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**RELJEFNO ORNAMENTIRANI VRČIĆI SIRIJSKE STAKLARSKE  
PRODUKCIJE S PODRUČJA JUŽNE LIBURNIJE\***

*THE SMALL RELIEF DECORATED JUGS PRODUCED  
IN SYRIAN GLASS WORKSHOPS AND FOUND IN  
THE TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN LIBURNIA\**

*Apstrakt*

*Od bogate produkcije i importa skupocjenih staklenih predmeta s istočnog Mediterana, odnosno iz sirijsko-palestinskih staklarskih radionica, u ovom radu izdvojeni su stakleni vrčići s reljefno ornamentiranim tijelom. Vrlo su srodni sirijsko-palestinskim vrčićima staklarski proizvodi – amforisci – bočice reljefno ornamentirana tijela s dvije ručke. Oni često imaju identičan reljefni ukras na trbušastu tijelu, ali zbog brojnih inačica i bolje preglednosti ovdje*

\*Ovaj rad, zajedno s mladim kolegom B. Štefancem, posvećujem svom dragom pok. prof. Julijanu Mediniju koji me je svojim vrsnim predavanjima i radom osnažio u odluci životnog usmjerenja. J. Medini potaknuo je i inicirao moje bavljenje liburnskim cibusima i antičkim staklom.

*Abstract*

*In this article, out of the abundant production and import of valuable Eastern Mediterranean glass vessels, more accurately the products of Syro-Palestinian workshops, the small glass jugs with bodies ornamented in relief are singled out. Amphoriskoi – bottles with two handles and bodies decorated in relief – are also very similar to Syro-Palestinian small jugs. They often have the identical relief decorations*

\*I dedicate this paper, together with my younger colleague B. Štefanac, to my dear late professor Julijan Medini, who, with his excellent lectures and commitment, encouraged me in my decision to pursue my lifelong profession. J. Medini motivated me and instigated my interest in the Liburnian cippi and ancient glass.

su obrađeni samo vrčiči. Njih je po raznolikosti motiva i obliku tijela moguće kategorizirati u osam skupina. To su: 1. cilindrični vrčiči s dionizijskim simbolima, 2. cilindrični vrčevi s raznolikim biljnim i životinjskim motivima, 3. cilindrični vrčiči s vegetabilnim motivima, 4. vrčiči ovoidna tijela s motivom vitica, 5. vrčiči ovoidna tijela s motivom rombova, 6. vrčiči ovoidna tijela s okomitim reljefnim rebrima, 7. vrčič bikonična tijela s ukrasom reljefnih arkada i linija, 8. vrčič kruškolika tijela ukrašen raznolikim reljefnim motivima.

Sudeći po velikoj brojnosti nalaza reljefno ornamentiranih vrčiča, te amforiska i aribalosa, evidentno je da su stanovnici antičke Liburnije već u prvim desetljećima 1. stoljeća po Kristu imali jake trgovačke odnose s Orijentom, ali i klijentelu koja je sebi mogla priuštiti kupnju ovakvih skupocjenih staklenih proizvoda i njihova sadržaja. S obzirom na to da je riječ o uobičajenijim, ali u Rimskom Carstvu ipak rijetkim proizvodima iz sirijsko-palestinskih staklarskih radionica, njihova zavidna prisutnost upravo na prostoru južne Liburnije potvrđuje ekonomsku moć, visoki standard i estetski ukus stanovništva.

*Ključne riječi:* Liburnija, antičko staklo, reljefni vrčiči, puhanje u kalup, Zadar (Iader), Nin (Aenona), Podgrađe kod Benkovca (Asseria), Starigrad (Argyruntum), 1. stoljeće po Kristu

on their spherical bodies, but because of the many known types and the better layout of the text, only the small jugs are analyzed here. They can be categorized, according to the diversity of the motives and the shape of the body, into eight groups. They are: 1. Small cylindrical jugs with Dionysiac symbols 2. Small cylindrical jugs with various vegetal and faunal motives, 3. Small cylindrical jugs with vegetal motives. 4. Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with tendril-scroll motives 5. Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with lozenge motives 6. Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with vertical relief ribs 7. Small jugs with biconical bodies decorated with relief arcades and lines 8. Small jug with pear-shaped body decorated with diverse relief motives. According to the greater number of finds of small relief decorated jugs and amphoriskoi and aryballoi, it is evident that the population of ancient Liburnia, even in the first decades of the first century AD, had strong trade relations with Orient, but also a clientele who could afford to buy such expensive glass vessels and the content in them. Considering that these vessels were common products of Syro-Palestinian workshops, but were still rare throughout the Roman Empire, the high concentration of finds on the territory of Southern Liburnia proves the economic power, high standard and esthetic taste of the population.

