastavni dio kasnoantičkih servisa, što potvrđuju brojni prikazi gozbi na kasnoantičkim mozaicima, freskama i srebrnim pladnjevima.<sup>52</sup> Rijetki su sačuvani primjerci, kao što je četveronožni srebrni stalak s lokaliteta Polgárdi u Mađarskoj, koji se najčešće povezuje sa Seusovim blagom.<sup>53</sup> Stalak za posudu iz Vinkovaca zasigurno je bio tronožan, možda sličan nekim poznatim stalcima, kao što je onaj brončani iz Déri Múzeuma u Debrecenu<sup>54</sup>, ili grafički rekonstruirani srebrni stalak čiji su dijelovi pronađeni na lokalitetu Romuliana u Srbiji.<sup>55</sup> Funkcija je ove posude mogla biti da se u nju servira hrana ili, što je vjerojatnije, manje posude s hranom i pićem, možda onako kako je prikazano na često objavljivanom podnom mozaiku iz Antiohije u Turskoj, gdje je prikazana velika plitka posuda u koju je servirano više ma-

The vessel that is characteristic only of the Vinkovci hoard is the wide bowl with lion heads and rings (cat. no. 7, fig. 25). The three lion heads were soldered to the outer walls of the vessel equidistant from one another (fig. 13). Large rings were set through the lions' jaws, with which the vessel could be hanged from a stand, which was not preserved. Stands made of silver and other materials, which served as a base for large platters, were a constituent part of Late Antique tableware sets, which is confirmed by numerous depictions of banquets on Late Antique mosaics, frescos and silver platters.<sup>52</sup> Preserved stands are rare, such as the four-footed silver stand from the Polgárdi site in Hungary, which is most often associated with the Seuso Treasure.<sup>53</sup> The vessel stand from Vinkovci was surely three-footed or tripod, perhaps similar to some known stands, such as the bronze stand from the Déri Múzeum in Debrecen<sup>54</sup> or the graphically reconstructed silver vessel whose pieces were found at the Romuliana site in Serbia.<sup>55</sup> The function of this vessel could have been to serve food or, which is more likely, to hold smaller vessels with food and drink, perhaps in the manner which is depicted on the often published floor mosaic from Antakya in Turkey, which depicts, among other things, a large shallow vessel which holds a number of smaller vessels with food and two large pieces of roasted meat.<sup>56</sup> A similarly shaped vessel, but without the lion heads and rings, can be found in the silver hoard from Water Newton.<sup>57</sup>

The Vinkovci hoard is also notable for the small bowl with a bulge in its central portion (cat. no. 16) and a mirror (cat. no. 34), which served as a lid (fig. 14). Only several such Late Antique silver mirrors have been preserved, but as far as we are aware, none has been preserved together with its accompanying toiletry bowl.<sup>58</sup> This seems to be a woman's toiletry set, that is,

<sup>52</sup> Dunbabin 2003.

<sup>53</sup> Mráv 2012, 80–106.

<sup>54</sup> Mráv 2012, 94, fig. 22a-b.

<sup>55</sup> Popović 2013, 84, fig. 7.14–7.16.

<sup>56</sup> Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 397, fig. 156; Dunbabin 2003, 160–161, fig. 93–94; Hobbs 2012, 47, fig. 30.

<sup>57</sup> Guggisberg 2003, 278, fig. 260.

<sup>58</sup> Mango 1986, 212–215, fig. 48.2; Baratte 1993, T. 17, fig. 35.

<sup>52</sup> Dunbabin 2003.

<sup>53</sup> Mráv 2012, 80–106.

<sup>54</sup> Mráv 2012, 94, sl. 22a-b.

<sup>55</sup> Popović 2013, 84, sl. 7.14–7.16.



Slika / Figure 13. Jedna od tri lavlje glave s alkama na plitkoj posudi: kat. br. 7 / One of the lion heads with rings on the outside walls of a shallow vessel: cat. no. 7 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

njih posuda s hranom i dva velika komada pečenog mesa.<sup>56</sup> Posuda sličnog oblika, ali bez lavljih glava i alka, nalazi se u ostavi srebra iz Water Newtona.<sup>57</sup>

Za vinkovačku je ostavu karakteristična i zdjelica s ispupčenjem u središnjem dijelu (kat. br. 16) i ogledalom (kat. br. 34) koje je imalo i funkciju poklopca (sl. 14). Ovakvih kasnoantičkih srebrnih ogledala sačuvano je samo nekoliko, ali koliko je nama poznato, ni jedan nije sačuvan s pripadajućom toaletnom zdjelicom.<sup>58</sup> Prema svemu sudeći, riječ je o ženskom toaletnom priboru, odnosno predmetu koji je vjerojatno bio privatnog karaktera i nije nužno morao biti upotrebljavan kao dio servisa korištenog na svečanim gozbama.

Unikatan je i predmet širokoga srcolikog tijela s ručkom u obliku dupina (kat. br. 30, sl. 50). Pretpostavljamo da je korišten za vađenje hrane ili neke druge krute tvari iz tekućine jer na sebi ima male kružne perforacije. Predmeti za vađenje jušne hrane s ručkama u obliku dupina zastupljeni su u britanskim ostavama srebra iz Traprain Lawa,<sup>59</sup> Milden-

<sup>56</sup> Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 397, sl. 156; Dunbabin 2003, 160–161, sl. 93–94; Hobbs 2012, 47, sl. 30.

<sup>57</sup> Guggisberg 2003, 278, sl. 260.

<sup>58</sup> Mango 1986, 212–215, sl. 48.2; Baratte 1993, T. 17, sl. 35.

<sup>59</sup> Kaufmann-Heinimann 2013, 253, sl. 15.13c.

an item that was most likely private in nature and was not necessarily used as part of a tableware set at formal banquets.

Also unique is the item with the heart-shaped body and the dolphin-shaped handle (cat. no. 30, fig. 50). We assume that it was used to remove food or other solid substances from liquids, seeing as it has small circular perforations. Items for removing brothy food with dolphin-shaped handles are present in British silver hoards from Traprain Law,<sup>59</sup> Mildenhall<sup>60</sup> and Hoxne.<sup>61</sup> However, the item from Vinkovci has an entirely different shape and purpose, which makes it unique among Late Antique silver items known to us.

Especially interesting is the unique ornamental vessel with a figurine, a gilded frieze and an inscription on the inside wall (cat. no. 14, fig. 32). The bowl, which has thick walls, stands on a low base decorated by carving. The bottom of the base also had a soldered circular disc with the engraved inscription: ANTONINVS FECIT AQVIL („Made by Antoninus in Aquileia“; fig. 12). The centre of the vessel contains a figurine of a person, sitting on a conical pedestal, legs crossed, arms outstretched, and gazing downward. The hollow pedestal has four small semi-circular openings on the bottom, and below the figurine and the pedestal, in the exact centre of the vessel, there is a circular opening, onto which a tube with the same diameter had been soldered. These parts were made with the goal of allowing for a certain amount of liquid to pour out of the bowl. After initial analyses, it seemed almost certain that the figurine represented Narcissus, who was, in all versions of the myth, punished by the gods by making him fall in love with his own reflection in the water. However, an X-ray scan was later made (fig. 15), which allowed us to make out the inscription which reads: AVARI DESCRIBVNTVR QVOS CIRCVMFLVIT / VSVS BONORVM SED NIL POSSVNT TANGERE. These verses were written by the Roman fabulist Phaedrus in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, in which the figure of Tantalus is used to describe all those who are gluttonous and cannot enjoy the good things that surround them.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Kaufmann-Heinimann 2013, 253, fig. 15.13c.

<sup>60</sup> Painter 1977, 30, cat. no. 18–26, fig. 33–34.

<sup>61</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 81, fig. 2.6.

<sup>62</sup> The inscription and its preceding verse read: QUOD STANS

halla<sup>60</sup> i Hoxne.<sup>61</sup> Međutim, predmet iz Vinkovaca ima posve drugačiji oblik i namjenu, što ga čini jedinstvenim među nama poznatim kasnoantičkim srebrnim predmetima.

Osobito je zanimljiva i jedinstvena ukrasna posuda s figuricom, pozlaćenim frizom i natpisom na unutrašnjoj strani (kat. br. 14, sl. 32). Posuda masivnih stijenka stoji na niskoj nozi, ukrašenoj rezanjem. Na dnu je noge bio zalemljen kružni disk s ugraviranim natpisom: ANTONINVS FECIT AQVIL („Izradio Antonin u Akvileji“; sl. 12). U sredini posude nalazi se figurica osobe koja sjedi na stožastom postolju prekriženih nogu, ispruženih ruku i pogledom prema dolje. Šuplje postolje na dnu ima četiri mala polukružna otvora, a ispod figurice i postolja, točno na sredini posude, nalazi se kružni otvor na koji je bila zalemljena jednako široka cjevčica. Ovi su dijelovi bili izrađeni s ciljem da omoguće istjecanje određene količine vode iz posude. Nakon prvih analiza činilo se gotovo sigurnim da figurica predstavlja Narcisa kojeg su u svim varijantama mita bogovi kaznili na način da se zaljubi u vlastiti odraz u vodi. Međutim, naknadno je načinjen rendgenski snimak (sl. 15) koji je omogućio čitanje natpisa koji glasi: AVARI DESCRIBVNTVR QVOS CIRCVMFLVIT / VSVS BONORVM SED NIL POSSVNT TANGERE. Riječ je o stihovima rimskog basnopisca Julija Fedra (*Phaedrus*) iz 1. stoljeća poslije Krista, u kojima se u liku Tantalusa opisuju svi pohlepnici koji ne mogu uživati u dobrima koja ih okružuju.<sup>62</sup> Tantalusa su bogovi osudili na vječne muke tako da, među ostalim, žedan stoji u rijeci, a kada se pokuša napiti, voda mu oteče ispred ruku. S obzirom na navedeno, gotovo je sigurno da figurica predstavlja Tantalusa. Ipak, konačna će potvrda biti moguća tek nakon završetka konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova, kada će u potpunosti biti vidljivi figurica,

<sup>60</sup> Painter 1977, 30, kat. br. 18–26, sl. 33–34.

<sup>61</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 81, sl. 2.6.

<sup>62</sup> Natpis i stih koji mu prethodi glase: QUOD STANS IN AMNE TANTALUS MEDIO SITIT / AVARI DESCRIBUNTUR, QUOS CIRCUMFLUIT / USUS BONORUM, SED NIL POSSUNT TENGERE. Nešto slobodniji prijevod glasio bi: "(time) što stojeći nasred rijeke Tantal žeda, opisuju se pohlepnici koji su okruženi dobrima ali ih ne mogu doticati" (prema Perry (ed.) 1990, 378–380). Zahvaljujemo se dr. sc. Zvonku Lioviću i djelatnicima Odjela za klasičnu filologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru na pomoći i korisnim sugestijama.

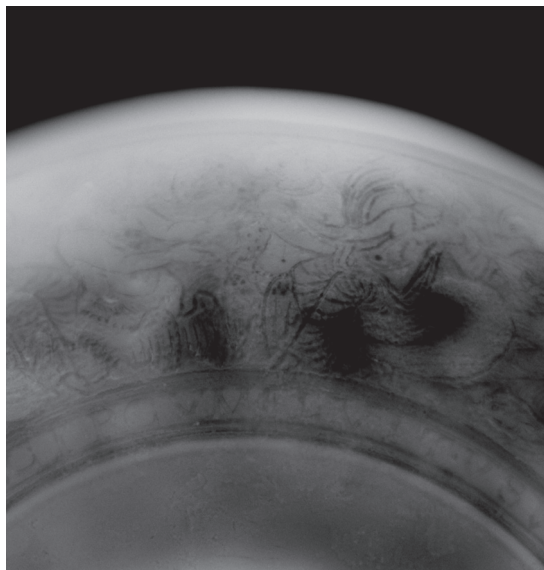


Slika / Figure 14. Toaletna zdjelica s ogledalom: kat. br. 16 i kat. br. 34 / Toiletry bowl with mirror: cat. no. 16 and cat. no. 34 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

Tantalus was sentenced by the gods to eternal torment, in that he, among other things, stands thirsty in a river, yet when he attempts to drink from it, the water recedes from his hands. With regard to all of this, it is almost certain that the figurine represents Tantalus. Nonetheless, a final confirmation will not be possible until after the finalization of the conservation and restoration process, when the figurine will become fully visible, along with the inscription and the frieze, which seems to depict various scenes from Greek mythology.<sup>63</sup>

IN AMNE TANTALUS MEDIO SITIT / AVARI DESCRIBUNTUR, QUOS CIRCUMFLUIT / USUS BONORUM, SED NIL POSSUNT TENGERE translated as: "In the figure of Tantalus, standing a thirst in the midst of a river, the miserly are depicted, who are surrounded by a river of ways to enjoy their goods but can touch none of them" (Perry (ed.) 1990, 378–380). Here we would like to thank Zvonko Liović, PhD, and the staff of the Department of Classical Philology at the University of Zadar for their help and valuable suggestions.

<sup>63</sup> Here we would like to thank our colleague Damir Doračić, the head of the conservation and restoration process, for



Slika / Figure 15. Isječak radiogramskog snimka ukrasne zdjelice: kat. br. 14 / X-ray of a section of a decorative vessel: cat. no. 14 (snimio / taken by D. Doračić).

natpis i friz na kojemu su, prema svemu sudeći, prikazane različite scene iz grčke mitologije.<sup>63</sup>

Ova je posuda korištena isključivo za pokazivanje i nema sličnih analogija u ostalim kasnoantičkim srebrnim servisima, ali ni među drugim nalazima kasnoantičkog srebra. Jedina donekle slična posuda, koja izgledom podsjeća na ovaj nalaz, i koja je vjerojatno izrađena po uzoru na ovakve posude, jest zlatna plitica sa statuom božice i reljefnim prikazom skandinavskih božanstava iz ostave Blago Petrosa s kraja 5. stoljeća.<sup>64</sup>

U navedenim ostavama nema ni male srebrne kutijice (kat. br. 32) ni amforiska (kat. br. 33). Ovi predmeti, zajedno s kutijom na lancima (kat. br. 13) i perforiranim nosačem (kat. br. 37), činili su set za čuvanje i upotrebu parfema (sl. 16). Slična kutija za parfem s perforiranim nosačem nalazi se u

<sup>63</sup> Zahvaljujemo se kolegi Damiru Doračiću, voditelju konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova, na ustupljenoj rendgenskoj snimci i drugim podacima vezanim uz srebrne nalaze. Također, zahvaljujemo se svim ostalim kolegama koji su nam tijekom pripreme i pisanja rada pomogli korisnim savjetima: dr. sc. Ivani Ožanić Roguljić, dr. sc. Mirjani Sanader, dr. sc. Dini Demicheliju, dr. sc. Richardu Hobbsu, Frederiku Levardu, dr. sc. Juri Šučuru, Ivanu Čondiću, dr. sc. Tomislavu Fabijaniću, dr. sc. Korneliji A. Giunio, Dejanu Filipčiću, dr. sc. Igoru Borziću, dr. sc. Zvonku Lioviću, dr. sc. Igoru Kulenoviću i Nedi Kulenović Očelić.

<sup>64</sup> Odobescu 1976, 627–654.

This vessel was used strictly for displaying and there are no items like it in other Late Antique silver tableware sets, nor among other finds of Late Antique silver. The only somewhat similar vessel, which is similar in appearance and was likely inspired by such vessels, is the golden saucer with the statuette of a goddess and a relief depiction of Scandinavian gods from the Pietroasele Treasure hoard from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>64</sup>

The aforementioned hoards do not contain a small silver box (cat. no. 32), nor an amphorisk (cat. no. 33). These items, along with the box with chains (cat. no. 13) and the perforated stand (cat. no. 37), made up a set for storing and using perfume (fig. 16). A similar perfume box with a perforated stand can be found in the Seuso Treasure hoard, but it is missing the chains and the smaller vessels which were used for holding and mixing the perfume.<sup>65</sup> Such finds are extremely rare and only several have been preserved. One such set, made up of a vessel with chains, a perforated stand with an amphorisk and cylindrical perfume boxes, is part of the Esquiline Treasure, also one of the largest and most important hoards of Late Antique silver, which comes from Rome and is now kept in the British Museum in London.<sup>66</sup>

In the Roman world, perfumes were also luxury items which only the wealthiest individuals could afford to own. The Roman writer Pliny the Elder criticized their use, considering them to be the most worthless of luxury items, which cost a fortune while being short-lasting in use and effect, and neither could they be, like other luxury items, left as an inheritance to heirs.<sup>67</sup> It is usually thought that such items could be a part of a woman's toiletry set.<sup>68</sup> However, we believe that we should not rule out their

loaning us the X-ray image and other data related to the silver finds. We would also like to thank all of our other colleagues who helped us in preparing and writing this text with their valuable advice. They are: Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, PhD, Mirjana Sanader, PhD, Dino Demicheli, PhD, Richard Hobbs, PhD, Frederik Levarda, Jure Šučur, PhD, Ivan Čondić, Tomislav Fabijanić, PhD, Kornelija A. Giunio, PhD, Dejan Filipčić, Igor Borzić, PhD, Zvonko Liović, PhD, Igor Kulenović, PhD and Neda Kulenović Očelić.

