

# Kasnoantičke narukvice od staklene paste s lokaliteta Virovitica-Kiškorija jug

## *Glass Paste Bracelets from Late Antiquity from the Site of Virovitica-Kiškorija South*

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*Rad predstavlja osvrt na maleni dio pokretne građe s lokaliteta Virovitica-Kiškorija jug, a radi se o kasnoantičkim narukvicama izrađenim od staklene paste. Važnost ovih nalaza je u tome što su pronađeni unutar naselja, a ne unutar groblja odakle potječe većina nalaza ove vrste poznatih iz literature. Narukvice od gagata, stakla i staklene paste crne boje bile su u modi u kasnoj antici. Staklene narukvice javljaju se već od 1. st. kao nasljeđe latenske kulture, a u kasnoj antici od početka 3. st. zastupljene su u velikom broju. Na ovom lokalitetu pronađena su četiri tipa narukvica, od kojih tri predstavljaju tipove koji su najučestaliji među svim narukvicama 3. i 4. st.*

*Ključne riječi: staklena pasta, narukvice, kasna antika, Virovitica-Kiškorija jug, Gornja Panonija, gagat, staklo*

*The paper takes a look at a small part of the movable objects from the site of Virovitica-Kiškorija South, namely glass paste bracelets from late antiquity. The importance of these finds lies in the fact that they were found within the settlement rather than within the cemetery, which is where the majority of finds of this type known from the literature comes from. Bracelets made of jet, glass and black glass paste were fashionable in late antiquity. Glass bracelets appear as early as the 1st century as the legacy of the La Tène culture, and in late antiquity starting from the beginning of the 3rd century they are also present in large numbers. Four types of bracelets were found on this site, three of which represent the most frequent types of all the 3rd and 4th century bracelets.*

*Key words: glass paste, bracelets, late antiquity, Virovitica-Kiškorija South, Upper Pannonia, jet, glass*

Lokalitet Virovitica-Kiškorija jug nalazi se južno od Podravske magistrale, između sela Korija i zapadnog ulaza u grad Viroviticu. Istražen je u proljeće i ljeto 2005. god., kada su provedena zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na trasi obilaznice grada Virovitice (Jelinčić 2006, 61).<sup>1</sup> Istraživanjem dijela lokaliteta koji se nalazio na trasi ceste, otkriveno je ruralno rimsko naselje koje datira od 2. do početka 5. st. (Jelinčić 2006, 61).

Pojačanom romanizacijom nakon osnivanja provincija i smirivanja lokalnog stanovništva u Panoniji polako buja život, prije svega izgradnjom infrastrukture počevši od cesta, zatim gradova i na kraju organizirane izgradnje sela. Podizanje novih sela započeli su Flavijevci (Brukner 1995, 152), a selo koje je ovdje istraženo, vjerojatno nije podignuto u sklopu romanizacije ovog prostora, već se radi o romaniziranom autohtonom naselju ranijeg postanka. Potreba za selima koja su organizirano izgrađena i rustičnim

The site of Virovitica-Kiškorija South lies south of the Podravina main road, between the village of Korija and the western entrance to the town of Virovitica. It was excavated during the spring and summer of 2005, when salvage excavations on the route of the Virovitica town bypass were carried out (Jelinčić 2006, 61).<sup>1</sup> The excavation on the part of the site lying on the route of the road revealed a rural Roman settlement dating from the 2nd to the beginning of the 5th century (Jelinčić 2006, 61).

Life gradually started thriving due to intensified romanization following the establishment of provinces and the pacification of the local population in Pannonia, above all by building the infrastructure starting with roads, then towns and finally the organized building of villages. The erection of new villages was initiated by the Flavians (Brukner 1995, 152), but the village excavated here was probably not erected as part of the romanization of this area. Instead, it represented a romanized autochthonous settlement of earlier foundation.

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imanjima nije postojala samo zbog toga da se prehrani grad. Razlog za podizanje takvih naselja bio je upotpunjavanje sadržaja cestovne infrastrukture. Naselje koje je ovdje istraženo nalazi se u neposrednoj blizini nekoliko važnih prometnica (Jelinčić 2006, 61). Upravo su te prometnice za ovakva naselja bile od velike važnosti, jer su tim putovima do njih dolazili novi proizvodi odnosno, u kontekstu ovog članka, zahvaljujući cestama, mogla se pratiti moda odijevanja i kićenja.

Samo naselje smješteno je sjeverno od magistralne rimske ceste, na prostoru Gornje Panonije, odnosno kasnije Panonije Savije, istočno od naselja koje se spominje kao Cocconis (Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum 560-63), a zapadno od naselja koje se spominje kao Sirotis/Serota (Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum 560-63, Itinerarium Antonini 129-31) (Kukuljević-Sakcinski 1873, 108, 154, 157; Lengyel, Radan 1980, 213-215; Jelinčić 2006, 61). Sjeverno od same magistralne ceste nalazi se rijeka Drava, važna kao alternativna i jeftinija prometnica. Te dvije prometnice bile su povezane odvojkom (Schejbal 2003, 97, 106) koji prolazi u blizini ovog lokaliteta (zapadno od njega).

Objekti koji su istraženi u naselju pripadali su većim, dijelom nadzemnim objektima – kolibama i poluukopanim objektima – zemunicama, koji se datiraju između 2. i početka 5. st. (Jelinčić 2006, 61).

