

ANTIQUAE AND LATE ANTIQUAE FIBULAE, DECORATIVE ITEMS AND CERTAIN ACCOMPANYING FINDS FROM VERUŠED

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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).¹ The locality lays on an alluvial loess plane of the right riverbank of Drava, often flooded due to unconsidered altitude level and subterranean waters,² with prevailing pannonian-pontic forest steppe and temperate climate.³ 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.⁴ Moreover, existence of suitable river crossings in Verušed's wider area allow water communication not only by, but also over Drava.⁵ Aside from waterway, in Roman period a major Pannonian road,⁶ with important junction point in *Mursa* (Osijek), skirted the right riverbank and along it many settlements developed.⁷ Among them was *municipium Mursella* or *Mursa Minor*, with assumed position at contemporary village Petrijevci.⁸ 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.

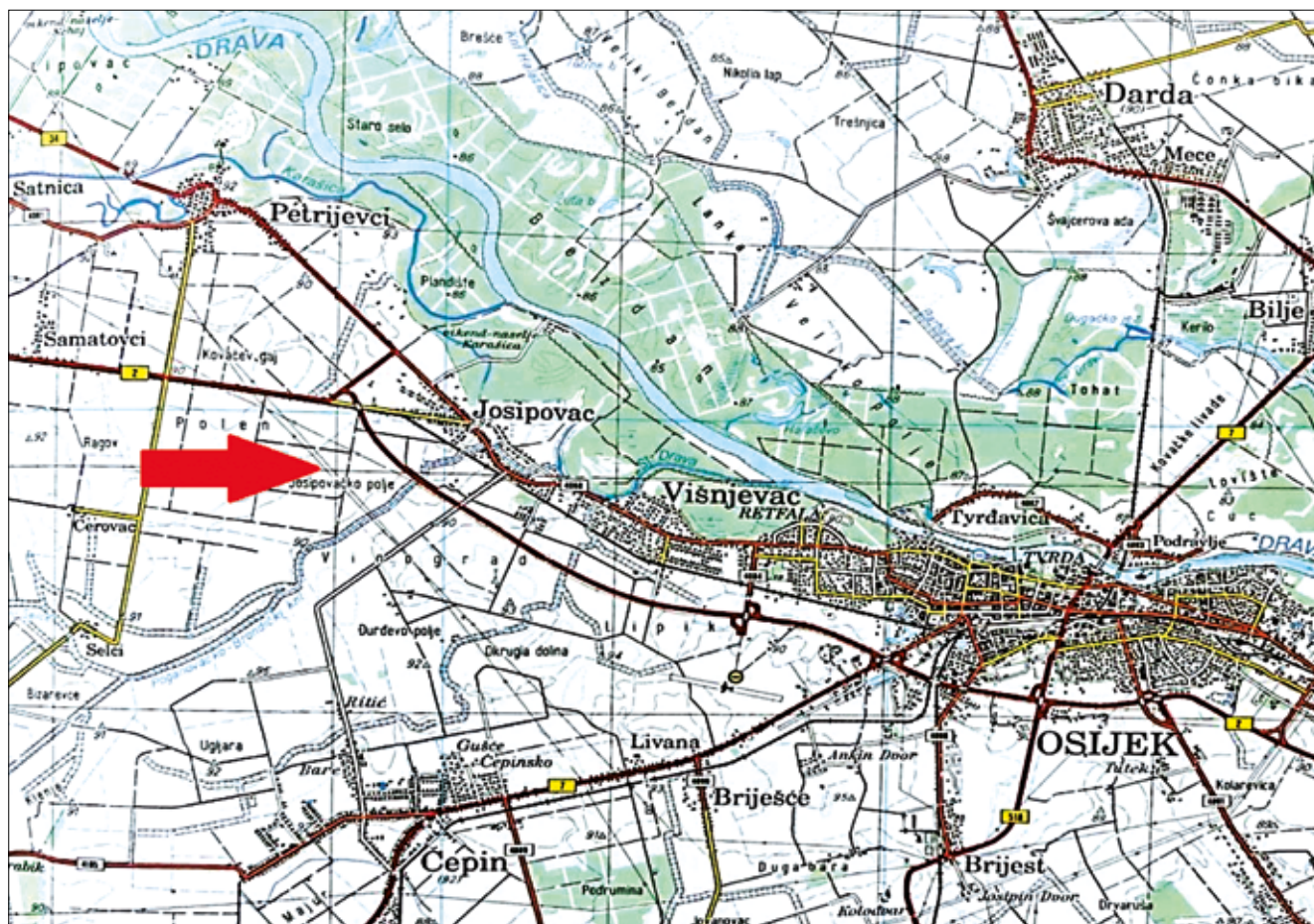


FIGURE 1. Topographical position of the archaeological site in Verušed (based on a map from Borovac (ed.) 2002, 77, Osijek 54; modified by K. Lukić).

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,⁹ 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.¹⁰ Locality was largely underneath arable land, whilst the southern section was covered with forest.¹¹

Rescue excavation was conducted by Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu under Prof., Krešimir Filipec. Trial trenching began in March 2007,¹² 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 – V).¹³

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,¹⁴ while Vučedol era settlement was found at the

9 Mócsy 1974, 352.

10 Filipec 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 Filipec et al. 2009, 47.

12 Filipec et al. 2009, 19.

13 Filipec 2008, 8.

14 Remains of semi-sunken and sunken objects and shreds of fine and coarse ceramics have been found (Filipec, Roksandić, Šiša Vivek 2008, 31–32).

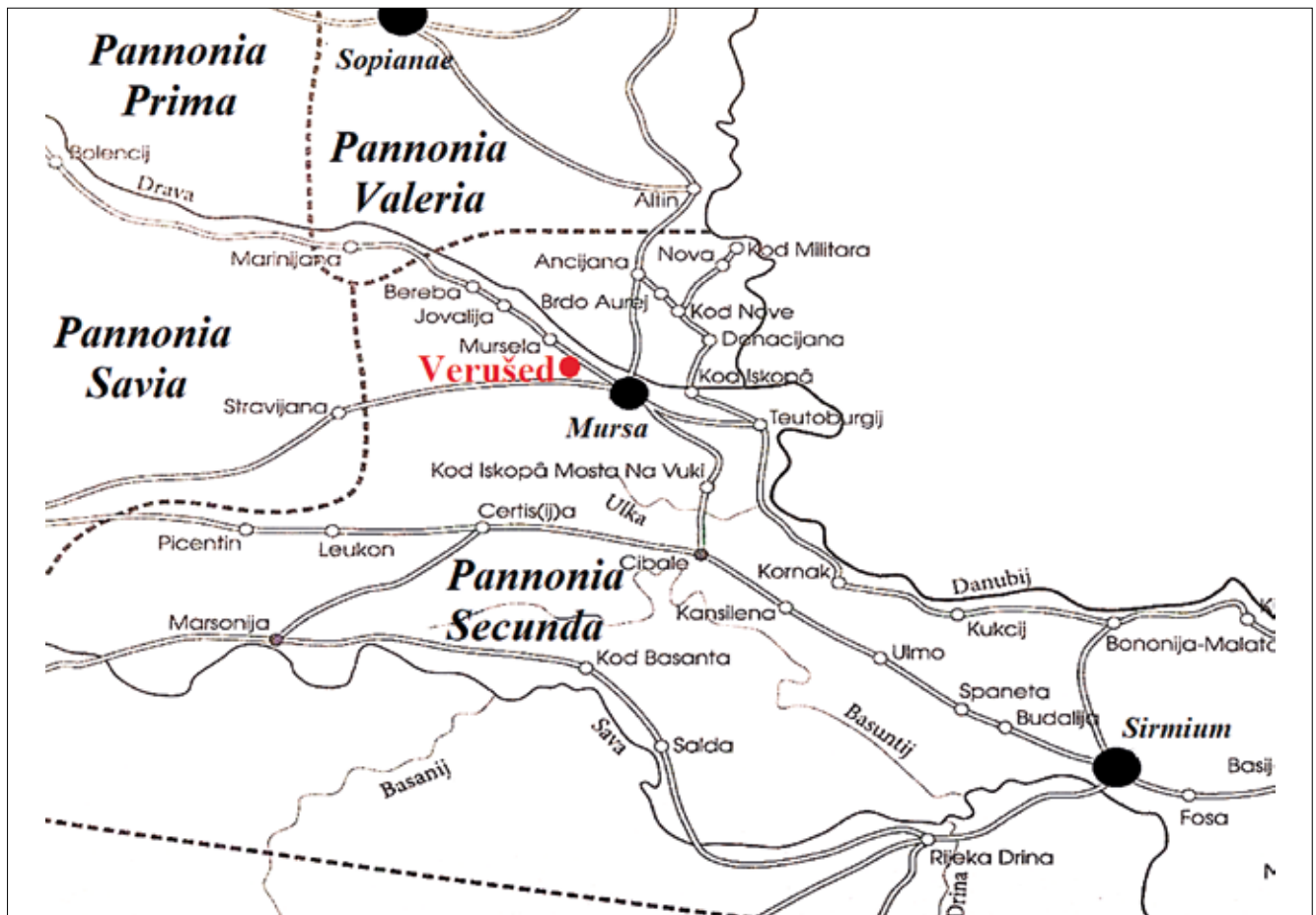


FIGURE 2. Location of the Roman settlement in Verušed in Late Antiquity (based on a map from Gračanin 2011, 42, Sl. II; modified by K. Lukić).

midpoint of the site, on the highway route (Sector III).¹⁵ A few Late Bronze burials and remains of the settlement were also detected.¹⁶ Furthermore, a Post Medieval hamlet was unearthed with archaeological finds dating from 15th – end of the 17th c. (Sector III – V).¹⁷

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*.¹⁸ Many ceramic, glass and metal artefacts were found.¹⁹ 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).

15 Remains of semi-sunken and sunken objects, pits, stone axes and numerous shreds of fine and coarse ceramics were excavated (Filipec, Roksandić, Šiša Vivek 2008, 32).

16 There were 9 graves in total, of which 7 were cremations without finds and 2 were skeletal. They probably belong to the younger phase of the Urnfield culture (Filipec, Roksandić, Šiša Vivek 2008, 32).

17 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 Verušet is mentioned in a written source for 16th c. (Filipec, Roksandić, Šiša Vivek 2008: 32–33); Finds dating suggest that the hamlet was abandoned after Slavonia was liberated from Ottoman rule (Filipec et al. 2009, 55).

18 Filipec 2008, 17–18.

19 Filipec et al. 2009, 49.

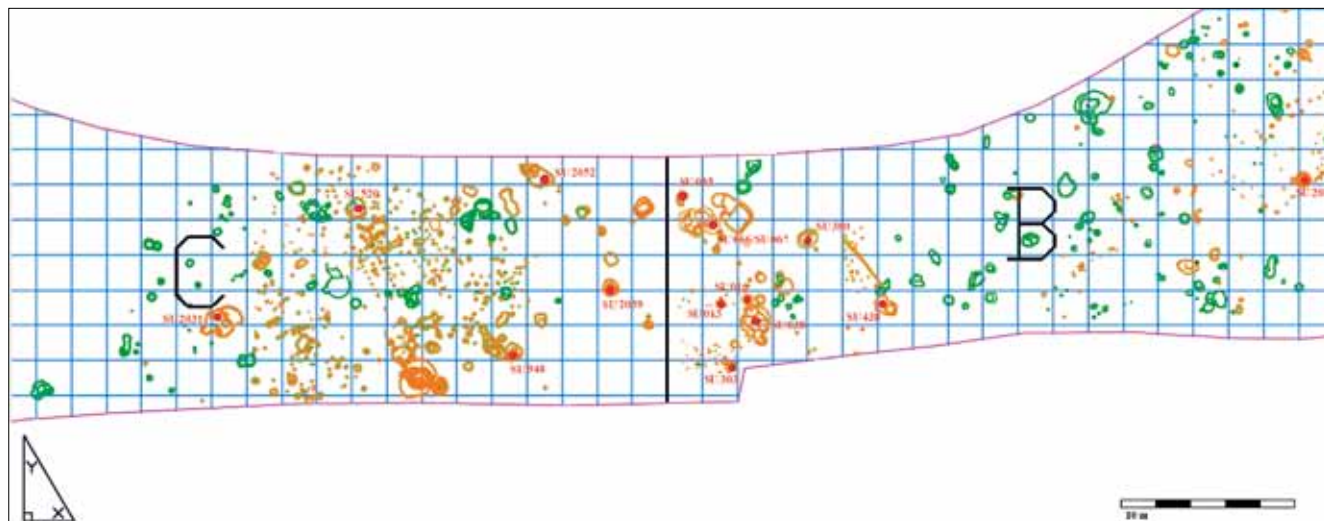


FIGURE 3. Position of stratigraphic units with fibulae and decorative items (in red) from the Roman *vicus* (in orange) in Sector I B and I C, (prehistoric strata in green) (based on AutoCAD data from Auxiliary filed workshop of the Department of Archaeology in Bizovac; modified by K. Lukić).