*Key words:* Liburnia, ancient glass, small relief jugs, mold blowing, Zadar (Iader), Nin (Aenona), Podgrađe near Benkovac (Asseria), Starigrad (Argyruntum), first century AD

Na području Liburnije do danas je ustanovljeno više nalazišta koja su dala iznimno vrijedne kolekcije staklenih predmeta iz antičkoga razdoblja. Idući od sjevera prema jugu, može se izdvojiti devet značajnijih lokaliteta. U antičkom Bakru (*Volcera*) pronađen je vrlo vrijedan i brojna stakleni materijal, koji se danas uglavnom čuva u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. Sljedeći lokalitet bio bi uvala Sepen na otoku Krku, gdje je smješten antički *Fulfinum*, te Osor na otoku Cresu, gdje je uz kanal Kavada otkrivena antička nekropola Apsorusa. I antička *Ortopla*, današnja Stinica podno Velebita, dala je nekolicinu staklenih predmeta s ranorimske nekropole. Bogatstvo staklenih nalaza posebno se zapaža u južnom dijelu Liburnije. U Velebitskom kanalu smješten je i Starigrad Paklenica – antički *Argyruntum*, čija je nekropola pružila vrlo vrijednu kolekciju stakla. Jednako brojni i kvalitetni primjerci staklenog posuđa pronađeni su u srcu južne Liburnije, na nekropoli Aserije – danas Podgrađe kod Benkovca. Uz Aseriju, najbrojnije nalaze antičke staklene građe pružila je nekropola Jadera i Enone, odnosno antičkog Zadra i Nina. Na samom jugu Liburnije zapaženo mjesto po otkriću staklenih izrađevina pripada i Skradinu – staroj Skardoni (*Scardona*).

Several sites that gave exceptionally valuable collections of ancient glass objects have been determined in the Liburnian territory up to present-day. Starting from North to South nine prominent sites could be singled out. Extremely valuable and numerous glass vessels, today mostly kept in Archeological museum in Zagreb, were discovered in ancient Bakar (*Volcera*). Next site would be the Sepen cove on the island of Krk, where ancient *Fulfinium* was situated, and Osor on the island of Cres, where, alongside the Kavada channel, an ancient necropolis of Apsorus has been found. Roman *Ortopla*, today the settlement Stinica at the foot of Velebit Mountain, yielded several glass objects from early Roman necropolis. The abundance of glass finds is especially noticeable in the southern part of Liburnia. Necropolis of Starigrad-Paklenica, ancient *Argyruntum*, which is situated near the Velebit Channel, yielded a very valuable collection of glass. Equally numerous and of high quality were the finds of glass vessels discovered in the heart of Southern Liburnia, in the necropolis of Asseria – today Podgrađe near Benkovac. Apart from Asseria, the necropolises of *Iader* and *Aenona*, i.e. ancient Zadar and Nin, yielded the most numerous finds of ancient glass artefacts. A prominent position among the sites that gave glass artefacts also belongs to Skradin, ancient *Scardona*, situated on the southern border of Liburnia.

Drugi antički lokaliteti na području Liburnije, kao što su primjerice Cres (*Crep-sa*), Senj (*Senia*), Karlobag (*Vegia*), Bribir (*Varvaria*) ... do danas su dali samo po nekoliko staklenih primjeraka, što je najvjerojatnije uvjetovano nedovoljnom istraženosti, a ne nedostatkom ovog segmenta materijalne kulture antike u tim antičkim naseljima. Takav stupanj istraženosti rezultirao je i potpunim nepoznavanjem staklene građe u nekim drugim središtima, kao što su Crikvenica (*Ad Turres*), Karin (*Corinium*) ili Nadin (*Nedinum*). Naravno, na ovim lokalitetima ne bi trebalo očekivati iznenađujuće količine staklenih nalaza koje su posebno zapažene u Zadru, Ninu, Starigradu i Podgrađu (*Iader*, *Aenona*, *Argyruntum*, *Asseria*).

Govoreći o importu staklene robe, potrebno je prije svega istaknuti da za određene kategorije iz više razloga nije moguće utvrditi njihovu provenijenciju. Na primjer, neki stakleni oblici rasprostranjeni su širom Rimskog Carstva i postaju vlasništvo mnogih novoosnovanih staklarskih radionica. S druge strane, određene tipološke inačice pojavljuju se samo s pojedinačnim primjercima pa nije moguće stvoriti potpuniju sliku o većoj koncentraciji takvog posuđa na određenom prostoru. Određivanje podrijetla pojedinih primjeraka posebno je otežano ako taj primjerak na neki način, po svojoj morfologiji i načinu ukrašavanja, predstavlja posebitost. Nadalje, za mnoge oblike i tipološke inačice u suvremenoj literaturi još uvijek nedostaju specijalističke studije koje bi danu formu pripisale određenom radioničkom krugu ili preciznije kronološki odredile. Uz sve to, za

Other ancient sites on the territory of Liburnia, like Cres (*Crep-sa*), Senj, (*Senia*), Karlobag (*Vegia*), Bribir (*Varvaria*) etc. yielded only a few glass artefacts so far, which is most likely the result of insufficient level of research and not the lack of this segment of ancient material culture in those Roman settlements. Such level of research resulted in a complete absence of glass artefacts in some other centers like Crikvenica (*Ad Turres*), Karin (*Corinium*) or Nadin (*Nedinum*). Of course, extraordinary amounts of glass finds that were attested in Zadar, Nin, Starigrad and Podgrađe (*Iader*, *Aenona*, *Argyruntum* and *Asseria*) should not be expected on these sites.