Ovdje se obrađuje maleni dio nalaza s tog lokaliteta, a radi se o sedam ulomaka narukvica od staklene paste koji se datiraju od početka 3-4. st. Dio tih narukvica potječe iz zatvorenih arheoloških cjelina (kat. br. 1, 3, 6, 7; T. 1,1,3,6-7), a neke su pronađene u oranom sloju (kat. br. 2, 4, 5; T. 1,2,4-5). U prethodnoj objavi napisano je kako se radi o narukvicama od gagata (Jelinčić 2006, 65), međutim, usporednom analizom zaključeno je da se radi o staklenoj pasti. To je potrebno naglasiti jer je gagat bio skupocjeniji, a pridavala mu se i magična moć. Također, on se povezivao sa zagrobnim životom pa je često bio prilagan u grobovima, a narukvice od stakla i staklene paste, o kakvima je ovdje riječ, bile su zamjena skupocjenim narukvicama od gagata (Koščević 1993, 82) i kao takve imale su podjednaka magična svojstva. Gagat (crna inačica smeđeg ugljena, crnog jantara), je u Panoniju od početka 3. st. stizao s područja Britanije (močvarne doline Yorkshira) i Galije (Koščević 1993, 82; Buljević 1999, 192). Narukvice od gagata u 3. st. postaju vrlo popularne i u Porajnju, odakle se u 4. st. uvoze na područje Panonije i oponašaju u staklu (Migotti et al. 1998, 108), gdje su njihove imitacije u staklu brojnije od narukvica od gagata (Migotti et al. 1998, 108; Fülep 1984, 198, 216). Ovakve narukvice čest su nalaz, naročito u krajevima duž Rajne i Dunava sve do kraja 4. st. (Fülep 1984, 198). Iako skromna i jeftina zamjena, stanovnici ovog sela ipak su pratili trendove i barem su u obliku imitacije posjedovali nakit kakav se u tom razdoblju nosio u Europi i na Istoku. To govori o važnosti obližnjih prometnica koje su čak i u ovako male sredine nosile novitete. Na primjeru tih narukvica vidimo, prema dva primjerka (kat. br. 1, 3; T. 1,1,3) koja su datirana u početak 3. st., da vremenski ne zaostaju za narukvicama iz drugih dijelova Europe i Bliskog

The need for villages built in an organized fashion and for rustic estates was not only the result of the need to feed the city. The rationale behind the building of such settlements lay in complementing the contents of the road infrastructure. The settlement excavated here lies in the immediate vicinity of several important roads (Jelinčić 2006, 61). It was precisely those roads that were of great importance for such settlements, because new products could reach them through these routes or, in the context of this paper, thanks to the roads, one could follow the fashion in clothing and jewellery.

The settlement itself is situated north of the main Roman road, in the territory of Upper Pannonia, more precisely, the later Pannonia Savia, east of the settlement mentioned as Cocconis (Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum 560-63), and west of the settlement mentioned as Sirotis/Serota (Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum 560-63, Itinerarium Antonini 129-31) (Kukuljević-Sakcinski 1873, 108, 154, 157; Lengyel, Radan 1980, 213-215; Jelinčić 2006, 61). North of the main road runs the Drava river, important as an alternative and less expensive traffic route. These two routes were connected by a branching road (Schejbal 2003, 97, 106) passing near the site (west of it).

The majority of the structures excavated within the settlement belonged to above-ground structures – huts and semi-dug structures – pit-houses, dated between the 2nd and the beginning of the 5th century (Jelinčić 2006, 61).

Here we analyze a small part of the finds from that site, namely seven fragments of glass paste bracelets, dated from the beginning of the 3rd to the 4th century. A part of these bracelets comes from closed archaeological assemblages (cat. No. 1, 3, 6, 7; Pl. 1,1,3,6-7), and some were found in the ploughed layer (cat. No. 2, 4, 5; Pl. 1,2,4-5). In the previous publication it was stated that the bracelets were made of jet (Jelinčić, 2006, 65). However, a comparative analysis showed that the material used was glass paste. This deserves special mention because jet was more expensive and it was also thought to have magical powers. Furthermore, it was connected with the afterlife and consequently often deposited into graves, while the bracelets of glass and glass paste, of the kind we have here, were a substitute for precious jet bracelets (Koščević 1993, 82) and as such possessed analogous magical properties. Jet (a black variety of brown coal, black amber) was reaching Pannonia from the beginning of the 3rd century from the territory of Britain (the marshy valleys of Yorkshire) and Gallia (Koščević 1993, 82; Buljević 1999, 192). In the 3rd century the jet bracelets come into fashion also in the Rhine Basin, from where in the 4th century they are imported to the territory of Pannonia. In Pannonia they are imitated in glass (Migotti et al. 1998, 108), and the imitations are in fact more numerous than the jet bracelets (Migotti et al. 1998, 108; Fülep 1984, 198, 216). Such bracelets are a frequent find, particularly in the lands along the Rhine and the Danube up until the end of the 4th century (Fülep 1984, 198). Even though this was a modest and cheap substitute, it still shows that the inhabitants of this village followed the trends and at least in the form of imitations possessed jewellery of the kind worn in that period in Europe and in the East. This speaks of the importance of the nearby routes, which brought novelties even to the centres as small as this one. The example of these bracelets, more precisely two pieces (cat. No. 1, 3; Pl. 1,1,3) dated to the beginning of the 3rd century, shows that they do not lag behind the bracelets from other parts of Europe

istoka. Ako je ovo naselje pratilo modne trendove i u istom trenutku su žene i djeca nosile nakit kakav se nosio u urbaniziranim velikim središtima, može se pretpostaviti da je ovo selo i u svim ostalim segmentima života u korak pratilo razvoj, tehnologiju i kretanja u Rimskom Carstvu (iako se radi samo o selu!) upravo zahvaljujući postojanju važne prometnice u neposrednoj blizini. To ujedno govori koliko su bitne bile ceste u Carstvu i koja je njihova uloga u trgovini i komunikaciji.