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).



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).

Analysis of archaeological material

Fibulae

Overall 9 fibulae were excavated in Verušed (cat. no. 1, Pl. 1: 1, Fig. 8: 1; cat. no. 2, Pl. 1: 2, Fig. 8: 2; cat. no. 17, Pl. 1: 3, Fig. 8: 3; cat. no. 19, Pl. 1: 4, Fig. 8: 4; cat. no. 24, Pl. 1: 5, Fig. 8: 5; cat. no. 43, Pl. 1: 6, Fig. 8: 6; cat. no. 55, Pl. 1: 7, Fig. 8: 7; cat. no. 87, Pl. 1: 8, Fig. 8: 8; cat. no. 95, Pl. 1: 9, Fig. 8: 9) (Fig. 8)²⁰. Cat. no. 1 and cat. no. 2 are from the surface layer SU 001. Fibula cat. no. 1 is an Almgren 70 *Kraftig profilierte* fibula type with a supporting plate and full catch plate²¹, which can be classified due to head and bow morphology as one of the local variants manufactured in *Siscia* (Sisak). While it is the most numerous local variant found on Siscian territory, it is rare in other areas.²² Nonetheless some analogies can be found in Donji Andrijevc-Stara Sela²³ and along Una river,²⁴ as well as in *Singidunum* (Beograd)²⁵ and on *limes* in *Moesia Supe-*

rior,²⁶ and in *Dalmatia* in *Salona* (Solin).²⁷ Aforementioned Siscian variant dates from 2nd half of the 1st c. – 1st half of the 2nd c.,²⁸ but considering the catch plate shape, cat. no. 1 can be interpreted as a latter form and thus dated into 2nd c. Find cat. no. 2 is almost completely preserved and it can be assessed as Almgren 85 Pannonian trumpet fibula with a spring, angled supporting plate and an elongated catch plate.²⁹ Related fibulae were discovered in *Siscia* and dated in the 1st half of the 2nd c.³⁰ Cat. no. 2 can be dated likewise. Fibula cat. no. 43, from semi-sunken object SU 066/ SU 067, is a well preserved Almgren 15 Straight wire, variant A, fibula with 4 threaded spring and semi-circular cross sectioned bow. Albeit such fibulae date from the 2nd half of the 1st – beg. of the 3rd c., cat. no. 43 is a latter form with asymmetric

20 They are attributed by O. Almgren typology (Almgren 1897).

21 Jobst 1975, 34; Riha 1979, 73; Add. Gugl 2008.

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.

24 Marić 1968, Pl. XX: 44, Pl. XXI: 9, 10, 34, Pl. XXII: 6, 26, 29–30.

25 Bojović 1983, Pl. IX: 78, Pl. XI: 91.

26 Кондић 1961, Pl. I: 6; Petković 2010, 46, Pl. XV: 3.

27 Ivčević 2002, Pl. XI: 99.

28 Koščević 1980, 22; Bojović 1983, 35.

29 Jobst 1975, 43.

30 Koščević 1980, 25, P. XXI: 151.

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 Almgren 187 type “T-shaped” fibulae with a hinge, which have been produced from 3rd – beg. of the 4th c.³⁴ Hence, cat. no. 55 can be dated accordingly. This type is greatly present in *Pannonia*, due to their possessors especially alongside borders.³⁵ Analogous fibulae can be found in *Moesia Superior*.³⁶ 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 3^{os} of the 4th – 5th c.³⁷ 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*,³⁸ but cat. no. 17 is also comparable to a find from *Singidunum*,³⁹ while cat. no. 24 has analogies in *Certissia* (Štrbinci kraj Đakova), *Sopianae*, *Singidunum* and *Salona*.⁴⁰ Fragment of a crossbow fibula cat. no. 95 from the well SU 2039 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.⁴¹

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: 4, 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.⁴² 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 Verušed should be dated from the 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.⁴³ Following notably widespread type is Spaer B2a and it is typical for 3rd and 4th c. Closest analogies are from Kiškoriija, *Sopianae* and *Cornacum*.⁴⁴ Spaer B3b type chronologically corresponds to the former.⁴⁵ Thus, cat. no. 13 and cat. no. 73 can be dated from the 3rd – 4th c. Analogous dark glass bracelets were found in *Mursa*, *Cornacum*, *Certissia* and Kiškoriija jug.⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸ Bracelets parallel to cat. no. 81 were found in *Mursa*, *Siscia*, *Intercisa* (Dunaújváros) and *Sopianae*,⁴⁹ whilst those from *Certissia* date from 4th – 1st half of 5th c.⁵⁰ 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*.⁵¹

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, Fig. 9: 14; 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.⁵² 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.⁵³ Spatially

31 Böhme 1972, 13–14; Jobst 1975, 53; Riha 1979, 61; Bojović 1983, 48.

32 Redžić 2007, 31, Pl. XIII 132–133.

33 There are some analogies in *Siscia* (Koščević 1980, Pl. XXV: 202, 203), and from *Cetina* (Marović 1959, 36, Fig. 21: 2) and *Burnum* (Ivošević near Kistanje) (Jadrčić-Kučan, Zaninović 2015, 24–26, cat. no. 4, Pl. I: 4).

34 Jobst 1975; 167; Ivčević 2000, 130.

35 Bojović 1983, 78; Ivčević 2000, 131.

36 Bojović 1983, Pl. XXXVIII: 365.

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.

39 Bojović 1983, Pl. LII: 440.

40 Migotti, Leleković 2017, 216, Pl. XV: Fig. 3; Fülep 1977, Pl. 30:1; Bojović 1983, Pl. XLVIII: 423; Ivčević 2000, Pl. XIII: 56.

41 Ivčević 2002, 244.

42 M. Spaer divided bracelets by decoration into 4 types with their subtypes (Spaer 1988, 53).

43 Spaer 1988, 55; Bracelets from the Roman village at Virovitica-Kiškoriija jug correlate (Jelinčić-Vučković 2007, 220, Pl. 1, 4), while parallels in *Mursa* date into 3rd – 4th c. (Šimić, Filipović 1997, 89).

44 Jelinčić-Vučković 2007, 220, Pl. 1, 2, 6; Fülep 1984, 84, Fig. 28: 32; Ilkić 2003, 185–186; Add. Jelinčić-Vučković 2007, 217.

45 Spaer 1988, 54–56.

46 Šimić, Filipović 1997, 88, cat. no. 113; Ilkić 2003, 185; Migotti et al. 1998, 17, T. 1: 15; Jelinčić-Vučković 2007, 220, Pl. 1: 3; Add. Jelinčić-Vučković 2007, 217. Spaer 1988, 54–56.

47 Riha 1990, 56; Koščević 1991, 26–28.

48 Riha 1990, 62.

49 Šimić-Filipović 1997, 88, cat. no. 114; Koščević 1991, Pl. III: 38–39; Vágó, Bóna 1976, Pl. XII, 2; Fülep 1977, Pl. XIV: 1.

50 Migotti, Leleković 2017, 171, Pl. III: Fig. 11.

51 Migotti 2009, 215, Pl. XXXI: Fig. 4.

52 Riha 1990, 72; Perok 2012, 12.

53 Finds dating in 5th c. from the sarcophagus found next to Baptistery of St. John the Baptist indicate a longer practice in Dalmatia (Višić-Ljubić 2002, 220).

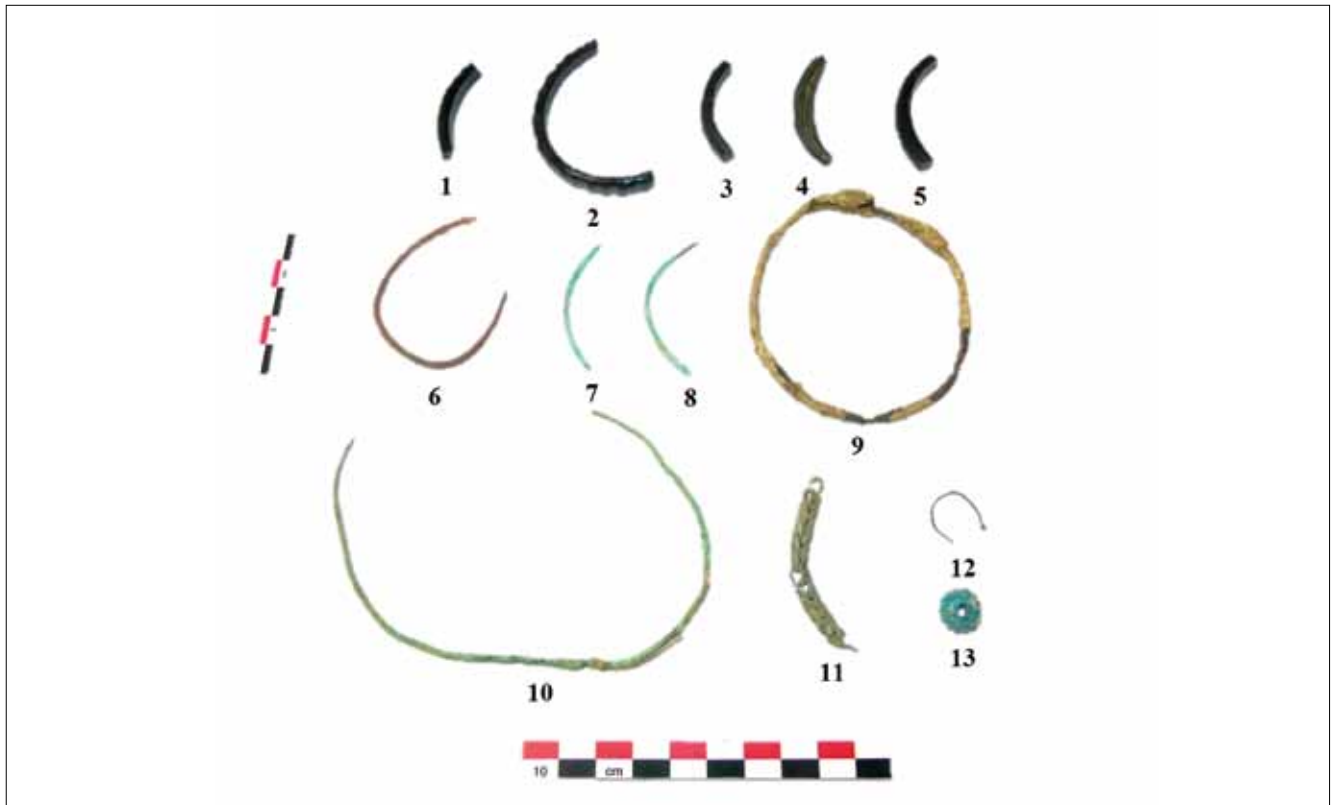


FIGURE 9. Decorative items (cat. no. 3, Pl. 2: 1; cat. no. 13, Pl. 2: 2; cat. no. 25, Pl. 2: 3; cat. no. 73, Pl. 2: 4; cat. no. 80, Pl. 2: 5; cat. no. 26, Pl. 2: 6; cat. no. 68, Pl. 2: 7; cat. no. 69, Pl. 2: 8; cat. no. 81, Pl. 2: 9; cat. no. 90, Pl. 2: 10; cat. no. 98, Pl. 2: 11; cat. no. 27, Pl. 2: 12; cat. no. 76, Pl. 2: 13).

closest analogy is the pair from a grave in *Mursa*, dated with the coins into the beg. of the 4th c.⁵⁴ Comparable earring were also found in cemetery in *Certissia*⁵⁵ and, from 3rd and 4th c., in *Siscia*.⁵⁶ Finds from *Moesia*⁵⁷ are dated likewise, while those from *Viminacium* (Kostolac) and National Museum of Serbia date from 2nd – end of the 4th c.⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰ Fibulae with mentioned chains were characteristic for the Danube area in 2nd and 3rd c.⁶¹ 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: 21; cat. no. 70, Fig. 10: 15, Tab. 1: 22; 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. 10⁶² 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

54 Bulat 1989, 285, Fig. 1: 7.

55 Migotti, Leleković 2017, 204, Pl. III: Fig. 4.

56 Košćević 1991, Pl. I: 10; Add. Višić-Ljubić 2002, 220.

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. Riha 1990, 76.

