The aim of this work is to primarily present fibulae and decorative items, and secondly co-occurring ceramic material, from the Roman settlement strata in Verušed near Osijek. Verušed is a complex archaeological site found in a rescue excavation during construction of Osijek – Beli Manastir highway route. Finds are typologically and chronologically analysed, catalogued by their stratigraphic unit and presented in pictures and/or plates. Among decorative items, bracelets are divided into a special group due to the amount, whereas ceramic finds are separated into terra sigillata and kitchenware, tableware and storage ware. In attempt to make clearer chronological frame of the settlement, coin finds are also examined and presented. Fibulae, certain decorative items, terra sigillata and coins are used as indicators for chronological attestation of other, chronologically less sensitive, archaeological material that has been found in the same archaeological context.

Key words:
Verušed, Late Antiquity, Pannonia Secunda, fibulae, decorative items, coins, ceramics

Introduction

Verušed, situated between villages Josipovac and Samatovci in Municipality of Petrijevci of Osijek-Baranya County, is a complex archaeological site in proximity of Osijek with cultural stratification from Prehistory to Post Medieval period (Fig. 1). The locality lays on an alluvial loess plane of the right riverbank of Drava, often flooded due to uncoincided altitude level and subterranean waters, with prevailing pannonian-pontic forest steppe and temperate climate. Flooding and marsh like forest zones of Drava River offer natural protection and, because of their pedological features, a suitable place for sedentary lifestyle and economic activities, which is indicated by archaeological finds since Prehistory. Moreover, existence of suitable river crossings in Verušed’s wider area allow water communication not only by, but also over Drava. Aside from waterway, in Roman period a major Pannonian road, with important junction point in Mursa (Osijek), skirted the right riverbank and along it many settlements developed. Among them was municipium Mursella or Mursa Minor, with assumed position at contemporary village Petrijevci. Roman settlement in Verušed was midway Mursella and Mursa, with favourable placement on road and water communication routes among urban centres of Pannonian provinces (Fig. 2).

1 Filipec et al. 2009, 47
2 Šparica 2013, 18–20
3 Borovac (ed.) 2002, 344
4 Add. Dimitrijević, Težak-Gregl, Majnarić-Pandžić 1998
5 Pinterović 1978, 116. Important river crossing was in Mursa and it connected land south of Drava with Sopianae, a significant traffic junction (Fülep 1984, 12). Remains of Roman stone bridge can still be seen today at Donji grad in Osijek (Pinterović 2014, 236).
6 The road became especially important in Late Antiquity (Gračanin 2011, 35).
7 Andrić 2002, 126–128
8 Pinterović 1978, 34–35, Mursella was according to Late antique itineraries the last travel station before Mursa (Tab. Peut. VI, Itin. Burdig. 562), For administrative borders of the municipium see Bulat 1993, 176.
Historical events in Pannonia Secunda in the 2nd half of the 4th and beg. of the 5th c., marked with instability caused by weakening of the Roman army, doings of foederati (federates) and intensified emigrations of allochthonous and autochthonous people, ultimately lead to deterioration and abandonment of larger urban centres, such as Mursa and Sopianae (Pécs), which surely must have affected life in smaller gravitating settlements.

History of research

Archaeological site at Verušed (AN 15) was unearthed during the construction of Osijek – Đakovo route of Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj highway. Locality was largely underneath arable land, whilst the southern section was covered with forest. Rescue excavation was conducted by Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu under Prof., Krešimir Filipčev. Trial trenching began in March 2007, with archaeological excavation starting in August 2007 and continuing, with short intermission, until the end of April 2008, in the course of which 171,000 m² of land was investigated. Excavations affected access road and junction point Čvor Osijek as well as highway itself (Sector I – VI).

Verušed is located on the natural plateau that extends E – W and is halved with archeologically sterile, natural depression. During excavation cultural layers from Prehistory (Chalcolithic) to Post Medieval period have been established. The highest concentration of finds was in the North, i.e. central and western parts of the access road (Sector I B and I C), where Roman layers have been found. Prehistoric strata were recorded throughout locality, most densely in NE-SW direction, respectively along access road and northern section of the highway route (Sector I – III). Kostolac and Baden culture settlements, damaged by younger Roman construction, were partially excavated and explored on the access road, while Vučedol era settlement was found at the

9 Mócsy 1974, 352.
10 Filipčev et al. 2009, 47; The highway, so called Slavonika, is a part of a larger European corridor extending from Budapest to Ploče. On Osijek – Đakovo route (32, 5 km) 16 sites have been explored in total (Minichreiter, Marković 2013, 10).
11 Filipčev et al. 2009, 47.
13 Filipčev 2008, 8.
14 Remains of semi-sunken and sunken objects and shreds of fine and coarse ceramics have been found (Filipčev, Roksandić, Siša Vivek 2008, 31–32).
midpoint of the site, on the highway route (Sector III). A few Late Bronze burials and remains of the settlement were also detected. Furthermore, a Post Medieval hamlet was unearthed with archaeological finds dating from 15th – end of the 17th c. (Sector III – V).

Mentioned Roman strata, detected only in Sector I B and I C, was found at the plateau’s peak (90.7 m) with the natural depression at its inmost part, but excavations covered only the NW area of the settlement. Majority of the finds were in the W with dropping frequency towards the E. Structures with various shape, size and purpose, along with wells, pits and canals were discovered. Structure proportions indicated buildings varying from 5x3 – 19x8m, whilst housing was probably in the W and economic area in the E of the settlement. Wells were located by the brim of a natural depression, and one of them contained human skeletal remains. Aforesaid infrastructure suggests it was a Roman village or vicus. Many ceramic, glass and metal artefacts were found. Fibulae were discovered in semi-sunken objects SU 035, SU 038 and SU 066/SU 067, waste pit SU 016, storage pit SU 948, in wells SU 208 and SU 2039, and two were found in surface layer SU 001. Decorative items were mostly from waste pits, i.e. SU 013, SU 303, SU 438, SU 520 and SU 2031, and one was from storage pit SU 380. Minority of decorative items were in semi-sunken objects SU 038 and SU 2052, while one was sampled from the surface layer SU 001 (Fig. 3–7).

Remains of semi-sunken and sunken objects, pits, stone axes and numerous shreds of fine and coarse ceramics were excavated. There were 9 graves in total, of which 7 were cremations without finds and 2 were skeletal. They probably belong to the younger faze of the Urnfield culture. Excavation revealed objects with rectangular and quadrant features, various pits, wells, different type of Late Medieval and Post Medieval ceramics and iron artefacts. A settlement named Verušut is mentioned in a written source for 16th c. Finds dating suggest that the hamlet was abandoned after Slavonia was liberated from Ottoman rule.
Figure 3. Position of stratigraphic units with fibulae and decorative items (in red) from the Roman vicus (in orange) in Sector I B and I C, (prehistoric strata in green) (based on AutoCAD data from Auxiliary filed workshop of the Department of Archaeology in Bizovac, modified by K. Lukić).

Figure 4. Waste pits SU 013 and SU 016, semi-sunken object SU 038 and storage pit SU 380 (based on photo documentation of the Auxiliary filed workshop of the Department of Archaeology in Bizovac, modified by K. Lukić).

Figure 5. Semi-sunken object SU 066/ SU 067 (photo documentation of the Auxiliary filed workshop of the Department of Archaeology in Bizovac).

Figure 6. Storage pit SU 303 (photo documentation of the Auxiliary filed workshop of the Department of Archaeology in Bizovac).

Figure 7. Waste pit SU 520 (photo documentation of the Auxiliary filed workshop of the Department of Archaeology in Bizovac).
Analysis of archaeological material

Fibulae

Overall 9 fibulae were excavated in Verušed (cat. no. 1, Pl. 1: 1; cat. no. 2, Pl. 1: 2; cat. no. 17, Pl. 1: 3; cat. no. 19, Pl. 1: 4; cat. no. 24, Pl. 1: 5; cat. no. 43, Pl. 1: 6; cat. no. 55, Pl. 1: 7; cat. no. 87, Pl. 1: 8; cat. no. 95, Pl. 1: 9).

Figure 8. Fibulae (cat. no. 1, Pl. 1: 1; cat. no. 2, Pl. 1: 2; cat. no. 17, Pl. 1: 3; cat. no. 19, Pl. 1: 4; cat. no. 24, Pl. 1: 5; cat. no. 43, Pl. 1: 6; cat. no. 55, Pl. 1: 7; cat. no. 87, Pl. 1: 8; cat. no. 95, Pl. 1: 9).