Manji dio narukvica ove vrste sreće se u naseljima, a vjerojatno je to samo odraz pažnje koja se pridavala ovoj vrsti nalaza pri obradi naselja. Moguće je i to da rimska naselja nisu u tolikoj mjeri istražena i obrađena kao groblja, pa se na temelju toga pogrešno može zaključiti kako su ove narukvice češći nalaz u grobljima nego u naseljima. Na Gomolavi je pronađeno više ulomaka takvih narukvica i pronađene su u kulturnom sloju, međutim, one dijelom potječu iz poremećenih grobova, a dijelom su pronađeni kao odbačeni predmeti u jamama (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 83). Takve narukvice čest su nalaz u gradu Sisku (Koščević 1993, 84; Tomaš 2006, 44), Štrbincima (Migotti et al. 1998, 17-18, 51, 108), a nalazi ih se na brojnim drugim kasnoantičkim lokalitetima kod nas, Europi (Pannonia, Rhaetia, Noricum, Britannia, Lusitania, Gallia, Germania, Dalmatia, Dacia, Achaea, Macedonia) te istočnomediterranskim regijama (Keller 1971, 107; Preda 1980, 52-53, 123;

Postoji više tipova kasnoantičkih narukvica, a one se izrađuju od stakla, staklene paste ili od gagata. Tipologija za narukvice (tipologija se odnosi na sve narukvice, bez obzira na materijal: gagat, staklo, staklena pasta) izrađena je prema nalazima iz zatvorenih cjelina, prema čemu su i datirane (Spaer 1988, 51-61). Pri primjeni te tipologije za Europu ipak treba biti oprezan zbog toga što je datiranje kao i sama tipologija izvedeno prema nalazima na Bliskom istoku, gdje su neki tipovi zbog odgovarajućih povijesnih prilika zastupljeni duže, a kod nas ih nakon sloma Zapadnog Carstva više nema (Spaer 1988, 52; Buljević 1999, 192). Pored toga, kod nas i u drugim dijelovima Europe, zastupljeni su neki tipovi koji predstavljaju lokalne, europske varijante koje se na Istoku javljaju tek sporadično (Spaer 1988, 57, 61). Što se tiče radionica u kojima su se proizvodile, za sada je potvrđena proizvodnja narukvica u blizini Jeruzalema i u Trieru (Spaer 1988, 60-61; Buljević 1999, 192). To su samo dvije potvrđene radionice, no teško je vjerovati da su one ujedno i jedine, naročito ako se uzme u obzir postojanje velikog broja ovakvih nalaza (Migotti et al. 1998, 108). Za datiranje i tipologiju ovih narukvica u Europi potrebno je dopuniti postojeću tipologiju dobro datiranim nalazima iz Europe, posebno onim tipovima koji su sporadični na Istoku. Za pretpostaviti je kako su neki od lokalnih europskih tipova nasljeđe latenske kulture, osobito kad se uzme u obzir činjenica da se staklene narukvice u Europi javljaju prije kasne antike (ne u tolikoj mjeri i s toliko tipova), a vremenski prethode narukvicama izrazito crne boje karakterističnim za kasnu antiku, te se datiraju u 1. i 2. st. Zbog jake latenske tradicije na europskim prostorima, koja se osjeća općenito

and the Near East. If this settlement followed fashion trends and the women and children wore jewellery like that worn in large urban centres, we can assume that this village kept up with the developments, technology and movements in the Roman Empire in all other segments of life (even though it is just a village!) precisely owing to the existence of an important traffic route in its immediate vicinity. This at the same time speaks of the importance of the roads in the Empire and of the role they played in trade and communication.

A minor part of the bracelets of this type is encountered in the settlements, which is probably only a reflection of the attention awarded to this type of find in the analysis of settlements. It is likewise possible that Roman settlements have not been excavated and analyzed to the same extent as the cemeteries, so that one might reach the erroneous conclusion that these bracelets are more frequently found in cemeteries than in settlements. Several fragments of such bracelets were found at Gomolava, within a cultural layer. However, they partly come from disturbed graves, while in the other part they were found as discarded objects in pits (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 83). Such bracelets are frequently found in the town of Sisak (Koščević 1992, 84; Tomaš 2006, 44), at Štrbinci (Migotti et al. 1998, 17-18, 51, 108), and also in numerous other sites from late antiquity in Croatia, Europe (Pannonia, Rhaetia, Noricum, Britannia, Lusitania, Gallia, Germania, Dalmatia, Dacia, Achaea, Macedonia) and eastern Mediterranean regions (Keller 1971, 107; Preda 1980, 52-53, 123; Spaer 1988, 60-61;

There are several types of bracelets from late antiquity, made of glass, glass paste or jet. The typology for the bracelets (the typology refers to all bracelets regardless of the material: jet, glass, glass paste) was created on the basis of the finds from closed assemblages, which also served as the basis for their dating (Spaer 1988, 51-61). One should nevertheless be careful when applying this typology for Europe as the dating, much as the typology itself, was based on the situation in the Near East, where, due to favourable historical circumstances, certain types lasted longer, whereas in our parts they are absent after the collapse of the Western Empire (Spaer 1988, 52; Buljević 1999, 192). Moreover, here and in other parts of Europe, certain types exist that represent local, European variants, which appear only sporadically in the East (Spaer 1988, 57, 61). As regards the workshops in which they were produced, the manufacture of the bracelets has so far been confirmed in the vicinity of Jerusalem and in Trier (Spaer 1988, 60-61; Buljević 1999, 192). Those are only two confirmed workshops, but it is hard to believe that they are also the only ones, particularly if one takes into account the existence of a large number of similar finds (Migotti et al. 1998, 108). For a reliable dating and typology of those bracelets in Europe, the existing typology should be complemented with well-dated finds from Europe, above all those types that appear sporadically in the East. It may be assumed that some of the local European types are the legacy of the La Tène culture, especially if one considers the fact that glass bracelets appear in Europe before the onset of late antiquity (albeit not to the same extent or with as many types), and chronologically precede the bracelets of distinctly black colour characteristic for late antiquity, and are dated in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Due to the strong La Tène tradition in the European areas, generally detectable in the material culture long after