62 Cat. no. 10 has Siscia mintmark in exergue, thus it can earliest be dated into the opening of the mint, respectively around 262 (Kos 1998: 322).

	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA	DESCRIPTION/ REFERENCE	DATING
1.	SJ 001, sector I B, PN 001	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
2.	SJ 001, sector I B, PN 003	<i>antoninianus</i>	215 – 324
3.	SJ 001, sector I B, PN 004	<i>antoninianus</i> of Claudius II	268 – 270
4.	SJ 001, sector I B, PN 005	<i>antoninianus</i> of Gallien	253 – 268
5.	SJ 001, sector I B, quadrant T-58, PN 010	<i>nummus</i> of Diocletians/ RIC VI, 469, 136a	302
6.	SJ 001, sector I B, quadrant S-56, PN 117	<i>sestertius</i> of Phillipus I/ Moushmov 36	244/245
7.	SJ 001, sector I C, PN 468	<i>antoninianus</i>	262 – 324
8.	SJ 001, sector I C, PN 473	Æ 2 of Constantin Gallus/ RIC VII, 375, 347; LRBC 1217	351 – 354
9.	SJ 003, sector I B, quadrant T-57, PN 008	<i>antoninianus</i>	215 – 324
10.	SJ 013, sector I B, quadrant U-57, PN 039	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
11.	SJ 035, sector I B, quadrant R-56, PN 038	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
12.	SJ 036, sector I B, quadrant T-58, PN 025	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
13.	SJ 037, sector I B, quadrant U-58, PN 031	<i>nummus</i> of Maximinus II/ RIC VI, 485, 234b	313
14.	SJ 038, sector I B, quadrant U/V-58, PN 084	Æ 4	end of the 4 th c.
15.	SJ 038, quadrant U/V-58, PN 102	Æ 3 of Constans/ RIC VII, 366, 232; LRBC 1128	346 – 350
16.	SJ 066, sector I B, R/S-57, PN 063	<i>antoninianus</i> of Claudius II/ RIC V, 218, 100	269
17.	SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 023	<i>antoninianus</i> of Claudius II	268 – 270
18.	SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 043	<i>antoninianus</i>	215 – 324
19.	SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 138	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
20.	SJ 069, sector I B, quadrant S-58, PN 254	<i>antoninianus</i> of Claudius II/ RIC V, 216, 66	268 – 270
21.	SJ 208, sector I B, quadrant Q-74, PN 215	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
22.	SJ 303, sector I B, quadrant W-57, PN 136	Æ 3 of Constantius II/ LRBC 948	337 – 341
23.	SJ 396, sector I B, quadrant S-56/57, PN 282	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
24.	SJ 520, sector I C, quadrant R-47, PN 490	<i>nummus</i> of Constantine I/ RIC VII, 444, 159	320 – 321
25.	SJ 520, sector I C, quadrant R-47, PN 505	Æ 4	end of the 4 th c.
26.	SJ 520, sector I C, quadrant R/S-46/47, PN 547	<i>nummus</i> of Constantine I/ RIC VI, 484, 232b	313
27.	SJ 769, sector I C, quadrant V-49, PN 640	<i>nummus</i> of Constantine I	315 – 316
28.	SJ 1054, sector IV A, PN 011	Roman bronze coin	2 nd – end of the 4 th c.
29.	SJ 2031, sector I C, quadrant U-43, PN 705	as of Hadrian/ RIC II, 412, 572	119

TABLE 1: List of the Roman coin finds.

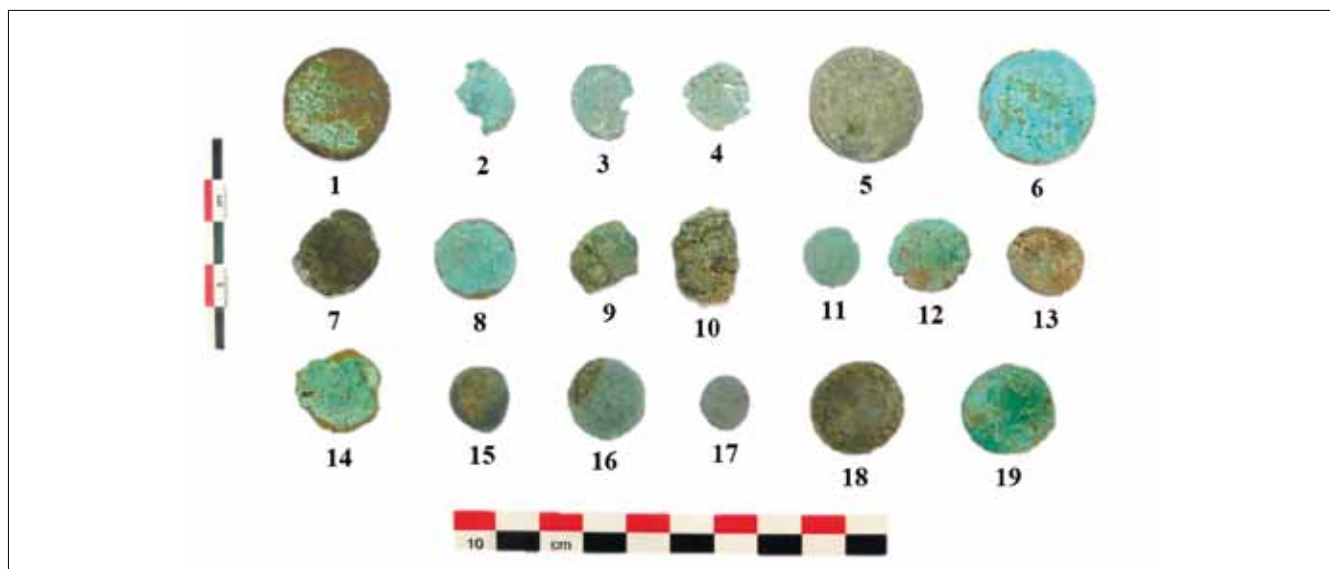


FIGURE 10. Roman coins found together with fibulae and decorative items (cat. no. 4–11, Tab. 1: 1–8; cat. no. 14, Tab. 1: 10; cat. no. 20, Tab. 1: 11; cat. no. 28–29, Tab. 1: 14–15; cat. no. 44, Tab. 1: 16; cat. no. 56, Tab. 1: 21; cat. no. 70, Tab. 1: 22; cat. no. 82–84, Tab. 1: 22–26; cat. no. 91, Tab. 1: 29)

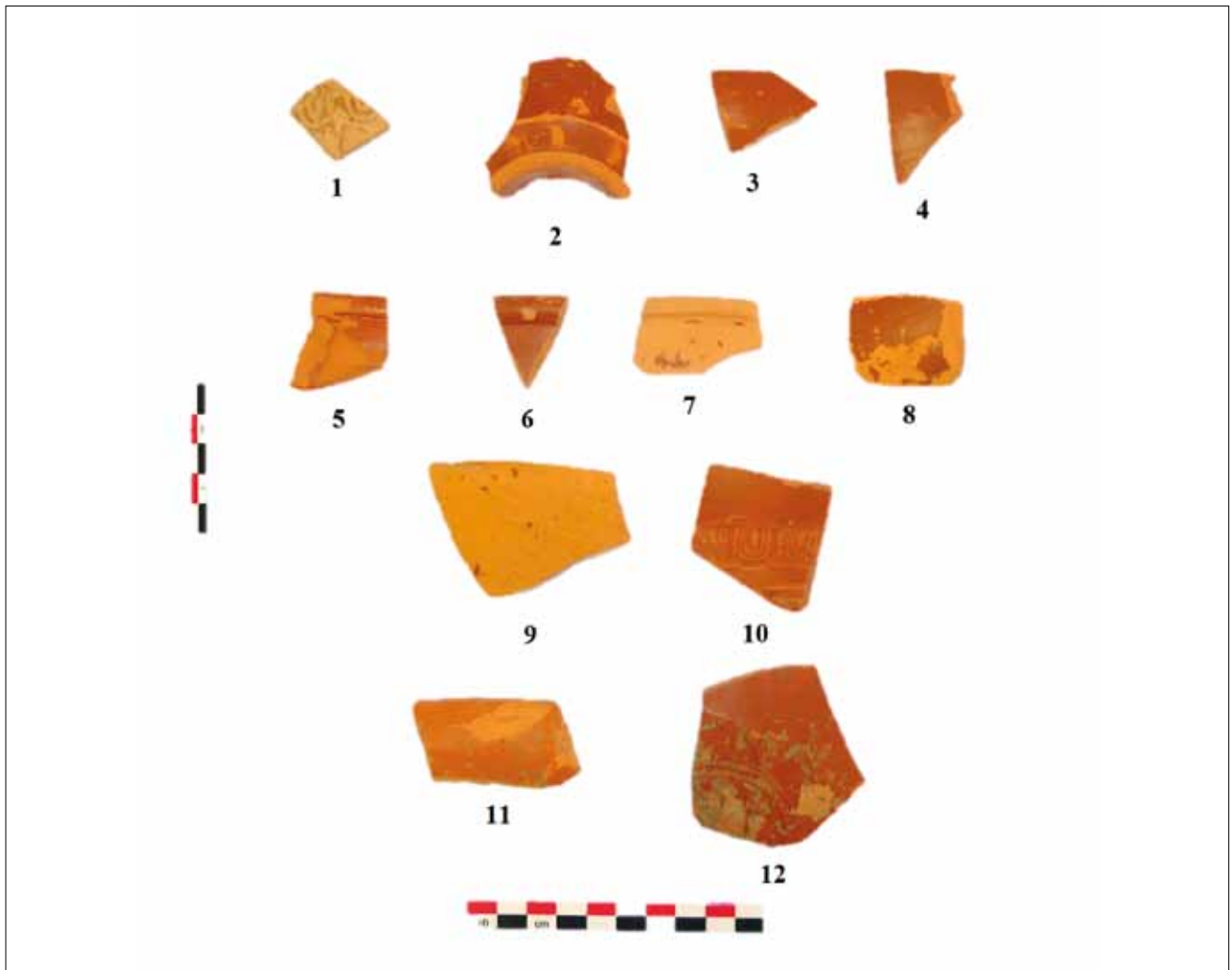


FIGURE 11. *Terra sigillata* and its imitations (cat. no. 12, Pl. 3: 1; cat. no. 30, Pl. 3: 2; cat. no. 45–48, Pl. 3: 3–6; cat. no. 57–58, Pl. 3: 7–8; cat. no. 59, Pl. 3: 9; cat. no. 96, Pl. 3: 10; cat. no. 99–100, Pl. 3: 11–12).

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. 14, 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 c. 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.

