

Vrčić s jednim drškom (inv. br. 6900). Posudica je izrađena od dobro pečene zemlje, vanjska joj je površina grubo obrađena. Visina je vrčića 8 cm, promjer otvora 6.5 cm dna 4 cm (slika br. 9).



Dva bakrena novca. Jedan je, kako je već rečeno, nečitljiv zbog patine, koja je uništila površinu novca. Drugi je veoma dobro očuvan. Avers; IMP AURELIANUS AUG, poprsje carevo okrenuto nadesno sa radijalnom krunom. Revers; ORIENS AUG. Cohen "strana 192, broj 159.

Izvan groba, ili bolje rečeno iznad poklopnica, ali ispod površine zemlje nađen je ulomak čaše od terra sigillate. To je okruglo dno na kojemu se nalazi pečat PATER CLINIOF.

Nalazi rimskih grobova u Osijeku veoma su česti. Na teritoriju cijeloga D. grada, gdje se nalazila Mursa, dosad je pronađen velik broj grobova. Međutim od njih je većina bila ili još u davnini oplaćkana ili su iz nepažnje i neznanja nalaznika uništeni. Zbog toga je potrebno da se ovaj slučaj istakne kao primjer terenske saradnje između privrednih poduzeća i muzeja.

Kako je već rečeno, velik broj od dosada pronađenih grobova bio je oplaćkan, vrijedni predmeti ugrabljeni, dok su u grobu u najboljem slučaju nađeni ulomci porazbijenih posuda. Međutim opisani grob bio je netaknut. To je zapravo prvi slučaj na terenu Murse, da se grob sačuvao do našega vremena, a da nije nasilno otvoren.

Ovo je također prvi grob, koji se može datirati. Kako je već rečeno, u grobu je pronađen bakreni novac cara Aurelijana (270—275). Prema podatku koji daje novac, grob ne potječe iz vremena prije 270. godine, ali se može pretpostaviti, da je i iz vremena poslije Aurelijana. Međutim i dosadašnje nam je iskustvo pokazalo, da je većina grobova, koji su pronađeni na terenu Murse iz 3. stoljeća, za što u ovom konkretnom slučaju imademo dokaz.

A ROMAN GRAVE

While some electrical engineering had been done in the »lower town« at Osijek, the excavators while digging a pit came upon a Roman grave. Very close under the ground-level, only some 20 cm deep, they found the roof of the grave made from especially large bricks. When the excavators took one of them off the roof, they noticed an unbroken little jug and took it out of the grave. Then the museum was informed about this find.

When the roof-bricks of the grave were removed under the control of the museum, the open grave was seen to be 1.70 long and 0.45 m large. The whole was

built from bricks and the inside was not covered with mortar. The orientation was East — West. Sketch No. 1 shows with the little cross in the left upper part the situation of the grave, sketch No. 2 and 3 show the horizontal and vertical section of it.

Although the inner side of the grave was protected by the roof, the grave was filled with fine earth under which the skeleton was not to be seen. The reason for it was the bombardment during the last war quite near the grave and also the rails of the tramway-lines which are only 10—15 cm distant of it. Both affected the ground in which the grave was situated so that fine earth could slowly drop into the grave.

In this grave the following objects were found: 1) three gold rings (ill. No. 1—3); 2) a pair of golden ear-rings each ornamented with six pearls in a circle around a red stone (ill. No. 4); 3) a bracelet made from glass paste (ill. 7); 4) two jugs (ill. 8 and 9); 5) two copper coins, of which only one could be clearly identified, Aurelian (270—275), *Coh. VI*, page 192, No. 159.

This was the first intact grave found on the site of old Mursa which was preserved intact up to the present day without having been broken open previously. This is also the first time we are able to date a grave at Mursa since a coin of Aurelian was found in it. According to it the grave was certainly not built before this emperor ruled, although it may have been built shortly after, if not during this emperor's reign. Thus it must be concluded the grave was built in the 7th decade or near the end of the third century.

The copper coin of Aurelian gave us opportunity to see not only what the shape of a grave looked like in his time but also what a whole set of jewels for a Roman lady and two types of jugs looked like at the same time. This type of grave was known to us before and we used to assign it to the third and fourth century without having any such particulars as the coin provided in this case.

¹ Dr. Pinterović D.: Rimski grob od opeka, *Osječki zbornik* br. III, 1943.