u materijalnoj kulturi dugo nakon što je Rimsko Carstvo pokorilo Kelte, logično je također da se ta tradicija osjeća i u ovoj vrsti nakita. Taj se zaključak donosi zbog njihovih zajedničkih tehnoloških, stilskih i tipoloških dodirnih točaka, usprkos činjenici što nemaju međusobnih paralela (Dizdar 2006, 71). Takve rane narukvice pronađene su, primjerice, na Gomolavi u kontekstu domorodačke i rano rimske keramike i datiraju se u 1. st. pr. Kr. i 1. st. po. Kr. (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 85). Pronađene su također i Intercisi, gdje su datirane u 2. st. (Poczy 1957, 405, 418). Prema svemu tome čini se kako narukvice od stakla imaju svojevrsni kontinuitet na europskom tlu i proizlazi zaključak kako se one iz Europe šire na istok, a ne obratno, gdje se sa svojim kasnijim inačicama nose i nakon antike. Ovdje se smatra da se samo podrijetlo i kretanje mode kasnoantičkih crnih narukvica ipak još treba potvrditi istraživanjima i dobro datiranim nalazima, zbog toga što se te narukvice sreću na Bliskom istoku također prije kasne antike, u 1. i 2. st. (Zouhdi 1975, 98), gdje se temelje na jakoj staklarskoj tradiciji i nastavljaju u punom kontinuitetu u kasnoj antici te srednjem vijeku s mnogobrojnim tipovima.

Neke od narukvica su malih dimenzija i nisu ih mogli nositi odrasli, a čini se da su one općenito u početku bile izrađivane samo za djecu (Buljević 1999, 190), dok ih kasnije nose i odrasli. Zbog toga je mjeren njihov promjer i podijeljene su na male i velike. Ovdje su zastupljene 4 velike narukvice (kat. br. 1, 2, 6, 9; T. 1,1-2 6,9) i 3 male (kat. br. 3, 4, 6; T. 1,3-4,6). Ponekad je teško izračunati promjer narukvica jer njihov promjer i stijenke nisu pravilni, a razlog je to što nisu lijevane u kalup (Buljević 1999, 190).

Među primjercima s ovog lokaliteta prisutna su četiri tipa narukvica: **A 2 a** (narukvice kat. br. 1, 4 i 7; T. 1,1,4,7), **B 2 a/b** (kat. br. 2 i 6; T. 1,2,6), **B 3 a** (kat. br. 3; T. 1,3) i **B 5 a** (kat. br. 5; T. 1,5). Osim ovoga posljednjeg, inače ti tipovi čine najbrojnije i najzastupljenije narukvice ove vrste u kasnoj antici (Buljević 1999, 194).

Narukvice tipa A 2 a: radi se o neukrašenim, glatkim, jednobojnim narukvicama, polukružnog presjeka koje se datiraju od 3. do 7. st. Ova varijanta vrlo je raširena (Spaer 1988, 54; Buljević 1999, 193). U kontekstu tog naselja, one se mogu datirati od 3. do početka 5. st., kada se odvija život u selu (Jelinčić 2006, 66), što se tiče narukvice kat. br. 4 (T. 1,4) koja je pronađena u oranom sloju. Narukvica kat. br. 7 (T. 1,7) iz jame datira se, prema drugim nalazima iz cjeline, od 3. do 4. st., a narukvica iz sekundarno upotrijebljene zemunice (kat. br. 1; T. 1,1) datira se u prvu polovicu 3. st., a prema rezultatima analize ugljena iz tog objekta. U Europi su prisutne mnogobrojne analogije za tip A 2 a, bez obzira na materijal od kojeg su izrađene (staklo, gagat, staklena pasta): Salona 3.-4. st. (Buljević et al. 1994, 251; Buljević 1999, 198, 202) Siscia 3.-4. st. (Koščević 1993, 82), Herakleia 4.-6. st. (Maneva 1987-1989, 171, 176), Sopianae 4. st. (Fülep 1977, 29, 33, 43; Fülep 1984, 84, Fig. 28, grobovi 30 i 32, 85, 86), Mursa 3.-4. st. (Šimić, Filipović 1997, 89; Góricke-Lukić 2000, 122-123, G 22, 52-53), Neviodunum (Petru, Petru 1978, 63, T. XIII,38,42), Sviloš 4. st. (Dautova-Ruševljan 2003, 24, T. XXVIII,5, 102, T. 4,5), Beška 4. st. (Marijanski-Manojlović 1987, 65, T. 33,7, T. 54,7), Gomolava 4. st. (Dautova-Ruševljan,

the Roman Empire had conquered the Celts, it is also logical that this tradition is felt in this type of jewellery. This conclusion is based on their technological, stylistic and typological common points, in spite of the fact that there are no parallels between them (Dizdar 2006, 71). Such early bracelets were found, for instance, at Gomolava in the context of the indigenous and early Roman pottery and are dated to the 1st century B.C. and the 1st century A.D. (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 85). They were also found at Intercissa, where they are dated to the 2nd century (Alföldi 1957, 405, 418). It would thus seem that glass bracelets have a certain continuity on European soil and we may conclude that they spread from Europe to the East –and not vice-versa– where they continue to be worn in their later variants even after the close of antiquity. We believe that the origin and fashion trends of the black bracelets in late antiquity have yet to be confirmed by excavations and well-dated finds, because one encounters these bracelets in the Near East also prior to late antiquity, in the 1st and 2nd centuries (Zouhdi 1975, 98), where they are based on a strong glass-making tradition and continue without interruption through late antiquity and the Middle Ages with numerous types.

