

- ⁸ Ispor. Brunšmid, Kameni spomenici broj 120 (Sisak).
- ⁹ Saria, o. c. str. 53; isp. sl. 3, 4, 6 i 7.
- ¹⁰ Seure, Votivni reljefi u beogradskom muzeju, Starinar III. s. 1, 248. i d.
- ¹¹ Buntak, o. c.
- ¹² Brunšmid, Kameni spomenici br. 742.
- ¹³ Isto.
- ¹⁴ Gabričević, Iconographie de Mithra tauroctone dans la province romine de Dalmatie, Archaeol. Jugosl. I, Beograd 1954. str. 43, sl. 7.
- ¹⁵ Liebl, Jh. d. Österr. Archaeol. Inst. III, Wien 1900, Beibl., sl. 23.
- ¹⁶ Höger, Ein ägyptisches Denkmal im Osjecker Museum, Osječki Zbor. I, 1942. str. 22.
- ¹⁷ Degmedžić, Egipatska figurica nađena u Osijeku, Osječki Zbor. IV, 1954, 147.
- ¹⁸ Npublicirano, Muzej Slavonije Osijek, inv. br. 6244 i 7154.
- ¹⁹ Isto, inv. br. 2606, 2488 odn. 402; za spomenike s lavovima v. Brunšmid, Colonia Aelia Mursa, VHAD ns. IV., 1900, str. 35.
- ²⁰ Hoffiller, Novi rimski kameni spomenici u Osijeku, VHAD ns. XII, 1912, 2.
- ²¹ Pinterović, Novi i neobjavljeni rimski kameni spomenici s terena Osijeka i okolice, Osj. Zbornik VI, 1958, str. 37, sl. 6.
- ²² Klemenc, Novi rimski vojnički natpis iz Osijeka, VHAD ns. XV, 1928, 271.
- ²³ Brunšmid, Colonia Aelia Mursa str. 23.
- ²⁴ Swoboda. Carnuntum, Wien 1953, str. 60.
- ²⁵ Brunšmid, Kameni spomenici, br. 742.
- ²⁶ Pinterović, o. c. str. 29 i d.
- ²⁷ Brunšmid, Colonia Aelia Mursa, str. 25; CIL III 10269.
- ²⁸ Liebl, l. c.
- ²⁹ Abramić, o. c. str. 179 i d.
- ³⁰ CIL III 10665.
- ³¹ Not. dign. occ. XXXII-52.
- ³² Skrabar, o. c. passim
- ³³ Saria, l. c.
- ³⁴ Hoffiller, o. c. str. 5.
- ³⁵ Buntak, o. c.
- ³⁶ Pinterović, Prilog topografiji Murse, Osj. Zbornik V, 1956, str. 89, br. 48.

MONUMENTS OF THE MITHRAS CULT AT OSIJEK

The author gives us a description of three stone monuments found many years ago at old Mursa (Osijek) which are undoubtedly connected with the Mithras cult in ancient times. The first (fig. 1) is a fragment of a votive tablet of a simpler type presumably belonging to the Noric - Pannonian circle of stone-cutter - workshops. On it only part of one of the two attendants, part of Mithras's cloak and the Sol's bust is preserved. The second (fig. 2) is a marble fragment of a votive tablet presumably belonging to the Danubian type of Mithriac monuments on which the main scene was represented in a medallion whereas the preserved part shows one of the familiar scene on such stones, i. e. the struggle between Mithras and Sol. The third example shown here (fig. 3) is the upper part of an ara devoted to Mithras by the merchant ANTONIUS BARBILUS. From the topographical point of view it is significant that the votive tablet (fig. 1) and this ara were found together in the lower town of Osijek where Mursa was situated.

The author adds to these stones also a fourth stone fragment found at Osijek which gives the impression it could be connected with the Mithras cult if there were more elements on it by which one could prove the connection with certainty.

To complete this description of Mithras monuments in the museum at Osijek a fifth fragment is added (fig. 5) being a piece of marble on which part of the well known main scene of the sacrifice itself is shown in relief and part of a description devoted to Mithras. This fragment was excavated some 60 years ago at Surduk on the river Danube near Belgrade but had to be republished here in order to draw attention to its existence in this museum (it was Liebl who published it in 1900).

Reportedly a stone with the inscription DEO AETERNO was also found at Osijek after world war I and was kept in the Archaeological Museum at Zagreb but this one could not be taken into account this time.