Ceramics⁶³

Terra sigillata and its imitations

In the course of excavation, 21 potsherd of *terra sigillata* and its imitation were found, whilst 12 are catalogued⁶⁴ (cat. no. 12, Pl. 3: 1, Fig. 11: 1; cat. no. 30, Pl. 3: 2, Fig. 11: 2; cat. no. 45–48, Pl. 3: 3–6, Fig. 11: 3–6; cat. no. 57–58, Pl. 3: 7–8, Fig. 11: 7–8; cat. no. 59, Pl. 3: 9, Fig. 11: 9; cat. no. 96, Pl. 3: 10, Fig. 11: 10; cat. no. 99–100, Pl. 3: 11–12; Fig. 11: 11–12) (Fig. 11). 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, accept 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 Rheinab-

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.⁶⁵ 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. Potsherd cat. no. 46, due to the graffiti,⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷ Cat. no. 59 has coarse fabric and is an imitation, which were numerous in *Pannonia* and appeared from 2nd – 3rd c.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹ 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 2039, and cat. no. 12 is from the surface layer SU 001. *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 on the broader area of *Pannonia Inferior* from 1st – 4th c., shred from Verušed can be dated from 3rd – 4th c.⁷⁰ Ditto can be dated cat. no. 22 with annularly thickened rim considering the archaeological context.⁷¹ 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 Tene tradition.⁷² 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.⁷³, and hence contextually

dated from 2nd – end of the 3rd c. Shred cat. no. 53 is a part of a pot with everted and accentuated rim with analogies in *Siscia*.⁷⁴ Furthermore, cat. no. 78 belongs to glazed pots and can be dated from 3rd – 5th c.⁷⁵ 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.⁷⁶ It 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.⁷⁷ 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 – Kiškorijska jug dating from 1st – 4th c.,⁷⁸ it can be dated by context from 2nd – 3rd c. Shred 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.⁷⁹ Such pots were mass-produced in *Pannonia* from 2nd – mid. of the 3rd c. and cat. no. 23 can be dated into 3rd c.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹ 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)⁸² and *Singidunum*⁸³ 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.⁸⁴ Among kitchenware colanders and cheese molds were also present at the site (cat. no. 41–42, Pl. 6: 4–5). Ceramic colanders imitated luxurious metal pieces. Colanders, such as cat. no. 41 following La Tène S-profile forms, were common in Early Imperial period on the wider area of *Pannonia Inferior*,⁸⁵ although cat. no. 41 can be dated from 2nd – beg. of the 5th c. due to archaeological context. Cheese mold cat. no. 42 has parallels in *Sirmium* (Srijemska Mitrovica) dating in 4th c.,⁸⁶ 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

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 (Bukner 1981, 17).

67 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 28.

68 *ibid.*: 39.

69 *ibid.*: 28.

70 Bukner 1981, 105.

71 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 67.

72 *ibid.*, 70.

73 Bukner 1981, 42.

74 Wiewegh 2001, Pl. II: 26.

75 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 23.

76 Cvjetičanin 2006, 203.

77 Bukner 1981, 42.

78 Jelinčić-Vučković 2015, 140, Pl. 20: 1.

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 Bukner 1981, 109.

81 Bukner 1981, 111; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 78, Pl. 47: 4, Pl. 73: 2.

82 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 210, Pl. 16: 5.

83 Nikolić-Đorđević 2000, 154–155.

84 Jelinčić-Vučković 2015, 153–154, 155, Fig. 160.

85 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 79.

86 Bukner 1981, Pl. 99: 1.

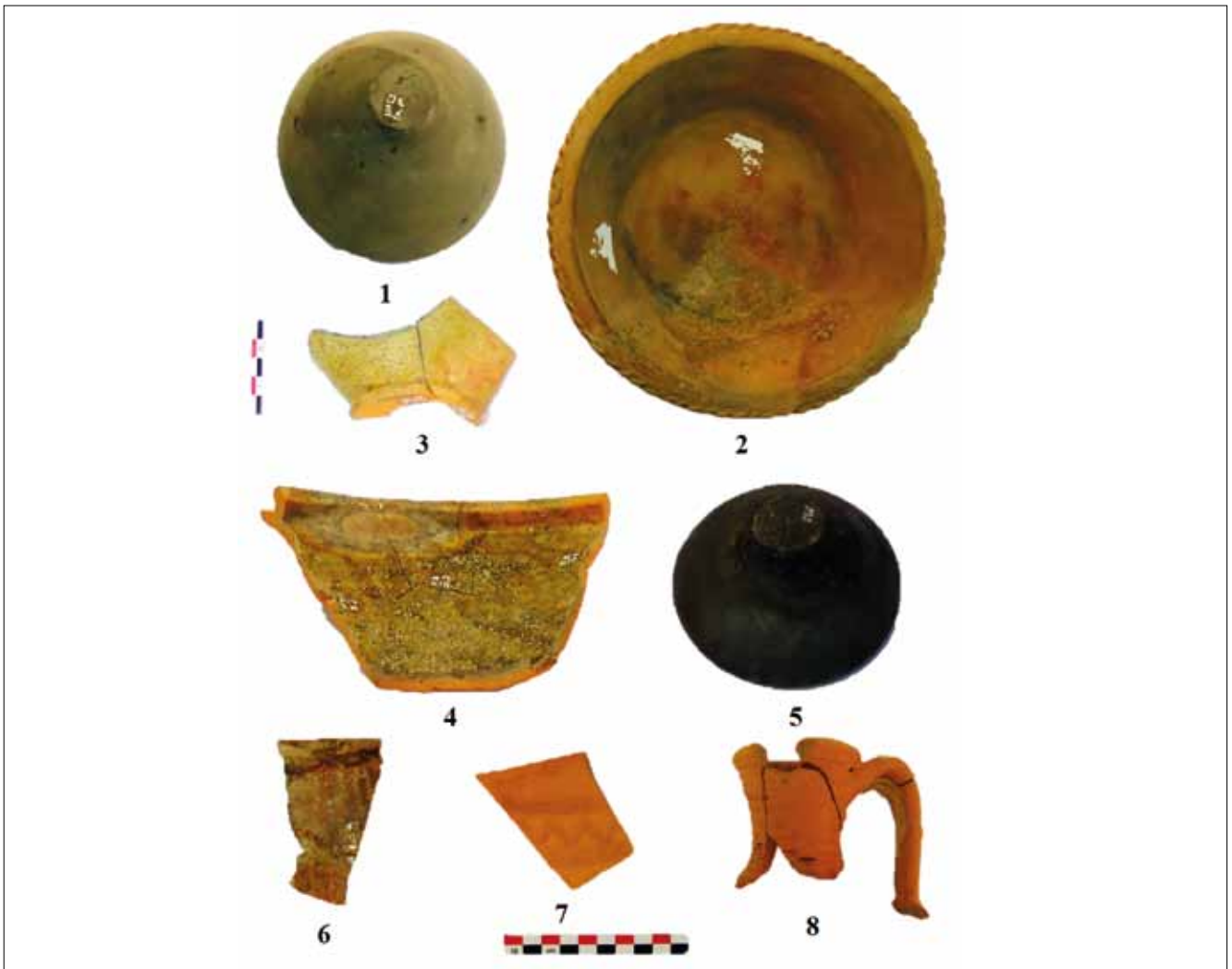


FIGURE 12. Kitchenware, tableware and storage ware (cat. no. 15–16, Pl. 4: 1–2; cat. no. 18, Pl. 4: 3; cat. no. 40, Pl. 5: 7; cat. no. 63, Pl. 8: 2; cat. no. 78, Pl. 9: 4; cat. no. 88, Pl. 9: 8; cat. no. 94, Pl. 10: 3).

manufacture in *Pannonia* is evidenced in *Poetovio* and *Aquincum*, while from 3rd and 4th c. they began to be mass produced in local workshops.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.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.⁸⁹ Bowls are most numerous represented type of tableware (cat. no. 16, Pl. 4: 2, Fig. 12: 2; cat. no. 31–35, Pl. 5: 1–5; cat. no. 62, Pl. 8: 1; cat. no. 71, Pl. 8: 7; cat. no. 75, Pl. 9: 2; cat. no. 77, Pl. 9: 3). Bowl cat. no. 31. has a simple plate-like

shape and can be dated from 2nd – beg. 5th c. Cat. no. 35 and cat. no. 71 are shaped biconically and have flat outspread rim with analogies in *Pannonia Inferior*, dating in 4th c.⁹⁰ Equivalent bowls were found in Late antique strata in *Sopianae*.⁹¹ According to the context cat. no. 35 can be dated from 4th – beg. of the 5th c. and cat. no. 71 in 4th c. Bowl cat. no. 62 with fluted rim and mildly slanted walls can be dated in 2nd c., as well as analogies from *Sirmium* and *Cibalae*.⁹² Moreover, S-profile bowls with La Tène tradition are represented with cat. no. 32. Manufacture of such bowls began intensively again at the end of the 3rd c., hence cat. no. 32 can be dated the end of the 3rd – beg. of the 5th c.⁹³ Glazed bowls are also present at the site. Find cat. no. 16 with decorated horizon-

87 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 80.

88 Although such mortars appear in the wider Pannonian area, hitherto only one workshop (*officina Iustiniana*) has been confirmed in *Poetovio* (Cvijetićanin 2006, 191).

89 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 81, 267, Pl. 73: 5.

90 Bruner 1981, 98.

91 Fülep 1984, 144, Fig. 110: 10.

92 Bruner 1981, Pl. 81:42; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 46; *ibid.*, 228–229, Pl. 34: 4, Pl. 35: 14.

93 Bojović 1977, 34.

tal rim is a Late Antiquity characteristic. Aforesaid bowls were modelled on more expensive metal vessels and can be found on *limes*, in *villae rusticatae* and villages.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*.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.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.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.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 jugs (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.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.¹⁰⁰ Among handled vessels, a type with upswing 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.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.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.¹⁰³ Aforesaid type of *dolia* found in Verušed can be dated from 2nd – beg. of the 4th, 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.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.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 Pröttela 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 Pröttel 3/4 type dating from 330/360 – 415, 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.

94 Jelinčić-Vučković 2015, 145; Parrallels can be found in Tokod (Bónis 1991, 103–104, Abb. 9: 3); Add. Fülep 1984, 184.

95 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 45, Fig. 6.6; Brukner 1981, Pl. 93: 156, 158, 163.

96 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 45.

97 Wiewegh 2001, 95.

98 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 22.

99 Brukner 1981, 115–116.

100 Brukner 1981, 119; Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 63, Fig. 6.25.

101 Ožanić Roguljić 2016, 76.

102 *ibid.*, 74.

103 *ibid.*, 73.

104 Brukner 1981, 43

105 Brukner 1981, Pl. 131: 30–34.

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 SU013 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 chronological 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 geostrategic 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 464; 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 thorn at the end of the foot; full and low trapezoidal catch plate; rounded and flattened elliptical cross sectioned 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) – *antoninianus*; SF 003; AE; l. 14 mm; we. 2 g; o. radiate head right; r. figure on the left?; 215 – 324; unpublished.
 6. (Fig. 10: 3, Tab. 1: 3) – *antoninianus* of Claudius II.; SF 004; AE; l. 16 mm; we. 1 g; o., leg. ? [CLA]VDIVS A[VG]; r. ?; 268 – 270; unpublished.
 7. (Fig. 10: 4, Tab. 1: 4) – *antoninianus* of Gallien; SF 005; AE; l. 15 mm; we. < 1 g; o. radiate head right, leg. ? [GAL]LIENV S 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. [IM]P DIOCLETIANVS P F AV[G]; r. Moneta standing left holding scales in the right and cornucopia in the left hand; star in the right field, leg. SACRA MONET 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. [IM]P 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; Mousmov 36; unpublished.
 10. (Fig. 10: 7, Tab. 1: 7) – *antoninianus*; 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 left field, leg. [DN CONST]ANTINVS [IVN] NOB [C]; r. helmeted soldier 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 fracture; 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. 11.5 cm, h.th. 2.9 cm; fine fracture; light grey both wall surfaces; flat rim; slanted and rounded walls; flat cork 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 fracture with finer granulate inclusions; ochre both wall surfaces; horizontal rim; rounded walls; flat base; roller-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-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 arched bow; bow shorter than foot; bow ribbed at the junction with the foot; rectangular foot; tubular catch plate shorter than foot; incised wave lines 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 facture 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-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 facture with finer granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; light brown cross section; everted 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 facture; 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 facture; 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-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 on 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 (hoop, 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[NST]JA - NS P F AV[G]; r. radiated phoenix on a rocky mound on the left, leg. [FE]L 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 012; *terra sigillata*; l. 4.6 cm, w. 2.5 cm, th. 0.6 cm, b.d. 3 cm; finer facture with inclusions; 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 facture with finer granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; slightly rounded rim; slanted 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 facture with finer granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; everted rim; S 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 facture; 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 facture; 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 facture 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 facture 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 facture; grey both wall surface and cross section; three-folded spout; 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 facture; grey both wall surface and cross section; slightly slanted rim; highly set belly; channelling on the external wall surface of the shoulder zone; 2nd c.; unpublished.