Some of the bracelets are small and could not be worn by adults. It seems, in fact, that in the beginning they were generally produced only for children (Buljević 1999, 190), while later on they were also worn by adults. This led to measurements of their diameters and to their division into small and large. Here we deal with 4 large bracelets (cat. No. 1, 2, 6, 9; Pl. 1,1-2, 6,9) and 3 small ones (cat. No. 3, 4, 6; Pl. 1,3-4,6). It is sometimes difficult to calculate the diameter of the bracelets because their diameter and sides are uneven, as they were not cast in moulds (Buljević 1999, 190).

Four bracelet types are present among the pieces from this site: **A 2 a** (the bracelets cat. No. 1, 4 and 7; Pl. 1,1,4,7), **B 2 a/b** (cat. No. 2 and 6; Pl. 1,2,6), **B 3 a** (cat. No. 3; Pl. 1,3) and **B 5 a** (cat. No. 5; Pl. 1,5). With the exception of the last one, these types make up the most numerous and most represented bracelets of this kind in late antiquity (Buljević 1999, 194).

The bracelets of type A 2 a: these are undecorated, smooth, single-colour bracelets with a semicircular cross-section, dated from the 3rd to the 7th century. This variant is widespread (Spaer 1988, 54; Buljević 1999, 193). In the context of this settlement, bracelet cat. No. 4 (Pl. 1,4), found in the ploughed layer, can be dated from the 3rd to the beginning of the 5th century, when the village lived (Jelinčić 2006, 66). Bracelet cat. No. 7 (Pl. 1,7), found in a pit, is dated by other finds from the assemblage from the 3rd to the 4th century, while the bracelet from the secondarily used pit-house (cat. No. 1; Pl. 1,1) is dated to the first half of the 3rd century, on the basis of the results of charcoal analysis from that structure. Many analogies for type A 2 a are found in Europe, irrespective of the material they were made of (glass, jet, glass paste): Salona 3rd-4th centuries (Buljević et al. 1994, 251; Buljević 1999, 198, 202) Siscia 3rd-4th centuries (Koščević 1993, 82), Herakleia 4th-6th centuries (Maneva 1987-1989, 171, 176), Sopianae 4th century (Fülep 1977, 29, 33, 43; Fülep 1984, 84, Fig. 28, graves 30 and 32, 85, 86), Mursa 3rd-4th centuries (Šimić, Filipović 1997, 89; Góricke-Lukić 2000, 122-123, G 22, 52-53), Neviodunum (Petru, Petru 1978, 63, Pl. XIII,38,42), Sviloš 4th century (Dautova-Ruševljan 2003, 24, Pl. XXVIII,5, 102, Pl. 4,5), Beška 4th century (Marijanski-Manojlović 1987, 65, Pl. 33,7, Pl. 54,7), Gomolava 4th century (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukn-

Brukner 1992, 85, 104, T. 16,77), Štrbinci – druga trećina 4. st. (Raunig 1979-1980, 156, 163, T. IV,12; Migotti et al. 1998, 17-18, 51, kat. br. 13, 16, 154-156, T. 1), Iustiniana prima (Kondić, Popović 1977, 200, T. XVII,2), Airring, datirane od kraja 3. do u prvu polovicu 4. st. (Keller 1971, 107, T. 19,9-10), Augsburg, Burgheim, München-Thalkirchen (Keller 1971, 91), Sirmium (Parović-Pešikan 1971, 40, T. XVI,60-61), Keszthely (Ságy 1960, 199, 203 Abb. 12,16), Baláca (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 39, 42, 44, 14.2.37, 14.4.2, 14.4.3, 14.5.2), Papkeszi (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 65, 40.1.3), Szentkirályszabadja (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 68, 47.2), Cornacum 3.-4. st. (Ilkić 2003, 184-185, kat. br. 187-190), Bolentio (Salajić 2003, 89), Niš, okolica Soko Banje, Bela Palanka 4.-6. st. (Jovanović 1978, 32, sl. 56-57), Cibalae gdje se datiraju u 2.-3. st. (Dizdar et al. 2002, 134).

Drugi tip koji je zastupljen je tip B 2, podtip a/b. Narukvice tipa B 2 s vodoravnim rebrenjem imaju okomito neuredno (B 2 a) i uredno te često malo zavijeno rebrenje (B 2 b) (Spaer 1988, 55; Buljević 1999, 193). U ovom slučaju teško je odrediti radi li se o podtipu a ili b, pa je određen kao B 2 a/b, budući da je rebrenje izvedeno okomito i uredno. Pronađena su dva ulomka (kat. br. 2, 6; T. 1,2,6), jedan u oranom sloju (kat. br. 2; T. 1,2), drugi (kat. br. 6; T. 1,6) u otpadnoj jami. Podtipovi a i b su najzastupljeniji od B tipova i datiraju se 3.-4. st. na Istoku (Spaer 1988, 56-57), u Europi, ali i na ovom lokalitetu. Analogije su prisutne u Cornacumu 3.-4. st. (Ilkić 2003, 185-186), Gomolavi 4. st. (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 104, T. 16,81), Baláci (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 40, 14.2.47), Pečuhu (Fülep 1984, 84, Fig. 28, grob 32, 86), Neviodunumu (Petru, Petru 1978, T. XIII,40), Emoni početak 5. st. (Plesničar-Gec 1983, 148, T. 36,20).