<sup>64</sup> Odobescu 1976, 627–654.

<sup>65</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 444–473.

<sup>66</sup> Cameron 1985, 135–145.

<sup>67</sup> For a short overview of perfume use in classical antiquity, see Ožanić-Roguljić 2010, 66–68.

<sup>68</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 473.

ostavi Seusovo blago, ali joj nedostaju lanci i manje posude u kojima se držao i miješao parfem.<sup>65</sup> Ovakvi su nalazi iznimno rijetki i sačuvano ih je samo nekoliko. Jedan ovakav set, koji čine posuda s lancima, perforirani nosač s amforiskom i cilindričnim kutijicama za parfem, dio su Eskvilinskog blaga, također jedne od najvećih i najznačajnijih ostava kasnoantičkog srebra koja potječe iz Rima, a danas se čuva u British Museumu u Londonu.<sup>66</sup>

U rimskom su svijetu parfemi također bili luksuzna roba koju su si mogli priuštiti samo najbogatiji pojedinci. Njihovu je upotrebu osobito kritizirao rimski pisac Plinije Stariji, smatrajući ih najnekorisnijom luksuznom robom na koju se troši pravo bogatstvo, a upotreba i učinak su joj kratkotrajni, čak se ne može niti ostaviti nasljednicima, kao neki drugi luksuzni predmeti.<sup>67</sup> Obično se smatra da bi ovakvi predmeti mogli biti dio ženskoga kupaonskog servisa.<sup>68</sup> Međutim, ne bi trebalo isključiti njihovu upotrebu na gozbama, posebno zbog toga što je to bio još jedan od načina na koji su istaknuti pojedinci mogli pokazati svoje bogatstvo i moć.

Ova skupocjena roba zahtijevala je specifično čuvanje i način upotrebe, zbog čega su izrađivani predmeti posebno dizajnirani samo za ovu namjenu. Parfem je uglavnom bio u krutom stanju i čuvao se u malim kutijicama s čepom, a upotrebljavao se miješanjem s raznim uljima, što se radilo u amforisku. Ove su male posudice stajale u perforiranom nosaču koji se nalazio u kutiji s poklopcem i lancima. Nije poznat točan način na koji se set upotrebljavao na svečanim gozbama. Lanci sugeriraju da se kutija mogla lakše prenositi, a prema potrebi mogla se i zanjihati, što bi pospješilo širenje mirisa po prostoriji. U tome smislu zanimljiv je detalj da su poklopci spojeni s kutijama, što je omogućavalo da se u svakom trenutku zatvore.

<sup>65</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 444–473.

<sup>66</sup> Cameron 1985, 135–145.

<sup>67</sup> O upotrebi parfema u antici kratak pregled donosi Ožanić-Roguljić 2010, 66–68.

<sup>68</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 473.



Slika / Figure 16. Set za parfem / Perfume set (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

use at banquets, especially because that was one more way in which prominent individuals could display their wealth and power.

Such precious items required specific manners of storing and using, and specially designed items were made exclusively for that purpose. Perfume was usually kept in a solid state and was kept in small, stoppered boxes, and was used by mixing with various oils, which was performed in the amphorisk. These small vessels stood on a perforated stand, which was placed into a box with a lid and chains. It is not known how the set was used at formal banquets. The chains would indicate that the box could be moved more easily, and it could also, if needed, be swung, which would accelerate the spreading of the scent throughout the room. An interesting detail here is that the lids are connected to the boxes, which allowed them to be closed at any time.

## TKO JE BIO VLASNIK VINKOVAČKE OSTAVE?

Posjedovanje je luksuznih srebrnih predmeta u provinciji dokaz da se radi o pripadniku kasnoantičke elite, koji je zasigurno bio poznata i politički utjecajna osoba u kasnoantičkim Cibalama, a možda i na širem području. Za sada nije poznato o kojoj je osobi riječ i koju je službu mogla obavljati. No svakako je morala biti imućna osoba koja je mogla organizirati svečane bankete i nabavljati skupocjene parfeme, što znači da je imala stalne novčane prihode koji su mogli dolaziti s vlasnikovih posjeda i/ili kao službenička ili vojnička plaća, koja je često uključivala razne srebrne i zlatne predmete.

U kasnoj antici darivanje je bilo regulirano zakonima, a proizvodnja i raspodjela srebrnih predmeta prilikom važnih carskih obljetnica odvijala se pod nadzorom službenika zvanog *comes sacrarum largitionum*.<sup>69</sup> Do sada je poznato 19 srebrnih predmeta koji su prepoznati kao carski darovi iz 4. stoljeća.<sup>70</sup> Srebrne posude carskog podrijetla pronađene su na šest lokaliteta na području Carstva i tri izvan njega.<sup>71</sup> Najpoznatiji je takav carski poklon Teodozijevoj misorij iz Španjolske.<sup>72</sup> Carski su pokloni bili i manje posude, kao što je pet zdjela iz Niša, izrađenih za desetu obljetnicu vladavine cara Licinija iz 317. godine.<sup>73</sup> Nesumnjivo je dio predmeta iz vinkovačke ostave dospio u vlasnikov posjed darivanjem cara i njegova dvora, ali za sada nemamo ni jedan natpis koji bi to potvrdio.

Osim srebrnih posuda, carski su darovi mogli biti i zlatni medaljoni, fibule, pojasne kopče, zlatni i srebrni novac, staklene posude i bjelokosni diptisi.<sup>74</sup> Važan je podatak da je i distribucija rijetkog dragog kamenja bila pod kontrolom cara i njegova dvora.<sup>75</sup>

<sup>69</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 15.

<sup>70</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 14.

<sup>71</sup> Guggisberg 2013, 197, sl. 13.6.

<sup>72</sup> González 2013, 91–98; Leader-Newby 2004, 11–14.

<sup>73</sup> Popović 1994, 360–367; Leader-Newby 2004, 18; Hobbs 2012, 46.

<sup>74</sup> Guggisberg 2013, 193.

<sup>75</sup> Hobbs 2012, 46.

## WHO WAS THE OWNER OF THE VINKOVCI HOARD?

The possession of luxurious silver items in the province is evidence that the owner was a member of the Late Antique elite, and was surely a well-known and most likely a politically influential person in the Late Antique Cibalae, and was perhaps even more widely influential. It is not yet known who this person was and what office they might have held. It certainly had to have been a wealthy individual, who was able to organize formal banquets and acquire expensive perfumes, which means that they had a consistent income, which could have come from the owner's lands and/or from his military salary or his salary as an official, which often included various silver or gold items.

In Late Antiquity, gift-giving was regulated by law, and the production and distribution of silver items on the occasion of important imperial anniversaries was supervised by an official called the *comes sacrarum largitionum*.<sup>69</sup> Thus far, 19 silver items have been identified as imperial gifts from the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>70</sup> Silver vessels of imperial origin have been found on six sites within the Empire's territory and on three outside it.<sup>71</sup> The most famous such imperial gift is the Missorium of Theodosius I from Spain.<sup>72</sup> Imperial gifts were also smaller vessels, such as the five bowls from Niš, made for the tenth anniversary of the reign of Emperor Licinius in AD 317.<sup>73</sup> Undoubtedly some of the items from the Vinkovci hoard came into the owner's hands as gifts by the emperor and his court, but we do not yet have any inscriptions which would confirm this.

Along with silver vessels, imperial gifts could also be gold medallions, fibulae, belt buckles, gold and silver coins, glassware and ivory diptychs.<sup>74</sup> It is important to note that the distribution of rare jewels was also under the con-

<sup>69</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 15.

<sup>70</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 14.

<sup>71</sup> Guggisberg 2013, 197, fig. 13.6.

<sup>72</sup> González 2013, 91–98; Leader-Newby 2004, 11–14.

<sup>73</sup> Popović 1994, 360–367; Leader-Newby 2004, 18; Hobbs 2012, 46.

<sup>74</sup> Guggisberg 2013, 193.

Zbog toga je vrlo izgledno da je i kamen, koji je sastavni dio vinkovačke ostave, također dospio u posjed vlasnika srebrnog posuđa, kao dio sustava nagrađivanja službenika ili vojnih zapovjednika. Kamen je obrađen i pripremljen za završnu izradu ukrasa, ali činjenica da je zakopan prije negoli je na njemu urezan ili izrezbaren neki prikaz, mogla bi sugerirati da je u posjed vlasnika srebra dospio neposredno prije vremena zakopavanja ostave.

Pojedini se predmeti međusobno prilično razlikuju, na primjer, ni jedan od pet vrčeva nije identičan, što sugerira da su u servis dospijevali u različito vrijeme i pod različitim okolnostima. Za sada nije poznato koliko je dugo servis bio u upotrebi prije zakopavanja, ali treba ostaviti mogućnost da su neki predmeti mogli biti u upotrebi tijekom nekoliko generacija, što bi značilo da je srebrni servis nastajao duže vremensko razdoblje. Osim službenim carskim darovanjima (*largitiones*), pojedini predmeti, posebno oni manji, mogli su dospjeti u servis kupovinom ili međusobnim darivanjem i poklonima između različitih pojedinaca i njihovih obitelji, kao što je to zabilježeno u pisanim povijesnim izvorima iz razdoblja kasne antike.

Većina predmeta iz vinkovačke ostave može se okvirno datirati u razdoblje oko sredine 4. stoljeća jer imaju oblike, tehnike ukrašavanja i motive karakteristične upravo za to razdoblje. S obzirom na to da smo nastanak ostave datirali u vrijeme neposredno nakon 378. godine, smatra se najizglednijim da je većina srebrnog servisa izrađena u razdoblju od 350. do 378. godine. To je zanimljivo povijesno razdoblje u kojemu su se Cibale nekoliko puta našle u središtu povijesnih zbivanja važnih za cijelo Rimsko Carstvo.

Jedan od važnijih događaja zbio se 351. godine, kada se car Konstancije II. (337. – 361.), pripremajući se za vojni obračun s uzurpatorom Magnencijem, utaborio kod Cibala. Na kraju se velika bitka, u kojoj je car pobijedio, odigrala kod susjedne Murse.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>76</sup> Detaljnije o bitci kod Murse u Gračanin 2003, 9–29.

trol of the emperor and his court.<sup>75</sup> It is, therefore, likely that the gemstone, which is a part of the Vinkovci hoard, also came into the ownership of the owner of the silver vessels as part of the system of rewarding officials and military commanders. The gemstone was cut and prepared for the final manufacture of an ornament, but the fact that it was buried before an image was cut or carved into it might suggest that it was obtained by the owner of the silver just before the burying of the hoard.

Certain items differ from each other quite substantially; for instance, none of the five pitchers is identical, which suggests that they came into the set at different times and under different circumstances. It is not yet known for how long the set was in use before being buried, but we should allow for the possibility that some items could have been used for several generations, which would mean that the silver set was created over a longer period. Save through official imperial gift-giving (*largitiones*), certain items, especially the smaller ones, could have entered the set through purchasing or mutual gift-giving between various individuals and their families, as has been noted in written historical sources from the period of Late Antiquity.

Most of the items from the Vinkovci hoard can be roughly dated to the period around the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, because they exhibit shapes, ornamentation techniques and motifs characteristic of that period. Seeing as we have dated the creation of the hoard to the time just before AD 378, it is most likely that the majority of the silver set was created in the period from AD 350 to AD 378. This is an interesting historical period during which the town of Cibalae found itself in the centre of historic events, important for the entire Roman Empire, several times.

One of the more important events took place in AD 351, when the Emperor Constantius II (337 – 361), preparing for his military encounter with the usurper Magnentius, made camp at Cibalae. In the end, a great battle, in which the emperor was victorious, took place at the nearby Mursa.<sup>76</sup> It is not impossible that this

<sup>75</sup> Hobbs 2012, 46.

<sup>76</sup> For more details on the Battle of Mursa Major, see Gračanin 2003, 9–29.

Nije nemoguće ni da je taj događaj doveo do zakopavanja ostave, ali puno je vjerojatnije da je dolazak cara bio iskorišten da se vodeći ljudi grada nagrade za svoju odanost.

Posebno je važno podrijetlo careva Valentinijana I. (364. – 375.) i Valenta (378.) koji su rođeni u Cibalama. Probna arheološka istraživanja na starokršćanskom kompleksu Kamenica upućuju na povezanost obnove tog kompleksa s carem Valentinijanom I., vladarom zapadnog dijela carstva.<sup>77</sup> Iako zasad nemamo materijalnih dokaza, čini se izglednim da je dio predmeta iz ostave vezan upravo uz ovoga cara. Poznat je samo jedan pladanj vezan uz Valentinijana I. ili njegova sina Valentinijana II., pronađen u blizini Ženeve 1721. godine.<sup>78</sup> Carevi Gracijan (375. – 383.) i Valentinijan II. (375. – 392.), sinovi i nasljednici Valentinijana I., također su mogli imati veze s darivanjem srebrnih predmeta iz vinkovačke ostave.

Na srebrnim predmetima nisu uočeni nikakvi kršćanski elementi na osnovu kojih bi se vlasnika ostave moglo povezati s tom religijom. Tomu je najbliže pastoralna scena s prikazom pastira oslonjenog na štap, okruženog stadom ovaca i građevinom u pozadini (sl. 17). Građevina je oblikom potpuno identična onoj prikazanoj na središnjem medaljonu velikoga srebrnog pladnja iz Cesene u Italiji.<sup>79</sup> Ni ona nije prikazana s nekim posebnim obilježjima i u ambijentu koji bi se mogli povezati s kršćanstvom. Prikaz pastira sa stadom čest je motiv u antičkoj umjetnosti, a nalazimo ga i na nekim drugim srebrnim predmetima, kao što je, na primjer, prikaz na rubu Lovačkog pladnja iz Seusova blaga.<sup>80</sup> U vrijeme je izrade pladnja pastoralna scena s pastirskom mogla imati više različitih značenja.<sup>81</sup> Mala je vjerojatnost da je riječ o kršćanskom motivu Dobrog pastira, što bi bio jedan od najstarijih biblijskih prikaza na kasnoantičkom srebrnom posuđu.

<sup>77</sup> Vulić 2014, 206.

<sup>78</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 23–24.

<sup>79</sup> Hobbs 2012, 50, sl. 33.

<sup>80</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 95, sl. 1–48.

<sup>81</sup> Milinović 2012, 77.

event led to the burying of the hoard, but it is much more likely that the arrival of the emperor was used to reward the town's leaders for their loyalty.

Of special importance is the origin of the emperors Valentinian I (364 – 375) and Valens (378), who were born in Cibalae. Trial excavations at the Early Christian complex of Kamenica point to the link between the restoration of the complex and Emperor Valentinian I, the ruler of the western provinces.<sup>77</sup> Although, as of yet, we do not have any material evidence, it seems very likely that part of the items from the hoard is connected to this very emperor. Thus far, only one platter is known to be connected to Valentinian I or his son Valentinian II, found near Geneva in 1721.<sup>78</sup> The emperors Gratian (375 – 383) and Valentinian II (375 – 392), the sons and successors of Valentinian I, also could have been connected to the gifting of the silver items from the Vinkovci hoard.

As of yet, no Christian elements have been observed on the silver items, on the basis of which the owner might be linked to this religion. The pastoral scene with the depiction of a shepherd leaning on a staff, surrounded by a herd of sheep and with a building in the background (fig. 17), is the closest to being interpreted as such an element. The building's shape is identical to that of the building depicted on the central medallion of the large silver platter from Cesena, Italy.<sup>79</sup> The building is also not depicted with special markings or in an ambient which might be linked to Christianity. The image of a shepherd with his herd is a frequent motif in the art of classical antiquity, and can be found on some other silver items, such as the image on the edge of the Hunting platter from the Seuso Treasure.<sup>80</sup> At the time of the platter's production, the pastoral scene with the shepherd could have held several different meanings.<sup>81</sup> It is unlikely that this is the Christian motif of the Good Shepherd, which would make it one of the oldest biblical images on a Late Antique silver vessel.

<sup>77</sup> Vulić 2014, 206.

<sup>78</sup> Leader-Newby 2004, 23–24.