20 They are attributed by O. Almgren typology (Almgren 1897).
22 Koščević 1980, 22, Pl. XIV: 99. This variant is not present in Lauriacum (Enns) or Augst (Jobst 1975, Riha 1979).
23 Artuković 2015, 195, Fig. 7.8.
29 Jobst 1975, 43.
bow and can be dated, due context, from 2nd – 3rd c.31 Straight wire fibulae are not particularly common outside Rhine region, some scarce parallels with cat. no. 43 exist along limes in Moesia Superior,32 as well as in Pannonia and Dalmatia.33 Cat. no. 1–2 and cat. no. 43 are the earliest dated antique fibulae on the site. Late antique fibulae are represented by relatively preserved find cat. no. 55 from the well SU 208 that can be attributed to Almgram 187 type “T-shaped” fibulae with a hinge, which have been produced from 3rd – beg. of the 4th c. Hence, cat. no. 55 can be dated accordingly. This type is greatly present in Pannonia, due to their possessor especially alongside borders.34 Analogous fibulae can be found in Moesia Superior.35 Furthermore, cat. no. 17, cat. no. 24 and cat. no. 95 are crossbow fibulae and all can, by their morphologic and decorative characteristics, be attributed to type Pröttel 3/4, dating from the 30s of the 4th – 5th c.34 Cat. no. 17 from waste pit SU 016 is probably Pröttel 3/4 B type, whereas cat. no. 24 from semi-sunken object SU 038 belongs to Pröttel 3/4 D. Spatially closest parallels to both sub-types are in Mursa,36 but cat. no. 17 is also comparable to a find form Singidunum,37 while cat. no. 24 has analogies in Certissia (Štrbinci kraj Dakova), Sopianae, Singidunum and Salona.38 Fragment of a crossbow fibula cat. no. 95 from the well SU 209 cannot be precisely determined, although it can be attributed to Pröttel 3/4 type due to knob form. Pröttel 3/4 type crossbow fibulae findings suggest the dating of the locality’s end into the beg. of the 5th c. Snippet cat. no. 87 found in storage pit SU 948 cannot be typologically determined, nonetheless it is a two-piece fibula with a spring and can generally be dated in assumed duration of the vicus, respectively from the 2nd – beg. of the 5th c. Likewise fragmented is the cat. no. 19 from semi-sunken object SU 035, which is probably a pin from a ring fibula, typical for 3rd and 4th c.39

Decorative items

Bracelets

Bracelets are the most represented decorative item at the site (cat. no. 3, Pl. 2: 1, Fig. 9: 1; cat. no. 13, Pl. 2: 2, Fig. 9: 2; cat. no. 25, Pl. 2: 3, Fig. 9: 3; cat. no. 26, Pl. 2: 6, Fig. 9: 6; cat. no. 68, Pl. 2: 7, Fig. 9: 7; cat. no. 69, Pl. 2: 8, Fig. 9: 8; cat. no. 73, Pl. 2: 9, Fig. 9: 4; cat. no. 80, Pl. 2: 5, Fig. 9: 5; cat. no. 81, Pl. 2: 9, Fig. 9: 9; cat. no. 90, Pl. 2: 10, Fig. 9: 10) (Fig. 9). Finds cat. no. 3, cat. no. 13, cat. no. 25, cat. no. 73 and cat. no. 80 are made from dark glass. Cat. no. 3, cat. no. 25 and cat. no. 80 can be classified as dark glass bracelets, Spaer A2 type, with semi-circular cross section and smooth surface, whereas cat. no. 13, with irregular vertical ribs, is Spaer B2a type and cat. no. 73, ribbed horizontally, Spaer B3b type.40 Spaer A2 type is the most widespread shape of glass bracelets in Late Antiquity and it was used from the 3rd – 7th c. across Roman Empire, but pieces from Verušić should be dated from the 3rd – beg. of the 5th c. Following notably widespread type is Spaer B2a and it is typical for 3rd and 4th c. Closest analogues are from Kiškorija, Sopianae and Corinicum.41 Spaer B2b type chronologically corresponds to the former.42 Thus, cat. no. 13 and cat. no. 73 can be dated from the 3rd – 4th c. Analogous dark glass bracelets were found in Mursa, Corinicum, Certissia and Kiškorija.43 Moreover, cat. no. br. 26, cat. no. 68, cat. no. 69 and cat. no. 90 are made out smooth bronze wire with opened hoop, whilst cat. no. 81 has overlapped ends, secured with threads. Such metal bracelets have a long lasting and broad appearance.44 Cat. no. 26 from semi-sunken SU 038 can be dated due to its context from the 2nd – beg. of the 5th c., as well as cat. no. 81 from waste pit SU 520 dating in 3rd and 4th c.45 Bracelets parallel to cat. no. 81 were found in Mursa, Siscia, Intercisa (Dunaújváros) and Sopianae,46 whilst those from Certissia date from 4th – 1st half of 5th c.47 Archaeological context of cat. no. 68 and cat. no. 69 from SU 303 offers narrower dating in the 4th c., as well as for cat. no. 90 from waste pit SU 2031 that can be dated into 2nd c. Analogies for cat. no. 26, cat. no. 68 and cat. no. 69 can be found in Late antique cemetery in Certissia.48

Other

Among other decorative items with Roman provenience, an earring, a bead and a fragmented chain were found (cat. no. 27, Pl. 2: 12, Fig. 9: 12; cat. no. 76, Pl. 2: 13, Fig. 9: 13; cat. no. 98, Pl. 2: 11, Fig. 9: 11) (Fig. 9). Cat. no. 27 from semi-sunken object SU 038 is a hoop earring with preserved loop and thus belongs to a group of hoop earrings with a loop and a crochet. This type of earrings is common and was used for a long period.49 Earliest examples, dated in the 1st half of the 1st c., come from cemetery in Emona (Ljubljana) and were worn until the end of the 4th c.50 Spatially

32 Redžić 2007, 31, Pl. XIII: 112–113
33 There are some analogies in Siscia (Koščević 1980, Pl. XXV: 202, 203), and from Cetina (Marović 1959, 36, Fig. 21: 2) and Burnum (Ivosevči near Kistane) (Iadrič Kulan, Zivanović 2015, 24–26, cat. no. 4, Pl. I: 4).
37 M. P. Pröttel’s typology is mainly based on the decorative differences of the foot, whereby fibulae are separated into 7 types, dating 2 half of 3 – 2nd half of 5th c. Prime characteristic of Pröttel 3/4 type is an unperforated foot and onion-shaped knobs. Pröttel 3/4 has 4 subdivisions (A, B, C, D), differing in geometrical ornaments on the foot (Pröttel 1988, 349–371; Add ‘Swift’ 1999, 35–57)
38 Pušić 2008, 77–90.
41 Ivosevči 2002, 244.
42 M. Spaer divided bracelets by decoration into 4 types with their subtypes (Spaer 1988, 53).
44 Jelinčić-Vučković 2007, 220, Pl. 1: 2, 6, Fülep 1984, 84, Fig. 28: 32; Ilić 2003, 185–186; Add. Jelinčić-Vučković 2007, 217.
48 Riba 1990, 62.
50 Višić-Ljubić 2002, 220.
closest analogy is the pair from a grave in Mursa, dated with the coins into the beg. of the 4th c.\(^5\) Comparable earring were also found in cemetery in Certissia\(^5\) and, from 3rd and 4th c., in Siscia.\(^5\) Finds from Moesia\(^5\) are dated likewise, while those from Viminacium (Kostolac) and National Museum of Serbia date from 2nd – end of the 4th c.\(^5\) The Verušed earring can be, by its context, dated from the 2nd – beg. of the 5th c. Furthermore, cat. no. 76 from waste pit SU 438 is a light blue vertically ribbed bead, probably from a bracelet or a necklace, which were common in 3rd and 4th c., especially on the Danube frontier line.\(^5\) Cat. no. 76 can be dated from the 3rd – 5th c. Finally, find cat. no. 98 represents a part of a foxtail chain that was found in a semi-sunken object SU 2052 and can be related with the chain with suspended leaf like pendant from the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.\(^5\) Fibulae with mentioned chains were characteristic for the Danube area in 2nd and 3rd c.\(^5\) and that corresponds to the archaeological context where cat. no. 98 was found, hence it is possible to interpret cat. no 98 as a part of a pendulous decoration.