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

40. (Pl. 5: 7, Fig. 12: 4) – mortar (rim, belly); ceramics; l. 20 cm, w. 11 cm, th. 1 cm, r.d. 26 cm; fine facture; ochre both wall surfaces and

cross section; rounded annularly 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. 1.3 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. 15.5 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.

Semi-sunken object SU 066/ SU 067, sector I B, quadrant R/S-56b/57a

43. (Pl. 1: 6, Fig. 8: 6) – Almgren 15 type fibula (body, pin); SF 045; bronze; l. 8.2 cm, w. 1.2 cm, h. 2.5 cm; asymmetrically arched, smooth, semi-circular cross sectioned bow; foot narrower than bow; full and trapezoidal catch plate; 4 threaded spring with internal chord; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

44. (Fig. 10: 13, Tab. 1: 16) – *antoninianus* of Claudius II.; SF 063; AE; l. 1.8 cm, we. < 1 g; o. radiate head right; leg. [IMP] CLAVDIVS AVG; r. Securitas standing left with legs crossed leaning on a column, holding sceptre in the right hand, XI in the right field, leg. S[ECURIT]·AV[G]; 269; RIC V, 218, 100; unpublished.

45. (Pl. 3: 3, Fig. 11: 3) – Drag 32 type vessel (rim, neck, body); 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; annularly rounded rim; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; mid. 2nd – mid. 3rd c.; unpublished.

46. (Pl. 3: 4, Fig. 11: 4) – Drag 37 type imitation (belly); SF 237; ceramics; l. 2.5 cm, w. 3.8 cm, th. 0.5 cm; finer facture with finer granulated inclusions; reddish both wall surfaces and cross section; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; incised M and channelling on the external wall surface; 2nd – 4th c.; unpublished.

47. (Pl. 3: 5, Fig. 11: 5) – Drag 37 type vessel (rim, belly); SF 246; *terra sigillata*; l. 3 cm, w. 3.2 cm, th. 0.7 cm, r.d. 18 cm; fine facture; reddish both wall surfaces and cross section; annularly thickened rim; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished

48. (Pl. 3: 6, Fig. 11: 6) – Drag 18/31 type vessel (rim, belly); SF 358; *terra sigillata*; l. 2.4 cm, w. 3 cm, th. 0.7 cm; fine facture; reddish both wall surfaces and cross section; vertical and annularly thickened rim; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; 2nd – beg. of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

49. (Pl. 6: 6) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 7 cm, w. 3.5 cm, th. 0.5 cm; coarser facture with larger granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; light grey cross section; flat outspread rim; 2nd – end of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

50. (Pl. 6: 7) – pot (belly); ceramics; l. 6 cm, w. 5 cm, th. 0.6 cm; coarser facture with larger granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces; light grey cross section; combed incised horizontal and diagonal lines on the external wall surface; 2nd – end of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

51. (Pl. 6: 8) – 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.

52. (Pl. 7: 1) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 8.6 cm, w. 4 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 12.5 cm; coarser facture with larger granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces and cross section; strip thickened and slanted rim; 2nd – end of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

53. (Pl. 7: 2) – pot (rim, neck, shoulder); ceramics; l. 7 cm, w. 3.3 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 26 cm; coarser facture with larger granulated inclusions; dark grey both wall surfaces and cross section; everted and rounded rim; 2nd – end of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

54. (Pl. 7: 3) – mortar (rim, body); ceramics; l. 11 cm, w. 9.2 cm, th. 1 cm, r.d. 30 cm; fine facture; ochre both wall surfaces and cross section; rounded rim; rounded walls; green glaze residue on both wall surfaces; 2nd half of the 3rd c.; unpublished.

Well SU 208, sector I B, quadrant Q/R-73/74

55. (Pl. 1: 7, Fig. 8: 7) – Almgren 187 type hinge fibula (body); SF 168; bronze; l. 5.8 cm, w. 2.1 cm, h. 2.4 cm; faceted quadratic cross sectioned bow narrowing towards the ribbed junction with the foot; bow and foot equally thick; foot shorter than bow and narrowing toward the junction with the bow; tubular catch plate shorter than foot; button shaped knob on the top of the head; profiled lateral channel with circular opening; faceted biconical head knob moulded with the bow, situated above circular opening; 3rd – beg. of the 4th c.; unpublished.

56. (Fig. 10: 14, Tab. 1: 21) – Roman coin; SF 215; AE; l. 2.1 cm; we. 3 g; o. ?; r. ?; 2nd – end of the 4th c.; unpublished.

57. (Pl. 3: 7, Fig. 11: 7) – Drag 18/31 type imitation (rim, body); SF 164; ceramics; l. 4.4 cm, w. 2.6 cm, th. 0.1 cm, r.d. 21 cm; fine facture; ochre both wall surfaces and cross section; annularly rounded rim; red slip residue on the external wall surface; manual finishing visible on the internal wall surface; mid. 2nd – mid. 3rd c.; unpublished.

58. (Pl. 3: 8, Fig. 11: 8) – Drag 37 type vessel (belly); SF 180; *terra sigillata*; l. 4 cm, w. 3 cm, th. 0.4 cm; fine facture; reddish both wall surfaces and cross section; glossy red slip on both wall surfaces; medallion relief motive on the external wall surface; 2nd – mid 3rd c.; unpublished.

59. (Pl. 3: 9, Fig. 11: 9) – Drag 32 type imitation (rim, neck, body); SF 194; ceramics; l. 7 cm, w. 4.6 cm, th. 0.6 cm, r.d. 16 cm; finer facture with variously granulated and coloured inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; annularly thickened rim; orange glossy slip residue on the internal wall surface; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

60. (Pl. 7: 5) – reconstructed plate; ceramics; h. 5 cm, th. 1 cm, r.d. 23 cm, b.d. 21 cm, m.d. 25 cm; fine facture; orange both wall surfaces; slightly indented rim; slanted walls; flat base; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

61. (Pl. 7: 5) – reconstructed plate; ceramics; h. 4.8 cm, th. 0.8 cm, r.d. 22 cm, b.d. 19 cm, m.d. 24 cm; fine facture; orange both wall surfaces; flat rim; slanted walls; flat base; 2nd – 3rd c.; unpublished.

62. (Pl. 8: 1) – reconstructed bowl; ceramics; h. 5.3 cm, th. 0.5 cm, r.d. 13 cm, b.d. 12 cm, m.d. 15.5 cm; coarser facture with larger granulated inclusions; grey both wall surface and cross section; slightly slanted rim fluted with 3 channelling; dark stains on both wall surfaces; 2nd 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 facture 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 facture 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, w. 3.3 cm, th. 0.4 cm, r.d. 10.5 cm; coarser facture 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 facture 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 facture; 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-diademed head to the right, leg. [DN CONSTA]N-TIVS [PF] AVG, r. two soldiers standing with standard between; leg. [GLOR]-IA EXERC-[ITVS]; LRBC 948; 337– 341; 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 facture 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 facture 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 B3b 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 horizontally ribbed surface; 3rd – 4th c.; unpublished.

74. (Pl. 9: 1) – mortar (rim, body); ceramics; l. 15 cm, w. 6 cm, th. 1 cm; fine facture; 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 facture; grey both wall surface and cross section; annularly 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 facture; 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 facture; 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 facture; 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; w. 0.3 cm, d. 6.5 cm, we. 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. laurate head on the right, leg. [CONSTAN]-TIN-VS AV[G]; r. VOT/[X]X in laurel wreath, leg. [D]N CONSTANTIN[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: 18, Tab. 1: 26) – *nummus* of Constantine I.; SF 547; AE; l. 20 mm; we. 2 g; o. laurate head on the right, leg. IMP CONSTANTIN-VS [P]F AVG; r. Jupiter on the left with chymis 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 facture 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 facture; 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 upswing 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 CAE[SAR 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) – Pröttel 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) – Drag 37 type vessel (belly); SF 363; *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 ovolo 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 711; 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) – Drag 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) – Drag 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 013: 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. 2: 12, Pl. 3: 2, Pl. 5–6

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

Well SU 208: 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. 9: 3–4

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

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

LRBC – R. A. G. Carson, P. V. Hill, J. P. C. Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage AD. 324 – 489*, Spink, London, 1960.

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.

Webb, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, Volume I-X, Spink & Son Ltd., London, 1923 – 1994.

SOURCES

Itin. Burdig. – *Itinerarium Burdigalense*, Publ. P. Geyer, O. Kuntz, Turnholt, 1965.

Tab. Peut. – *Tabula Peutingeriana*, Codex Vindobonensis 324 I-II, Publ. E. Weber, Graz, 1976.

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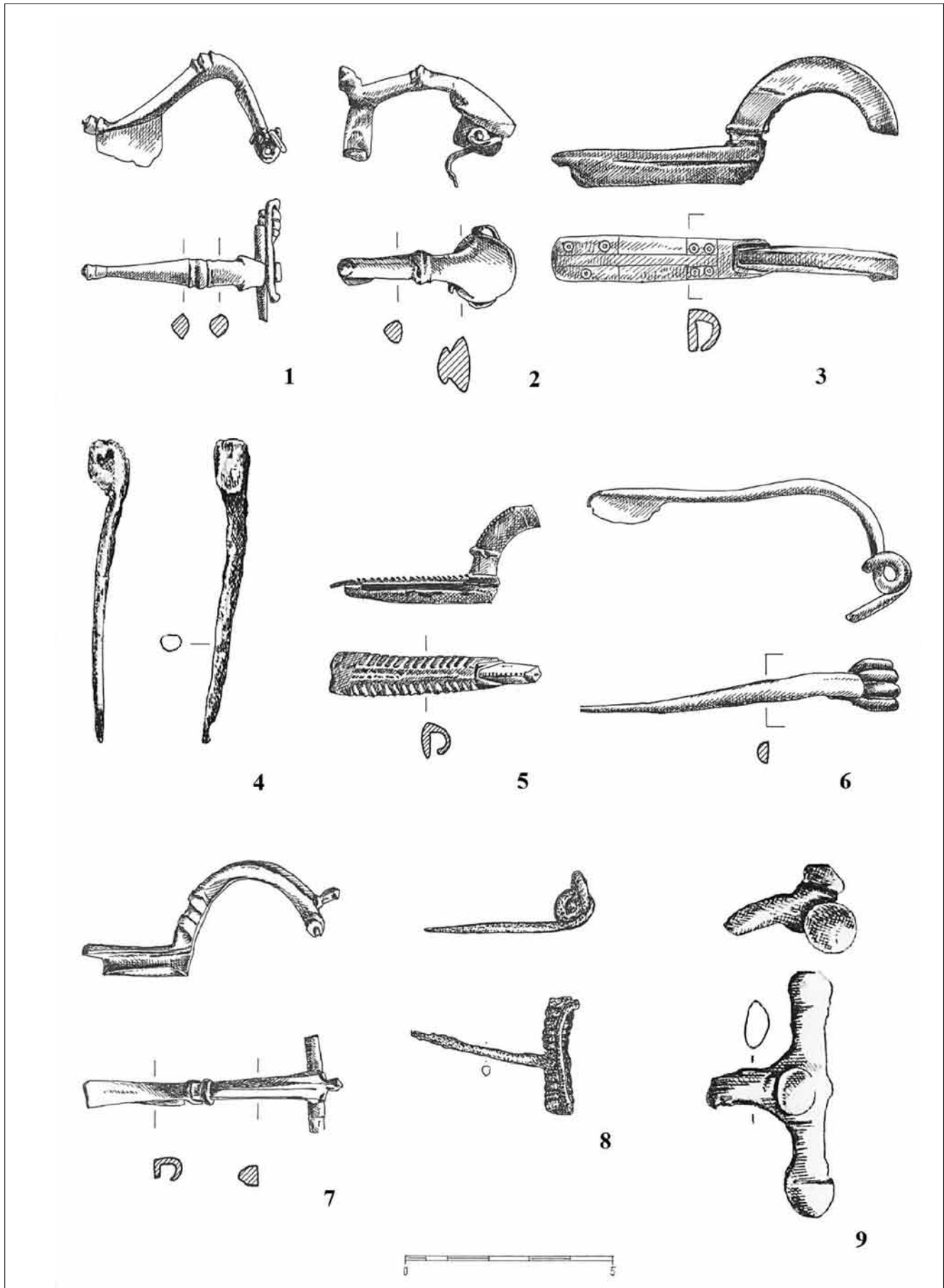


PLATE 1. Fibulae.

