

- ¹ L. Barkóczi, *The Population of Pannonia from Marcus Aurelius to Diocletian*, *Acta arch. Acad. scient. Hung.* Tomus XVI, Fasc. 3—4, Budapest 1964, 302
- ² A. Mócsy, *Pannonia RE XVIII* 2, 622
- ³ V. Celestin, *VHAD VI* 1902, 101—102 i V. Hoffiller, *VHAD XII* 1912, 4
- ⁴ J. Hampel, *Arh.-epigr. Mitth.* II 1877, 79; J. Brunšmid, *VHAD IV* 28, 31; *CIL III* 6451 i 10266.
Brojeve od 1—5 obradio je M. Bulat, a od 6—10 D. Pinterović.

NEW ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS FROM MURSA

The Museum of Slavonia enlarged its collection of inscriptions in the course of more recent years with some new examples of which all were excavated or found at Osijek (Mursa), except one from Kostolac (Viminacium) which came into the collection without specified dates.

They are all published here for further use in the study of Roman Mursa.

No. 1 is a small marble altar dedicated to Terra Mater by M. Marius Secundinus. By the type of the letters and by the content it can be dated to the transition from the 2nd to the 3rd century. Fig. 1

No 2. is only a fragment of the upper part of an altar from limestone with the mere dedication to god LIBER. This is the first and only inscription dedicated to this god of wine and myrth ever found at Osijek. According to the type of letters it could have been chiselled in in the 3rd century. Fig. 2

No. 3 is the right half of a marble plate with an inscription in honour to the emperor M. Aur. Commodus. This must have been most probably an inscription on a building erected by the Mursenses on public expenses. We do not know what kind of object it was. Fig. 3

No. 4 is the left lower part of a marble tomb-stone on which one discerns the name PROC [VLVS] (?) and the word PARENTI [BUS]. (?) This inscription should be dated rather late as the type of letters indicates, i. e. to the end of the 3rd or beginning of the 4th century. Fig. 4

No. 5 is the fragment of a marble tomb-stone from Kostolac (Viminacium) by the inscription of which we might assume that M(arcvs) IVL(ivs) PRISCV[S], as son and heir erected this stone over the grave of his beloved mother. Judging by the letters, this stone must have been set in the end of the 3rd or at the beginning of the 4th century.

The 5 inscriptions which now follow had a different destiny in the past. The first two have since long been in the possession of the museum but remained unpublished till now. The third was in recent years transferred from the Franciscan Cloister at Osijek to the Museum and was never published either. The 4th, having been broken in two pieces of which each piece was found in different places and at different times, got published as two different fragmentary inscriptions. The 5th, finally was found at Osijek, then transferred as a gift in the last century to the National Museum in Budapest, but in 1962 it was returned to Osijek and is now deposited in our museum.

No. 6 is the upper part of an altar from lime-stone which was most probably found in the Lower Town of Osijek. The altar was dedicated to Jupiter, the Best and the Greatest by an emperor's freed slave. It can be dated to the time of the Severi, when imperial visits to this part of Pannonia were highly probable. Fig. 6

No. 7 is a votive tablet dedicated presumably to a deity. It was found damaged on the site of the Austrian artillery barracks at Osijek where often many important finds occurred. The mention of one PONTIVS ANTONINVS, the commandant of two legions and praefect of a cohort, is important from the military point of view as it possibly meant detachments of two legions that stayed with the commandant temporarily at Mursa. This might have happened during Trajan's Dacian campaigns (or perhaps during Hadrian's Sarmatian wars) when concentration of troops in this part of the province was needed. Fig. 7

No. 8 is the damaged part of an altar from lime-stone which was excavated at Osijek in the Lower Town long ago, perhaps in the 19th, or even in the 18th century, before the Museum was established. It was ever since in the Franciscan

Cloister as was usually done with Roman finds in the past. In 1959 it was transferred to the Museum. The altar is dedicated to Jupiter by C. IVL. IVLIANVS who was an aide of a consular probably in the course of the 2nd century. Fig. 8

No. 9 is a marble altar composed of two broken pieces which were found apart as already mentioned. When it was recognised that the two pieces form one unit they were joined and thus the inscription became more meaningful. The altar was dedicated to the Capitolian Trias by an *augustalis* of the colony of Mursa, whose name is not known to us. It might be *MagNVS* or some similar name because the first letter M in the 6th row, and the final 3 letters NVS in the same row, were once visible. Fig. 9

No. 10 is an altar dedicated to Hercules by C. VAL. MVMCIANVS for the welfare of himself and of his family. Although damaged, on both its side surfaces reliefs are preserved representing on one side Minerva and on the other Hercules. This ara was returned from Budapest to Osijek as mentioned above. It was published in CIL III 6451 and 10266 and elsewhere.⁴ It is of some importance in the history of Mursa because the Hercules-cult was here rather popular as inscriptions and plastic art objects indicate. Fig. 10