**Coins**

In total 29 Roman bronze coins have been found at the site (Tab. 1). Among them 19 were from the same archaeological context as fibulae and decorative items (cat. no. 4–11, Fig. 10: 1–8, Tab. 1: 1–8, cat. no. 14, Fig. 10: 9, Tab. 1: 10, cat. no. 20, Fig. 10: 10, Tab. 1: 11, cat. no. 28–29, Fig. 10: 11–12, Tab. 1: 14–15; cat. no. 44, Fig. 10: 13, Tab. 1: 16, cat. no. 56, Fig. 10: 14, Tab. 1: 17, cat. no. 70, Fig. 10: 15, Tab. 1: 18; cat. no. 82 – 84, Fig. 10: 16–18, Tab. 1: 22–26; cat. no. 91, Fig. 10: 19, Fig.12: 29) (Fig. 10, Tab. 1). The most numerous type is antoninianus represented by cat. no. 6 and cat. no. 44 of Claudius II. (268 – 270), cat. no. 7 of Gallien (253 – 268), as well as, cat. no. 5 and cat. no. 10\(^6\) that cannot be precisely determined. Among 3rd c. coins is sestertius of Philip I. (244 – 249) cat. no. 9 minted in Viminacium. Furthermore, cat. no. 8, cat. no. 82 and cat. no 84 are nummi struck under Diocletian (284 – 305), respectively Constantine I. (306 – 337), in the beg. of the 4th c. in Siscia. Also from Siscia are Late antique AE 3 cat. no. 29 of Constantius II and cat. no. 70

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54 Bulat 1989, 285, Fig. 1: 7.
55 Migotti, Leleković 2017, 204, Pl. III: Fig. 4.
57 Marijanski-Manojlović 1987, 63.
58 Perok 2012, 19.
59 Košćević 1996, 81, Swift 1999, 68.
60 Ožanić, Radman-Livaja, Rendić-Miočević 2003, 93, cat. no. 184.
61 Ožanić, Radman-Livaja, Rendić-Miočević 2003, 22; Add: Rha 1990, 76.
62 Cat. no. 10 has Sisica mintmark in exergue, thus it can earliest be dated into the opening of the mint, respectively around 262 (Kos 1998: 322).
### Table 1: List of the Roman coin finds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION/REFERENCE</th>
<th>DATING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SJ 001, sector I B, PN 001</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 002, sector I B, PN 003</td>
<td>antoninianus</td>
<td>215 – 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 002, sector I B, PN 004</td>
<td>antoninianus of Claudius II</td>
<td>268 – 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 002, sector I B, PN 005</td>
<td>antoninianus of Gallien</td>
<td>253 – 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 001, sector I B, quadrant T-58, PN 010</td>
<td>nummus of Diocletians/ RIC VI, 469, 136</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 001, sector I B, quadrant S-56, PN 117</td>
<td>sestertius of Philipus I/ Moushmov 36</td>
<td>244/245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 001, sector I C, PN 468</td>
<td>antoninianus</td>
<td>262 – 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 003, sector I B, quadrant T-57, PN 008</td>
<td>antoninianus</td>
<td>215 – 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 013, sector I B, quadrant U-57, PN 039</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 035, sector I B, quadrant R-56, PN 038</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 036, sector I B, quadrant T-58, PN 025</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 037, sector I B, quadrant U-58, PN 031</td>
<td>nummus of Maximinus II/ RIC VI, 485, 234b</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 038, sector I B, quadrant U/V-58, PN 084</td>
<td>A£ 4</td>
<td>end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 066, sector I B, R/S-57, PN 063</td>
<td>antoninianus of Claudius II/RIC V, 218, 200</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 023</td>
<td>antoninianus of Claudius II</td>
<td>268 – 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 043</td>
<td>antoninianus</td>
<td>215 – 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 138</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 254</td>
<td>antoninianus of Claudius II/ RIC V, 216, 66</td>
<td>268 – 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 208, sector I B, quadrant Q-74, PN 215</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 303, sector I B, quadrant W-57, PN 136</td>
<td>A£ 3 of Constantius II/ LRBC 948</td>
<td>337 – 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 396, sector I B, quadrant S-56/57, PN 282</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 520, sector I C, quadrant R-47, PN 490</td>
<td>nummus of Constantine I/ RIC VII, 444, 159</td>
<td>320 – 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 520, sector I C, quadrant R-47, PN 505</td>
<td>A£ 4</td>
<td>end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 520, sector I C, quadrant R/S-46/47, PN 547</td>
<td>nummus of Constantine I/ RIC VI, 484, 232b</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 769, sector I C, quadrant V-49, PN 640</td>
<td>nummus of Constantine I</td>
<td>315 – 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 1054, sector I C, quadrant IV A, PN 011</td>
<td>Roman bronze coin</td>
<td>2nd – end of the 4th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJ 2031, sector I C, quadrant U-43, PN 705</td>
<td>as of Hadrian/ RIC II, 412, 572</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 10.** Roman coins found together with fibulae and decorative items (cat. no. 4–11, Tab. 1: 1–8; cat. no. 14, Tab. 1: 10; cat. no. 20, Tab. 1: 11; cat. no. 28–29, Tab. 1: 14–15; cat. no. 44, Tab. 1: 16; cat. no. 56, Tab. 1: 21; cat. no. 70, Tab. 1: 22; cat. no. 82–84, Tab. 1: 22–26; cat. no. 91, Tab. 1: 29)
of Constans. Among younger finds is cat. no. 11 determined as the AE 2 of Constantin Gallus (351–354) from the 2nd half of the 4th c. Alas, cat. no. 4, cat. no. 20 and cat. no. 56 are too corroded for further analysis. The earliest Roman coin found at the locality is the as of Hadrian cat. no. 91, dating in the 1st half of the 2nd. Cat. no. 91 alongside fibulae cat. no. 1 – 2 and cat. no. 43 make the terminus post quem for the onset of the vicus, respectively in the 2nd c. On the other hand, bronze coins cat. no. 28 and cat. no. 83 can be, due to quality and size, determined as Late antique AE 4, dating in the 2nd half, respectively end of the 4th c., which makes them the latest at the site. Cat. no. 28 and cat. no. 83 together with crossbow fibulae cat. no. 17, cat. no. 24. and cat. no. 95 enable dating of the settlement until the end of the 4th c. respectively beg. of the 5th c.

Ceramics 63

Terra sigillata and its imitations

In the course of excavation, 21 potsherds of terra sigillata and its imitation were found, whilst 12 are catalogued64 (cat. no. 12, Pl. 3: 1; cat. no. 30, Pl. 3: 2; cat. no. 45–48, Pl. 3: 3–6; cat. no. 57–58, Pl. 3: 7–8; cat. no. 59, Pl. 3: 9; cat. no. 96, Pl. 3: 10, cat. no. 99–100, Pl. 3: 11–12). Drag 37 type vessel is represented the most (cat. no. 12, cat. no. 46, cat. no. 57–58, cat. no. 96 and cat. no. 100). All Drag 37 type vessel sherds, except cat. no. 12 and cat. no. 46, belong to relief terra sigillata, but only cat. no. 100 is able to attribute, by colour and decoration, to the Rheinzab-

63 Solely representative samples of examined ceramic types are presented. Ceramics was macroscopically analysed.
64 Terra sigillata was attributed by H. Dragendorff classification (Dragendorff 1895).
ern workshop. Drag 37 type vessels were produced from 2nd – 3rd c. Furthermore, cat. no. 46 is an intriguing find because of the incised M on the external wall surface for which no analogies among graffiti could have been found. Potsherds cat. no. 46, due to the graffiti, can be attributed to Drag 37 type terra sigillata imitation, common in Pannonia from the 2nd – 4th c., thus cat. no. 46 can be dated accordingly. Cat. no. 12 is also Drag 37 type terra sigillata imitation. Second by quantity are Drag 32 type vessels (cat. no. 45, cat. no. 59, cat. no. 99). Cat. no. 45 and cat. no. 99, probably made at Rheinzabern, are terra sigillata and can be dated from the mid 2nd – 3rd c. Cat. no. 59 has coarse fabric and is an imitation, which were numerous in Pannonia and appeared from 2nd – 3rd c. Drag 18/31 type is represented with cat. no. 48 and cat. no. 57. Former is terra sigillata dating from 2nd – 3rd c. and latter is an imitation appearing from the mid. of 2nd – 3rd c. Vessel cat. no. 30 is preserved in its base and can be attributed to Drag 33 type and dated from 2nd – 3rd c. Potsherds cat. no. 30, cat. no. 45, cat. no. 46 – 48 and cat. no. 99 – 100 are from semi-sunken objects SU 038, SU 066 / SU 067, respectively SU 2052, whilst cat. no. 57-59 and cat. no. 96 are from wells SU 208 and SU 2093, and cat. no. 12 is from the surface layer SU 003. Terra sigillata, Middle Imperial fibulae and as of Hadrian indicate the beginning of life in Roman village in Verušed from the 2nd c.