<sup>79</sup> Hobbs 2012, 50, fig. 33.

<sup>80</sup> Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 95, fig. 1–48.

<sup>81</sup> Milinović 2012, 77.





Slika 17. Crtež pastoralne scene na velikom pladnju: kat. br. 3 / Drawing of the pastoral scene on a large platter: cat. no. 3 (izradio / made by I. Čondić).

### ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

Ostava Vinkovačko blago senzacionalni je arheološki nalaz kakav do sada nije bio pronađen na području Hrvatske. Prema svojoj važnosti u samom je vrhu sličnih nalaza pronađenih na području cijeloga Rimskog Carstva i nema sumnje da će značajno doprinijeti poznavanju i proučavanju kasnoantičkog srebra. Posebno je važno što je nalaz pronađen tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja, koja su osigurala da svi predmeti dospiju u muzej i da bude poznat točan sadržaj, mjesto i širi kontekst u kojemu je ostava bila zakopana. Na žalost, nepovoljne okolnosti pri pronalasku dovele su do oštećenja većeg broja srebrnih predmeta. Osim znanstvenog doprinosa, očekuje se da će ovaj nalaz pridonijeti popularizaciji arheologije i pridonijeti većoj zaštiti arheoloških nalazišta na području Hrvatske.

Na osnovi dostupnih podataka čini se najizglednijim da je srebro zakopao vlasnik i njegova obitelj u blizini svoje gradske kuće u zapadnom dijelu Cibala. Razlog skrivanja, odnosno nastanka ostave, vjerojatno je isti kao i kod većine sličnih kasnoantičkih nala-

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Vinkovci Treasure hoard is a sensational find, heretofore unseen in the territory of Croatia. It ranks among the most important such finds in the entire territory of the Roman Empire, and there is no doubt that it will contribute significantly to the knowledge and study of Late Antique silver. It is especially important that the hoard was found during rescue excavations, which ensured that all items ended up in a museum, and that the exact contents, site and wider context of the burying of the hoard are published. Unfortunately, unfavourable conditions during the excavation resulted in damage to a large number of silver items. Along with its scientific contribution, it is to be expected that the find will contribute to the popularization of archaeology and to a greater level of protection of archaeological sites in Croatia.

On the basis of the available data, it seems most likely that the silver was buried by the owner and their family in the proximity of their townhouse in the western part of Cibalae. The reason for the hiding, that is, the creation of the hoard is likely the same as it is with the majority of similar Late Antique finds, which is the

za, a to je izravna opasnost koja je zaprijetila vlasniku i njegovoj imovini. Takvu je opasnost ponajprije mogla prouzročiti provala barbarskih naroda, ali i niz drugih okolnosti vezanih uz unutarnja previranja i sukobe. Na osnovi dosadašnjih spoznaja, smatramo da je najizglednije da se zakopavanje srebra dogodilo neposredno nakon bitke kod Adrianopola 378. godine, kada su barbarske skupine pod gotskim vodstvom poharale rimske gradove na području Panonije.

Samo su na dva najreprezentativnija predmeta uočene oznake radionice u Akvileji, a na jednome od njih nalazi se i ime majstora Antonina, što je prava rijetkost za kasnoantičke srebrne predmete. Ukrasna zdjelica ima natpis sa stihovima koji se odnose na lik Tantalusa, a najmanje još dvije zdjelice imaju naknadno urezane natpise. Izgledno je da će tijekom konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova biti otkriveni novi detalji, kao što su natpisi koji bi mogli sadržavati imena vlasnika, oznake mase, radionice ili možda neke kršćanske simbole i sl.

Određeni je broj srebrnih posuda zasigurno vezan uz carska darovanja (*largitiones*), zbog čega će biti posebno zanimljivo vidjeti hoće li se moći pronaći čvrsta poveznica s carevima iz sredine i druge polovice 4. stoljeća, posebno onima koji se mogu dovesti u izravnu vezu s Cibalama. Takvi su prije svega Konstancije II. (337. – 361.), koji se 351. godine s vojskom utaborio pokraj grada, iščekujući sudbonosnu bitku protiv uzurpatora Magnencija, zatim braća Valentinijan I. (363. – 375.) i Valent (363. – 378.), carevi rođeni u Cibalama, kao i Gracijan (375. – 383.) i Valentinijan II. (375. – 392.), sinovi i nasljednici Valentinijana I.

threat of imminent danger for the owner and their property. Such danger could have first and foremost been caused by the arrival of barbarian peoples, but also by many other circumstances related to inner turmoil and conflicts. On the basis of present knowledge, we consider it most likely that the silver was buried immediately after the Battle of Adrianople in AD 378, when barbarian groups under Gothic leadership laid waste to Roman towns in Pannonia.

Thus far, only the two most representative items have been found to bear the markings of the workshop in Aquileia, and one of them also bears the name of Master Antoninus, which is truly rare for Late Antique silver items. The ornamental bowl has an inscription with verses about the mythological hero Tantalus, and at least two more bowls have inscriptions that were carved additionally. It is to be expected that new details will be uncovered during the conservation and restoration process, such as inscriptions that may contain the names of owners, weight markings, workshops, or perhaps some Christian symbols and similar elements.

A number of the items are surely connected to imperial gift-giving (*largitiones*), which is why it will be especially interesting to see whether a solid link with emperors from the middle and second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century can be found, especially those who can be directly linked to Cibalae. These are, first and foremost, Constantius II (337 – 361), who made camp with his army next to the town in AD 351, in preparation of the deciding battle against the usurper Magnentius, then the brothers Valentinian I (363 – 375) and Valens (363 – 378), emperors born in Cibalae, as well as Gratian (375 – 383) and Valentinian II (375 – 392), the sons and successors of Valentinian I.

## KATALOG

## CATALOGUE



Slika / Figure 18. Veliki pladanj s *niello* rozetom: kat. br. 1 / Large platter with *niello* rosette: cat. no. 1 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 1. Pladanj s *niello* rozetom

Dimenzije: promjer 57,5 cm, visina 1,5 – 2 cm; prstenasta noga: promjer 36,5 cm, visina 0,5 cm, debljina 0,5 cm; središnja rozeta: promjer 12,7 cm.

Masa: 4,65 kg.

Očuvanost: pladanj je relativno dobro očuvan, osim što mu je na jednoj strani odlomljen rub i manji ulomci između ruba i središnjeg dijela. Na središtu se nalazi mehanički proboj nastao od udarca nastalog pri pronalasku ostave. *Niello* smjesa samo je djelomično očuvana. Na većem se dijelu pladnja sačuvao izvorni srebrni sjaj.

Opis: veliki kružni pladanj, ravnoga tijela, stoji na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 18). Uski je rub konveksan i blago uzdignut. Na središnjem dijelu nalazi se medaljon s prikazom rozete (sl. 10: 1). Motivi su izrađeni

### 1. Platter with *niello* rosette

Dimensions: diameter 57.5 cm, height 1.5 – 2 cm; ring base: diameter 36.5 cm, height 0.5 cm, thickness 0.5 cm; central rosette: diameter 12.7 cm.

Mass: 4.65 kg.

State of preservation: The platter is relatively well-preserved, aside from the rim being broken off on one side and some smaller broken pieces between the rim and the central part. There is a mechanical puncture in the centre, made by an impact on discovery of the hoard. The niello mixture is only partly preserved. On most of the platter, the original silver sheen has been preserved.

Description: A large circular platter, with a flat body, standing on a low ring base (fig. 18). The narrow rim is convex and slightly raised. The central part has a medallion with a rosette (fig.

žlijebljenjem i zatim ispunjeni plavo-sivom *niello* smjesom. Oko središnje točke nalazi se cvijet sa šest latica, uokolo je šest manjih kružnih rozeta, okruženih girlandama. Cijeli je prikaz uokviren tanjom kružnicom, motivom savinutih valova i tanjom kružnom linijom s izdancima na obje strane.

Funkcija: pladanj je korišten za serviranje hrane.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 180–186, 189–193; Guggisberg 2003, 95–116; Hobbs 2010, 24–33.

10: 1). The motifs were made by grooving and then filled with a blue-grey niello mixture. A flower with six petals is arranged around the central point; there are six smaller circular rosettes around it, surrounded by garlands. The whole image is framed by a thinner circle, a motif of winding waves, and a thinner circular line with tendrils on both sides.

Function: The platter was used to serve food.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 180–186, 189–193; Guggisberg 2003, 95–116; Hobbs 2010, 24–33.



Slika / Figure 19. Veliki pladanj s rozetom: kat. br. 2 / Large platter with rosette: cat. no. 2 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

## 2. Pladanj s rozetom

Dimenzije: promjer 55,2 cm, visina 1,5 – 2 cm; prstenasta noga: promjer 39 cm, visina 0,5 cm, debljina 0,5 cm; središnja rozeta: promjer 13,5 cm.

Masa: 3,65 kg.

Očuvanost: pladanj je relativno dobro očuvan, odlomljeni su mu manji dijelovi između ruba i središnjeg dijela. Na sredini se

## 2. Platter with rosette

Dimensions: diameter 55.2 cm, height 1.5 – 2 cm; ring base: diameter 39 cm, height 0.5 cm, thickness 0.5 cm; central rosette: diameter 13.5 cm.

Mass: 3.65 kg.

State of preservation: The platter is relatively well-preserved, with some smaller pieces being broken off between the rim and the central

nalazi mehanički proboj nastao od udarca nastalog pri pronalasku ostave. Na cijeloj površini sačuvao se izvorni srebrni sjaj.

Opis: veliki kružni pladanj, ravnog tijela, stoji na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 19). Širi je rub stepenasto profiliran i uzdignut, završetak mu je ukrašen kombinacijom manjih okruglih i ovalnih perlica. Na središnjem dijelu nalazi se medaljon s rozetom (sl. 10: 2). Motivi su usječeni i ispunjeni tamnosivom *niello* smjesom. Oko središnje točke nalazi se rozeta sa šest širokih latica, okružena manjim obrubom. Uokolo je plitko izvedeni motiv izduženih latica, uokviren tankim bisernim obrubom. Prikaz je okružen tanjom trakom, ispunjenom girlandama i uokvirenom tankim bisernim obrubom.

Funkcija: pladanj je korišten za serviranje hrane.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 180–186, 189–193; Guggisberg 2003, 95–116; Hobbs 2010, 24–33.

part. There is a mechanical puncture in the centre, made by an impact on discovery of the hoard. The original silver sheen has been preserved on the entire surface of the platter.

Description: A large circular platter, with a flat body, standing on a low ring base (fig. 19). The wider rim is stepped and raised, with its edge being decorated by a combination of smaller round and oval beads. The central part has a medallion with a rosette (fig. 10: 2). The motifs were carved and filled with a dark grey niello mixture. A rosette with six wider petals is arranged around the central point and framed by a smaller border. Around it is a shallow carved motif of elongated petals, framed by a narrow, pearl border. The image is surrounded by a narrow band filled with garlands and framed by a narrow, pearl border.

Function: The platter was used to serve food.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 180–186, 189–193; Guggisberg 2003, 95–116; Hobbs 2010, 24–33.



Slika / Figure 20. Veliki pladanj s pastoralnim prikazom: kat. br. 3 / Large platter with pastoral scene: cat. no. 3 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).



Slika / Figure 21. Mali medaljon na rubu velikog pladnja: kat. br. 3 / Small medallion on the rim of a large platter: cat. no. 3 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 3. Pladanj s pastoralnim prikazom

Dimenzije: promjer oko 65 cm, visina oko 6,7 cm; prstenasta noga: promjer 43,6 cm, visina 1,1 cm, debljina 0,5 cm; središnji medaljon: promjer 14,5 cm; medaljoni na rubu: promjer 2,4 cm.

Masa: 6,1 kg.

Očuvanost: pladanj je loše očuvan i izlomljen na nekoliko desetaka ulomaka. Srebro je potpuno potamnilo, a prikazi su velikim dijelom prekriveni srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: veliki kružni pladanj ravnoga konkavnog profila i širokoga horizontalnog ruba, stoji na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 20). Završetak je ruba ukrašen gustim bisernim nizom. Na središnjem dijelu nalazi se veliki medaljon s prikazom pastoralne scene, a na rubu niz od nekoliko desetaka malih kružnih medaljona (sl. 21). Ukrasi su izvedeni graviranjem, žlijebljenjem, urezivanjem, umetanjem *niello* smjese i pozlatom. Na središnjem medaljonu nalazi se prikaz pastira oslonjenog na štap, okruženog sa stadom od šest ovaca. Između se nalaze biljni motivi: stablo, razne listolike biljke i trava. Na lijevoj je strani prikazana građevina s dvoslivnim krovom, velikim vratima i tri prozora. Centralni je prikaz obrubljen tanjim pozlaćenim obrubom, uokvirenim dvjema žlijebljenim kružnicama. Zatim slijedi šira traka ispunjena manjim kružnim rozetama i girlandama, obrubljena širokim pozlaćenim obrubom, uokvirenim dvjema žlijebljenim kružnicama. Na širokom rubu pladnja nalaze se dvije zlatne trake između

### 3. Platter with pastoral image

Dimensions: diameter around 65 cm, height around 6.7 cm; ring base: diameter 43.6 cm, height 1.1 cm, thickness 0.5 cm; central medallion: diameter 14.5 cm; medallions on the rim: diameter 2.4 cm.

Mass: 6.1 kg.

State of preservation: The platter is poorly preserved and is broken into several dozen pieces. The silver is heavily tarnished, and the images are largely covered by a silver corrosion.

Description: A large circular platter, with a flat concave profile and a wide horizontal rim, standing on a low ring base (fig. 20). The rim's edge is adorned with a dense row of pearls. The central part has a large medallion depicting a pastoral scene, while the edge holds a row of several dozen small circular medallions (fig. 21). The decorations were made through engraving, grooving, carving, inserting a niello mixture, and gilding. The central medallion holds an image of a shepherd leaning on a staff, surrounded by a herd of six sheep. Between them we can observe certain vegetal motifs: a tree, various leafy plants, and grass. On the left side, we can see a building with a double-pitch roof, large doors, and three windows. The central image is bordered with a thinner gilded border, framed by two grooved circles. Around this is a wider band filled with smaller circular rosettes and garlands, and bordered with a wider gilded border, framed by two grooved circles. The wide rim of the platter has two golden bands, between which there are arranged several dozen (around 50) golden medallions, of which only two are somewhat

kjih je nanizano nekoliko desetaka (oko 50) kružnih medaljona, od kojih su samo dva donekle vidljiva. Prostor između medaljona ukrašen je manjim rozetama i drugim slabije vidljivim motivima. Prikazi su izvedeni graviranjem, urezivanjem i punciranjem, nakon čega je izvedena pozlata. Na dva su vidljiva medaljona prikazana poprsja muških osoba, okrenutih u lijevu i desnu stranu. Rubovi malih medaljona obrubljeni su istočkanim kružnicama.

S donje strane pladnja nalazi se natpis izveden punciranjem: (.)XXAQ. Prvi znak nije potpuno vidljiv, ali pretpostavljamo da označava masu libre ili rimske funte, XX predstavlja broj, odnosno označava masu predmeta u librama, a slova AQ predstavljaju početna slova radionice u Akvileji. Libra je u ono vrijeme iznosila oko 329 g, što bi značilo da je pladanj originalno težio 6,549 kg.

Funkcija: pladanj je korišten za pokazivanje i posluživanje hrane.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 206–224; Guggisberg 2003, 117–170; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 55–97.

visible. The space between the medallions is decorated with smaller rosettes and other less visible motifs. The images were made through engraving, carving, and hallmarking, after which they were gilded. The two visible medallions depict male busts facing to the left and to the right. The edges of the small medallions are bordered with dotted circles.

The bottom of the platter holds an inscription made by hallmarking: (.)XXAQ. The first mark is not entirely visible, but we assume that it indicates the mass of the libra, or the Roman pound; XX represents a number, i.e. indicates the mass of the item in libras, while the letters AQ represent the initial letters of the workshop in Aquileia. At that time, the libra was equal to around 329 g, which would mean that the platter originally weighed 6.549 kg.

Function: The platter was used to display and serve food.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 206–224; Guggisberg 2003, 117–170; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 55–97.



Slika / Figure 22. Veliki neukrašeni pladanj: kat. br. 4 / Large unadorned platter: cat. no. 4 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 4. Neukrašeni pladanj

Dimenzije: promjer oko 63 cm, visina oko 3 cm, širina ruba 2,2 cm; prstenasta noga: promjer 15,4 cm, visina 1,4 cm.

Masa: oko 3,67 kg.