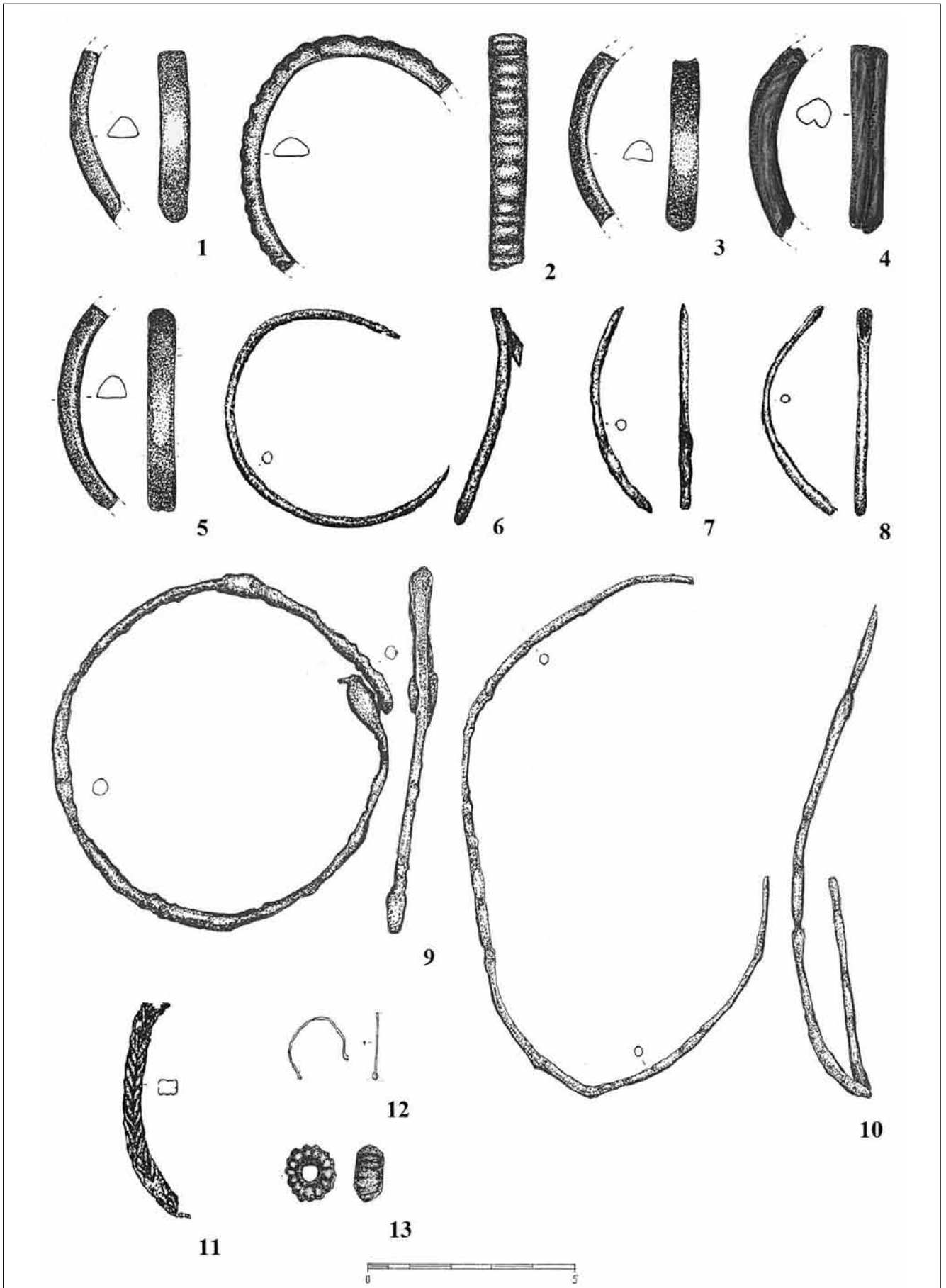


PLATE 2. Decorative items.

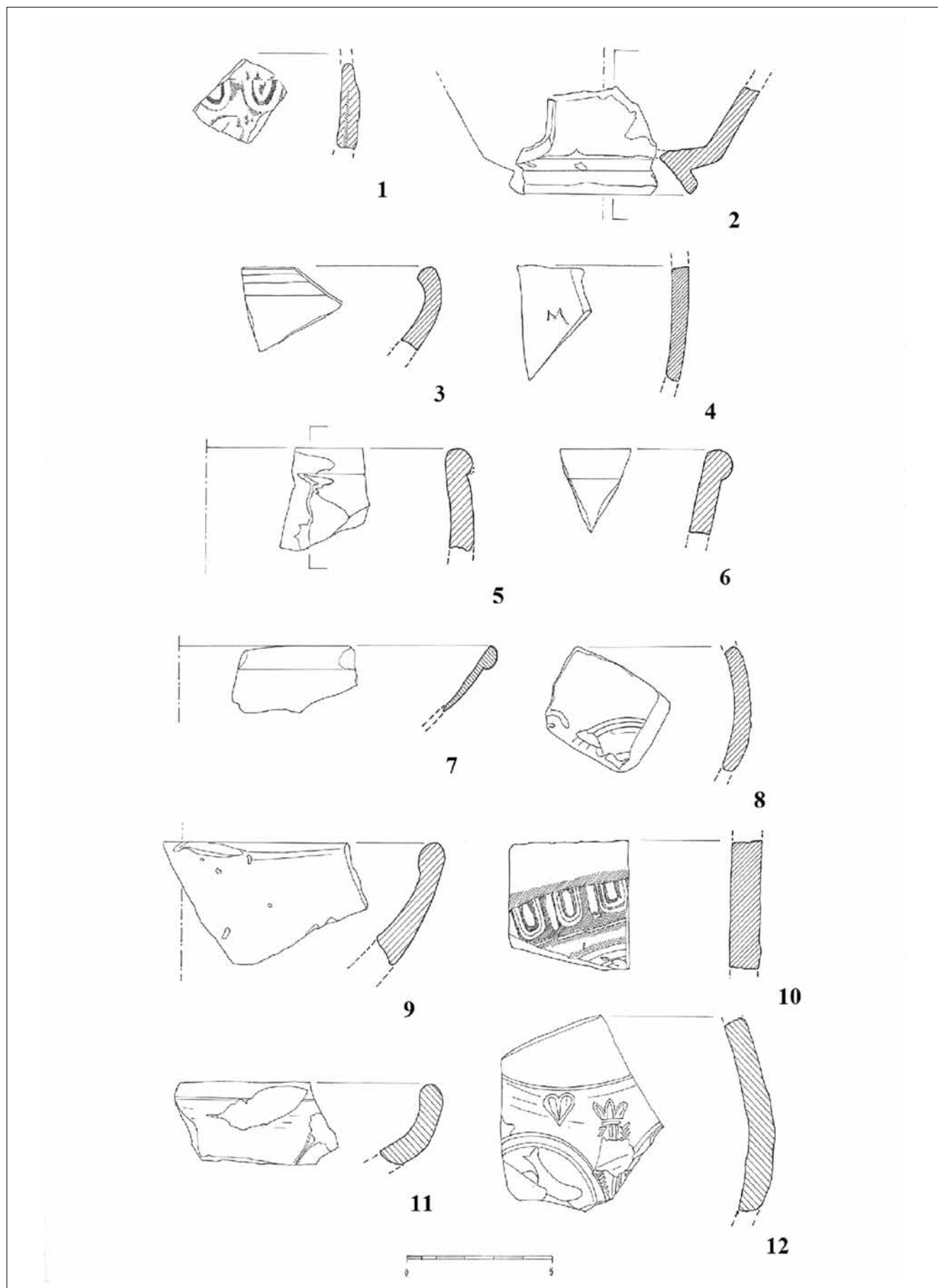


PLATE 3. *Terra sigillata* and its imitations.

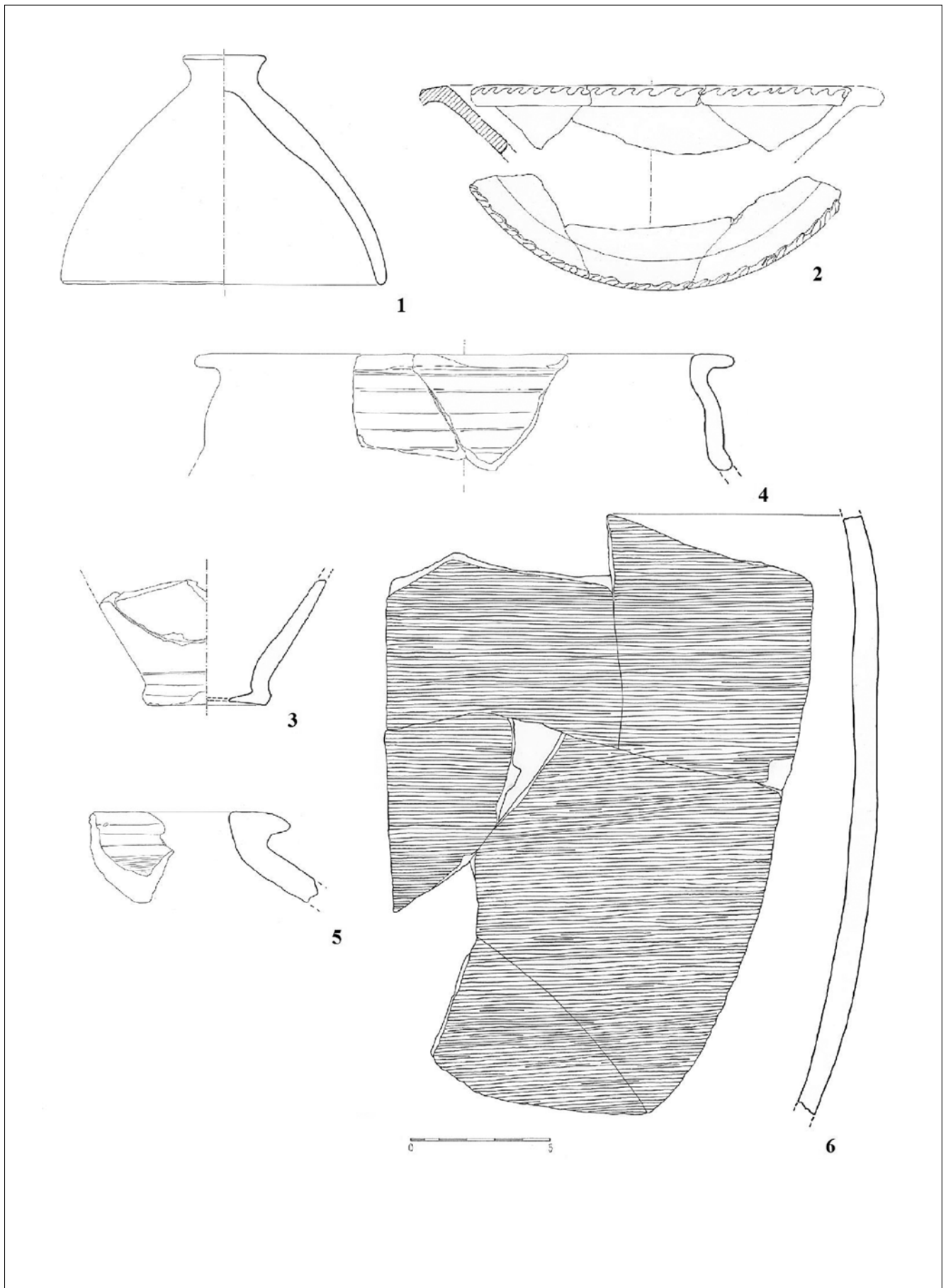


PLATE 4. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.