While speaking about the import of glass ware, it is necessary to emphasize above all that the provenance of certain categories, due to several reasons, was not possible to be determined. In example, some glass forms, widespread throughout the Roman Empire, became the possession of many newly established glass work-shops. On the other hand, certain typological versions appear only as singular items and therefore it is not possible to create a more complete picture of the higher concentration of that glass-ware on a specific territory. Determining the origin of certain items is especially difficult if that object is in a way unique by its morphology and manner of decoration. Furthermore, in modern literature, specialist studies that would attribute the given form to a specific production center or precise chronological period have not been written yet for many forms and types. Still, it is possible to determine the origin and trade routes for the majority of the material.

većinu građe moguće je ustvrditi ishodište i trgovačke pravce. Analiza mnogih staklenih oblika pokazuje da je velik dio antičke staklene građe na područje Liburnije stizao poglavito pomorskim putem, najčešće s područja istočnog Mediterana, iz Egipta, Sirije i Palestine, Cipra i Grčke. Posebno je zapažen i uvoz robe s Apeninskog poluotoka, iz središnje Italije i osobito iz sjeverne Italije. Nešto je manje staklenih proizvoda koji se mogu pripisati galsko-rajnskim proizvodnim i trgovačkim središtima, a proizvodi iz panonskih radionica uglavnom su zabilježeni u unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije i u kontinentalnom dijelu Hrvatske koji je nekad bio dijelom provincije Panonije Superior. Jednako tako, samo su u kontinentalnom dijelu Hrvatske zapaženi neki artikli koji se mogu "vezati" za staklarske radionice Emone.

U svom mnoštvu prelijepa staklene građe koja je pronađena na liburnskom dijelu istočne jadranske obale, posebno mjesto svakako zauzimaju veoma prepoznatljivi i skupocjeni proizvodi sirijsko-palestinskih staklarskih radionica. Naravno, s obzirom na njihovu ekskluzivnost, oni nisu nalaženi u velikim količinama, ali su zastupljeni s brojnim tipološkim i oblikovnim inačicama.

Zajednička je odlika sirijsko-palestinskih staklarskih proizvoda reljefno ornamentirano tijelo puhanu u kalup (*mold-blowing glass*), dok samo pojedini primjerci imaju facetirani ukras. Tu spadaju različite inačice amforiska, mali vrčići, kefalomorfne bočice, bočice oblika datule, kao i reljefno ornamentirane trbušaste bočice. U ovu skupinu spadaju i čaše s

The analysis of many glass objects indicates that the greater part of the ancient glass-ware came primarily by sea routes to Liburnia, mostly from Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, Syria and Palestine, Cyprus and Greece. The import of goods from the Apennine peninsula, Central and especially Northern Italy is particularly prominent. The glass products of Gaul-Rhine manufacturing and trade centers are present in a lesser extent, and the products of Pannonian workshops are mostly attested in the inland of the Dalmatian province and in the continental part of Croatia, which was once a part of the Pannonia Superior province. Also, some finds, which can be "connected" with glass workshops of Aemona, have been found only in the continental part of Croatia.

Quite recognizable and expensive products of Syro-Palestinian glass workshops certainly have a special place in the abundant and beautiful glass ware, found on the Liburnian part of the Eastern Adriatic coast. Of course, considering their exclusivity, they have not been found in greater numbers, but they are represented by numerous variations of type and form.

The relief decorated body of the vessel, which was blown into the mold (mold-blown glass), was the common trait of Syro-Palestinian glass products, and only a few items have had the faceted ornament. The different types of amphoriskoi, small jugs, cephalomorphous bottles, date-shaped bottles as well as globular bottles decorated in relief also belong to this category. The "Lotus-bud" beakers and the beakers decorated in relief with the vegetal ornaments or inscriptions can be attributed to

reljefnim otiskom “lotosova pupoljka” i čaše s biljnim ornamentom i tekstem. Tako zvane Ennion čaše pronađene su u Liburniji samo u fragmentima.<sup>1</sup>

Ne ulazeći ovom prilikom u detaljnu oblikovnu analizu spomenutih staklenih oblika, ovdje bi bilo važno napomenuti da su na području Liburnije zastupljeni gotovo svi ekskluzivni i dragocjeni oblici sirijsko-palestinske produkcije. Štoviše, u Liburniji su pronađeni i veoma raritetni primjerci stakla, poput amforiska s mitološkim reljefnim prikazom Ajaksa. Uz neke druge oblikovne inačice u raritete svakako spadaju i amforisci i vrčići s okomitim reljefnim kanelirama, kao i trbušasti vrčić s veoma bogatim životinjskim i biljnim ornamentom.