Treći tip je B 3, podtip a, koji je ukrašen dijagonalnim rebrenjem gdje su rebra ispupčena, ali ne jako kao kod B 3 b tipa. Inače, datiraju se u 3.-4. st., a na lokalitetu je ovaj tip zastupljen jednim primjerkom (kat. br. 3; T. 1,3) koji je pronađen u sekundarno upotrijebljenoj zemunici, datiranoj u prvu polovicu 3. st.<sup>2</sup> Analogije postoje u Cornacumu 3.-4. st. (Ilkić 2003, 185), Gomolavi 4. st. (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 104, T. 16,83) i Neviodunumu (Petru, Petru 1978, T. XIII,39), Saloni 3.-4. st. (Buljević et al. 1994, 251) i Štrbincima (Migotti et al. 1998, 17, kat. br. 15, T. 1).

Četvrti tip narukvice zastupljen je jednim primjerkom (kat. br. 5; T. 1,5) i pronađen je u oranom sloju. Radi se od tipu B 5 podtipu a, koji ima jedan niz ovalnih ispupčenja. Datira se u 3.-4. st. Analogije imamo u Saloni 3.-4. st. (Buljević 1999, 200), Štrbincima (Migotti et al. 1998, 17, kat. br. 14, T. 1) Baláci (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 45, 14.7.2) i Cornacumu 3.-4. st. (Ilkić 2003, 187).

Na lokalitetu Virovitica-Kiškorija jug nema lokalnih i europskih tipova narukvica, a oni tipovi koji su zastupljeni (posebice A 2 a, B 2 a/b i B 3 a) javljaju se u velikom broju na svim područjima gdje su se ovakve narukvice nosile. Narukvice s ovog lokaliteta vremenski pripadaju istom razdoblju kao i narukvice istih tipova s drugih lokaliteta,

2. Objekt je datiran analizom ugljena u prvu polovicu 3. st. Radi se o istoj zatvorenoj cjelini u kojoj je pronađena narukvica kat. br. 1, T 1, 1.

er 1992, 85, 104, Pl. 16,77), Štrbinci – the second third of the 4th century (Raunig 1979-1980, 156, 163, Pl. IV,12; Migotti et al. 1998, 17-18, 51 cat. No. 13, 16, 154-156, Pl. 1), Iustiniana prima (Kondić, Popović 1977, 200, Pl. XVII,2), Airring, dated from the end of the 3rd until the first half of the 4th century (Keller 1971, 107, Pl. 19,9-10), Augsburg, Burgheim, München-Thalkirchen (Keller 1971, 91), Sirmium (Parović-Pešikan 1971, 40, Pl. XVI,60-61), Keszthely (Ságy 1960, 199, 203 Fig. 12,16), Baláca (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 39, 42, 44, 14.2.37, 14.4.2, 14.4.3, 14.5.2), Papkeszi (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 65, 40.1.3), Szentkirályszabadja (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 68, 47.2), Cornacum 3rd-4th centuries (Ilkić 2003, 184-185 cat. No. 187-190) and Bolentio (Salajić 2003, 89), Niš, vicinity of Soko Banja, Bela Palanka 4th-6th centuries (Jovanović 1978, 32, Fig. 56-57), Cibalae, where it is dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries (Dizdar et al. 2002, 134).

The second type represented here is type B 2, subtype a/b. The bracelets of type B 2 with horizontal ribbing have a perpendicular untidy (B 2 a) and tidy and often somewhat curved ribbing (B 2 b) (Spaer 1988, 55; Buljević 1999, 193). In this case it is difficult to determine whether this is subtype a or b, which is why it was defined as type B 2 a/b, as the ribbing was executed perpendicularly and neatly. Two fragments were found (cat. No. 2, 6; Pl. 1,2,6), one in the ploughed layer (cat. No. 2; Pl. 1,2), the other (cat. No. 6; Pl. 1,6) in a refuse pit. Subtypes a and b are the most represented of the B types and are dated to the 3rd-4th centuries in the East (Spaer 1988, 56-57), in Europe, but also on this site. Analogies are present in Cornacum in the 3rd-4th centuries (Ilkić 2003, 185-186), Gomolava in the 4th century (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 104, Pl. 16,81), Baláca (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 40, 14.2.47), Pécs (Fülep 1984, 84, Fig. 28, grave 32, 86), Neviodunum (Petru, Petru 1978, Pl. XIII,40), Emona from the beginning of the 5th century (Plesničar-Gec 1983, 148, Pl. 36,20).

The third type is B 3, subtype a, decorated with diagonal ribbing with protuberant ribs, but not as much as in the case of type B 3 b. Otherwise, they are dated to the 3rd-4th centuries, and at this site the type is represented by only one piece (cat. No. 3; Pl. 1,3), found in a secondarily used pit-house, dated to the first half of the 3rd century.<sup>2</sup> Analogies exist in 3rd-4th centuries Cornacum (Ilkić 2003, 185), 4th century Gomolava (Dautova-Ruševljan, Brukner 1992, 104, Pl. 16,83) and Neviodunum (Petru, Petru 1978, Pl. XIII,39), 3rd-4th centuries Salona (Buljević et al. 1994, 251) and Štrbinci (Migotti et al. 1998, 17, cat. No. 15, Pl. 1).

The fourth bracelet type is represented by one piece (cat. No. 5; Pl. 1,5) found in the ploughed layer. The type is B 5, subtype a, with a sequence of oval protuberances. It is dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. Analogies are found in 3rd-4th centuries Salona (Buljević 1999, 200), Štrbinci (Migotti et al. 1998, 17, cat. No. 14, Pl. 1) Baláca (Csirke, Palágyi 2005, 45, 14.7.2) and Cornacum of the 3rd-4th centuries (Ilkić 2003, 187).