**Kitchenware, tableware and storage ware**

There are 52 representative sherds of tableware, kitchenware and storage ware types presented in the catalogue (Fig. 12). Majority are from pots (cat. no. 21-23, Pl. 4: 6; cat. no. 36, Pl. 5: 6; cat. no. 49-50, Pl. 6: 6-7; cat. no. 52-53, Pl. 7: 1-2; cat. no. 72, Pl. 8: 8; cat. no. 78, Pl. 9: 4, Fig. 12: 6; cat. no. 92, Pl. 10: 1; cat. no. 97, Pl. 10: 4, cat. no. 101-102, Pl. 10: 5-6). Although, pots alike cat. no. 21, with everted rim and oval walls, appear can be attributed to Drag 33 area of Pannonia Inferior from 2nd – 4th c., sherd from Verušed can be dated from 3rd – 4th c. Ditto can be dated cat. no. 22 with annularly thickened rim considering the archaeological context. Cat. no. 49-50 are pots with flat outspread rim and rounded belly decorated with combed incisions, which appear from 2nd c. and probably derive from La Tène tradition. In Verušed these pots can be dated by their context from 2nd – end of the 3rd c. Cat. no. 52 can be attributed to pots with strip-shaped thickened rim that were in use the end of the 1st – end of the 4th c., and hence contextually dated from 2nd – end of the 3rd c. Sherd cat. no. 53 is a part of a pot with everted and accentuated rim with analogies in Siscia. Furthermore, cat. no. 78 belongs to glazed pots and can be dated from 3rd – 5th c. On the other hand, cat. no. 36, with a horizontally incised lines on the handle and green glaze residue was probably coated by mistake during manufacture. It is can be dated from 4th – 5th c. Cat. no. 72 represents pots with everted rim and spherical walls that are typical for 4th c. in Pannonia Secunda and Pannonia Valeria, hence it can be dated accordingly. Cat. no. 97 and cat. no. 102 are also Late antique types. Former can be dated from 4th – beg. of the 5th c. and latter in 3rd c. Moreover, while cat. no. 101 with expanded rim, decorated with incised concentric circles has parallels in Roman village from Virovitica – Kiškoriša jug dating from 1st – 4th c., it can be dated by context from 2nd – 3rd c. Sherd cat. no. 92 of an upper part of a pot can be dated in 2nd c. Cat. no. 23 belongs to cylindrically shaped pots that are actually night-vases. Such pots were mass-produced in Pannonia from 2nd – mid. of the 3rd c. and cat. no. 23 can be dated into 3rd c. Kitchenware is also represented with 4 lids (cat. no. 15, Pl. 4: 1, Fig. 12: 1; cat. no. 51, Pl. 6: 8; cat. no. 63, Pl. 8: 2, Fig. 12: 5; cat. no. 85, Pl. 9: 6). Shallow lid cat. no. 51 is an earlier lid form and can be dated due context from 2nd – end of the 3rd c. Analogies from other parts of Pannonia Inferior are dated from 2nd – 3rd c. Lids like cat. no. 15 with everted walls and cylindrical flat grip appear in a broader area from 1st – end of the 4th c. whilst find from Verušed can be dated from 3rd – 4th c. Cat. no. 63 and cat. no. 85 are Late antique. Former has a vertical rim and can be dated from 3rd – beg. of the 5th c., with parallels from Cibalae (Vinkovci) and Singidunum dated from the 2nd half of the 3rd – 4th c. Latter has flat and slant walls and can be dated from 3rd – beg. of the 5th c. Cat. no. 85 has analogies in Pannonia Inferior, as well as in neighbouring provinces, dating from 1st – end of the 4th c. Among kitchenware colanders and cheese molds were also present at the site (cat. no. 42-42, Pl. 6: 4-5). Ceramic colanders imitated luxurious metal pieces. Colanders, such as cat. no. 42 following La Tène 5-profile forms, were common in Early Imperial period on the wider area of Pannonia Inferior, although cat. no. 41 can be dated from 2nd – beg. of the 6th c. due to archaeological context. Cheese mold cat. no. 42 has parallels in Sirmium (Srijemska Mitrovica) dating in 4th c., hence it can be dated from 4th – beg. of the 5th c. Furthermore, mortars are represented with 4 finds (cat. no. 40, Pl. 5: 7, Fig. 12: 4; cat. no. 54, Pl. 7: 3; cat. no. 74, Pl. 9: 1; cat. no. 79, Pl. 9: 5). Earliest

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65 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 30
66 Graffiti on terra sigillata could decrease its market value, therefore such practice was avoided. It is possible that graffiti marked the owner of the vessel (Brukner 1981, 17).
67 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 28.
68 ibid. 39
69 ibid. 28
70 Brukner 1981, 105.
71 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 67.
72 ibid., 70
73 Brukner 1981, 42.
74 Wiewegh 2001, Pl. II: 26
75 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 23
76 Cvjetičanin 2006, 203
77 Brukner 1981, 42.
79 New analysis of analogous finds showed traces of urine on internal walls, thus it was concluded they were used as night-vases (Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 69).
80 Brukner 1981, 109
81 Brukner 1981, 111, Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 78, Pl. 47: 4, Pl. 73: 2
82 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 220, Pl. 16: 5
83 Nikolić-Đorđević 2000, 154–155
84 Jelinčić-Vučković 2001, 153–154, 155, Fig. 160
85 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 79.
manufacture in Pannonia is evidenced in Poetovio and Aquincum, while from 3rd and 4th c. they began to be mass produced in local workshops.\textsuperscript{87} Cat. no. 40 and cat. no. 54 belong to the painted and glazed type that appeared in 2nd half of the 3rd respectively end of the 3rd c. Thus, cat. no 40 can be dated from 2nd half of the 3rd – beg. of the 5th c. and cat. no. 54 in 2nd half of the 3rd c.\textsuperscript{88} Cat. no. 74 with annularly thickened rim can be dated from 3rd – 4th c. in accordance with parallels from Cibalae, while cat. no. 79 can be dated from 4th – beg. of the 5th c.\textsuperscript{89} Bowls are most numerous represented type of tableware (cat. no. 16, Pl. 4: 1–2; cat. no. 18, Pl. 4: 3; cat. no. 40, Pl. 5: 7; cat. no. 63, Pl. 8: 2; cat. no. 78, Pl. 9: 4; cat. no. 88, Pl. 9: 8; cat. no. 94, Pl. 10: 3).

\textsuperscript{87} Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 80.
\textsuperscript{88} Although such mortars appear in the wider Pannonian area, hitherto only one workshop (officina Justiniana) has been confirmed in Poetovio (Cvetkcanin 2006, 191).
\textsuperscript{89} Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 81, 267, Pl. 73: 5.
\textsuperscript{90} Bruner 1981, 98.
\textsuperscript{91} Fülep 1984, 144, Fig. 110: 10.
\textsuperscript{92} Bruner 1981, Pl. 81: 42; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 46, ibid., 228–229, Pl. 34: 4, Pl. 35: 14.
\textsuperscript{93} Bojović 1977, 34.
tual rim is a Late Antiquity characteristic. Aforesaid bowls were modelled on more expensive metal vessels and can be found on *limes, in villae rusticae* and villages.\textsuperscript{94} Cat. no. 16 can be dated by its context from 3rd – 4th c. On the other hand, glazed bowls cat. no. 33–34, cat. no. 75 and cat. no. 77 are parallel to those from urban centres, such as *Cibalae* and *Sirmium*.\textsuperscript{95} Cat. no. 34 and cat. no. 75 have annular thickening on the internal rim surface and slanted walls glazed on the internal surface, thus they could have also been used as mortars.\textsuperscript{96} Bowls cat. no. 33 and cat. no. 77 can be dated from 3rd – beg. of the 5th c., cat. no. 75 from 3rd – 4th c. and cat. no. 34 from 4th – beg. of the 5th c. Among tableware, 3 plates have been selected (cat. no. 60–61, Pl. 7: 5–6 i cat. no. 93, Pl. 10: 2). Plates cat. no. 60–61 have simple shape and are common among provincial ware for a longer period of time.\textsuperscript{97} Those from Verušed can be dated from 2nd – 3rd c. by their archaeological context. Cat. no. 93 with everted rim is characteristic for Pannonian ceramics that is dated in 2nd c.\textsuperscript{98} Moreover, 2 cups have been analysed (cat. no. 18, Pl. 4: 3; Fig. 12: 3 and cat. no. 38, Pl. 6: 2). Cup cat. no. 18 is glazed and can be dated from 1st half of 4th – beg. of the 5th c., while cat. no. 38 is an earlier form dating into 2nd c. Tableware is also represented by jug (cat. no. 37, Pl. 6: 1, cat. no. 64, Pl. 8: 3; cat. no. 86, Pl. 9: 7; cat. no. 94, Pl. 10: 3, Fig. 12: 8). Cat. no. 37 and cat. no. 94 are jugs with narrow neck, respectively *lagenae*. Jug cat. no. 37 has a three-folded spout and can be dated from 2nd – 3rd c. according to related finds from other sites in *Pannonia Inferior*, while cat. no. 94 with ribbed neck can be dated due context into 2nd c.\textsuperscript{99} Two-handle jugs are represented by cat. no. 64, dated into 2nd c. according to analogies, and cat. no. 86 contextualized into 3rd c.\textsuperscript{100} Among handled vessels, a type with upswung handle has been found (cat. no. 89, Pl. 9: 9). In older literature such vessels were regarded as jugs, but modern scholars, considering experimental researches and their usual place of discovery, interpret them as containers for drawing and transferring water from the well. Mentioned vessels appear in *Pannonia* from 2nd – 1st half of the 3rd c. and cat. no 89 can be dated from 2nd – 3rd c.\textsuperscript{101} Furthermore, there is one find attributed to a multi-handled vessels with fluted rim, developed from La Tène forms, which were produced in 2nd and 3rd c..\textsuperscript{102} Cat. no. 39, Pl. 6: 3). Cat. no. 39 can be dated accordingly. Among storage ware found together with fibulae and decorative items were large vessels for storing and transporting food and liquids, respectively *dolia* (*dolium*). Prevailing type in *Pannonia* has combed incised wavelines and horizontal lines and diverse rims.\textsuperscript{103} Aforementioned type of *dolia* found in Verušed can be dated from 2nd – beg. of the 4th c., respectively beg. of the 5th c. (cat. no. 66–67, Pl. 8: 5–6; cat. no. 88, Pl. 9: 8, Fig. 12: 7; cat. no. 104–105, Pl. 10: 8–9). Cat. no. 105 has traces of black slip (resin) preserved on the rim. One small *dolium* is also presented (cat. no. 65, Pl. 8: 4). Cat. no. 65 is a provincial type of *dolium* and it can be dated due context from 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.\textsuperscript{104} Lastly, interesting is the find of a vessel with incised swastika motive on the external wall surface of the base (cat. no. 103, Pl. 10: 7). Vessel resembles simple bowls, nonetheless, due to the mark on the base, it might also be a lid in the form of a bowl. Such lids were found in *Sirmium* and are dated in 4th c.\textsuperscript{105} Cat. no. 103 can be dated from 2nd – 3rd c. according to context.