#### 4. Unadorned platter

Dimensions: diameter around 63 cm, height around 3 cm, rim width 2.2 cm; ring base: diameter 15.4 cm, height 1.4 cm.

Mass: around 3.67 kg.

Očuvanost: pladanj je iznimno loše očuvan; izlomljen na više desetaka ulomaka, od kojih neki vjerojatno nisu sačuvani. Na manjem dijelu sačuvao se srebrni sjaj.

Opis: veliki kružni pladanj konkavnog profila stoji na manjoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 22). Prijelaz između tijela i ruba čini nakošena stijenka, a široki ravni rub nakošen je prema van i završava profiliranim zadebljanjem. Oko središnje točke nalaze se dvije manje kružnice, izvedene žlijebljenjem, a širi je središnji dio uokviren složenijom profiliranom i žlijebljenom trakom.

Funkcija: pladanj je korišten za serviranje hrane.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 180–186, 189–193; Guggisberg 2003, 95–116; Hobbs 2010, 24–33.

State of preservation: The platter is extremely poorly preserved; it is broken into several dozen pieces, some of which have likely not been preserved. A silver sheen has been preserved on a smaller portion.

Description: A large circular platter, with a concave profile, standing on a low ring base (fig. 22). The wall of the platter between the body and the rim is slanted, and the wide level rim slanting out and ending in a thicker profile. There are two smaller fluted circles around the central point, and the wider central part is framed by a complexly formed and fluted band.

Function: the platter was used for serving food.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 180–186, 189–193; Guggisberg 2003, 95–116; Hobbs 2010, 24–33.



Slika / Figure 23. Manji pladanj s lovačkim prikazima: kat. br. 5 / Smaller platter with hunting scene: cat. no. 5 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).



### 5. Lovački pladanj

Dimenzije: promjer 31,1 cm, visina 3,5 cm, širina ruba 5,28 cm; prstenasta noga: promjer 11,58 cm, visina 6,5 mm, debljina 4 mm; središnji medaljon: promjer 9 cm.

Masa: 1,22 kg.

Očuvanost: pladanj je izlomljen na više dijelova, posebno tanki središnji dio između sredine i ruba. Srebrni sjaj sačuvao se samo manjim dijelom, dok su figuralni ukrasi uglavnom dobro vidljivi.

Opis: manji kružni pladanj konkavnog tijela stoji na niskoj prstenastoj nozi. Na širokom se rubu nalazi dvanaest udubljenja u obliku školjki jakobovih kapica, a kraj ruba završava gustim nizom od 146 većih kružnih bisera (sl. 23). Ukrašavanje je izvedeno umetanjem *niello* smjese i pozlatom. Na središnjem medaljonu nalazi se konjanik u lovu na lava. Konjanik je prikazan uzdignute desne ruke i manjim kopljem koje drži na lijevoj strani, dok mu na leđima vijori plašt. Na donjem dijelu nalazi se prikaz lava pogođenog drugim kopljem i pokraj njega ovalni štiti. Na lijevoj strani prikazano je stilizirano stablo. Središnji je prikaz uokviren dvjema tankim žlijebljenim kružnicama ispunjenim *niello* smjesom. Nakon toga slijedi šira traka, gusto ispunjena nejasnim motivom. Središnji je medaljon uokviren nizom različitih koncentričnih kružnica izvedenih pozlatom, žlijebljenjem i umetanjem *niello* smjese. Na rubu, između 12 udubljenja u obliku školjki, izmjenjuju se prikazi maski (6) s biljnim i životinjskim motivima (6), izvedenim urezivanjem, žlijebljenjem, pozlatom i umetanjem *niello* smjese. Biljni su prikazi dva stilizirana stabla, identična onomu na središnjem medaljonu. Životinjski prikazi dolaze u kombinaciji s manjom listolikom biljkom, a prikazane su dvije srne (?), leopard i zec. Prikazi su uokvireni dvjema žlijebljenim linijama ispunjenim *niello* smjesom i zlatnim okvirom.

Funkcija: pladanj je korišten za pokazivanje i posluživanje hrane.

Literatura: Popović 1994, 326, kat. br. 270; Leader-Newby 2004, 22–23, sl. 1.8.

### 5. Hunting platter

Dimensions: diameter 31.1 cm, height 3.5 cm, rim width 5.28 cm, ring base: diameter 11.58 cm, height 6.5 mm, thickness 4 mm; central medallion: diameter: 9 cm.

Mass: 1.22 kg.

State of preservation: the platter is fragmented into several pieces, especially the thin central part between the centre and the rim. The silver sheen was sparsely preserved, while the figural motifs are mostly fairly visible.

Description: smaller circular platter of concave body on a short ring base. The wide rim holds twelve indentations in the shape of the Mediterranean scallop (*Pecten jacobaeus*), and ends in a line of 146 large circular pearls (fig. 23). The platter was adorned by inlay of niello and gilding. The central medallion depicts a horseman hunting a lion. The horseman has his right arm raised, and is holding a short spear on his left side, while a cape flutters behind him. The lion is depicted at the bottom, struck by another spear and next to an oval shield. A stylized tree is depicted to the left. The central image is framed by two thin fluted circles inlaid with niello mixture. The two circles are followed by a wide track densely filled with an unclear motif. The central medallion is framed by a line of different concentric gilded, fluted, and niello circles. Between the 12 indentations in the form of shells, there are masks (6) interchanging with floral and animal motifs (6), done by carving, grooving, gilding and inlaying niello mixture. The floral motifs are two stylised trees identical to the tree in the central medallion. The animal motifs are complemented by a smaller leafy plant, and include two does (?), a leopard, and a rabbit. The motifs are framed by two grooves filled with niello mixture and with a golden rim.

Function: the platter was used to display and serve food.

References: Popović 1994, 326, cat. no. 270; Leader-Newby 2004, 22–23, fig. 1.8.



Slika / Figure 24. Velika kanelirana zdjela za vodu: kat. br. 6 / Large fluted water bowl: cat. no. 6 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 6. Velika kanelirana zdjela

Dimenzije: promjer 51,2 cm, visina 11,4 cm, širina ruba 2,7 cm; prstenasta noga: promjer 13,6 cm, visina 0,4 cm, debljina 0,3 cm. Masa: 2,5 kg.

Očuvanost: zdjela je relativno dobro očuvana, osim što je istrunula i ispucala na nekoliko mjesta, a odlomljeni su i manji dijelovi ruba. Unutarnja je strana prekrivena korozijom, dok je na većem dijelu vanjske površine sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: velika zdjela koničnog tijela, na niskoj kružnoj nozi sa širim horizontalnim rubom (sl. 24). Kanelirane se stijenke blago šire prema gore i završavaju širim rubom, ukrašen plitkim žlijebljenjem manjih okomitih traka.

Funkcija: zdjela je korištena za držanje vode u kojoj su se prale ruke i lice.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 29; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 133–136, 159–164; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 427–441.

#### 7. Posuda s lavljim glavama i alkama

Dimenzije: promjer 51,2 cm, visina 11,4 cm, širina ruba 2,7 cm; prstenasta noga: promjer 13,6 cm, visina 0,4 cm, debljina 3 mm. Masa: oko 2,9 kg.

Očuvanost: odlomljen je veći komad posu-

#### 6. Large fluted bowl

Dimensions: diameter 51.2 cm, height 11.4 cm, rim width 2.7 cm; ring base: diameter 13.6 cm, height 0.4 cm, thickness 0.3 cm.

Mass: 2.5 kg.

State of preservation: the bowl is relatively well preserved, despite being corroded and cracked in several places, and several smaller pieces of the rim are broken off. The inside of the bowl is covered in corrosion, while the silver sheen was mostly preserved on the outside.

Description: large bowl with conic body, on a short circular base with a wide horizontal rim (fig. 24). The fluted walls grow slightly wider toward the rim and end in a wide rim decorated with shallow fluting of smaller vertical bands.

Function: the bowl was used to hold water used for washing the face and hands.

References: Painter 1977, 29; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 133–136, 159–164; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 427–441.

#### 7. Vessel with lion heads and rings

Dimensions: diameter 51.2 cm, height 11.4 cm, rim width 2.7 cm; ring base: diameter 13.6 cm, height 0.4 cm, thickness 3 mm.

Mass: approximately 2.9 kg.

State of preservation: a larger piece of the ves-



Slika / Figure 25. Plitka posuda s lavljim glavama i alkama za vješanje kat. br. 7 / Shallow vessel with lion heads and suspension rings: cat. no. 7 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

de, a na mjestu loma nedostaju sitni ulomci. Lavlje su glave s alkama odlijepljene od vanjskih stijenki posude. Cijela je površina potamnjela i nema sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: široka plitka zdjela na manjoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 25). Okomite stijenke završavaju užim profiliranim rubom na čijem se vrhu nalazi gusti biserni niz. Na vanjskim stijenkama nalazile su se zalemljene tri lavlje glave s profiliranim kružnim alkama, provučenim kroz lavlje čeljusti. Alke su korištene za vješanje posude na tronožnom stalku.

Funkcija: posuda je korištena za serviranje hrane ili manjih posuda s hranom i pićem.

Literatura: Kaiseraugst 1984, 397, sl. 156; Hobbs 2012, 47, sl. 30; Mráv 2012, 94, sl. 22a-b.

#### 8. Kanelirani vrč

Dimenzije: visina 25,5 cm, širina 12,7 cm, širina dna 9,1 cm, širina otvora 8,5 cm; dužina ručke 16 cm (sačuvani dio).

Masa: 773 g.

Očuvanost: vrč je loše očuvan, odlomljeni su mu dno i ručka. Površina je potpuno prekrivena srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: vrč kruškolikog tijela na niskoj stopi s koničnim vratom koji završava oblikovanim izljevom (sl. 26). Tijelo je ukrašeno

sel is broken off, and tiny fragments are missing around the crack. The lion heads with rings are separated from the outside walls of the vessel. The whole surface of the vessel has darkened and no silver sheen has been preserved.

Description: a wide shallow bowl on a small ring base (fig. 25). The vertical walls end in a thinly formed rim with a dense pearl line. Three lion heads with formed rings running through the lions' maws were soldered to the outside walls of the vessel. The rings were used to suspend the vessel from a tripod.

Function: the vessel was used to serve food and smaller vessels with food and drink.

References: Kaiseraugst 1984, 397, fig. 156; Hobbs 2012, 47, fig. 30; Mráv 2012, 94, fig. 22a-b.

#### 8. Fluted pitcher

Dimensions: height 25.5 cm, width 12.7 cm, bottom width 9.1 cm, mouth width 8.5 cm; handle length 16 cm (preserved part).

Mass: 773 g.

State of preservation: the pitcher is in a bad state of preservation; its bottom and handle are broken off. The surface is completely covered in silver corrosion.

Description: pitcher with pear-like body on a short base with a conical neck which ends in a shaped spout (fig. 26). The body is decorated



Slika / Figure 26. Vrč kaneliranog tijela: kat. br. 8 / Fluted pitcher: cat. no. 8 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

okomitim kanelurama, a stopa s bisernim nizom. Noga ima konveksnu profilaciju. Ručka „S“ oblika i četvrtastog presjeka spaja trbuh i otvor vrča. Donji je kraj ručke oblikovan u manju listoliku pločicu koja je bila zalemljena na trbuhu, a gornji kraj završava ukrašenim proširenjem, oblikovanim prema širini otvora na koji se spajalo proširenje. Na vrhu drške nalazi se manja istaka koja je omogućavala lakše držanje pri izlivanju tekućine.

Funkcija: vrč je korišten za držanje vode ili vina.

Literatura: Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 240–426; Baratte 1993, 73–78.

#### 9. Vrč

Dimenzije: visina 29,4 cm, širina 11,9 cm, širina dna 9,30 cm, širina otvora 8,6 cm, dužina ručke 19,5 cm.

Masa: 856 g.

Očuvanost: vrč je loše očuvan, odlomljeni su mu ručka i stopa. Na tijelu ima nekoliko



Slika / Figure 27. Vrč izduženog tijela: kat. br. 9 / Elongated pitcher: cat. no. 9 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

with fluting, while the base is decorated with a pearl line. The foot has conical profilation. The handle in the shape of an “S” and with a rectangular cross section connects the belly and the mouth of the pitcher. The lower end of the handle is shaped into a small leaf-like plate soldered to the belly, while the upper end has a wider decoration, shaped according to the width of the mouth the wider part of the handle was connected to. On the very top of the handle, there is a small bulge that facilitated easier handling during pouring.

Function: the pitcher was used for serving water and wine.

References: Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 240–426; Baratte 1993, 73–78.

#### 9. Pitcher

Dimensions: height 29.4 cm, width 11.9 cm, bottom width 9.3 cm, mouth width 8.6 cm, handle length 19.5 cm.

Mass: 856 g.

State of preservation: the pitcher is in a bad state of preservation; its handle and foot are

oštećenja i udubljenja. Površina je potpuno prekrivena korozijom.

Opis: vrč jajolikog tijela, stoji na niskoj stopi. Cilindrični vrat ima konveksno oblikovanje s kružnim otvorom bez oblikovanog izljevaja (sl. 27). Okomita ručka četvrtastog presjeka spaja trbuh i vrat vrča. Ručka je na donjem dijelu završavala manjim listolikim proširenjem koje je bilo zalemljeno na trbuh vrča, a gornji je dio imao polumjesečasti završetak koji prati oblik otvora.

Funkcija: vrč je korišten za držanje vode ili vina.

Literatura: Ivanovski 1987, 83; Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 240–426; Popović 2013, 81, sl. 7.9.



Slika / Figure 28. Vrč: kat. br. 10 / Wide pitcher: cat. no. 10 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 10. Vrč

Dimenzije: visina 30 cm, širina 14,5 cm, širina stope 8,9 cm, dužina ručke 22,8 cm.

Masa: 776 g.

Očuvanost: vrč je loše očuvan, odlomljeni su mu vrat i ručka, a dio je tijela izlomljen na manje dijelove. Cijela je površina potpuno prekrivena jakom srebrnom korozijom.

broken off. There are several cracks and indentations on the body. The surface is completely covered in corrosion.

Description: pitcher with egg-like body, on a short base. The cylindrical neck is convexly shaped, and has a circular mouth with no spout (fig. 27). A vertical handle with a rectangular cross section connects the belly and the neck of the pitcher. The lower end of the handle ends in a leaf-like widening which was soldered to the belly of the pitcher, while the upper end of the handle had a crescent moon ending following the shape of the mouth.

Function: the pitcher was used for water and wine.

References: Ivanovski 1987, 83; Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 240–426; Popović 2013, 81, fig. 7.9.



Slika / Figure 29. Vrč s poklopcem: kat. br. 11 / Pitcher with lid: cat. no. 11 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 10. Pitcher

Dimensions: height 30 cm, width 14.5 cm, base width 8.9 cm, handle length 22.8 cm.

Mass: 776 g.

State of preservation: the pitcher is in a bad state of preservation; its neck and handle are broken off, and a part of the body is broken into smaller pieces. The whole surface is covered in prominent silver corrosion.

Opis: vrč širokog tijela, stoji na stopi ukraše-  
noj bisernim nizom i niskoj nozi s konvek-  
snim oblikovanjem (sl. 28). Viši cilindrični  
vrat ima oblikovan izljev. Trbuh i otvor vrča  
spojeni su savinutom drškom četvrtastog  
i zaobljenog presjeka. Na donjem je kra-  
ju ručke oblikovana listolika pločica koja je  
bila zalemljena za trbuh posude. Na gornjem  
kraju ručka završava proširenjem ukrašenim  
volutama i oblikovanima prema širini vrata  
s kojim je bila spojena. Na vrhu drške nalazi  
se okomito postavljena istaka koja je omogu-  
ćavala lakše držanje pri izlivanju tekućine.  
Funkcija: vrč je korišten za držanje vode ili  
vina.

Literatura: Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell  
Mango, Bennett 1994, 240–426.

#### 11. Vrč s poklopcem

Dimenzije: širina 12,6 cm, visina 24 cm, ši-  
rina dna 7,9 cm, visina vrata 7 cm, širina vrata  
4,3 cm, dužina ručke 19 cm.

Masa: 662 g.

Očuvanost: vrč je loše očuvan, odlomljeni su  
mu poklopac, vrat, ručka i dno. Cijela je po-  
vršina potpuno prekrivena jakim srebrnom  
korozijom.

