

## SUMMARY

### A GROUP OF DIONISIER RELIEFS FROM MURSA (OSIJEK)

The oldest bridge across the Drava in Osijek was built by the Romans. It is certain that it was a stone bridge with six supporting buttresses in the river, but there are no reliable data on when it was built.

It is assumed that it was built during the rule of emperor Trajan (98. - 117.) or emperor Hadrijan (117. - 138.), when important construction work has been performed in Mursa. It is supposed that the bridge construction was connected with Hadrian's reconstruction of Danube-basin lines and reconstruction of limes road, in the thirties of 2nd century. The first reconstruction of the bridge was performed in 214. During the rule of emperor Karakala (211. - 217.), during the period of reorganization of Pannonia. The next reconstruction was during the rule of emperor Maksimin Thracian (235. - 238.). Further destiny and demolition of the bridge could only be supposed. During 4th century buttresses were maintained and reinforced by various stone blocks, older than bridge itself. Demolition and ravage of Mursa in 375. by Western Goths, i.e. in 441. by Huns, brought to total demolition of the bridge, after which the building material was taken away during the following centuries.

Reminiscence on the obvious remains of the bridge over Drava was noted in the seventies of 18th century. Due the low water level, remains of the supporting buttresses appeared above the water. As those buttresses obstructed inland navigation, two of them were removed in 1935. Further removing was performed in 1937. For the following fifty years no interventions were undertaken. In 1985. Cleaning of the river bed was organized at location of Roman bridge. The works have been performed with supervision of archeologists from the Museum of Slavonia and Regional office for the protection of cultural and natural heritage in Osijek. The remains (circa 50) of various stone blocks are now in the Archeological department - Antique subdivision of the Museum of Slavonia.

Three relief stone blocks of sepulchral edicula, found during the process of river bed cleaning of the Drava in 1985, are elaborated in this work.

#### Relief stone block (Fig.1)

Dimensions: height 0.56 m, width 0.47 m, thickness 0.20 m

Material: white lime-stone

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Seriously damaged relief stone block which shows naked figure in profile, turned to the left which we consider, due to constitution, a male figure. According to the thyr he is holding in the right hand, lifted and curved in the elbow down-ward, and according to the typological comparisons, we can recognize the Satyr over whose bottom is a tail.

#### Relief stone block (Fig. 2)

Dimensions: height 1.16 m (preserved height on the right side), width 0.89 m, thickness 0.32 m

Material: white lime-stone

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Relief stone block is damaged and broken off, and due to oblique split, the bottom part of the relief figure is missing. The surface of the figure relief is relatively well preserved. Inside the profile border there is a figure of a woman in motion, and of a body leaned to the right. She is naked and has a transparent cloak on, which is falling in pleats down the body. She has ivy leaves in the rich curly hair. The right hand is put on in front of the body over the left shoulder and holds cymbals with both hands. We can see Menada in the profiled border.

#### Relief stone block (fig. 3 - 9)

Dimensions: height 1.19 m, width 1.03 m, thickness 0.38 m

Material: white lime-stone, similar to the marble

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Relief stone block is very well preserved. The condition of the find, and the hole of iron wedges give evidence that the stone block was secondary used as building material.

The front side of relief stone block shows two figures inside architectural borders. Architectural border is made of tordated column with capital above which there is a triangle gable (only the right side is preserved, the left side is damaged). Above the right side of the gable we can recognize the figure of Eros with his legs crossed, and who is holding a kind of stick or a torch in his right hand. Under the gable there is a group of two figures. The left figure is a female one, standing on the elevation and shown in profile. The right one is in stepped forward and slightly bend in knee, the left one is in motion as to hold the cloak which her partner (a man) is trying to take off, and with the right hand she is trying to push away the man's shoulder. The male figure has vigorously stepped forward his left leg, the left hand is bent and lifted above head, and the right one is stretched out toward the clothes. Above the bottom of male's figure we can see a tail. The group Satyr - Menada is shown here.

It can be supposed that the masters who worked on the group Satyr - Menada in Mursa were under influence of the workshops from Celje, because the Drava river was an important navigable route and connection between the relief Satyr - Menada and the group Satyr - Menada from Osijek we can conclude that all three stone blocks with Dionizian relief could date from the end of 2nd and beginning of 3rd century. This starting point can be further proved by imagery of flaying Eros above the right slope of the gable. Eros embodies juvenile, slim type that was not present in Norik before Sever.