**Concluding considerations**

Fibulae, decorative items and accompanied ceramic material found in Roman village strata in Verušed can be dated from 2nd – beg. of the 5th c. Late antique finds are most highly represented at the site and Roman bronze coins dating confirms that statement.

Earliest fibulae on the locality are Almgren 70 cat. no. 1 and Almgren 85 cat. no. 2, from the surface layer SU 001. Likewise, among early finds is the Almgren 15 cat. no. 43 from semi-sunken object SU 066/ 067 found with *terra sigillata* and Claudius II. coins, which potentiate dating of the object and other ceramic material from 2nd – end of the 3rd c. According to ceramic type semi-sunken object SU 066/ SU 067 might have had a residential character. Majority of fibulae belong to Late Antique types, respectively T-shaped fibula with a hinge and three crossbow fibulae Prötтелa 3/4 type. Cat. no. 55 of a former type is a *terminus post quem non* for the well SU 208, while *terra sigillata* finds enable possible dating of the construction of the well into 2nd c. Hence, following ceramic material can be dated from the 2nd – beg. of the 4th c. Aforesaid crossbow fibulae cat. no. 17, cat. no. 24, and cat. no. 95 from semi-sunken object SU 038, nearby waste pit SU 016, respectively well SU 2039 can all be attributed to Prötтелa 3/4 type dating from 330/360 – 425, thus making a possible end date of stratigraphic units in which they were found. Furthermore, in semi-sunken object SU 038, along with fibulae, a coin of Constans II, some glazed ware and *terra sigillata* were found, enabling the dating of the object from 2nd – beg. of the 5th c. whilst accompanied ceramic material suggests it was a residence. Dating of waste pit SU 016 in the 4th – beg. 5th c. is corroborated by the find of a glazed cup, while *terra sigillata* from the well SU 2039 indicates its construction in the 2nd c. Cat. no. 19 from semi-sunken object SU 035 can be classified as a Late antique ring fibula that appears in 3rd and 4th c. Finally, fibula fragment cat. no. 87 from SU 948 was possible only to generally date into the supposed village duration, respectively from 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.
Decorative items are represented mostly with dark glass and metal bracelets. Dark glass bracelets were found in semi-sunken object SU 038, waste pits SU 013 and SU 520, storage pit SU 520 and in surface layer SU 001. Cat. No. 13, cat. No. and cat. No. 80, are chronologic indicators for waste pits SU038, waste pits SU 013 and SU 520, respectively. Storage pit SU 380 and their ceramic material, which thus can be dated from 3rd – 4th c., respectively beg. Of the 5th c. Coin of Constantine I confirms the dating of the waste pit SU 520. Moreover, metal bracelets found at the site have no chronologic significance, hence they can be mainly dated from 2nd – beg. of the 5th c. Exceptions are cat. no. 68 – 69 from waste pit SU 303 dated by the coin of Constantius II. into 4th, respectively cat. no. 90 from waste pit SU 2031 dated by coin of Hadrian in 2nd c. Cat. no. 81 from SU 520 is also indirectly dated. Among other Late antique decorative items is a bead from the waste pit SU 438 dated with glazed ware finds, an earring from semi-sunken object SU 038 and an interesting find of a piece of the foxtail chain cat. no. 98 from semi-sunken object SU 2052. Such chain might have been a part of a fibulae’s pendulous decoration that was common in Danube region in 2nd and 3rd c. *Terra sigillata* found together with cat. no 98 allow possible corresponding dating of the semi-sunken object SU 2052.

To conclude, considering the type and dating of stratigraphic units and type and quality of the finds, Roman settlement found in Verušed was a village or vicus with Roman and Romanised population. Village had geostategic position in proximity of major traffic routs upon which urban centres from Pannonia and neighbouring provinces communicated. Earliest artefacts with Roman provenience date in 2nd c. and such dating can also be applied for the construction of the village. It can be reckoned that life in village persisted until the beg. of the 5th c. when, due to the deurbanisation of the area, life in smaller gravitating settlements ceased to exist.

**Catalogue**

**Abbreviations:**

SU – stratigraphic unit/ SF – special find/ l. – length/ w. – width/ h. – height/ th. – wall thickness/ we. – weight/ d. – diameter/ o. – obverse/ r. – reverse/ l. – legend/ e. – exergue/ r.d. – rim diameter/ b.d. – base diameter/ h.d. – handle diameter/ m.d. – maximum diameter/ h.th. – handle wall thickness

**Surface layer SU 001, sector I B and I C**

1. (Pl. 1: 1, Fig. 8: 1) – Almgren 70 type fibula (body); SF 466; bronze; l. 5 cm, w. 2.1 cm, h. 2.5 cm; highly arched bow with circular cross section from head to discoid bulge and rhomboid cross section towards the foot; button shaped bulge with a horn at the end of the foot; full and long trapezoidal catch plate; rounded and flattened elliptical cross section head; rectangular cover plate; spring with 3 preserved threads and chord; hammered chord hook; 2nd c.; unpublished.

2. (Pl. 1: 2, Fig. 8: 2) – Almgren 85 type fibula (body, pin); SF 475; bronze; l. 4.5 cm, w. 1.9 cm, h. 2.1 cm; circularly cross sectioned bow, low arched upon circular horizontal head; discoid bulge on the junction with the foot; circular cross sectioned foot with button-shaped bulge; elongated rectangular catch plate parallel to the bow; 8 threaded spring with angled cover plate and preserved chord and axle; chord hook on the cover plate; 2nd c.; unpublished.

3. (Pl. 2: 1, Fig. 9: 1) – Spaer A2 type bracelet (hoop); SF 119; glass; l. 0.4 cm, we. 3 g; dark semi-circularly cross sectioned hoop with smooth surface; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

4. (Fig. 10: 1, Tab. 1: 1) – Roman coin; SF 001; AE; l. 24 mm; we. 10 g; o.?; r.?; 2nd – end of the 4th c.; unpublished.

5. (Fig. 10: 2, Tab. 1: 2) – *antoniaianus*; SF 003; AE; l. 14 mm; we. 2 g; o. radiate head right; r. figure on the left; 235 – 324; unpublished.

6. (Fig. 10: 3, Tab. 1: 3) – *antoniaianus* of Claudia II.; SF 004; AE, l. 16 mm; we. 1 g; o., leg. ? [CLA]VIVLS A[VG]; r. ?; 268 – 270; unpublished.

7. (Fig. 10: 4, Tab. 1: 4) – *antoniaianus* of Gallien; SF 005; AE, l. 15 mm; we. < 1 g; o. radiate head right, leg. ? [GAL]VIENVS A[VG]; r. ?; 253 – 268; unpublished.

8. (Fig. 10: 5, Tab. 1: 5) – *nummus* of Diocletian; SF 010; AE, l. 26 mm; we. 7 g; o. laureate head to the right, leg. [IMP] DIOCLETIANVS P F AV[GV]; r. Moneta standing left holding scales in the right and cornucopia in the left hand; star in the right field, leg. SACRA MONET AVG AVGG ET CA[E]SS NOSTR, e. *SI*S; 302; RIC VI, 469, 136A; unpublished.