Opis: vrč širokog tijela, stoji na niskoj prste-  
nastoj stopi s cilindričnim vratom i kružnim  
otvorom (sl. 29). Drška „S“ oblika i zaoblje-  
nog presjeka spaja trbuh i otvor vrča. Na do-  
njem kraju završava u obliku kružne pločice,  
koja je bila zalemljena na trbuh vrča, a gor-  
nji kraj završava polukružnim proširenjem  
oblikovanim prema širini otvora. Na sredini  
proširenja nalazio se zglob na koji se spajao  
mali kružni poklopac koji se poklapa sa ši-  
rinom otvora. Na vrhu drške nalazi se mala  
istaka koja je omogućavala lakše držanje pri  
izlivanju tekućine iz vrča. Vrat i gornji dio  
poklopca ukrašeni su plitkim, horizontalno  
postavljenim kanelurama.

Funkcija: vrč je korišten za držanje vode ili  
vina.

Literatura: Popović 1994, 327, kat. br. 271;  
Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell Mango,  
Bennett 1994, 240–426.

Description: pitcher with wide body, on a base  
decorated with a pearl line on a convex foot  
(fig. 28). The tall cylindrical neck has a formed  
spout. The belly and mouth of the pitcher are  
connected by a bended handle with a rounded  
quadrangle cross section. On the lower end of  
the handle, there is a leaf-like plate that was sol-  
dered to the belly. The upper end of the handle  
ends in a widening following the shape of the  
neck it was connected to, adorned with volutes.  
There is a vertical bulge that facilitated easier  
handling during pouring.

Function: the pitcher was used for water and  
wine.

References: Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell Man-  
go, Bennett 1994, 240–426.

#### 11. Pitcher with lid

Dimensions: width 12.6 cm, height 24 cm, bot-  
tom width 7.9 cm, neck height 7 cm, neck width  
4.3 cm, handle length 19 cm.

Mass: 662 g.

State of preservation: the pitcher is in a bad state  
of preservation, its lid, neck, handle, and bottom  
are broken off. The whole surface is completely  
covered in prominent silver corrosion.

Description: pitcher of wide body, on a short  
round base, with a cylindrical neck and round  
mouth (fig. 29). The “S” shaped handle with  
a round cross section connects the belly to  
the mouth of the pitcher. The lower end of the  
handle ends in a circular plate, which was sol-  
dered to the belly of the pitcher. The upper end  
of the handle ends with a semi-circular widen-  
ing shaped according to the width of the mouth.  
In the middle of the widening, there was a joint  
which connected the small circular lid which  
coincides in size with the mouth. There is a  
small bulge at the top of the handle that facili-  
tated easier handling during pouring. The neck  
and the upper part of the lid are decorated with  
shallow, horizontal fluting.

Function: the pitcher was used for water and  
wine.

References: Popović 1994, 327, cat. no. 271;  
Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell Mango, Bennett  
1994, 240–426.



Slika / Figure 30. Izlomljeni vrč s poklopcem: kat. br. 12 / Fragmented pitcher with lid: cat. no. 12 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

## 12. Vrč s poklopcem

Dimenzije: visina oko 24,5 cm, širina 12 cm, širina dna 8,7 cm, visina vrata 7,5 cm, dužina ručke 18,5 cm.

Masa: oko 597 g (sačuvani dio).

Očuvanost: vrč je izlomljen na nekoliko desetaka ulomaka. Moguće je da je dio ulomaka izgubljen prije vađenja ostave. Cijela je površina prekrivena jakom srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: vrč širokog tijela, stoji na niskoj, koničnoj stopi i povišenoj nozi s konveksnim proširenjem (sl. 30). Drška „S“ oblika i poligonalnog presjeka spaja trbuh i otvor vrča. Na donjem kraju završava manjim listolikim proširenjem koje je bilo zalemljeno na trbuh vrča. Gornji kraj završava polumjesčastim proširenjem oblikovanim prema širini otvora na koji se spaja. Na sredini proširenja nalazi se zglobni pregib s djelomično sačuvanim poklopcem. Rub je stope ukrašen bisernim nizom, a vrat nizom urezanih kružnica.

Funkcija: vrč je korišten za držanje vode ili vina.

Literatura: Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 240–426.

## 12. Pitcher with lid

Dimensions: approximate height 24.5 cm, width 12 cm, bottom width 8.7 cm, neck height 7.5 cm, handle length 18.5 cm.

Mass: approximately 597 g (preserved part).

State of preservation: the pitcher is broken into several dozen fragments. It is possible that some of the fragments were lost before the hoard was excavated. The whole surface is covered in prominent silver corrosion.

Description: pitcher of tall body, on a short, conical base and an elevated foot with a convex widening (fig. 30). An “S” shaped handle with a polygonal cross section connects the belly with the mouth of the pitcher. The lower part of the handle ends in a leaf-like plate soldered to the belly of the pitcher. The upper end of the handle ends in a lunate widening shaped according to the width of the mouth it was attached to. In the middle of the widening, there is a joint with a partially preserved lid. The bottom edge of the base is decorated with a pearl line, while the neck is decorated with a line of incised circles.

Function: the pitcher was used for water and wine.

References: Baratte 1993, 73–78; Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 240–426.



Slika / Figure 31. Kutija za čuvanje parfema: kat. br. 13 / Perfume box: cat. no. 13 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 13. Kutija za parfem

Dimenzije: visina kutije 22 cm, širina 16,5 cm; promjer drške 4,8 cm.

Masa: oko 841 g.

Očuvanost: kutija je loše očuvana. Odlomljeni su joj dno, dijelovi stijenki i rubni dio poklopca. Svi dijelovi kutije, osim unutarnje strane dna, prekriveni su jakom srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: kutija cilindričnog tijela i ravnog dna, ima konični poklopac s kuglastom drškom na vrhu (sl. 31). Na unutarnjim stijenka kutije bile su zalemljene tri pločice „L” oblika na kojima je stajao perforirani nosač (kat. br. 37), koji je služio za držanje cilindrične kutijice (kat. br. 32) i amforiska (kat. br. 33). Kutija i poklopac bili su spojeni zalemljenim zglobnim pločicama. Poklopac je imao i kukicu obješenu na alki, čiji se kraj mogao zakačiti na ušicu pričvršćenu na prednjoj strani kutije. Tri su lanca izrađena od niza karičica u obliku broja „8”. Na vrhu su se spajali na alku, dok su na donjim krajevima imali listolike pločice koje su bile zalemljene na vanjske stijenke kutije. Kutija i poklopac ukrašeni su spiralnim okomitim žljebovima. Na gornjem dijelu drške nalazi se rozeta, izvedena plitkim žlijebljenjem.

Funkcija: kutija je korištena za čuvanje i upotrebu parfema.

Literatura: Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 444–473.

### 13. Perfume box

Dimensions: box height 22 cm, width 16.5 cm; handle diameter 4.8 cm.

Mass: approximately 841 g.

State of preservation: the box is in a bad state of preservation. The bottom, parts of the walls, and a marginal part of the lid are broken off. All parts of the box, except the inner side of the bottom, are covered in prominent silver corrosion.

Description: box of cylindrical body and flat bottom, with a conical lid with a spherical handle on the top (fig. 31). Three “L” shaped plates were soldered to the inner walls of the box, supporting a perforated stand (cat. no. 37), which was used to hold a cylindrical box (cat. no. 32) and an amphorisk (cat. no. 33). The box and the lid were connected by hinge plates that were soldered on. The lid also had a hook suspended from a ring. The end of the hook could be hooked to a ring on the front side of the box. Three chains were made out of a series of links in the shape of the number “8”. Their upper ends connected to a ring, while the lower part ended in leaf-like plates soldered to the outside walls of the box. The box and lid are decorated with vertical spiral grooves. On the upper part of the handle, there is a rosette of shallow grooves.

Function: the box was used to store and use perfume.

References: Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 444–473.



Slika / Figure 32. Ukrasna zdjelica s figuricom Tantalala: kat. br. 14 / Decorative vessel with a figurine, an inscription, and a gilded frieze: cat. no. 14 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).



## 14. Tantalova zdjelica

Dimenzije: širina 19,4 cm, visina 8,2 cm, debljina 3,8 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 6,9 cm, visina 2,1 cm, debljina 2 mm; figurica: visina 6,3 cm, širina 6,3 – 5,8 cm, cjevčica: visina 3,6 cm, promjer na dnu 1,8 cm, promjer na vrhu 1,3 cm; promjer otvora u sredini posude 1,37 cm; promjer diska s natpisom 5,8 cm.

Masa: 811 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je vrlo dobro očuvana, osim što su odlijepljene pločica s natpisom, cjevčica i figurica. Figurica je dijelom oštećena, glava joj je raspuknuta i nedostaje joj lijeva ruka. Pozlaćeni friz i natpis na unutarnjoj stijenci prekriveni su slojem srebrne korozije.

Opis: zdjelica debelih stijenki, koničnog tijela na niskoj šupljoj nozi, ukrašenoj rezanjem. Na dnu je noge bio zalemljen kružni disk s ugraviranim natpisom: ANTONINVS FECIT AQVIL. („Izradio Antonin u Akvileji“). U unutrašnjosti posude nalazila se figurica na stožastom postolju koje je bilo zalemljeno na sredini posude (sl. 32). Na sredini posude, ispod figurice i postolja, nalazio se manji kružni otvor na koji je bila zalemljena jednako široka cjevčica. Šuplje postolje na dnu ima četiri polukružna otvora, koji su zajedno s cjevčicom i otvorom omogućavali da iz posude isteče dio ulivene tekućine. Na unutarnjim stijenkama nalazi se pozlaćeni friz s figuralnim prikazima koji najvjerojatnije predstavljaju scene iz grčke mitologije. Ispod se nalazi široka traka uokvirena dvjema zlatnim linijama, na kojoj se nalazi natpis: AVARI DESCRIBNTVR QVOS CIRCVMFLVIT / VSVS BONORVM SED NIL POSSVNT TANGERE, koji bi se mogao prevesti u smislu: „Škraci su ljudi okruženi dobrima koja ne mogu dotaknuti“. Velika slova latinske kapitale najvjerojatnije su izrađena žlijebljenjem i zatim ispunjena *niello* smjesom.

Funkcija: posuda je korištena za ukras i pokazivanje.

Literatura: Odobescu 1976, 627–654.

## 14. Tantalus' bowl

Dimensions: width 19.4 cm; height 8.2 cm, thickness 3.8 cm; ring base: diameter 6.9 cm, height 2.1 cm, thickness 2 mm; figurine: height 6.3 cm, width 6.3–5.8 cm, tube: height 3.6 cm, bottom diameter 1.8 cm, top diameter 1.3 cm; diameter of the opening in the middle of the vessel 1.37 cm; diameter of the disk with an inscription 5.8 cm.

Mass: 811 g.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a very good state of preservation, except for the plate with the inscription, the tube, and the figurine being broken off. The figurine is partially damaged, its head is cracked and it is missing its left arm. The gilded frieze and the inscription on the inner wall are covered in a layer of silver corrosion.

Description: small bowl with thick walls, with a conical body on a short, hollow foot adorned with incisions. A circular disk was soldered to the bottom of the foot with the engraved inscription: ANTONINVS FECIT AQVIL. („Made by Antoninus in Aquileia“). The inside of the vessel held a figurine on a conical stand soldered to the middle of the vessel (fig. 32). In the middle of the vessel, under the figurine and stand, there is a small circular opening onto which an equally wide tube was soldered. The hollow stand has four semi-circular openings on the bottom, which, along with the tube and the opening, allowed some of the liquid inside to pour out. On the inner walls of the vessel, there is a gilded frieze with figural images that most likely represent scenes from Greek mythology. There is a wide band below framed with two golden lines, and an inscription on it: AVARI DESCRIBNTVR QVOS CIRCVMFLVIT / VSVS BONORVM SED NIL POSSVNT TANGERE, which can be translated as: „Misers are people surrounded with goods they cannot touch“. The capital Latin letters were probably made by grooving and then filled with niello mixture.

Function: the vessel was used as an ornament and for displaying.

References: Odobescu 1976, 627–654.



Slika / Figure 33. Veća zdjelica širokog ruba: kat. br. 15 / Larger small bowl with wide rim: cat. no. 15 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 15. Zdjelica širokog ruba

Dimenzije: promjer 23,6 cm, visina 7,2 cm, širina ruba 3,5 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 7,45 cm, visina 1,15 cm, debljina 1,5 cm.

Masa: 855 g.

Očuvanost: zdjelica je vrlo dobro očuvana i ne sadrži nikakva oštećenja. Cijela je površina prekrivena srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi s izrazito širokim rubom (sl. 33). Završetak je ruba okrenut prema dolje i blago savinut prema unutrašnjosti posude. Na površini nisu vidljivi nikakvi ukrasi.

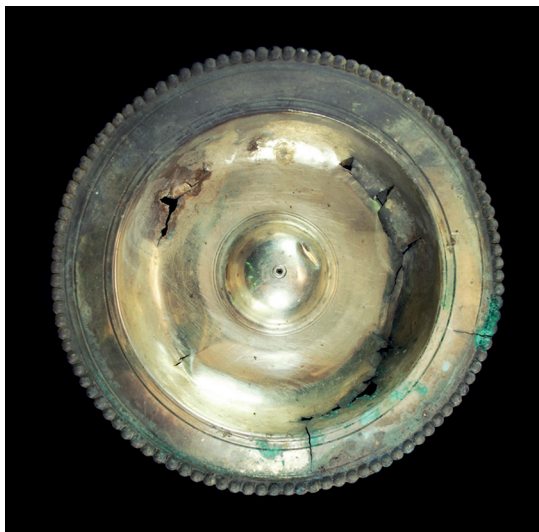
Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158.

#### 16. Toaletna zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 23,5 cm, visina 5,5 cm, širina ruba 3,3 cm; središnje ispupčenje: promjer 5,7 cm, visina 1,8 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 7,96 cm, visina 0,7 cm, debljina 2,1 cm.

Masa: 654 g.



Slika / Figure 34. Toaletna zdjelica s ispupčenjem: kat. br. 16 / Toiletry bowl with bulge: cat. no. 16 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 15. Small bowl with wide rim

Dimensions: diameter 23.6 cm, height 7.2 cm, rim width 3.5 cm; ring base: diameter 7.45 cm, height 1.15 cm, thickness 1.5 cm.

Mass: 855 g.

State of preservation: the small bowl is very well preserved and shows no apparent damage. The whole surface is covered in silver corrosion.

Description: small bowl with conical body on a short ring base with an exceptionally wide rim (fig. 33). The edge of the rim turns downward and is slightly bent toward the inside of the vessel. There are no visible decorations on the surface.

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158.

#### 16. Toiletry bowl

Dimensions: diameter 23.5 cm, height 5.5 cm, rim width 3.3 cm; central bulge: diameter 5.7 cm, height 1.8 cm; ring base: diameter 7.96 cm, height 0.7 cm, thickness 2.1 cm.

Mass: 654 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je relativno dobro očuvana, osim što je na jednome mjestu stijenka istrunula i ispucala. Na velikom je dijelu površine sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi, s kružnim ispupčenjem na središnjem dijelu (sl. 34). Široki, horizontalni rub završava vertikalnim dijelom, na čijemu se vrhu nalazi biserni niz. Ostali su ukrasi dvije urezane koncentrične kružnice oko središnjeg ispupčenja i dvije kružnice te profilacija na rubu. Zdjelica i ogledalo, koje je služilo i kao poklopac (kat. br. 34), bili su dio jednog predmeta.

Funkcija: dio ženskoga toaletnog servisa.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a relatively good state of preservation, except having a heavily corroded and cracked portion of a wall. Silver sheen was preserved on a large portion of the surface.

Description: small bowl of conical body on a short ring base with a circular bulge in its central part (fig. 34). The wide, horizontal rim ends in a vertical part with a pearl line on top. It is also adorned by two incised concentric circles around the central bulge, and two circles and a profilation on the rim. The small bowl and the mirror, which served as the lid (cat. no. 34), were two pieces of a single item.

Function: part of a woman's toiletry set.



Slika / Figure 35. Zdjelica širokog ruba: kat. br. 17 / Small bowl with wide rim: cat. no. 17 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 17. Zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 16,1 cm, visina 5 cm, širina ruba 2,62 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 5,38 cm, visina 6 mm, debljina 1 mm.

Masa: 286 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je dobro očuvana sa srebrnim sjajem po cijeloj površini. Na jednom je manjem dijelu stijenka istrunula i napukla.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi, s izrazito širokim rubom (sl. 35). Završetak širokog, horizontalnog ruba okrenut je prema dolje. U sredini posude nalazi se središnja točka, uokvirena trima



Slika / Figure 36. Zdjelica širokog ruba: kat. br. 18 / Small bowl with wide rim: cat. no. 18 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 17. Small bowl

Dimensions: diameter 16.1 cm, height 5 cm, rim width 2.62 cm; ring base: diameter 5.38 cm, height 6 mm, thickness 1 mm.