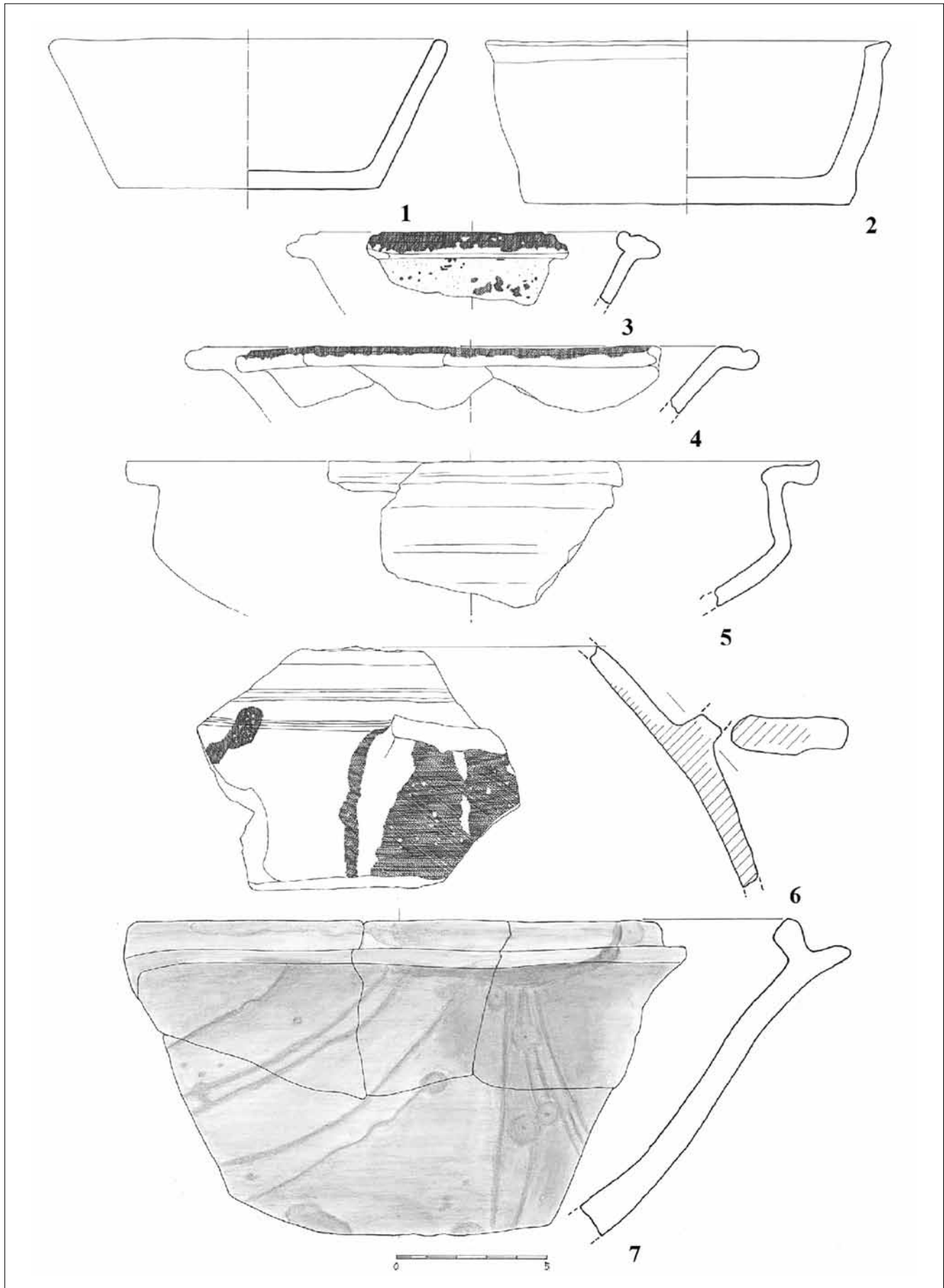


PLATE 5. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.

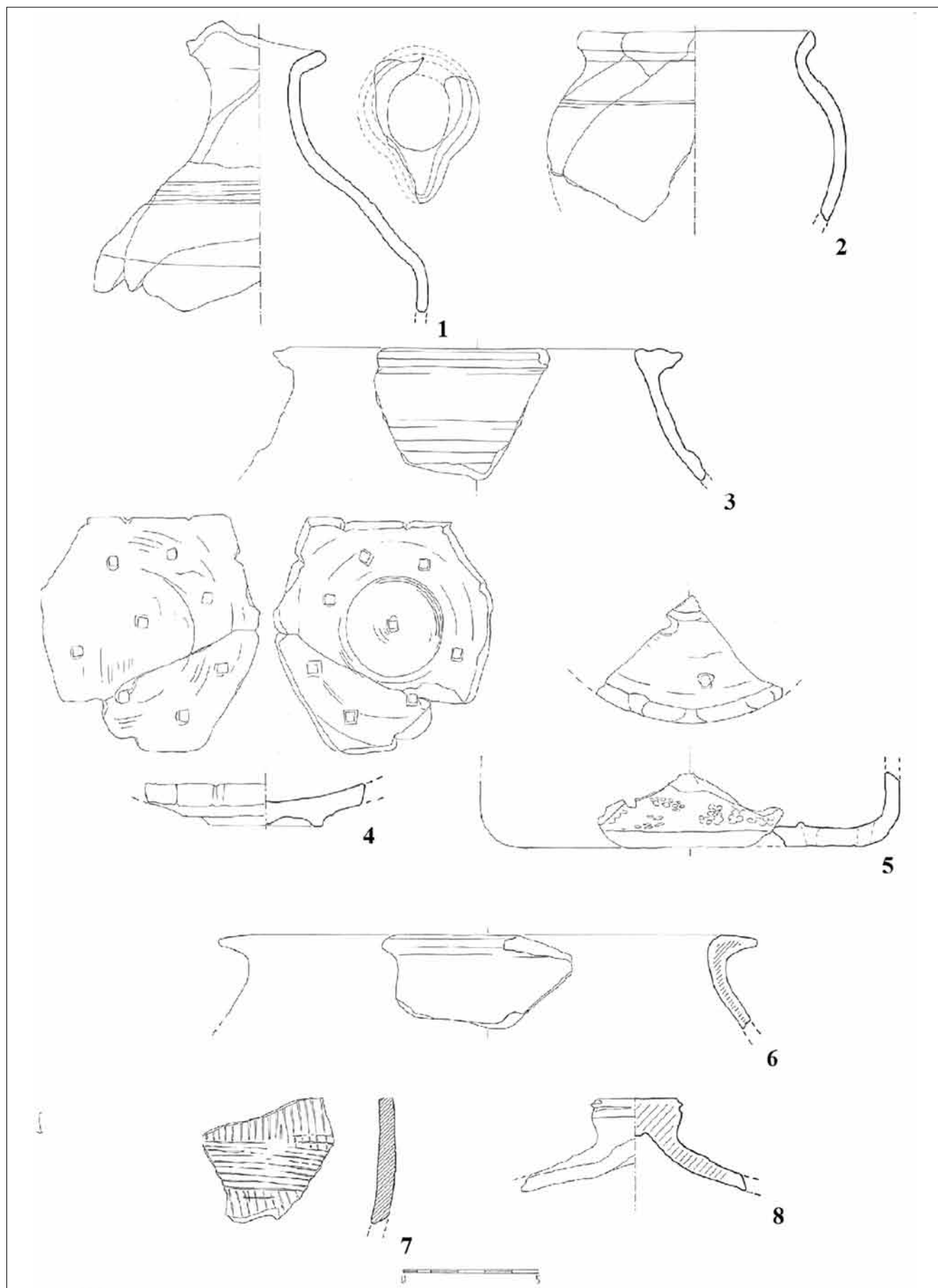


PLATE 6. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.

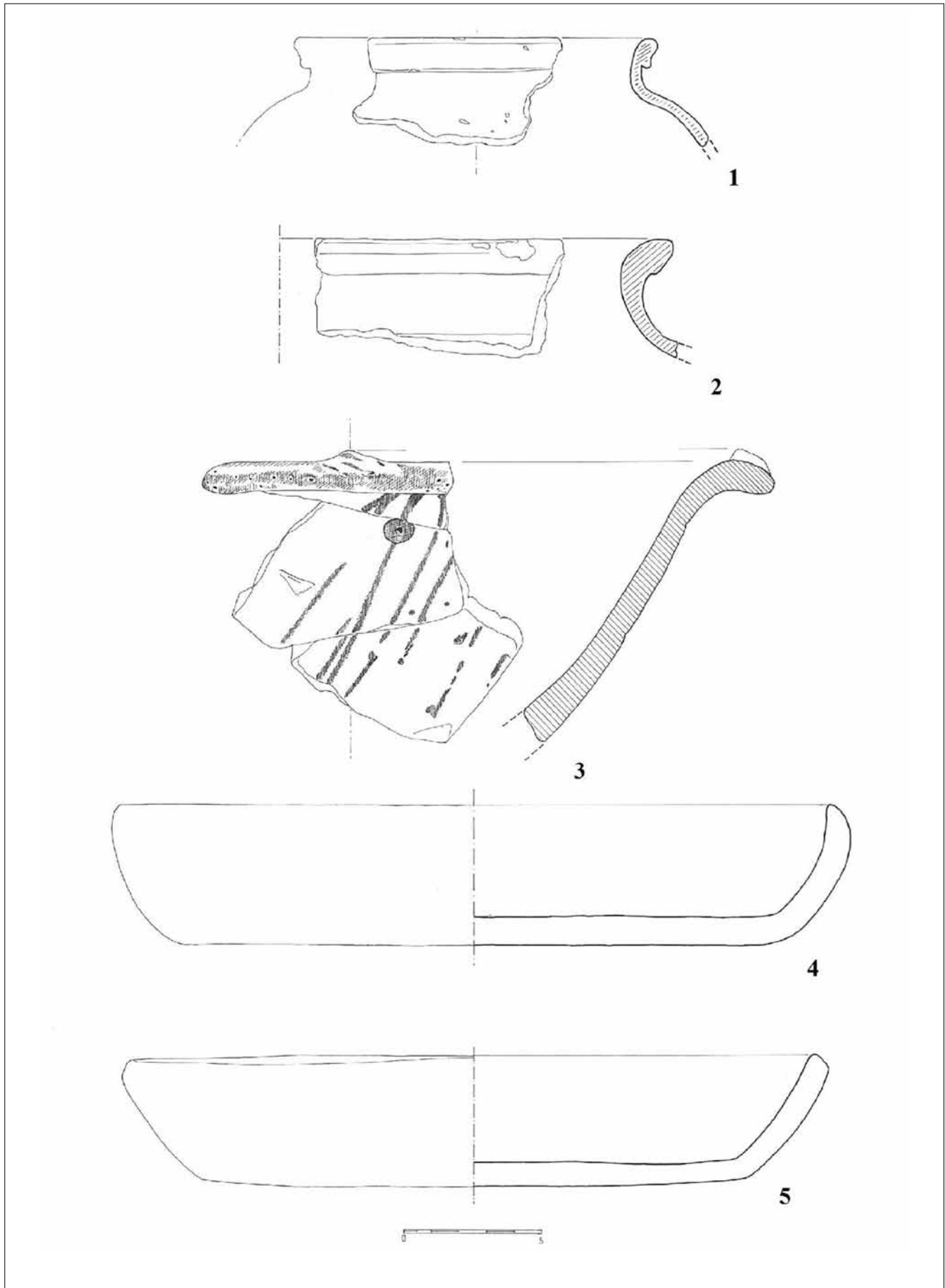


PLATE 7. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.