9. (Fig. 10: 6, Tab. 1: 6) – *sestertius* of Philip I.; SF 117; AE, l. 27 mm; we. 13 g; o. laureate head on the right, leg. [IMP]M [IVL PHILIPPVS AVG]; r. Moesia standing left between bull and lion, leg. P M [S C] OL [VI]M, e. AN VI; 244/245; Moushmov 36; unpublished.

10. (Fig. 10: 7, Tab. 1: 7) – *antoniaianus*; SF 468; AE, l. 22 mm; we. 2 g; o. radiate head on the right; r. figure on the left; e. SIS; around 262 – 324; unpublished.

11. (Fig. 10: 8, Tab. 1: 8) – AE 2 of Constantius Gallus; SF 473; AE, l. 20 mm; we. 2 g; o. bare head on the right, A in the right field, leg. [DN CONST]ANTINVS [IVN] NOB [C]; r. helmeted solider to the left spearing fallen horseman, I in the right field, leg. [FEL TEMP RE] PARATIO, e. [A]SI[S]·S·; 351 – 354; RIC VIII, 375, 347, LRBC 1217; unpublished.

12. (Pl. 3: 1, Fig. 11: 1) – Drag 37 type imitation (belly); SF 391; ceramics; l. 2.7 cm, w. 2 cm, l. 0.5 cm; fine fabric; light ochre both wall surfaces; light grey cross section; red slip and ovolo on the external wall surface; 2nd – 4th c.; unpublished.

**Waste pit SU 013, sector I B, quadrant U-57**

13. (Pl. 2: 2, Fig. 9: 2) – Spaer B2a type bracelet (hoop); SF 034; glass; th. 0.6 cm; we. 3 g; dark semi-circularly cross sectioned hoop with vertically ribbed surface; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

14. (Fig. 10: 9, Tab. 1: 10) – Roman coin; SF 039; AE, l. 16 mm; we. 2 g; o.?; r. ?; 2nd – end of the 4th c.; unpublished.

15. (Pl. 4: 1, Fig. 12: 1) – reconstructed lid; ceramics; h. 10 cm, th. 0.6 cm, r.d. 21.5 cm, h.th. 2.9 cm; fine fabric; light grey both wall surfaces; flat rim; slanted and rounded walls; flat cord like handle; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

16. (Pl. 4: 2, Fig. 12: 2) – reconstructed bowl; ceramics; h. 3.9 cm, th. 0.6 cm, r.d. 18.3 cm, b.d. 13 cm, m.d. 24 cm; finer fabric with finer granulate inclusions; ochre both wall surfaces; horizontal rim; rounded walls; flat base; rolled-stamped decoration on external
wall surface; greenish glaze residue on internal wall surface; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

Waste pit SU 016, sector I B, quadrant U-V-58

17. (Pl. 1: 3, Fig. 8: 3) – Pröttel 3/4 B type crossbow fibula (bow, foot); SF 057; bronze; l. 8.5 cm, w. 1 cm, h. 2.7 cm; trapezoid cross sectioned arch; bow shorter than foot; bow ribbed at the junction with the foot; rectangular foot; tubular catch plate shorter than foot; incised waves in decoration line of the bow; pairs of incised concentric circles at the base of the foot; 330/360 – 415; unpublished.

18. (Pl. 4: 3, Fig. 12: 3) – cup (belly, base); ceramics; l. 8 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.3 cm, b.d. 5 cm; finer feature with larger granulated inclusions; orange both wall surfaces; light grey cross section; concave base; greenish glaze on external wall surface; 1st half of 4th – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

Semi-sunken object SU 035, sector I B, quadrant R-S-56

19. (Pl. 1: 4, Fig. 8: 4) – Ring fibula (pin); SF 044; bronze; l. 6.5 cm, th. 0.5 cm; slightly convex body expanding towards head; circular cross sectioned body and rectangular cross sectioned neck; folded head; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

20. (Fig. 10: 10, Tab. 1: 11) – Roman coin; SF 038; AE; l. 24 mm; we. 3 g; o. ?; r. ?; 2nd – end of the 4th c.; unpublished.

21. (Pl. 4: 4) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder, belly); ceramics; l. 7.8 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.6 cm, r.d. 16 cm; finer feature with finer granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; light brown cross section; annularly thickened rim; horizontally incised lines on the external wall surface of neck; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

22. (Pl. 4: 5) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 4 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 1.2 cm; fine feature; light grey-orange; light grey cross section; annularly thickened rim; combed incised horizontal lines on the external wall surface of the shoulder; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

23. (Pl. 4: 6) – night-vase (belly); ceramics; l. 22 cm, w. 16 cm, th. 1 cm; fine feature; grey both wall surface and cross section; combed incised horizontal lines on the external wall surface; 3rd c.; unpublished.

Semi-sunken object SU 038, sector I B, quadrant U-V-S-58

24. (Pl. 1: 5, Fig. 8: 5) – Pröttel 3/4 D type crossbow fibula (bow, foot); SF 825; bronze; l. 5 cm, w. 1 cm, h. 2.5 cm; arched triangle cross sectioned bow, ribbed at the junction with the foot; bow narrower than foot; trapezoid foot; incised lines on the bow continuing in the middle of the foot; transverse incisions on the lateral sides of foot; incised circulars on the top of the foot; tubular catch plate shorter than the foot and closed at the top; 330 – 415; unpublished.

25. (Pl. 2: 3, Fig. 9: 3) – Spaer A2 type bracelet (hoop); SF 035; glass; th. 0.6 cm, we. 3 g; dark semi-circularly cross sectioned hoop with smooth surface; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

26. (Pl. 2: 6, Fig. 9: 6) – wire bracelet (loop, end); SF 056; bronze; th. 0.2 cm, we. 2 g; wire hoop with circular cross section and hammered and peaked ends; 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

27. (Pl. 2: 12, Fig. 9: 12) – hoop earring (hoop, loop); SF 088; bronze; th. 0.1 cm, h. 1.5 cm, d. 1.2 cm, we. < 1 g; wire hoop with a loop on one end; 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

28. (Fig. 10: 11, Tab. 1: 14) – AE 4 Roman coin; SF 084; AE; l. 13 cm; we. 1 g; o. ?; r. ?; end of the 4th c.; unpublished.

29. (Fig. 10: 12, Tab. 1: 15) – AE 3 of Constans; SF 102; AE; l. 20 mm; we. 2 g; o. pearl diadem head on the right, leg. [DN] CO[NSTA] - NS P F AV [G]; r. radiated phoenix on a rocky mound on the left, leg. [FEL] TEMP REPARA[TIO], e. ASIS; RIC VII, 366, 232, LRBC 1128; 346 – 350; unpublished.

30. (Pl. 3: 2, Fig. 11: 2) – Drag 33 type vessel (belly, base, foot); SF 022; terra sigillata; l. 4.6 cm, w. 2.5 cm, th. 0.6 cm, b.d. 3 cm; finer feature with incisions; reddish both wall surfaces; and cross section; conical foot; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; 2nd – mid. 3rd c.; unpublished.

31. (Pl. 5: 1) – reconstructed bowl; ceramics; h. 5.2 cm, th. 0.5 cm, r.d. 13 cm, b.d./m.d. 9 cm; finer feature with finer granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; everted rim; 5 profiled walls; flat base; 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

32. (Pl. 5: 2) – reconstructed bowl; ceramics; h. 5.3 cm, th. 0.8 cm, r.d. 13 cm, b.d. 11.2 cm, m.d. 12.5 cm; finer feature with finer granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; everted rim; 5 profiled walls; flat base; end of the 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

33. (Pl. 5: 3) – bowl (rim, belly); ceramics; l. 7 cm, w. 2.3 cm, th. 0.3 cm, r.d. 10 cm; fine feature; ochre both wall surfaces and cross section; flat rim fluted with two channelling; semi-spherical walls; greenish glaze residue on both wall surfaces; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

34. (Pl. 5: 4) – bowl (rim, belly); ceramics; l. 9.8 cm, w. 3.8 cm, l. 0.6 cm, r.d. 21 cm; fine feature; ochre both wall surfaces and cross section; annularly thickened rim; slant walls; 4th – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

35. (Pl. 5: 5) – bowl (rim, neck, shoulder, belly); ceramics; l. 10 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.5 cm, r.d. 22.5 cm; coarser feature with larger granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; light grey cross section; outspread rim; biconical walls; channelling on the external wall surface of the shoulder; 4th – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

36. (Pl. 5: 6) – handled pot (belly, handle); ceramics; l. 11 cm, w. 7.8 cm, th. 0.6 cm, h.th. 1 cm; finer feature with finer granulated inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; rounded walls; horizontally incised lines and greenish slip residue on the external wall surface; 4th – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

37. (Pl. 6: 1) – lagena (rim, neck, shoulder, belly); ceramics; l. 12.8 cm, w. 10 cm, th. 0.5 cm, r.d. 4.8 cm, m.d. 12 cm; fine feature; grey both wall surface and cross section; thinned walls; narrow neck; oval belly; channelling on the external wall surface of the shoulder zone; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