Od bogate produkcije i importa skupljenih staklenih predmeta s istočnog Mediterana, odnosno iz sirijsko-palestinskih staklarskih radionica, ovom prigodom izdvojeni su samo mali stakleni vrčići s reljefno ornamentiranim tijelom, iako u ovu kategoriju staklenih izrađevina spadaju i veoma srodni amforisci – bočice reljefna tijela s dvije ručke. Oni često imaju identičan reljefni ukras na trbušastu tijelu, ali zbog brojnih inačica i bolje preglednosti, ovdje su obrađeni samo vrčići. Njih je po raznolikosti motiva i obliku tijela moguće kategorizirati u osam skupina. To su: 1. cilindrični vrčevi s motivom dionizijskih simbola, 2. cilindrični vrčevi s raznolikim

this group as well. So called Ennion cups were found in Liburnia only in fragments.<sup>1</sup>

Without going into the more detailed analysis of the aforementioned glass-forms, it is important to mention that almost all exclusive and valuable Syro-Palestinian production forms were found in the territory of Liburnia. Moreover, even very rare types of glass vessels were found in Liburnia, like the amphoriskos decorated in relief with mythological depiction of Ajax. The amphoriskoi and the small jugs decorated in relief with vertical ribs, as well as the small rounded jugs with very rich animal and vegetal ornaments certainly belong to the rarities, alongside some other types of vessels.

Out of the abundant production and import of valuable glass ware from the Eastern Mediterranean, more accurately from Syro-Palestinian glass workshops, only the small glass jugs with relief ornamented bodies were singled out for this occasion, even though the very similar amphoriskoi – bottles with two handles and bodies decorated in relief – also belong to this category of glass vessels. They often have the identical relief decorations on their spherical bodies, but because of the many known types and the better layout of the text, only the small jugs are analyzed here. They can be categorized, according to the diversity of the motives and the shape of the body, into eight groups. They are: 1. Small cylindrical jugs with Dionysiac symbols 2. Small cylindrical jugs with various vegetal and faunal motives, 3. Small cylindrical jugs with vegetal motives.

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<sup>1</sup> I. BORZIĆ, 2008, 91-101.

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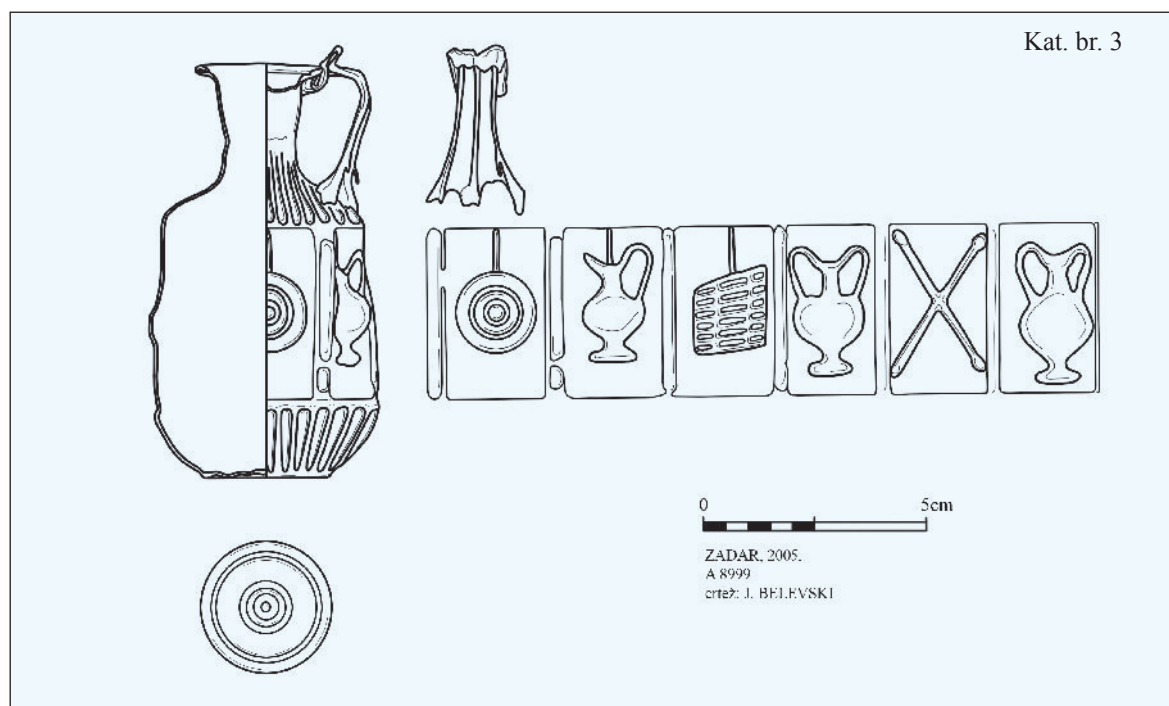
<sup>1</sup> I. BORZIĆ, 2008, 91-101.

biljnim i životinjskim motivima, 3. cilindrični vrčići s vegetabilnim motivima, 4. vrčići ovoidna tijela s motivom vitica, 5. vrčići ovoidna tijela s motivom rombova, 6. vrčići ovoidna tijela s okomitim reljefnim rebrima, 7. vrčić bikonična tijela s ukrasom reljefnih arkada i linija, 8. vrčić kruškolika tijela ukrašen raznolikim reljefnim motivima.

4. Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with tendril-scroll motives 5. Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with lozenge motives 6. Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with vertical relief ribs 7. Small jugs with biconical bodies decorated with relief arcades and lines 8. Small jug with pear-shaped body decorated with diverse relief motives

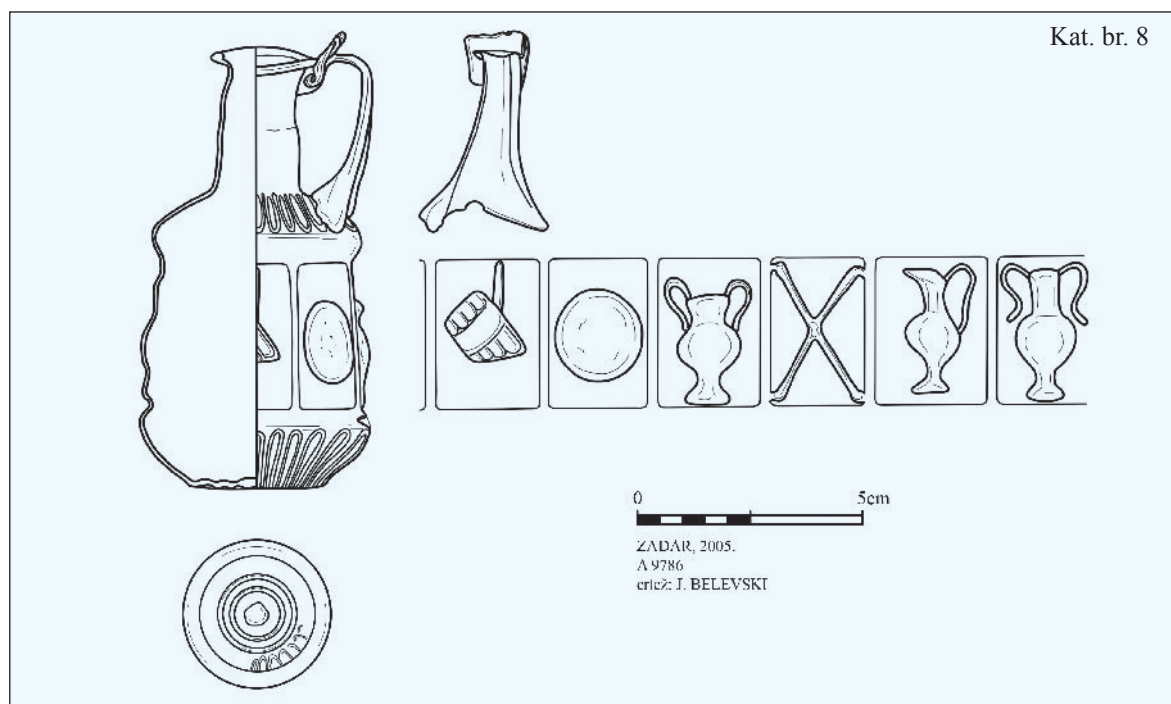
1.) *Cilindrični vrčići s motivom dionizijskih simbola /kat. br. 1-8/*

1. *Small cylindrical jugs with Dionysiac symbols /cat. nos. 1-8/*



U prvu skupinu uvrstili smo ujedno i najbrojniju inačicu sirijskih proizvoda prvi put zabilježenu na prostoru antičke Liburnije. Svih osam primjeraka pronađeno je pri recentnim arheološkim istraživanjima na antičkoj nekropoli u Zadru /**kat. br. 1-8/**. Pronađeni su kao prilog u grobovima sa spaljenim pokojnikom.

The most numerous type of Syrian products, documented for the first time in the territory of ancient Liburni, is included in the first group. All eight vessels were found during the recent archaeological excavations of the ancient necropolis in Zadar /**cat. nos. 1-8/**. They were found



Već je ranije spomenuto da vrčići pripadaju proizvodima puhanim u reljefno ornamentirani kalup, čija se produkcija veže uz aktivnost sirijskih (sidonskih) staklarskih radionica. Odlikuju se kvalitetnim načinom izrade, što se osobito očituje na oblikovanju pojedinih detalja posude (debljina stijenki, oblikovanje oboda i ručke). Staklo je iznimno tankih stijenki, prozirne strukture, tonirano raznim bojama od kojih prevladavaju ljubičaste i žute nijanse. Isto tako, može se zamijetiti da su majstori staklari poklanjali mnogo truda i pažnje prikrivanju tragova kalupa na tijelu posude.

Vrčići te skupine imaju cilindrično tijelo s kratkim cjevastim vratom. Središnji je dio tijela ponekad blago šesterokutan. Trakasta ručka (profilirana s dva ili tri rebra) precizno je izrađena, aplicirana

as grave goods with the incinerated deceased.