Mass: 286 g.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a good state of preservation with a silver sheen across the whole surface. The wall is corroded and cracked on one minor portion of the vessel.

Description: a small bowl of conical body on a short ring base with an exceptionally wide rim (fig. 35). The edge of the wide, horizontal rim turns downward. In the middle of the vessel, there is a central point framed by three con-

žlijebljenim koncentričnim kružnicama. Plitke su kružnice vidljive i na rubu posude.

Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.

### 18. Zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 16,1 cm, visina 4,8 cm, širina ruba 2,6 cm; promjer dna 5,42 cm.

Masa: 254 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je relativno dobro očuvana s djelomično vidljivim srebrnim sjajem. Na većem dijelu ruba nalazi se lom.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi s izrazito širokim rubom (sl. 36). Završetak širokog, horizontalnog ruba okrenut je prema dolje. Na sredini posude nalazi se središnja točka uokvirena trima žlijebljenime koncentričnim kružnicama. Plitke su kružnice vidljive i na rubu posude.

Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.



Slika / Figure 37. Zdjelica širokog ruba: kat. br. 19 / Small bowl with wide rim: cat. no. 19 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

centric circles done by grooving. Shallow circles are also visible along the rim of the vessel.

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.

### 18. Small bowl

Dimensions: diameter 16.1 cm, height 4.8 cm, rim width 2.6 cm; bottom diameter 5.42 cm.

Mass: 254 g.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a relatively good state of preservation with partially visible silver sheen. There is a crack along a larger portion of the rim.

Description: a small bowl of conical body on a short ring base with an exceptionally wide rim (fig. 36). The edge of the wide, horizontal rim turns downward. In the middle of the vessel, there is a central point framed by three concentric circles done by grooving. Shallow circles are also visible along the rim of the vessel.

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.



Slika / Figure 38. Zdjelica širokog ruba: kat. br. 20 / Small bowl with wide rim: cat. no. 20 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 19. Zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 16 cm, visina 4,8 cm, širina ruba 2,6 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 5,3 cm, visina 0,6 cm, debljina 0,2 cm.

Masa: 253 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je loše očuvana jer joj je odlomljen veći dio ruba. Na većem je dijelu površine sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi, s izrazito širokim rubom (sl. 37). Završetak širokog, horizontalnog ruba okrenut je prema dolje. Na sredini posude nalazi se središnja točka uokvirena trima žlijebljenim koncentričnim kružnicama. Plitke su kružnice vidljive i na rubu posude.

Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.

### 20. Zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 17 cm, visina 4,6 cm, širina ruba 2,2 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 5,5 cm, visina 0,6 cm, debljina 1,8 cm.

Masa: 254 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je loše očuvana, odlomljen joj je veći dio ruba i stijenka. Na većem je dijelu površine sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi, s izrazito širokim rubom (sl. 38). Završetak širokog, horizontalnog ruba okrenut je prema dolje. Na sredini posude nalazi se središnja točka uokvirena trima žlijebljenim koncentričnim kružnicama. Plitke su kružnice vidljive i na rubu posude.

Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158.

### 19. Small bowl

Dimensions: diameter 16 cm, height 4.8 cm, rim width 2.6 cm; ring base: diameter 5.3 cm, height 0.6 cm, thickness 0.2 cm.

Mass: 253 g.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a bad state of preservation because a large portion of the rim is broken off. The silver sheen was preserved on a large portion of the vessel.

Description: a small bowl of conical body on a short ring base with an exceptionally wide rim (fig. 37). The edge of the wide, horizontal rim turns downward. In the middle of the vessel, there is a central point framed by three concentric circles done by grooving. Shallow circles are also visible along the rim of the vessel.

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.

### 20. Small bowl

Dimensions: diameter 17 cm, height 4.6 cm, rim width 2.2 cm; ring base: diameter 5.5 cm, height 0.6 cm, thickness 1.8 cm.

Mass: 254 g.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a bad state of preservation; a large portion of its rim and wall is broken off. The silver sheen was preserved on a large portion of the vessel.

Description: a small bowl of conical body on a short ring base with an exceptionally wide rim (fig. 38). The edge of the wide, horizontal rim turns downward. In the middle of the vessel, there is a central point framed by three concentric circles done by grooving. Shallow circles are also visible along the rim of the vessel.

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158.



Slika / Figure 39. Zdjelica s rozetom: kat. br. 21 / Small bowl with rosette: cat. no. 21 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 21. Zdjelica s rozetom

Dimenzije: promjer 13,1 cm, visina 4,8 cm, širina ruba 1,18 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 4,45 cm, visina 0,7 – 0,8 cm, debljina 1,4 cm; promjer rozete 4,7 cm.

Masa: 136 g.

Očuvanost: zdjelica je lošije očuvana. Prelomljena je na dva dijela, a na mjestu loma nedostaju sitni dijelovi stijenki.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela, stoji na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 39). Gornji dio šireg, konveksnog ruba ukrašen je oblikovanjem izduženih ovalnih perlica. U središtu posude nalazi se medaljon s rozetom (sl. 10: 3). Ukrasni su motivi izrađeni graviranjem i žljebljenjem, nakon čega su ispunjeni sivom *niello* smjesom. Na središnjem dijelu nalazi se rozeta s osam latica, uokvirena dvama kvadratima koji se međusobno sijeku i tvore osmerokraku zvijezdu. Trokutasti odsječci ispunjeni su manjim kružnim uzorcima. Cijeli je prikaz obrubljen ukrasom savinutih valova okrenutih prema središtu posude.

Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

### 21. Small bowl with rosette

Dimensions: diameter 13.1 cm, height 4.8 cm, rim width 1.18 cm; ring base: diameter 4.45 cm, height 0.7 – 0.8 cm, thickness 1.4 cm; rosette diameter 4.7 cm.

Mass: 136 g.

State of preservation: the small bowl is in a bad state of preservation. It is broken into two pieces, and small wall fragments around the crack are missing.

Description: a small bowl of conical body on a short ring base (fig. 39). The upper part of the wide, convex rim is adorned with elongated oval beads. There is a medallion with a rosette in the middle of the vessel. (fig. 10: 3). The decorative motifs are done by engraving and grooving, after which they were filled with grey niello mixture. There is a rosette with eight petals in the middle of the vessel, framed by two squares that intersect and form an eight-pointed star. The small triangles of the star are filled with smaller circular patterns. The whole central piece is framed by crashing waves turned toward the middle of the vessel.

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.



Slika / Figure 40. Mala zdjelica ukrašenog ruba: kat. br. 22 / Small bowl with adorned rim: cat. no. 22 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).



Slika / Figure 41. Urezani znakovi na zdjelici: kat. br. 22 / Incised symbols on a small bowl: cat. no. 22 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

## 22. Zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 11,72 cm, visina 3,6 cm, širina ruba 1,85 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 3,65 cm, visina 5 mm.

Masa: 104 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je dobro očuvana, osim što na većem dijelu površine nema sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 40). Horizontalni je rub ukrašen žlijebljenim koncentričnim kružnicama i gustim bisernim nizom. Unutrašnjost je ukrašena s više žlijebljenih koncentričnih kružnica. Na vanjskoj strani posude, unutar prstenaste stope, urezano je nekoliko znakova, koji se jasno ne razaznaju (sl. 41).

Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

Literatura: Popović 1994, 329, kat. br. 276.

## 23. Zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 13,4 cm, visina oko 3,8 cm, širina ruba 1,8 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 4,5 cm, visine 5 mm.

Masa: 142 g.

## 22. Small bowl

Dimensions: diameter 11.72 cm, height 3.6 cm, rim width 1.85 cm; ring base: diameter 3.65 cm, height 5 mm.

Mass: 104 g.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a good state of preservation, except not having the silver sheen preserved on most of its surface.

Description: a small bowl of conical body on a short ring base (fig. 40). The horizontal rim is adorned with concentric circles done by grooving and a dense pearl line. The inside is adorned with several concentric circles done by grooving. On the outside of the vessel, inside the ring base, several illegible symbols were incised (fig. 41).

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

References: Popović 1994, 329, cat. no. 276.

## 23. Small bowl

Dimensions: diameter 13.4 cm, approximate height 3.8 cm, rim width 1.8 cm; ring base: diameter 4.5 cm, height 5 mm.

Mass: 142 g.



Slika / Figure 42. Mala zdjelica ukrašenog ruba: kat. br. 23 / Small bowl with adorned rim: cat. no. 23 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

Očuvanost: posuda je loše očuvana, rub je u potpunosti odlomljen od ostataka posude a odlomljeni su i dijelovi stjenka.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela, stoji na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 42). Uži je rub konveksno oblikovan, a završetak mu je ukrašen nizom izduženih ovalnih i manjih kuglastih perlica. Na vanjskoj strani posude, unutar prstenaste stope, urezano je više slova koja se međusobno sijeku i vjerojatno predstavljaju osobno ime (sl. 43).

Funkcija: zdjelica je mogla biti korištena za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

#### 24. Čaša

Dimenzije: visina 7,8 cm, širina 10,1 cm, debljina 3,2 mm; prstenasta stopa: visina 0,5 cm, širina 4,3, debljina 0,23 cm.

Masa: 181g.

Očuvanost: čaša je dobro očuvana, osim što joj je cijela površina prekrivena srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: čaša koničnog tijela s niskom, prstenastom nogom (sl. 44). Rub je ukrašen oblikovanjem bisernog niza. Na vanjskim stijenkama nalaze se dvije horizontalne trake ispunjene ukrasima izvedenim graviranjem



Slika / Figure 43. Urezani natpis na zdjelici: kat. br. 23 / Incised inscription on a small bowl: cat. no. 23 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

State of preservation: the vessel is in a bad state of preservation; the rim is completely broken off from the rest of the vessel, along with parts of the vessel walls.

Description: small bowl of conical body on a short ring base (fig. 42). The thin rim is convex and ends in a decoration of elongated oval and smaller spherical beads. On the outer side of the vessel, inside the ring base, there are several incised intersecting letters that probably represent an individual's name (fig. 43).

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

#### 24. Cup

Dimensions: height 7.8 cm, width 10.1 cm, thickness 3.2 mm; ring base: height 0.5 cm, width 4.3, thickness 0.23 cm.

Mass: 181 g.

State of preservation: the cup is well preserved, except having its whole surface covered in silver corrosion.

Description: cup of conical body on a short ring base (fig. 44). The rim is adorned with a pearl line. On the outside of the walls, there are two horizontal decorative tracks with engravings of different patterns originally filled with





Slika / Figure 44. Ukrašena čaša: kat. br. 24 / Adorned cup: cat. no. 24 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).



Slika / Figure 45. Ukrašena čaša: kat. br. 25 / Adorned cup: cat. no. 25 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

raznih uzoraka koji su originalno bili ispunjeni *niello* smjesom. Ukras je u potpunosti prekriven korozijom, ali je vidljivo da je identičan onomu na drugoj čaši (kat. br. 25).

Funkcija: čaša je korištena za piće.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.

#### 25. Čaša

Dimenzije: visina 7,7 cm, širina 10,05 cm, debljina 3,4 mm; prstenasta stopa: visina 0,5 cm, širina 4,14 cm, debljina 0,23 cm.

Masa: 181 g.

Očuvanost: čaša je odlično očuvana s potpuno vidljivim srebrnim sjajem.

Opis: čaša koničnog tijela s niskom, prstenastom nogom (sl. 45). Rub je ukrašen oblikovanjem gustoga bisernog niza. Na vanjskim stijenkama nalaze se dvije horizontalne trake ispunjene ukrasima izvedenim graviranjem različitih uzoraka. Uzorci su originalno bili ispunjeni tamnom sivo-plavom *niello* smjesom koja se samo manjim dijelom sačuvala. Na gornjoj traci nalazi se niz preklapljenih listolikih uzoraka, ispunjenih s pet izdanaka. Na donjoj traci nalaze se motivi spirale i girlandi.

Funkcija: čaša je korištena za piće.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.

*niello* mixture. The decoration is completely covered in corrosion, but it is visible enough to determine that it is identical to the one on the other cup (cat. no. 25).

Function: the cup was used for drinking.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.

#### 25. Cup

Dimensions: height 7.7 cm, width 10.05 cm, thickness 3.4 mm; ring base: height 0.5 cm, width 4.14 cm, thickness 0.23 cm.

Mass: 181 g.

State of preservation: the cup is in an excellent state of preservation with the silver sheen completely visible.

Description: cup of conical body on a short ring base (fig. 45). The rim is adorned with a pearl line. On the outside of the walls, there are two horizontal decorative tracks with engravings of different patterns. The patterns were originally filled with a dark grey-blue *niello* mixture, which was also partly preserved. The upper track contains a line of overlapping leaf patterns filled with five offshoots. The lower track contains spirals and garlands.

Function: the cup was used for drinking.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.



Slika / Figure 46. Mala neukrašena čaša: kat. br. 26 / Small adorned cup: cat. no. 26 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 26. Čaša

Dimenzije: visina 5,6 cm, širina 8,1 cm.

Masa: 111g.

Očuvanost: čaša je vrlo dobro očuvana i na većoj površini ima sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: manja čaša koničnog tijela s niskom, prstenastom nogom (sl. 46). Na vanjskim stijenkama nalazi se jednostavan ukras izveden žlijebljenjem plitkih koncentričnih kružnica.

Funkcija: čaša je korištena za piće.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.

#### 27. Plitka zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 19 cm, visina 3,78 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 14,8 cm, visina 0,5 cm, debljina 0,15 cm.

Masa: 625 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je dobro očuvana, manje je oštećenje nastalo od udarca pri pronalasku ostave. Na unutrašnjoj strani sačuvao se srebrni sjaj.

Opis: plitka zdjela, ravnog dna s debljim, okomitim stijenkama na niskoj, prstenastoj nozi (sl. 47). Jedini su ukras kružnice urezane oko središnje točke u unutrašnjosti posude.



Slika / Figure 47. Plitka zdjelica: kat. br. 27 / Small shallow bowl: cat. no. 27 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 26. Cup

Dimensions: height 5.6 cm, width 8.1 cm.

Mass: 111 g.

State of preservation: the cup is very well preserved and the silver sheen was preserved on a large portion of its surface.

Description: a small conical cup on a short ring base (fig. 46). On the outside walls, there is a simple decoration of shallow concentric circles done by grooving.

Function: the cup was used for drinking.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 152–154.

#### 27. Shallow bowl

Dimensions: diameter 19 cm, height 3.78 cm; ring base: diameter 14.8 cm, height 0.5 cm, thickness 0.15 cm.

Mass: 625 g.

State of preservation: the vessel was well preserved; it was slightly damaged when the hoard was discovered. The silver sheen was preserved on the inside.

Description: a shallow bowl with a flat bottom and thick, vertical walls on a short ring base (fig. 47). The only decorations are circles incised around the central point inside the vessel.



Slika / Figure 48. Plitka zdjelica: kat. br. 28 / Small shallow bowl: cat. no. 28 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

Funkcija: posuda je korištena za serviranje jušnih jela ili umaka.

Literatura: Popović 1994, 327–328, kat. br. 272–274.

#### 28. Plitka zdjelica

Dimenzije: promjer 19,1 cm, visina 4,4 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjera 13,3 cm, debljine 1,5 mm, visina 7 mm; centralna točka: promjer 0,6 cm.

Masa: 618 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je vrlo dobro očuvan, ali je potamnio i nema sačuvan srebrni sjaj.

Opis: plitka zdjela, ravnog dna s debljim, okomitim stijenkama na niskoj, prstenastoj nozi (sl. 48). Jedini su ukras urezane kružnice oko središnje točke u unutrašnjosti posude.

Funkcija: posuda je korištena za serviranje jušnih jela ili umaka.

Literatura: Popović 1994, 327–328.

#### 29. Mali četvrtasti pladanj

Dimenzije: dužina 20,06 cm, širina 14,03 cm, visina 2,4 cm, debljina 1 mm; četvrtasta stopa: dužina 10 cm, širina 6,5 cm, visina 0,2 mm, debljina 0,4 mm.

Masa: 321 g.



Slika / Figure 49. Mali četvrtasti pladanj: kat. br. 29 / Small square platter: cat. no. 29 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

Function: the bowl was used for serving various soups and sauces.

References: Popović 1994, 327–328, cat. no. 272–274.

#### 28. Shallow bowl

Dimensions: diameter 19.1 cm, height 4.4 cm; ring base: diameter 13.3 cm, thickness 1.5 mm, height 7 mm; central point: diameter 0.6 cm.

Mass: 618 g.

State of preservation: the item was very well preserved, but has darkened and did not retain its silver sheen.