38. (Pl. 6: 2) – cup (rim, neck, shoulder, belly); ceramics; l. 5.6 cm, w. 6.6 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 7.4 cm, m.d. 11.5 cm; fine feature; grey both wall surface and cross section; slightly slanted rim; highly set belly; channelling on the external wall surface of the shoulder zone; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

39. (Pl. 6: 3) – multiple handled bowl (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 7 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.3 cm; finer feature with finer granulated inclusions; orange both wall surfaces and cross section; flat outspread and fluted rim; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

40. (Pl. 7: 7, Fig. 12: 4) – mortar (rim, belly); ceramics; l. 20 cm, w. 11 cm, th. 1 cm, r.d. 26 cm; fine feature; ochre both wall surfaces and...
cross section; rounded annually thickened rim; huskily internal wall surface with greenish slip, painted external wall surface, 2nd half of 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

41. (Pl. 6: 4) – colander (belly, base, foot); ceramics; l. 8.2 cm, w. 3.3 cm, th. 0.7 cm, b.d. 4.5 cm; fine facture; light grey both wall surfaces and cross section; 0.5 cm quadratic perforations in the walls; 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

42. (Pl. 6: 5) – cheese mold (belly, base); ceramics; l. 7 cm, w. 3 cm, th. 0.5 cm, b.d. 3.5 cm; fine facture; grey both wall surface and cross section; 0.5 cm circular perforations in the walls; 4th – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

43. (Pl. 6: 6) – lid (handle, belly); ceramics; l. 8 cm, w. 3 cm, th. 0.6 cm, h.th. 3 cm; finer facture with variously granulated inclusions; orange both wall surfaces; slanted and slightly rounded walls; flat corklike handle; 2nd – end of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

44. (Fig. 11: 5) – Drag 37 type vessel (belly); SF 069; terra sigillata; l. 3.5 cm, w. 2.7 cm; th. 0.5 cm; fine facture; reddish both wall surfaces and cross section; annually rounded rim; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; mid. 2nd – mid. 3rd c.; unpublished.

45. (Pl. 7: 3) – reconstructed plate; ceramics; h. 4.8 cm, th. 1 cm, r.d. 21 cm; fine facture; orange both wall surfaces and cross section; medallion relief motive on the external wall surface; 2nd – mid. 3rd c.; unpublished.

46. (Pl. 7: 4) – reconstructed plate; ceramics; h. 5 cm, th. 1 cm, r.d. 22 cm; fine facture; orange both wall surfaces and cross section; slightly indented rim; slanted walls; flat base; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.
63. (Pl. 8: 2, Fig. 12: 5) – reconstructed lid; h. 7 cm, th. 0.7 cm, r.d. 14 cm, h.th. 3.5 cm; coarser fabric with variously granulated and coloured inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; vertical rim; strongly slanted and rounded walls; flat cork like handle; mid. 3rd – beg. of the 4th c.; unpublished.

64. (Pl. 8: 3) – two-handle jug (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 5.3 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.5 cm, r.d. 10 cm; finer fabric with finer granulated inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; tape like rim with accentuated transition to the neck; slip residue on the external wall surface; 2nd c.; unpublished.

65. (Pl. 8: 4) – dolium (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 7 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 10.5 cm; coarser fabric with larger granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces and cross sections; slightly everted rim; 2nd – beg. of the 4th c.; unpublished.

66. (Pl. 8: 5) – dolium (rim, neck, belly); ceramics; l. 13 cm, w. 4.2 cm, th. 0.7 cm, r.d. 22 cm; coarser fabric with larger granulated inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; outspread and thickened rim; 2nd – beg. of the 4th c.; unpublished.

67. (Pl. 8: 6) – dolium (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 16 cm, w. 3.2 cm, th. 0.5 cm, r.d. 22 cm; fine fabric; grey both wall surface and cross section; flat outspread rim; 2nd – beg. of the 4th c.; unpublished.

Waste pit SU 303, sector I B, quadrant W-57

68. (Pl. 2: 7, Fig. 9: 7) – wire bracelet (hoop, end); SF 133; bronze; l. 4.7 cm, w. 0.2 cm; we. < 1 g; circularly cross sectioned wire hoop with smooth surface and open ends; hammered end; 4th c.; unpublished.

69. (Pl. 2: 8, Fig. 9: 8) – wire bracelet (hoop, end); SF 135; bronze; l. 4.4 cm, w. 0.2 cm; we. < 1 g; circularly cross sectioned wire hoop with smooth surface and open ends; pointed end; 4th c.; unpublished.

70. (Fig. 10: 15, Fig. 10: 22) – AE 3 of Constantius II.; SF 136; AE; l. 15 mm; we. < 1 g; o. pearl-diadem head to the right, leg. [DN CON[ST]AN][TIVS] [PF AVG], r. two soldiers standing with standard between; leg. [GLOR]-IA EXERC-[ITVS]; LRBC 948, 337–342; unpublished.

71. (Pl. 8: 7) – bowl (rim, neck, shoulder, belly); ceramics; l. 8.8 cm, w. 4 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 24 cm, m.d. 25 cm; finer fabric with finer granulated inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; everted rim; biconical walls; 4th c.; unpublished.

72. (Pl. 8: 8) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 9.8 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.3 cm, r.d. 16 cm; coarser fabric with larger granulated inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; everted rim; rounded walls; brown stains on the external wall surface; 4th c.; unpublished.

Storage pit SU 380, sector I B, quadrant S-59/60

73. (Pl. 2: 4, Fig. 9: 4) – Spaer B2b type bracelet (hoop), SF 405; glass; l. 4.4 cm, h. 0.8 cm, w. 0.7 cm; we. 3 g; dark glass irregular cross sectioned hoop with vertically ribbed surface; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

74. (Pl. 9: 1) – mortar (rim, body); ceramics; l. 15 cm, w. 6 cm, th. 1 cm; fine fabric; grey both wall surface and cross section; slanted rim with annular thickening on the internal side; horizontally incised lines on the external wall surface of the neck zone; greenish glaze on the internal wall surface; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

75. (Pl. 9: 2) – bowl (rim, belly); ceramics; l. 3.9 cm, w. 4.3 cm, th. 1 cm; fine fabric; grey both wall surface and cross section; annular thickened rim; greenish glaze on the external wall surface; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

Waste pit SU 438, sector I B, quadrant U-62

76. (Pl. 2: 13, Fig. 9: 13) – bead, SF 426; glass; h. 0.6 cm, d. 1.2 cm, we. 5 g; light blue glass bead with vertically ribbed surface; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

77. (Pl. 9: 3) – bowl (rim, belly); ceramics; l. 9 cm, w. 3.5 cm, th. 0.8 cm, r.d. 32 cm; fine fabric; brown both wall surface and cross section; thickened rim fluted with two channelling; greenish slip on the external wall surface; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

78. (Pl. 9: 4, Fig. 12: 6) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 8 cm, w. 9.2 cm, th. 0.6 cm; fine fabric; brown both wall surfaces and cross section; everted rim; greenish slip on the external wall surface; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

79. (Pl. 9: 5) – mortar (rim, belly); ceramics; l. 16 cm, w. 5.6 cm, th. 0.8 cm, r.d. 30 cm; fine fabric; grey both wall surface and cross section; thickened and slanted rim; rounded walls; yellow-greenish glaze on the internal wall surface; 4th – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

Waste pit SU 520, sector I C, quadrant R/S-46/47

80. (Pl. 2: 5, Fig. 9: 5) – Spaer A2 type bracelet (hoop), SF 495; glass; l. 4.7 cm, h. 0.6 cm, w. 0.5 cm; we. 3 g; dark glass semi-circularly cross sectioned hoop with smooth surface; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

81. (Pl. 2: 9, Fig. 9: 9) – wire bracelet (hoop, end); SF 554; bronze; l. 0.3 cm, d. 6.5 cm, w. 9 g; smooth wire circularly cross sectioned hoop with overlapped ends, secured with threads; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

82. (Fig. 10: 16, Tab. 1: 24) – nummus of Constantine I.; SF 490; AE; l. 19 mm; we. < 1 g; o. laureate head on the right, leg. [CONSTAN]-TIVS AVG; r. VOT/[IT]X in laurel wreath, leg. [D]N CONSTANT[I] MAX AVG, e. ASIS; 320 – 321, RIC VI, 444, 159; unpublished.

83. (Fig. 10: 17, Tab. 1: 25) – Roman AE 4 coin; SF 505; AE; l. 13 mm; we. < 1 g; o. ?, r. ?, end of the 4th c.; unpublished.