As was mentioned before, the production of small jugs, which belong to the group of vessels blown into the mold decorated in relief, is connected with the Syrian (Sidonian) glass workshops. They are distinguished by the quality of the production, which is especially discernible in the shape of certain details of the vessel (the thickness of the glass, the shaping of the rim and the handle). The vessel is of extremely thin walls, translucent structure, tinted with different colors, of which purple and yellow shades are the predominant ones. It is also quite noticeable that the glass-makers invested a lot of effort and attention trying to conceal the traces of the mold on the body of the vessel.

The small jugs that belong to this group have the cylindrical bodies with the short tubular necks. The central part of the body is some-



na vratu (pod obodom) i na zaobljenom ramenu. Kod većine primjeraka gornji dio ručke ima jedan spljošten izdanak koji nadvisuje rub oboda.<sup>2</sup> Čitava površina recipijenta ukrašena je reljefnom dekoracijom. Gornji dio tijela (rame) i donji konkavni dio (baza) ukrašeni su radijalno raspoređenim rebrastim ukrasom ili motivom arkada. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja u horizontalnom nizu, od kojih svaki sadrži reljefne simbole.

Prema rasporedu simbola unutar navedenih polja možemo razlikovati dvije inačice vrčeva. Kod prve inačice<sup>3</sup> /**kat. br. 1-5**/ na tijelu su prikazani (gledajući slijeva nadesno): ukriženi pastirski štapovi (*thyrsoi*), amfora, plata, vrč, sirinxa (Panova svirala) i amfora, dok su kod druge inačice /**kat. br. 6-8**/ motivi unutar polja raspoređeni nešto drugačije. Dakle, druga se kompozicija sastoji od ukriženih pastirskih štapova, vrča, amfore, sirinxe, plate i kratera. Isto tako, možemo zamijetiti razliku na šestom polju, gdje je prikaz amfore zamijenjen kraterom.<sup>4</sup> Neovisno o rasporedu, svih šest motiva unutar pravokutnih polja nesumnjivo možemo povezati uz kult boga Dionizija. Opće je poznato da

times hexagonal. The strap-shaped handle (with two or three ribs) is made with precision, attached to the neck (under the rim) and to the rounded shoulder. Upper part of the handle of most of the vessels forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim.<sup>2</sup> The entire surface of the recipient is decorated in relief. Both the upper part of the body (shoulder) and the lower concave part (base) are decorated with a band of radially distributed ribbed ornaments or arcade motives. The central part of the body consists of a horizontal band divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief symbols.

Two types of small jugs can be distinguished according to the distribution of symbols in the aforementioned panels. The first type<sup>3</sup> /**cat. nos. 1-5**/ has the panels depicting (from left to right): crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*), amphora, plate, jug, syrinx (Pan flute), and amphora, while the motives on the other type /**cat. nos. 6-8**/ are distributed differently within the panels. The other composition consists of crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*), jug, amphora, syrinx, plate and crater. Also, the difference is noticeable in the sixth panel where the depiction of an amphora is replaced with a crater.<sup>4</sup> Regardless of the distribution, all six motives in the rectangular panels can

<sup>2</sup> Na samo jednom primjerku aplicirana je trakasta ručka (profilirana s dva rebra) koja nema takav izdanak /**kat. br. 6**/.

<sup>3</sup> Svih pet vrčića navedenih u katalogu pod brojem 1 do 5 izrađeno je u istom kalupu.

<sup>4</sup> Trag okomitih sekcija kalupa vidljiv je između pravokutnih polja na kojima su prikazani vrč i sirinxa te između pastirskih štapova (*thyrsoi*) i amfore.

<sup>2</sup> Only one vessel has a strap-shaped handle (with two ribs) attached without such protrusions /**cat. no. 6**/.

<sup>3</sup> All five small jugs listed in the catalogue under the numbers 1 to 5 are made in the same mold.

<sup>4</sup> The seams of the vertical sections of the mold are visible between the rectangular panels depicting the jug and the syrinx and between the ones depicting shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) and an amphora.

je svaki od navedenih simbola ključan element u dionizijevskim misterijama. Motiv ukriženih pastirskih štapova sa šiškama na krajevima i Panova svirala i danas se mogu vidjeti na jednom šesterokutnom oltaru iz Beit Sheana, posvećenom bogu Dionizu.<sup>5</sup>