Description: a shallow bowl with a flat bottom and thick, vertical walls on a short ring base (fig. 48). The only decorations are circles incised around the central point inside the vessel.

Function: the bowl was used for serving various soups and sauces.

References: Popović 1994, 327–328.

#### 29. Small square platter

Dimensions: length 20.06 cm, width 14.03 cm, height 2.4 cm, thickness 1 mm; square base: length 10 cm, width 6.5 cm, height 0.2 mm, thickness 0.4 mm.

Mass: 321 g.

Očuvanost: odlomljeni su manji dijelovi na dvama kutovima. Srebrni sjaj sačuvao se samo na manjem dijelu površine.

Opis: manji pladanj četvrtastog oblika na niskoj četvrtastoj nozi (sl. 49). Nakošene stijenke imaju niz listolikih udubljenja između kojih se nalaze po dvije male volute koje izlaze iz oboda. U unutrašnjem dijelu nalazi se jednostavni ukras izveden plitkim žlijebljenjem.

Funkcija: posuda je korištena za posluživanje manjih komada hrane.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 165–166, 194–206.

State of preservation: two corners have small pieces broken off. Silver sheen was preserved on a small portion of the surface.

Description: small square platter on a short square base (fig. 49). The slanted walls have a series of leaf-like indentations with two small volutes between them coming out of the rim. Inside the vessel, there is a simple decoration done by shallow grooving.

Function: the vessel was used for serving small pieces of food.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 165–166, 194–206.



Slika / Figure 50. Predmet s drškom u obliku dupina: kat. br. 30 / Item with a dolphin-shaped handle: cat. no. 30 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 30. Predmet s drškom u obliku dupina

Dimenzije: dužina 41,5 cm, širina 21,1 cm, dužina ručke 14 cm.

Masa: 537 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je dobro očuvan, osim što je završetak drške prelomljen.

Opis: predmet se sastoji od velikoga plitkog recipijenta srolikog oblika i drške u obliku dupina (sl. 50). Na dijelu gdje se spaja s drškom, recipijent se sužava i produbljuje. Oko produbljenog je dijela oblikovan prošireni rub ukrašen bisernim nizom. Na tri mjesta na plitkom dijelu predmeta nalaze

### 30. Item with dolphin-shaped handle

Dimensions: length 41.5 cm, width 21.1 cm; handle length 14 cm.

Mass: 537 g.

State of preservation: the item is well preserved, except for the broken end of the handle.

Description: the item is comprised of a large, shallow heart-shaped recipient and a dolphin-shaped handle (fig. 50). The recipient grows thinner and deeper on the part where it connects to the handle. A wide rim was formed around the deeper section, adorned with a pearl line. On each of three places on the shal-

se po tri male kružne perforacije i još jedna u produbljenom dijelu. Perforacije su očito načinjene radi otjecanja tekućine. Izdužena je drška u obliku dupina na središnjem dijelu savinuta.

Funkcija: predmet je korišten za vađenje hrane ili neke druge krute tvari iz tekućine.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 30, sl. 33–34.

low section of the item, there are three small circular perforations, and one perforation on the deeper section. The perforations were obviously made for draining liquids. The elongated dolphin-shaped handle is bent in its central part.

Function: the item was used to remove food or other solid substances from liquids.

References: Painter 1977, 30, fig. 33–34.



Slika / Figure 51. Veliki svijećnjak: kat. br. 31 / Large candelabrum: cat. no. 31 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 31. Svijećnjak

Dimenzije: visina oko 42 cm, širina oko 18 cm; visina posude oko 7 cm; širina stope 12,07 cm; stalak: visina 29 cm, širina 4,1 – 5,6 cm.

Masa: oko 1,18 kg.

Očuvanost: predmet je loše očuvan, stopa je oštećena i odlomljena, a gornji je recipijent potpuno izlomljen na više manjih ulomka. Cijela je površina pokrivena jakom korozijom.

### 31. Candelabrum

Dimensions: approximate height 42 cm, approximate width 18 cm; approximate vessel height 7 cm; base width 12.07 cm; stand: height 29 cm, width 4.1 – 5.6 cm.

Mass: approximately 1.18 kg.

State of preservation: the item is in a bad state of preservation; the base is damaged and broken off, while the upper recipient is completely fragmented into several smaller pieces. The whole surface is covered in prominent corrosion.

Description: an item with a short conical base and a tall, massive stand with seven convex profilations, widening at the top into a small vessel with vertical fluting (fig. 51). The inside of the stand is filled with a material that is not silver. The stand is adorned with a line of shallowly incised circles.

Function: the item was probably used as a stand for a lamp or torch.

References: Milliken 1958, 37–38, fig. 54.597; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 137–150.

Opis: predmet s niskom koničnom stopom i visokim, masivnim stalkom sa sedam konveksnih profilacija, na vrhu se širi u manju posudu s okomitim kanelurama (sl. 51). Unutrašnjost je stalka ispunjena materijalom koji nije srebro. Stalak je ukrašen nizom plitko urezanih kružnica.

Funkcija: predmet je najvjerojatnije služio kao postolje za svjetiljku ili baklju.

Literatura: Milliken 1958, 37–38, sl. 54.597; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 137–150.



Slika / Figure 52. Cilindrična kutijica za parfem: kat. br. 32 / Small cylindrical perfume box: cat. no. 32 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 32. Parfemska kutijica

Dimenzije: visina 7,5 cm, širina 4,1 cm, širina otvora 3,6 cm.

Masa: 55 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je neoštećen sa sačuvanim izvornim srebrnim sjajem.

Opis: mala cilindrična kutijica s poklopcem (sl. 52). Gornji dio kutijice ima konveksno prstenasto proširenje na koje se naslanja donji dio poklopca. Po tri žlijebljene široke kružnice nalaze se na dnu, sredini i vrhu vanjskih stijenci kutijice. Na vrhu poklopca nalazi se centralna točka oko koje su žlijebljene dvije šire koncentrične kružnice.

Funkcija: kutijica je korištena za držanje parfema.

Literatura: Popović 1994, 236; Kaufmann-Heinimann 2013, 251–252, sl. 15.12.

### 33. Amforisk

Dimenzije: visina 9,85 cm, širina 5,01 cm, širina otvora 3,35 cm.

Masa: 46 g.

Očuvanost: posudica je dobro očuvana, osim što je ručka odlijepljena i dijelom iskrivljena.

Opis: bikonična posudica zaobljenog dna i



Slika / Figure 53. Amforisk: kat. br. 33 / Amphorisk: cat. no. 33 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 32. Small perfume box

Dimensions: height 7.5 cm, width 4.1 cm, mouth width 3.6 cm.

Mass: 55 g.

State of preservation: the item is undamaged and its original silver sheen is intact.

Description: a small cylindrical box with a lid (fig. 52). The upper part of the box has a convex ring widening that leans onto the bottom part of the lid. The bottom, middle, and top of the outer walls of the box are decorated with three wide grooved circles each. On top of the lid, there is a central point framed by two wide concentric circles done by grooving.

Function: the small box was used for storing perfume.

References: Popović 1994, 236; Kaufmann-Heinimann 2013, 251–252, fig. 15.12.

### 33. Amphorisk

Dimensions: height 9.85 cm, width 5.01 cm, mouth width 3.35 cm.

Mass: 46 g.

State of preservation: the vessel is in a good state of preservation, except the handle being detached and bent.

koničnog vrata s proširenim kružnim otvorom (sl. 53). Imala je tanku ručku od srebrnog lima koja je spajala rame i vrat posude.

Funkcija: predmet je korišten za upotrebu parfema, odnosno njegovo miješanje s raznim uljima.

Literatura: Ožanić-Roguljić 2010, 66–68.

Description: a biconical vessel with a round bottom and conical neck with a widened circular mouth (fig. 53). It had a thin handle made of silver sheet connecting the shoulder and the neck of the vessel.

Function: the item was used for perfume, i.e. the mixing of perfume with various oils.

References: Ožanić-Roguljić 2010, 66–68.



Slika / Figure 54. Ogledalo: kat. br. 34 / Mirror: cat. no. 34 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 34. Ogledalo

Dimenzije: promjer 17,1 cm, visina 1,2 cm, debljina 1,08 mm; ručka: dužina 7,9 cm, širina 1,18 cm, visina 2,8 cm.

Masa: 191 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je vrlo dobro očuvan, osim što je ručka odlijepljena.

Opis: kružni disk sa zadebljanim rubom i ručkom zalemljenom na središtu gornjeg dijela (sl. 54). Donji je dio lagano ispupčen i poliran do visokog sjaja. Ručka je izduženog četverokutnog oblika sa zaobljenim proširenjem na sredini. Izrađena je od jednog komada srebrnog lima, čiji su krajevi savinuti i oblikovani u dvije noge s trokutastim završecima koji su bili zalemljeni na gornji dio ogledala. Ručka je na gornjem dijelu ukrašena plitkim listastim ukrasima.

Funkcija: predmet je služio kao ogledalo i poklopac toaletne zdjelice (kat. br. 16).

Literatura: Milliken 1958, 37, sl. 56.31; Mundell Mango 1986, 212–215; Baratte 1993, 87–93, T. 17, sl. 35.

#### 34. Mirror

Dimensions: diameter 17.1 cm, height 1.2 cm, thickness 1.08 mm; handle: length 7.9 cm, width 1.18 cm, height 2.8 cm.

Mass: 191 g.

State of preservation: the item is in a very good state of preservation, except the handle being detached.

Description: a circular disk with a thick rim and a handle soldered to the middle of the upper part (fig. 54). The lower part slightly convex and is polished to a high shine. The handle is elongated and in the shape of a quadrangle with a round widening in the middle. It was made out of one piece of silver sheet, the ends of which were bent and shaped into two legs with triangular ends that were soldered to the upper part of the mirror. The upper part of the handle is decorated with shallow leaf motifs.

Function: the item served as a mirror and the lid of a toiletry bowl (cat. no. 16).

References: Milliken 1958, 37, fig. 56.31; Mundell Mango 1986, 212–215; Baratte 1993, 87–93, T. 17, fig. 35.



Slika / Figure 55. Mali kružni pladanj: kat. br. 35 / Small round platter: cat. no. 35 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 35. Mali kružni pladanj

Dimenzije: promjer 13,8 cm, visina 1,25 cm, širina ruba 1,8 cm; kružna stopa: promjer 4 cm, debljina 2,5 mm, visina 5 mm.

Masa: 132 g.

Očuvanost: pladanj je vrlo dobro očuvan i na cijeloj površini ima sačuvan izvorni srebrni sjaj.

Opis: mali kružni pladanj koničnog tijela na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 55). Nakošene stijenke završavaju uskim rubom čiji je kraj ukrašen oblikovanjem niza manjih kružnih i izduženih ovalnih perlica. U sredini se nalazi središnja točka okružena nekoliko plitkim kružnicama.

Funkcija: za posluživanje manjih komada hrane.

Literatura: Guggisberg 2003, 43–46.

### 36. Mali pladanj s rozetom

Dimenzije: promjer 14,7 cm, visina 1,1 cm, širina ruba 1,7 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 5,1 cm, debljina 1,7 cm, visina 4,5 cm.

Masa: 170 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je dobro očuvan, osim što je većim dijelom prekriven srebrnom korozijom.



Slika / Figure 56. Mali kružni pladanj s rozetom: kat. br. 36 / Small round platter with rosette: cat. no. 36 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 35. Small circular platter

Dimensions: diameter 13.8 cm, height 1.25 cm, rim width 1.8 cm; circular base: diameter 4 cm, thickness 2.5 mm, height 5 mm.

Mass: 132 g.

State of preservation: the platter is in a very good state of preservation and the original silver sheen remains across its entire surface.

Description: a small circular platter of conical body on a short ring base (fig. 55). The slanted walls end in a thin rim, the edge of which is decorated with a line of small circular and elongated oval beads. In the middle of the vessel, there is a central point decorated with several shallow circles.

Function: the item was used for serving morsels of food.

References: Guggisberg 2003, 43–46.

### 36. Small platter with rosette

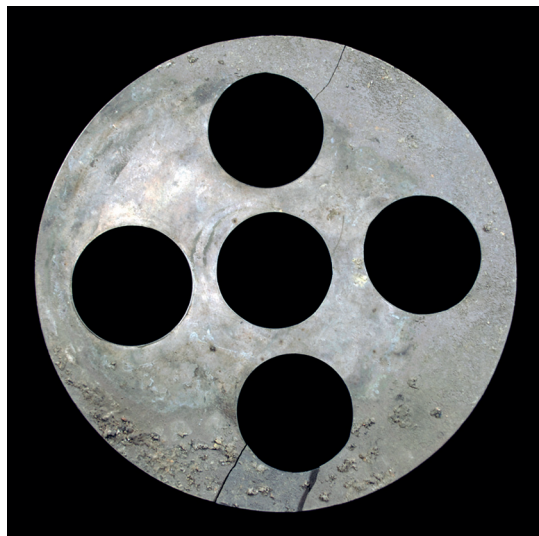
Dimensions: diameter 14.7 cm, height 1.1 cm, rim width 1.7 cm; ring base: diameter 5.1 cm, thickness 1.7 cm, height 4.5 cm.

Mass: 170 g.

State of preservation: the item was well preserved, except for the most part being covered in silver corrosion.



Slika / Figure 57. Perforirani nosač iz kutije za parfem: kat. br. 37 / Perforated rack from the perfume box: cat. no. 37 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).



Opis: manji kružni pladanj ravnog tijela na niskoj kružnoj nozi (sl. 56). Konveksni je rub ukrašen nizanjem jedne veće, izdužene ovalne i dviju manjih kuglastih perlica. Središnji je dio ukrašen medaljonom, čiji su motivi izrađeni graviranjem i žlijebljenjem te ispunjeni sivom *niello* smjesom. U sredini se nalazi mala rozeta u četvrtastom okviru, okružena nizom geometrijskih motiva. Po rubu se nalazi motiv savinutih valova, okrenutih prema središtu posude (sl. 10: 4).

Funkcija: pladanj je korišten za posluživanje hrane.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 175–179; Guggisberg 2003, 47–50.

### 37. Perforirani nosač

Dimenzije: promjer 16,3 cm, debljina 0,7 mm, promjer perforacija 4,07 cm.

Masa: 70 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je dobro očuvan, osim što se manji dio odlomio. Srebrni je sjaj sačuvan po cijeloj površini predmeta.

Opis: disk od tankoga srebrnog lima s pet jednakih kružnih perforacija (sl. 57). Nalazio se unutar kutije za parfem (kat. br. 13), postavljen na tri pločice „L“ oblika, koje su

Description: a small circular platter of flat body on a short circular base (fig. 56). The convex rim is adorned with a line of interchanging elongated oval and two smaller spherical beads. The central part is adorned with a medallion, which was done by engraving and grooving, and filled by grey niello mixture. There is a small rosette in the middle within a quadrangle frame, surrounded by a line of geometrical motifs. There are crashing waves along the edge of the vessel facing toward the centre of the platter (fig. 10: 4).

Function: the platter was used for serving food.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 175–179; Guggisberg 2003, 47–50.

### 37. Perforated rack

Dimensions: diameter 16.3 cm, thickness 0.7 mm, perforation diameter 4.07 cm.

Mass: 70 g.

State of preservation: the item was well preserved, except a small piece being broken off. The item retained its silver sheen across its entire surface.

Description: a disk of thin silver sheet with five identical circular perforations (fig. 57). It was found inside a perfume box (cat. no. 13),

bile zalemljene na stijenkama posude. Nije utvrđeno je li disk bio zalemljen za pločice ili se mogao vaditi.

Funkcija: nalazio se unutar kutije za parfem i koristio za držanje amforiska i malih cilindričnih kutijica u kojima su se čuvali parfemi.

Literatura: Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 452–457.

resting on three "L" shaped plates, which were soldered to the walls of the box. It was not determined whether the disk was soldered to the plates or could be taken out.

Function: the item was part of the perfume box and was used for storing amphorisks and small cylindrical boxes which held perfumes.

References: Mundell Mango, Bennett 1994, 452–457.



Slika / Figure 58. Žlice iz ostave: kat. br. 38-44 / All the spoons from the hoard: cat. no. 38–44 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

### 38. Žlica s ukrasom

Dimenzije: dužina 17,5 cm, širina 2,95 cm, dužina zdjelice 5,5 cm, dužina drške 12 cm, debljina drške 4 mm.

Masa: 20 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je vrlo dobro očuvan, osim što je cijela površina prekrivena srebrnom patinom.

Opis: žlica s izduženom, ovalnom zdjelicom i ravnom, zašiljenom drškom (sl. 58). Spoj između zdjelice žlice i drške je u obliku malog svitka. Unutar zdjelice nazire se ukras u obliku lista izveden plitkim reljefom. Drška je na spoju četvrtastog, a na ostatku poligonalnog presjeka.