84. (Fig. 10: 28, Tab. 1: 26) – nummus of Constantine I.; SF 547; AE; l. 20 mm; w. 2 g; o. laureate head on the right, leg. IMP CONSTANT-[IN]VS [PF AVG; r. Jupiter on the left with chyamis over left shoulder holding sceptre in left and Victory on globe in the right hand, eagle holding the laurel at the feet on the left, Δ in the right field, leg. [IOVI]-CONS-[ERVATORI AVGG NN, e. SIS; 313, RIC VI, 484, 232b; unpublished.

85. (Pl. 9: 6) – lid (handle, belly); ceramics; l. 9 cm, w. 5.5 cm, th. 0.8 cm; coarser fabric with finer granulated inclusions; light grey both wall surfaces and cross section; flat and slant wall surface; flat cork-like handle; dark stains on external wall surface; 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

86. (Pl. 9: 7) – two-handle jug (rim, neck, handle); l. 7.6 cm, w. 11.8 cm, th. 0.4 cm, h.th. 1.5 cm; fine fabric; grey both wall surface and cross section; strip slanted rim; grooved handle; dark stains on the external wall surface; 3rd c.; unpublished.
Storage pit SU 948, sector I C, quadrant V-50/51

87. (Pl. 1: 8, Fig. 8: 8) – one-piece fibula (head, pin); SF 650; bronze; l. 4 cm, w. 3.8 cm; 8 threaded spring with preserved axle and external chord; 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

88. (Pl. 9: 8, Fig. 12: 7) – dolium (belly); ceramics; l. 11 cm, w. 7.8 cm; th. 1 cm; fine facture; grey both wall surface and cross section; combed incised horizontal lines and wavelines on the external wall surface; 2nd – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

89. (Pl. 9: 9) – vessel with an upswung handle (rim, neck); ceramics; l. 12.5 cm, w. 12 cm, th. 0.6 cm, h.th. 1 cm; fine facture; grey both wall surface and cross section; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

Waste pit SU 2031, sector I C, quadrant U-43

90. (Pl. 2: 10, Fig. 9: 10) – wire bracelet (hoop); SF 670; bronze; w. 0.2 cm; we. 3 g; smooth circular cross sectioned wire hoop; 2nd c.; unpublished.

91. (Fig. 10: 19, Tab. 1: 29) – as of Hadrian; SF 705; AE; l. 20 mm, we. 5 g; o. laurate head on the right, leg. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG; r. Victory walking left and holding wreath in the right hand, S in the left and C in the right field, leg. PONT MAX TR POT COS III; 119, RIC II, 412, 572; unpublished.

92. (Pl. 10: 1) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 10.1 cm, w. 6.6 cm, th. 0.6 cm, r.d. 16 cm; coarser facture with larger granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces and cross section; slant everted rim; rounded wall surfaces; 2nd c.; unpublished.

93. (Pl. 10: 2) – plate (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 8 cm, w. 2 cm; th. 0.3 cm; finer facture with finer granulated inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; dark stains on the external wall surface; everted rim; 2nd c.; unpublished.

94. (Pl. 10: 3, Fig. 12: 8) – lagena (rim, neck, shoulder, handle); l. 6 cm, w. 8.5 cm, th. 1 cm, r.d. 6 cm, h.th. 1.2 cm; fine facture; orange both wall surfaces; grey cross section; annular rim; ribbed neck; grooved handle; 2nd c.; unpublished.

Well SU 2039 sector I C, quadrant T/U-54

95. (Pl. 1: 9, Fig. 8: 9) – Prövell 3/4 type crossbow fibula (head, bow); SF 703; bronze; l. 2.5 cm, w. 4.8 cm, h. 2.3 cm; trapezoid cross sectioned bow; quadratic cross sectioned hinge; rounded onion-shaped knobs on the head and transverse bar ends; 330 – 415; unpublished.

96. (Pl. 3: 10, Fig. 11: 10) – Drach 37 type vessel (belly); SF 362; terra sigillata; l. 4 cm, w. 4.3 cm, th. 0.8 cm; finer facture with black onclusions; reddish both wall surfaces and cross section; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; relief ovolet with borderline under on the external wall surface; 2nd – mid. 3rd c.; unpublished.

97. (Pl. 10: 4) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 8 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 11 cm; coarser facture with finer granulated inclusions; dark grey external and light grey internal wall surface and cross section; everted rim; channelled on the external wall surface, 4th – beg. of the 5th c.; unpublished.

Semi-sunken object SU 2052, sector I C, quadrant Q/R-51/52

98. (Pl. 2: 11, Fig. 9: 11) – foxtail chain; SF 713; bronze; l. 5.3 cm, h. 0.2 cm, w. 0.5 cm, we. 5 g; square cross sectioned chain; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

99. (Pl. 3: 11, Fig. 11: 11) – Drach 32 type vessel (rim, neck, body); SF 354; terra sigillata; l. 5.5 cm, w. 3 cm, th. 0.7 cm; fine facture; orange both wall surfaces and cross section; annularly thickened rim; glossy orange slip on both wall surfaces; mid. 2nd – beg. of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

100. (Pl. 3: 12, Fig. 11: 12) – Drach 37 type vessel (belly); SF 357; terra sigillata; l. 6 cm, w. 6.4 cm, th. 0.7 cm; fine facture; reddish both wall surfaces and cross section; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; relief heart, trefoil and medallion motive on external wall surface; 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

101. (Pl. 10: 5) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); l. 7.2 cm, w. 3.1 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 16.5 cm; finer facture; light grey both wall surfaces and cross section, everted and significantly expanded rim channelled with two concentric circles; slip residue on both wall surfaces; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

102. (Pl. 10: 6) – pot (rim, neck, belly); l. 10 cm, w. 8.2 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 12.5 cm, m.d. 15 cm; finer facture with finer granulated inclusions; grey both wall surfaces and cross section; slightly everted rim; dark stains on external wall surface; 3rd c.; unpublished.

103. (Pl. 10: 7) – lid/ bowl (upper body/ base, belly); l. 13.7 cm, w. 6.8 cm, th. 0.6 cm, b. d. 13 cm; finer facture with finer granulated inclusions; grey both wall surfaces; incised swastika motive on external wall surface in the upper body/base zone; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

104. (Pl. 10: 8) – dolium (rim, neck, belly); l. 14 cm, w. 5.2 cm, th. 1.2 cm; finer facture with finer granulated inclusions; grey both wall surfaces and cross section; rounded rim, fluted along the mouth; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

105. (Pl. 10: 9) – dolium (rim, neck, belly); l. 15 cm, w. 3.1 cm, th. 0.8 cm; coarse facture with variously granulated inclusions; orange both wall surfaces and cross section; black slip (resin) residue on the external wall surface in the rim and neck zone; slant outspread and fluted rim; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

**PLATES**

Surface layer SU 001: Pl. 1: 1–2, Pl. 2: 1, Pl. 3: 1

Waste pit SU 033: Pl. 2: 2, Pl. 4: 1–2

Waste pit SU 016: Pl. 1: 3, Pl. 4: 3

Semi-sunken object SU 035: Pl. 1: 4, Pl. 4: 4–6

Semi-sunken object SU 038: Pl. 1: 5, Pl. 2: 3, Pl. 2: 6, Pl. 12: 3, Pl. 3: 2, Pl. 5–6

Semi-sunken object SU 066/SU 067: Pl. 1: 6, Pl. 3: 3–6, Pl. 7

Well SU 2018: Pl. 1: 7, Pl. 3: 7–9, Pl. 8

Storage pit SU 303: Pl. 2: 7–8, Pl. 9: 1–2

Waste pit SU 380: Pl. 2: 4, Pl. 3: 3–4

Storage pit SU 438: Pl. 2: 13, Pl. 9: 5–7

Waste pit SU 520: Pl. 2: 5, Pl. 9: 8–9

Storage pit SU 948: Pl. 1: 8, Pl. 10: 1–2

Waste pit SU 2031: Pl. 2: 10, Pl. 10: 3

Well SU 2039: Pl. 1: 9, Pl. 3: 10, Pl. 10: 4

Semi-sunken object SU 2052: Pl. 2: 11, Pl. 3: 11–12, Pl. 10: 5–9

* Based on illustrations of the Auxiliary filed workshop of the Department of Archaeology in Bizovac.
ABBREVIATIONS

Moushmov – N. A. Moushmov. Античните монети на Балкански полуостров и монетите на българските царе. Sofia, 1912.
RIC – P. M. Bruun, J. P. C. Kent, H. Mattingly, C. H. V. Sutherland, E. A. Sydenham, P. H.

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Jelinčić-Vučković 2015 – K. Jelinčić-Vučković, Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panonije: Virovitica Kiškorija Jug/ Roman Village in the Prov-


PLATE 1. Fibulae.
PLATE 2. Decorative items.
PLATE 3. Terra sigillata and its imitations.
PLATE 4. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.
PLATE 5. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.
PLATE 6. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.
PLATE 7. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.
PLATE 8. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.
PLATE 9. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.
PLATE 10. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.