Tipološki gledano, vrčići s dionizijevskim simbolima spadaju u širu porodicu proizvoda sirijske produkcije, odnosno u skupinu malih cilindričnih i šesterokutnih vrčića ukrašenih reljefnom dekoracijom.<sup>6</sup> Vrčići tog tipa javljaju se duž čitavog istočnog Sredozemlja.<sup>7</sup> Osim na sirijsko-palestinskom području, sporadične nalaze bilježimo na prostoru Armenije,<sup>8</sup> Grčke<sup>9</sup> i na Crnomorskoj oblasti.<sup>10</sup> Na području rimske provincije Dalmacije, osim ovdje obrađenih primjeraka iz Zadra, poznajemo još jedan primjerak iz antičke Budve.<sup>11</sup> Na ostalim europskim nalazištima vrčići s dionizijevskim simbolima nisu dosad evidentirani. Nekoliko usporedbi

undoubtedly be associated with the cult of god Dionysus. It is well known that each of the aforementioned symbols represents a key element in the Dionysiac mysteries. The motive of the crossed shepherd's thyrsi with pinecones attached to the ends and a Pan flute are both clearly visible, even today, on one hexagonal altar dedicated to the god Dionysus found at Beth Shean.<sup>5</sup>

Considering the typology, the small jugs with Dionysiac symbols belong to the wider group of Syrian production vessels, i.e. to the group of small cylindrical and hexagonal jugs decorated in relief.<sup>6</sup> This type of small jugs is distributed throughout the entire Eastern Mediterranean.<sup>7</sup> Apart from the Syro-Palestinian territory, finds were attested also sporadically on the territory of Armenia,<sup>8</sup> Greece<sup>9</sup> and the Pontic region.<sup>10</sup> Apart from the finds from Zadar, discussed in this article, one more find from the territory of Roman province of Dalmatia came from ancient Buthua.<sup>11</sup> On the other European sites small jugs with Dionysiac symbols have

<sup>5</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 84-85, sl. 56.

<sup>6</sup> Detaljnu tipološku podjelu tih izrađevina napravila je M. Stern. Vrčeve s dionizijevskim simbolima svrstala je u veliku skupinu šesterokutnih bočica s visokim reljefom (*Hexagonal Bottles with High Relief*) M. STERN, 1995, 162.

<sup>7</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 163, bilj. 10; Y. ISRAELI, 2003, (Israel Museum – *The Eliah Dobkin Collection*).

<sup>8</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 54-55, br. 106, sl. 106.

<sup>9</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, br. 81; W. FROEHNER, 1879, 64, br. 1; J. PRICE, 1990, 34, sl. 3, br. 28; A. ANTONARAS, 2009, 276, br. 115.

<sup>10</sup> N. P. SOROKINA, 1967, 70, sl. 2; N. KUNINA, 1997, 277, br. 131.

<sup>11</sup> M. VELIČKOVIĆ, 1976, 171, T. II:3.

<sup>5</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 84-85, Fig. 56.

<sup>6</sup> M. Stern made a detailed typological classification of these vessels. She classified the small jugs with Dionysiac symbols into the numerous group of hexagonal bottles with high relief. M. STERN, 1995, 162.

<sup>7</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 163, note 10; Y. ISRAELI, 2003, (Israel Museum – *The Eliah Dobkin Collection*).

<sup>8</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 54-55, no. 106, Fig. 106.

<sup>9</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, no. 81; W. FROEHNER, 1879, 64, no. 1; J. PRICE, 1988, 34, Fig. 3, no. 28; A. ANTONARAS, 2009, 276, no. 115.

<sup>10</sup> N. P. SOROKINA, 1967, 70, Fig. 2; N. KUNINA, 1997, 277, no. 131.

<sup>11</sup> M. VELIČKOVIĆ 1976, 171, T. II:3.

nalazimo u svjetskim muzejskim i privatnim kolekcijama.<sup>12</sup>

U pogledu datacije, vidimo da se navedeni primjerci uglavnom pojavljuju u kontekstu 1. stoljeća. Kao primjer možemo spomenuti jedan fragmentirani vrčić s Krete (*Knossos*) koji je pronađen u neronijanskom ili flavijevskom kontekstu.<sup>13</sup> Nalaze vrčića iz Zadra, na temelju datacije ostalih priloga iz grobnih cjelina, možemo smjestiti u isti vremenski okvir. Osnovu za precizniju kronologiju pruža nam grob 12 s jadertinske nekropole u kojem su pronađena četiri takva vrčića. Tri cjelovita /**kat. br. 1-3**/ pronađena su unutar kamene urne, dok se jedan fragmentirani primjerak /**kat. br. 4**/ nalazio izvan nje. Predloženu dataciju potkrjepljuju i ostali prilozi iz groba, ali i nalazi iz susjednih grobova. Naime, kamena urna (grob 12) pripadala je skupnoj grobnici, u kojoj su pronađene još tri identične kamene urne s raznolikim priložima datiranim u sredinu 1. stoljeća.

not been attested yet. A few parallels can be found in private and museum collections.<sup>12</sup>

Considering the date of the production, it is discernible that certain vessels mostly appear in the first century context. One small fragmented jug from Crete (*Knossos*), originating from the Neronian or Flavian context, is a good example of that.<sup>13</sup> The small jugs found in Zadar, on the basis of the dating of other grave goods in grave contexts, can be attributed to the same time span. Grave 12 from the Zadar necropolis, where four of such small jugs were found, offers an evidence for the more precise chronology. Three intact small jugs /**cat. nos. 1-3**/ were found inside the stone urn while one fragmented vessel /**cat. no. 4**/ was found outside of it. The proposed date is also supported by other grave goods as well as by the finds from surrounding graves. Actually, the stone urn (grave 12) belonged to the group burial in which, apart from the aforementioned urn, three identical stone urns with diverse grave goods, dated to the middle of the first century, were also found.