No local and European bracelet types are present at the Virovitica-Kiškorija South site, and the types that are represented (A 2 a, B 2 a/b and B 3 a in particular) appear in large numbers in all areas where such bracelets were worn. The bracelets from this site belong chronologically to the same period as the bracelets of the same types from other sites, meaning

2. The structure is dated by charcoal analysis to the first half of the 3rd century. This is the same closed assemblage in which bracelet cat. No. 1, Pl. 1, 1 was found.

odnosno one ne pokazuju nikakvo vremensko odstupanje od datuma postavljenih u tipologiji Maud Spaer i datuma s drugih lokaliteta gdje su te narukvice mogle biti datirane.

Prisutnost ovakve vrste nakita u seoskoj sredini govori o njegovoj širokoj upotrebi i modnoj zastupljenosti, a skromni materijal od kojeg su izrađene ukazuje na stupanj bogatstva u naselju. Činjenica što nema vremenskog odstupanja u pojavi pojedinih tipova govori o velikoj povezanosti ovog naselja s drugim rimskim urbaniziranim i trgovačkim središtima, odnosno ukazuje na to su bitne bile prometnice (ceste i rijeke) u širenju informacija i roba koje su kolale diljem Carstva. Praćenje trendova u nošenju narukvica sigurno se odražavalo i u svim ostalim dijelovima svakodnevnice života u ovom selu, što će vjerojatno biti potvrđeno analizama drugog materijala pronađenog na ovom lokalitetu.

### KATALOG:

1. Boja: crna, prema jakom svjetlu vidi se kao plava; materijal: staklena pasta; propušta svjetlo: da, prozire se i bez jakog svjetla; površina: sjajna, neukrašena, pomalo nepravilna; promjer <sup>3</sup>: nije odrediv; velika; debljina: 9 mm; širina: 5,5 mm; presjek: polukružni; tip: A 2 a; datacija: od 3. do početka 7. st., kontekst: početak 3. st. (T. 1,1).<sup>4</sup>

2. Boja: crna, prema jakom svjetlu vidi se kao zelena; materijal: staklena pasta; propušta svjetlo: jako se prozire; površina: sjajna, ukrašena je okomitim rebrastim ispupčenjima; promjer: 5,9 cm; velika; debljina: 10 mm; širina: 5 mm; tip: B 2 a; datacija: od 3. do 4. st. (T. 1,2).

3. Boja: crna, prema jakom svjetlu vidi se kao zelena; materijal: staklena pasta; propušta svjetlo: da; površina: sjajna, nejednake visine, ukrašena dijagonalnim rebrastim ispupčenjima; promjer: 4,6 cm; mala; debljina: 7,5-9 mm; širina: 4 mm; tip: B 3 a; datacija: od 3. do 4. st., u kontekstu: početak 3. st. (T. 1,3).

4. Boja: crna; materijal: staklena pasta; propušta svjetlo: ne; površina: sjajna, neukrašena; promjer: 4,9 cm; mala; debljina: 5 mm; širina: 4 mm; presjek: polukružni; tip: A 2 a; datacija: od 3. do početka 7. st. (T. 1,4).

5. Boja: crna; materijal: staklena pasta; propušta svjetlo: ne; površina: sjajna, ukrašena jednim redom ovalnih utisnutih ispupčenja; promjer: 6 cm; velika; debljina: 10 mm; širina: 5 mm; presjek: polukružni; tip: B 5 a; datacija: od 3. do 4. st. (T. 1,5).

6. Boja: crna; materijal: staklena pasta; propušta svjetlo: ne; površina: sjajna, ukrašena okomitim rebrenjem; promjer: nije odrediv; mala; debljina: 9 mm; širina: 5,5 mm; presjek: polukružni; tip: B 2 a; datacija: od 3. do 4. st. (T. 1,6).

7. Boja: crna, prema jakom svjetlu vidi se kao zelena; materijal: staklena pasta; propušta svjetlo: da; površina: vrlo sjajna, neukrašena; promjer: 5,9 cm; velika; debljina: 9 mm; širina: 5-6 mm; presjek: polukružni; tip: A 2 a; datacija: od 3. do početka 7. st. (T. 1,7).

3. Promjer se odnosi na unutarnji promjer narukvice isključujući samu narukvicu, debljina narukvice predstavlja produžetak promjera narukvice, a širina se odnosi na dimenzije narukvice u njezinom presjeku (Spaer 1988, 53).

4. Narukvice je nacrtala Miljenka Galić.

that they show no chronological divergence from the dates set in the typology of Maud Spaer and the dates from other sites where it was possible to date these bracelets.

The presence of this type of jewellery in a rural community speaks of its wide usage and existence of fashion, while the modest material they were made of indicates the level of wealth in the settlement. The fact that there is no lag in the appearance of specific types speaks of the very good connections of this settlement with other Roman urban and trade centres and points to the importance of the traffic routes (roads and rivers) in the spreading of information and the movement of goods throughout the Empire. Following trends in wearing bracelets was certainly reflected in all other segments of everyday life in the village, which will probably be confirmed by the analyses of the other material found at this site.

### CATALOGUE:

1. Colour: black, appearing blue against bright light; material: glass paste; translucency: yes, transparent even without bright light; surface: shiny, undecorated, slightly uneven; diameter: <sup>3</sup> not determinable; large; thickness: 9 mm; width: 5,5 mm; cross-section: semicircular; type: A 2 a; dating: from the 3rd to the beginning of the 7th century; context: beginning of the 3rd century (Pl. 1,1).<sup>4</sup>

2. Colour: black, appearing green against bright light; material: glass paste; translucency: highly translucent; surface: shiny, decorated with vertical ribbed protuberances; diameter: 5,9 cm; large; thickness: 10 mm; width: 5 mm; type: B 2 a; dating: from the 3rd to the 4th century (Pl. 1,2).