### 38. Adorned spoon

Dimensions: length: 17.5 cm, width 2.95 cm, bowl length 5.5 cm, handle length 12 cm, handle thickness 4 mm.

Mass: 20 g.

State of preservation: the item is in a very good state of preservation, except the whole surface being covered in silver patina.

Description: a spoon with an elongated bowl and a straight pointed handle (fig. 58). The joint between the bowl of the spoon and the handle is in the shape of a small scroll. Inside the bowl, there is a barely visible decoration in the shape of a leaf done in shallow relief. The handle is of a square cross section at the joint, while being polygonal for the rest of its length.

Funkcija: žlica je korištena kao pribor za jelo.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 32–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 77–78; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

### 39. Žlica

Dimenzije: dužina 18,2 cm, širina 2,8 cm, dužina zdjelice 5,8 cm, dužina drške 12,4 cm, debljina drške 4 mm.

Masa: 26 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je dobro očuvan, osim što je drška malo iskrivljena. Cijela je površina u potpunosti prekrivena zelenom bakrenom korozijom.

Opis: žlica s izduženom, ovalnom zdjelicom i ravnom, zašiljenom drškom (sl. 58). Spoj između zdjelice žlice i drške u obliku je malog svitka. Drška je na spoju četvrtastog presjeka, a ostatak nije vidljiv zbog jake korozije.

Funkcija: žlica je korištena kao pribor za jelo.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 30–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

### 40. Žlica s ukrasom

Dimenzije: dužina 17,9 cm, širina 2,92 cm, dužina zdjelice 5,6 cm, dužina drške 12,15 cm, debljina drške 4 mm.

Masa: 24 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je sačuvan neoštećen, ali je cijeli prekriven srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: žlica s izduženom, ovalnom zdjelicom i ravnom, zašiljenom drškom (sl. 58). Spoj između zdjelice žlice i drške u obliku je malog svitka. Unutar zdjelice vidljiv je ukras u obliku lista izveden plitkim reljefom. Drška je na spoju četvrtastog, a na ostatku poligonalnog presjeka.

Funkcija: žlica je korištena kao pribor za jelo.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 32–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 77–78; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

Function: the spoon was used as part of a silverware set for eating.

References: Painter 1977, 32–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 77–78; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

### 39. Spoon

Dimensions: length 18.2 cm, width 2.8 cm, bowl length 5.8 cm, handle length 12.4 cm, handle thickness 4 mm.

Mass: 26 g.

State of preservation: the item was well preserved, except the handle being slightly bent. The whole surface is covered in copper corrosion.

Description: a spoon with an elongated oval bowl and a straight pointed handle (fig. 58). The joint between the bowl and the handle is in the shape of a small scroll. The handle is of a square cross section at the joint, while the rest is not visible due to strong corrosion.

Function: the spoon was used for eating.

References: Painter 1977, 30–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

### 40. Adorned spoon

Dimensions: length 17.9 cm, width 2.92 cm, bowl length 5.6 cm, handle length 12.15 cm, handle thickness 4 mm.

Mass: 24 g.

State of preservation: the item is undamaged, but is completely covered in silver corrosion.

Description: a spoon with an elongated oval bowl and a straight pointed handle (fig. 58). The joint between the bowl and the handle is in the shape of a small scroll. Inside the bowl, there is a decoration in the shape of a leaf done in shallow relief. The handle is of square cross section at the joint, while being polygonal for the rest of its length.

Function: the spoon was used for eating.

References: Painter 1977, 32–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 77–78; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

## 41. Žlica

Dimenzije: dužina 15,8 cm, širina 2,89 cm, dužina zdjelice 4,8 cm, dužina drške 11 cm, debljina drške 4 mm.

Masa: 20 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je dobro očuvan sa srebrnim sjajem po cijeloj površini. Vrh je zdjelice žlice napuknut i djeluje dosta istrošeno od upotrebe.

Opis: žlica s kruškolikom zdjelicom i ravnom, zašiljenom drškom (sl. 58). Spoj između zdjelice žlice i drške u obliku je malog svitka. Cijela je drška četvrtastog presjeka.

Funkcija: žlica je korištena kao pribor za jelo.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 30–34; Baratte 1980, 259; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

## 42. Žlica

Dimenzije: dužina 16,2 cm (sačuvani dio), širina 3,2 cm, dužina zdjelice 6,1 cm, dužina ručke 10,1 cm, debljina drške 4 mm.

Masa: 20 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je loše očuvan, odlomljeni su dijelovi zdjelice žlice i vrh drške (sl. 58). Površina je predmeta prekrivena zelenom bakrenom korozijom.

Opis: žlica s izduženom, ovalnom zdjelicom i ravnom, zašiljenom drškom. Spoj između zdjelice žlice i drške u obliku je malog svitka. Drška je na spoju četvrtastog presjeka, a ostatak se zbog korozije ne može odrediti.

Funkcija: žlica je korištena kao pribor za jelo.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 30–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

## 41. Spoon

Dimensions: length 15.8 cm, width 2.89 cm, bowl length 4.8 cm, handle length 11 cm, handle thickness 4 mm.

Mass: 20 g.

State of preservation: the item was well preserved and retained its silver sheen across its entire surface. The top of the bowl is cracked and seems considerably worn out from use.

Description: a spoon with a pear-shaped bowl and a straight pointed handle (fig. 58). The joint between the bowl and the handle is in the shape of a small scroll. The whole handle has a square cross section.

Function: the spoon was used for eating.

References: Painter 1977, 30–34; Baratte 1980, 259; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

## 42. Spoon

Dimensions: length 16.2 cm (preserved part), width 3.2 cm, bowl length 6.1 cm, handle length 10.1 cm, handle thickness 4 mm.

Mass: 20 g.

State of preservation: the item is in a bad state of preservation; parts of the bowl are broken off, as well as the top of the handle (fig. 58). The surface of the item is covered in green copper corrosion.

Description: a spoon with an elongated oval bowl and a straight pointed handle. The joint between the bowl and the handle is in the shape of a small scroll. The handle is of a square cross section at the joint, while the rest cannot be determined due to corrosion.

Function: the spoon was used for eating.

References: Painter 1977, 30–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

#### 43. Žlica

Dimenzije: dužina 16,5 cm (sačuvani dio), širina 3 cm, dužina zdjelice 4,4 cm, dužina ručke 12 cm, debljina drške 4 mm.

Masa: 21 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je lošije očuvan, vrh je zdjelice žlice odlomljen, a drška malo iskrivljena. Srebrni je sjaj sačuvan samo na manjoj površini predmeta.

Opis: žlica s kruškolikom zdjelicom i ravnom, zašiljenom drškom (sl. 58). Spoj između zdjelice žlice i drške u obliku je malog svitka. Drška je na spoju četvrtastog, a ostatak kružnog presjeka.

Funkcija: žlica je korištena kao pribor za jelo.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 30–34; Baratte 1980, 259; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

#### 44. Žlica s ukrašenom drškom

Dimenzije: dužina 16,73 cm, širina 2,6 cm, dužina zdjelice 5,38 cm, dužina drške 11,5 cm, debljina drške 5,3 cm.

Masa: 27 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je sačuvan bez oštećenja sa srebrnim sjajem po cijeloj površini.

Opis: žlica s izduženom, ovalnom zdjelicom i ravnom, zašiljenom drškom (sl. 58). Spoj između zdjelice žlice i drške je u obliku malog svitka. Drška je na spoju četvrtastog presjeka, a ostatak je poligonalan i ukrašen plitkim kanelurama. Na spoju ovih dijelova nalaze se dva prstenasta ukrasa.

Funkcija: žlica je korištena kao pribor za jelo.

Literatura: Painter 1977, 30–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

#### 43. Spoon

Dimensions: length 16.5 cm (preserved part), width 3 cm, bowl length 4.4 cm, handle length 12 cm, handle thickness 4 mm.

Mass: 21 g.

State of preservation: the item was badly preserved; the top of the bowl is broken off and the handle is slightly bent. The silver sheen was retained on a small portion of the item.

Description: a spoon with a pear-shaped bowl and a straight pointed handle (fig. 58). The joint between the bowl and the handle is in the shape of a small scroll. The handle is of a square cross section at the joint, while the rest of the handle has a circular cross section.

Function: the spoon was used for eating.

References: Painter 1977, 30–34; Baratte 1980, 259; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.

#### 44. Spoon with adorned handle

Dimensions: length 16.73 cm, width 2.6 cm, bowl length 5.38 cm, handle length 11.5 cm, handle thickness 5.3 cm.

Mass: 27 g.

State of preservation: the item is undamaged and has retained its silver sheen across the entire surface.

Description: a spoon with an elongated oval bowl and a straight pointed handle (fig. 58). The joint between the bowl and the handle is in the shape of a small scroll. The handle is of a square cross section at the joint, while the rest has a polygonal cross section and is adorned with shallow fluting. The joint is also adorned by two rings.

Function: the spoon was used for eating.

References: Painter 1977, 30–34; Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 56–96; Simoni 1988, 79–86; Hobbs 2005, 197–208.



Slika / Figure 59. Mala cjediljka za vino: kat. br. 45 / Small wine strainer: cat. no. 45 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

#### 45. Cjediljka

Dimenzije: dužina 14,1 cm (s alkom 15,6 cm), širina 2,58 cm; alka: promjer 2,06 cm, debljina 0,25 cm.

Masa: 12 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je sačuvan bez oštećenja i s vidljivim srebrnim sjajem po gotovo cijeloj površini.

Opis: mala cjediljka kružne, perforirane zdjelice i uvijene drške s alkom za vješanje (sl. 59). Prijelaz između zdjelice i drške je profiliran i ukrašen horizontalnim žljebovima. Na sredini je drške oblikovan manji ukrasni dio. Alka je izrađena od srebrne žice sa zapletenim krajevima.

Funkcija: cjediljka je korištena za pročišćavanje vina.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 98–121; Mundell Mango 1986, kat. br. 24,25; Aimone 2015, 203, sl. 6.

#### 45. Strainer

Dimensions: length 14.1 cm (with the ring 15.6 cm), width 2.58 cm; ring: diameter 2.06 cm, thickness 0.25 cm.

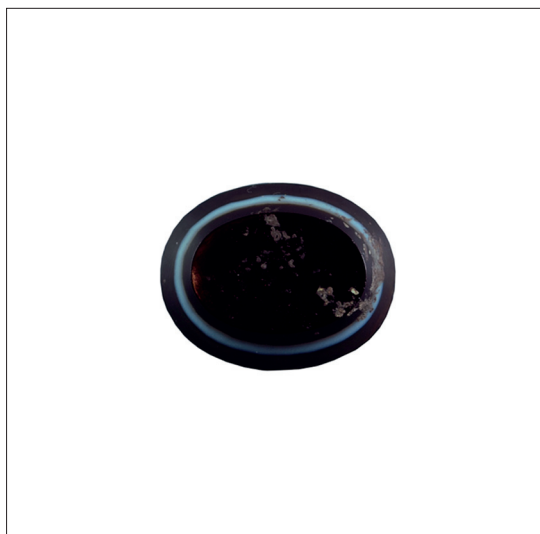
Mass: 12 g.

State of preservation: the item is undamaged and has retained its silver sheen almost across its entire surface.

Description: a small strainer with a circular, perforated bowl and a curled handle with a ring for hanging (fig. 59). The joint between the bowl and the handle is formed and decorated with horizontal grooves. There is a small decorative section in the middle of the handle. The ring is made of silver wire with intertwined ends.

Function: the strainer was used for wine purification.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 98–121; Mundell Mango 1986, cat. no. 24, 25; Aimone 2015, 203, fig. 6.



Slika / Figure 60. Poludrugi kamen tamne boje s plavom horizontalnom linijom: kat. br. 46 / Dark semi-precious stone with blue line: cat. no. 46 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

## 46. Poludragi kamen

Dimenzije: dužina 3,25 cm, širina 2,58 cm, debljina 0,8 cm.

Masa: 11 g.

Očuvanost: predmet je sačuvan s manjim oštećenjima.

Opis: predmet je elipsoidnog oblika i nakošenih stranica (sl. 60). Dno je ravno i hrpavo, a stranice i vrh glatki te sjajni. Tamne je boje s horizontalnom plavom linijom u sredini. Predmet je izrađen od poludragog kamena, najvjerojatnije oniksa (?).

Funkcija: predmet je pripremljen za završnu izradu gema s urezanim prikazom na plavoj površini ili kameje s plavim reljefnim prikazom na tamnoj podlozi.

## 46. Semi-precious stone

Dimensions: length: 3.25 cm, width: 2.58 cm, thickness: 0.8 cm.

Mass: 11 g.

State of preservation: the item is preserved with minimal damage.

Description: an ellipsoid item with slanted sides (fig. 60). The bottom is straight and coarse, while the sides and top are smooth and shiny. The item is dark, with a blue horizontal line through the middle. The item was made from a semi-precious stone, probably onyx (?).

Function: the item was prepared to be worked into a *gemma* with an incised scene on the blue surface, or a cameo with a blue relief against the dark background.



Slika / Figure 61. Mali dvodijelni svijećnjak: kat. br. 47 / Small two-piece candelabrum: cat. no. 47 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

## 47. Mali dvodijelni svijećnjak

Dimenzije (gornji dio): visina 10,3 cm, širina koluta 3,9 cm, širina tijela 3,15 cm; (donji dio): visina 6 cm, širina dna oko 6,5 cm.

Masa: 120 g.



Slika / Figure 62. Mala zdjelica ukrašenog ruba: kat. br. 48 / Small bowl with adorned rim: cat. no. 48 (snimila / photo by V. Žarak).

## 47. Small two-piece candelabrum

Dimensions (upper part): height 10.3 cm, collet width 3.9 cm, body width 3.15 cm; (bottom part): height 6 cm, approximate bottom width 6.5 cm.

Mass: 120 g.

Očuvanost: donji je dio relativno dobro očuvan, dok je gornji savijen i djelomično razlomljen. Cijeli je predmet prekriven srebrnom korozijom.

Opis: dvodijelni predmet koji bi mogao imati funkciju malog svijećnjaka (sl. 61). Donji je dio široko, stožasto postolje od tanjega srebrnog lima s kružnim otvorom na vrhu. Gornji je dio cilindričnog oblika s otvorom na vrhu, proširenim središnjim dijelom i širokim kolutastim oblikovanjem pri dnu, koje je omogućavalo lakše fiksiranje na postolje. Gornji je dio ukrašen plitko urezanim kružnicama.

Funkcija: predmet je vjerojatno korišten kao svijećnjak.

#### 48. Zdjelica

Dimenzije: širina 14,6 cm, visina 5,1 cm, širina ruba 2,1 cm; prstenasta stopa: promjer 4,7 cm.

Masa: 188 g.

Očuvanost: posuda je relativno dobro očuvana osim što je odlomljen dio stijenke. Srebrni je sjaj sačuvan samo u unutrašnjosti posude.

Opis: zdjelica koničnog tijela, širokog ruba na niskoj prstenastoj nozi (sl. 62). Horizontalni rub završava konveksnim dijelom na kojemu je oblikovan niz od jedne veće izdužene i po dvije manje perle. Unutrašnjost je ukrašena malom i dvjema većim žlijebnim kružnicama koje se šire oko središnje točke.

Funkcija: za posluživanje jušnih jela, umaka ili vode za pranje ruku između obroka.

Literatura: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.

State of preservation: the bottom half was relatively well preserved, while the upper part is bent and partially fragmented. The whole item is covered in silver corrosion.

Description: a two-part item that could have been used as a small candelabrum (fig. 61). The bottom part is a wide, conical stand made of thin silver sheet with a circular opening at the top. The upper part is cylindrical, with an opening at the top, a wider central part, and a wide collute at the bottom, which facilitated easier fixture into the stand. The upper part is adorned with shallow incised circles.

Function: the item was probably used as a candelabrum.

#### 48. Small bowl

Dimensions: width 14.6 cm, height 5.1 cm, rim width 2.1 cm; ring base: diameter 4.7 cm.

Mass: 188 g.

State of preservation: the vessel was relatively well preserved, except for a part of the walls being broken off. It retained its silver sheen only on the inside.

Description: a small bowl of conical body and wide rim on a short ring base (fig. 62). The horizontal rim ends in a convex section with a line of interchanging single elongated and two smaller beads. The inside is adorned with one small and two larger grooved circles around the central point.

Function: the small bowl may have been used for serving soups and sauces, or for holding water for washing hands between meals.

References: Cahn, Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 155–158; Bland, Johns 1995, 26.



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