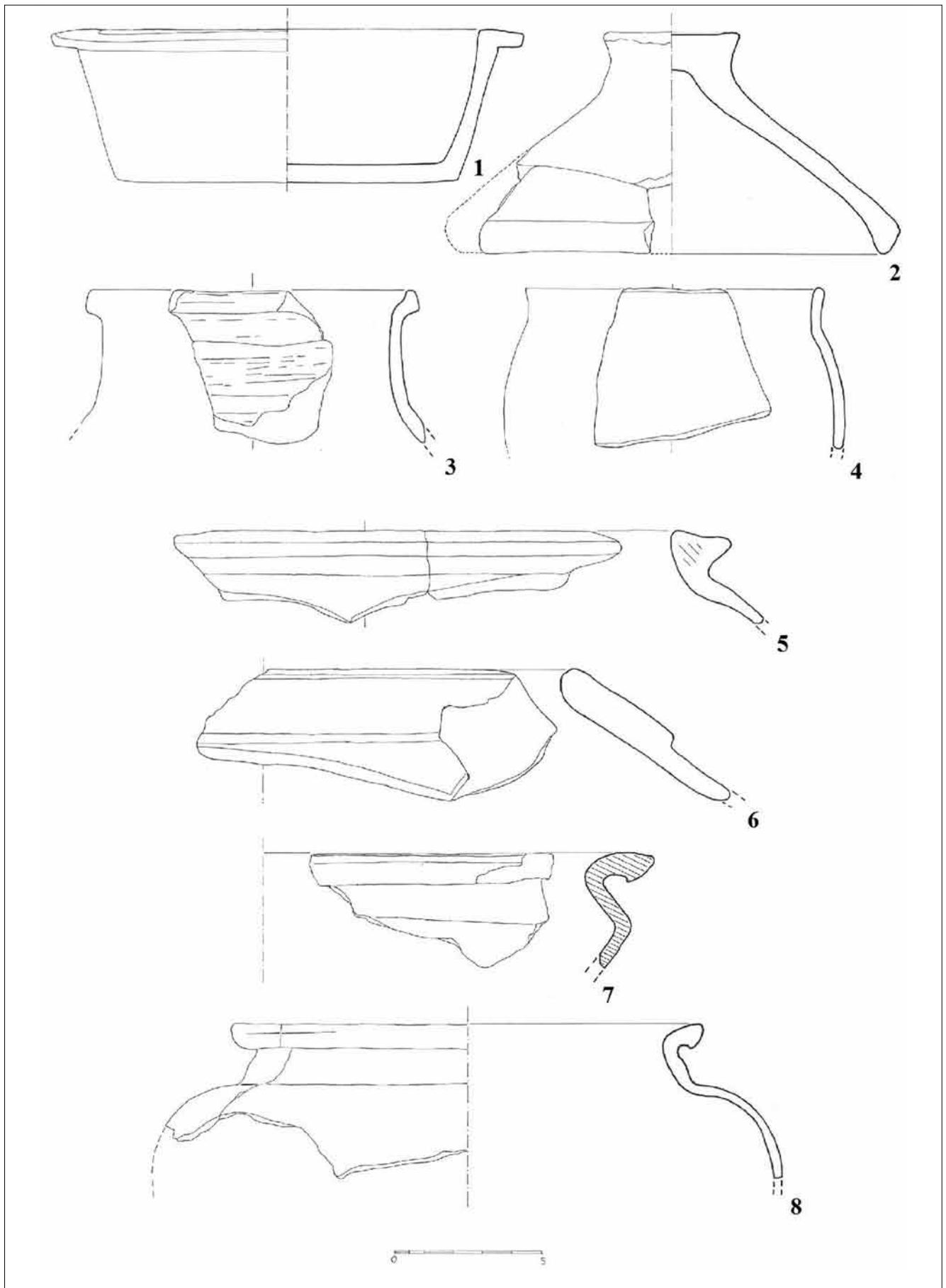


PLATE 8. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.

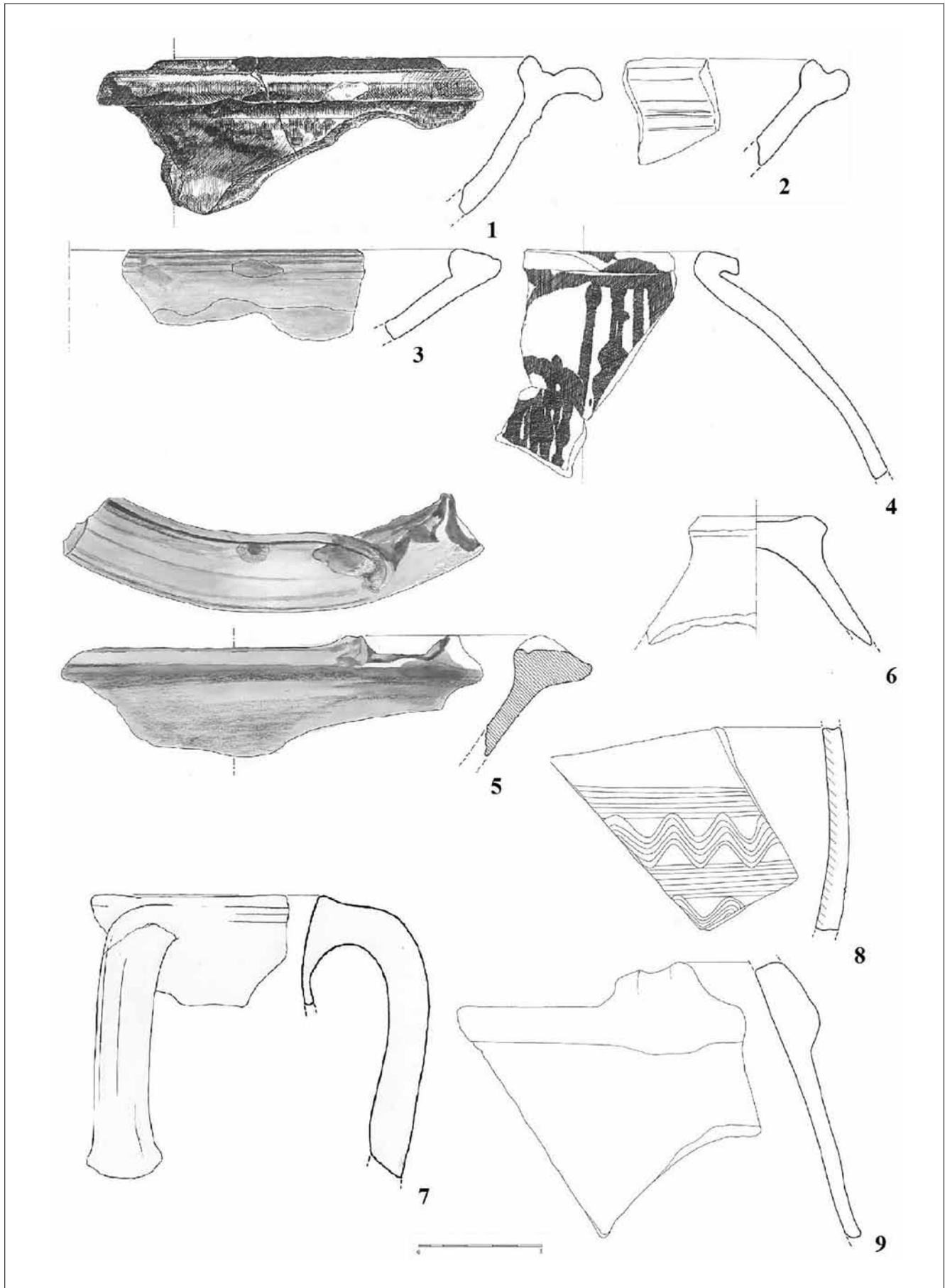


PLATE 9. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.

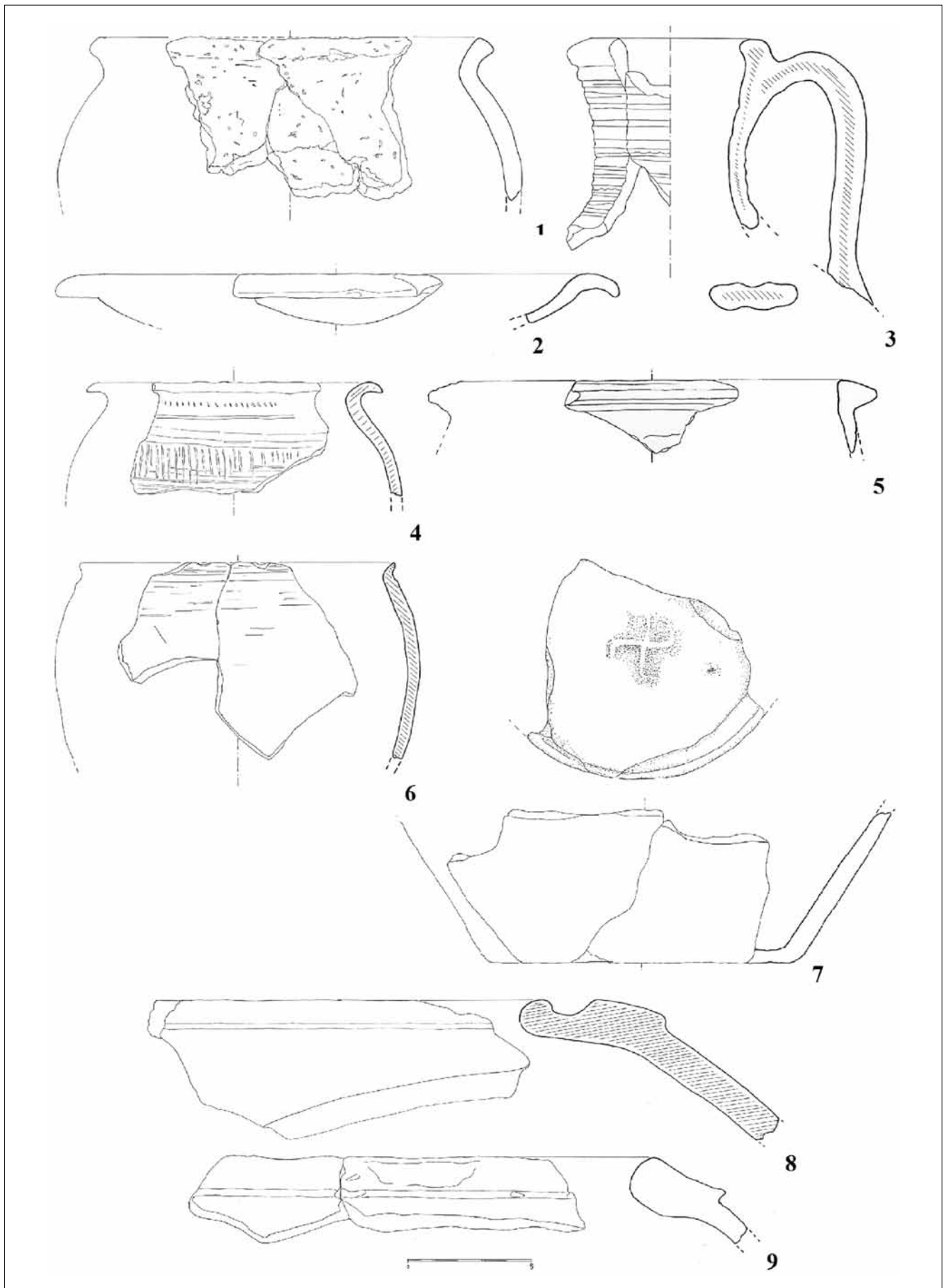


PLATE 10. Kitchenware, tableware, and storage ware.