3. Colour: black, appearing green against bright light; material: glass paste; translucency: yes; surface: shiny, of uneven height, decorated with diagonal ribbed protuberances; diameter: 4,6 cm; small; thickness: 7,5-9 mm; width: 4 mm; type: B 3 a; dating: from the 3rd to the 4th century, in the context of: the beginning of the 3rd century (Pl. 1,2).

4. Colour: black; material: glass paste; translucency: no; surface: shiny, undecorated; diameter: 4,9 cm; small; thickness: 5 mm; width: 4 mm; cross-section: semicircular; type: A 2 a; dating: from the 3rd to the beginning of the 7th century (Pl. 1,4).

5. Colour: black; material: glass paste; translucency: no; surface: shiny, decorated with a sequence of oval impressed bulges; diameter: 6 cm; large; thickness: 10 mm; width: 5 mm; cross-section: semicircular; type: B 5 a; dating: from the 3rd to the 4th century (Pl. 1,5).

6. Colour: black; material: glass paste; translucency: no; surface: shiny, decorated with vertical ribs; diameter: not determinable; small; thickness: 9 mm; width: 5,5 mm; cross-section: semicircular; type: B 2 a; dating: from the 3rd to the 4th century (Pl. 1,6).

7. Colour: black, appearing green against bright light; material: glass paste; translucency: yes; surface: very shiny, undecorated; diameter: 5,9 cm; large; thickness: 9 mm; width: 5-6 mm; cross-section: semicircular; type: A 2 a; dating: from the 3rd to the beginning of the 7th century (Pl. 1,7).

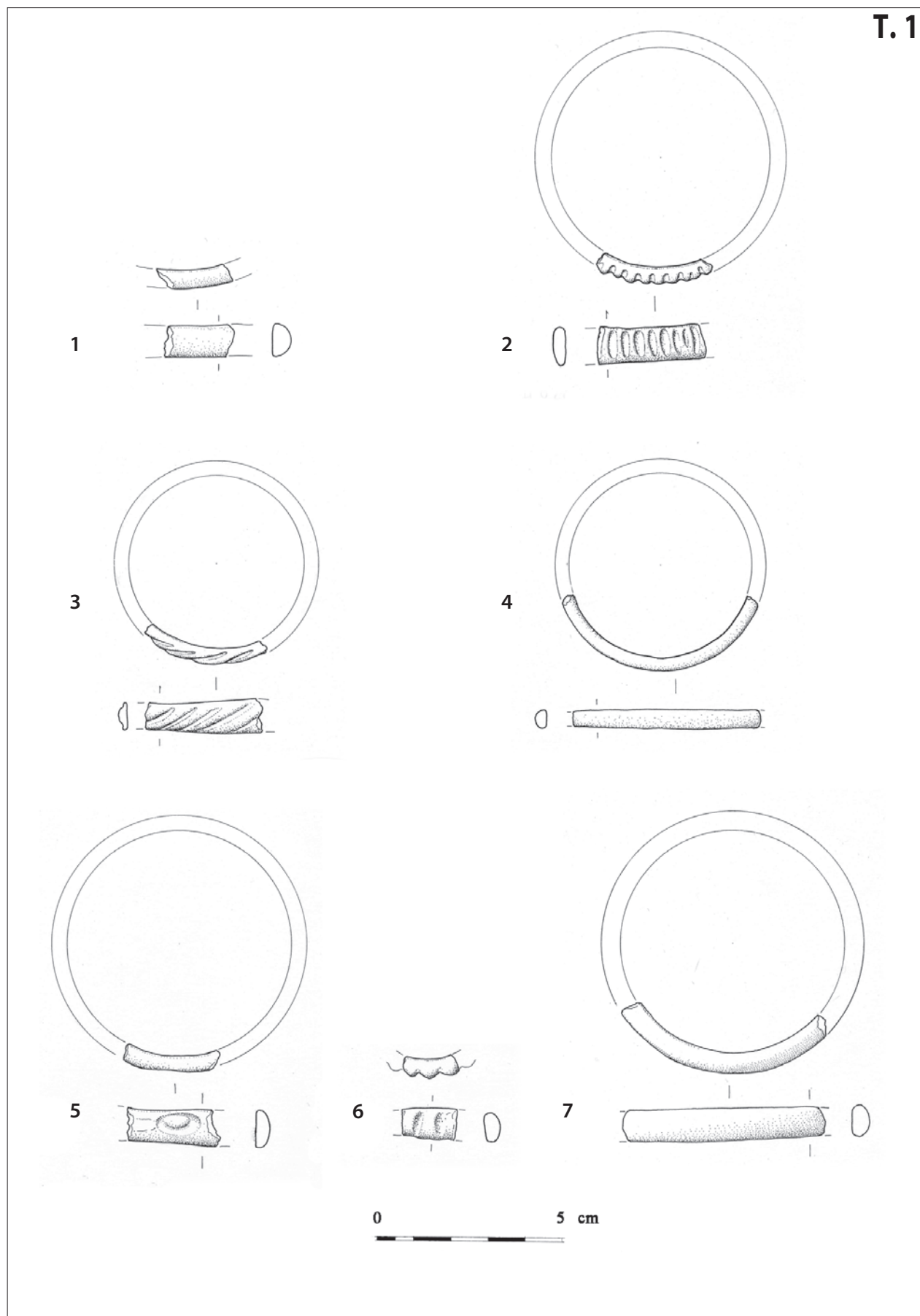
3. The diameter relates to the inner diameter of the bracelet excluding the bracelet itself; the thickness represents the continuation of the diameter of the bracelet, while the width represents the dimensions of the bracelet in the cross-section (Spaer 1988, 53).

4. The bracelets were drawn by Miljenka Galić.

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T. 1



T. 1: Virovitica-Kiškorija jug, narukvice od staklene paste

Pl. 1: Virovitica-Kiškorija south glass paste bracelets