<sup>12</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, br. 181 (British Museum); A. KISA, 1908, 716-717, sl. 267 (MMA); G. A. EISEN, 1927, 250-251, sl. 118; A. VON SALDERN, 1968, 92, sl. 31 (MFA, pronađen u Tyru – Sirija); Recent important Acquisitions, *JGS*, 1971, 137, br. 10; A. VON SALDREN, 1974, 158, br. 443; J. W. HAYES, 1975, 48, br. 84 (Royal Ontario Museum); S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46-47, br. 123 (Yale University Art Gallery); A. OLIVER 1980, 61, br. 54 (Carnegie Museum, pronađen u Jordanu); *Kofler-Truniger Collection* 1985, 66; M. STERN, 1995, 160-166, 71-75 (Toledo Museum); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 39-40, br. 509 (Corning Museum, pronađen u Libanonu).

<sup>13</sup> J. PRICE, 1990, 34, br. 28 (*Knossos*).

<sup>12</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, no. 181 (British Museum); A. KISA, 1908, 716-717, Fig. 267 (MMA); G. A. EISEN, 1927, 250-251, Fig. 118; A. VON SALDERN, 1968, 92, Fig. 31 (MFA, found in Tyr – Syria); Recent important Acquisitions, *JGS*, 1971, 137, no. 10; A. VON SALDREN, 1974, 158, no. 443; J. W. HAYES, 1975, 48, no. 84 (Royal Ontario Museum); S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46-47, no. 123 (Yale University Art Gallery); A. OLIVER 1980, 61, no. 54 (Carnegie Museum, found in Jordan); *Kofler-Truniger Collection* 1985, 66; M. STERN, 1995, 160-166, 71-75 (Toledo Museum); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 39-40, no. 509 (Corning Museum, found in Lebanon).

<sup>13</sup> J. PRICE, 1988, 34, no. 28 (*Knossos*).

Iako nalazi unutar zatvorenih grobnih cjelina sugeriraju vrijeme nastanka tog tipa vrčića u razdoblje od 40. do 60. godine, pojedine značajke upućuju na njihovu raniju pojavu. Način izrade, odnosno oblik sofisticiranoga trodijelnog kalupa koji se koristio za izradu takvih posudica, upućuje na činjenicu da su se vrčići s dionizijskim simbolima pojavili već za vrijeme Tiberijeve vladavine.<sup>14</sup> Isto tako, kvaliteta izrade (preciznost u obradi pojedinih detalja) tih vrčića vrlo se lako može povezati i s Ennion proizvodima izrađenima u drugoj četvrtini 1. stoljeća. Vrijedi istaknuti da zasad nije moguće odrediti vremenski period korištenja tih luksuznih izrađevina prije njihova stavljanja u grob.

Namjena vrčića s dionizijskim simbolima nije u potpunosti razjašnjena. Postoji pretpostavka da su služile u kultne svrhe, kao recipijenti prigodom dionizijskih misterija. U prilog tome govori arheološki kontekst u kojem je pronađen vrčić s dionizijskim simbolima iz Aiyosa Stephanosa u Grčkoj koji ilustrira povezanost pokojnika s Dionizom.<sup>15</sup>

Even though the finds within the closed grave contexts suggest that this type of small jugs was invented in the period from A.D. 40. to A.D. 60, some characteristics indicate their earlier date. The manufacturing technique, i.e. the form of the sophisticated three-part mold, which was used in manufacturing such vessels, indicates that the small jugs with Dionysiac symbols appeared even during the reign of Tiberius.<sup>14</sup> Also, the quality of the production of this small jugs (precision in the making of certain details) can easily be connected to the Ennion vessels, made during the second quarter of the first century. It is important to emphasize that, for now, it is not possible to determine the time span in which this luxury artefacts were used for, before they were put in the grave.

The function of these small jugs has not been fully determined. Of course, the assumption is that they were used for cult purposes, as the vessels used during the Dionysiac mysteries. The archaeological context from Aiyos Stephanos in Greece, in which a small jug with Dionysiac symbols was found, supports that theory and illustrates the connection of the deceased with Dionysius.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 162-163.

<sup>15</sup> U toj su grobnici pronađene tri kamene ploče koje formiraju strukturu nalik oltaru. Natpis na jednoj od ploča govori da je pokojnik dvadesetdvogodišnji mladić koji je preminuo jer je konzumirao previše vina. Pitanje je da li su vrčići izabrani kao grobni prilog zbog simbola prikazanih na njemu, koji upućuju na boga vina ili zbog toga što je mladićev otac rodom iz Efeza. Više o tome vidi kod: M. STERN, 1995, 163.

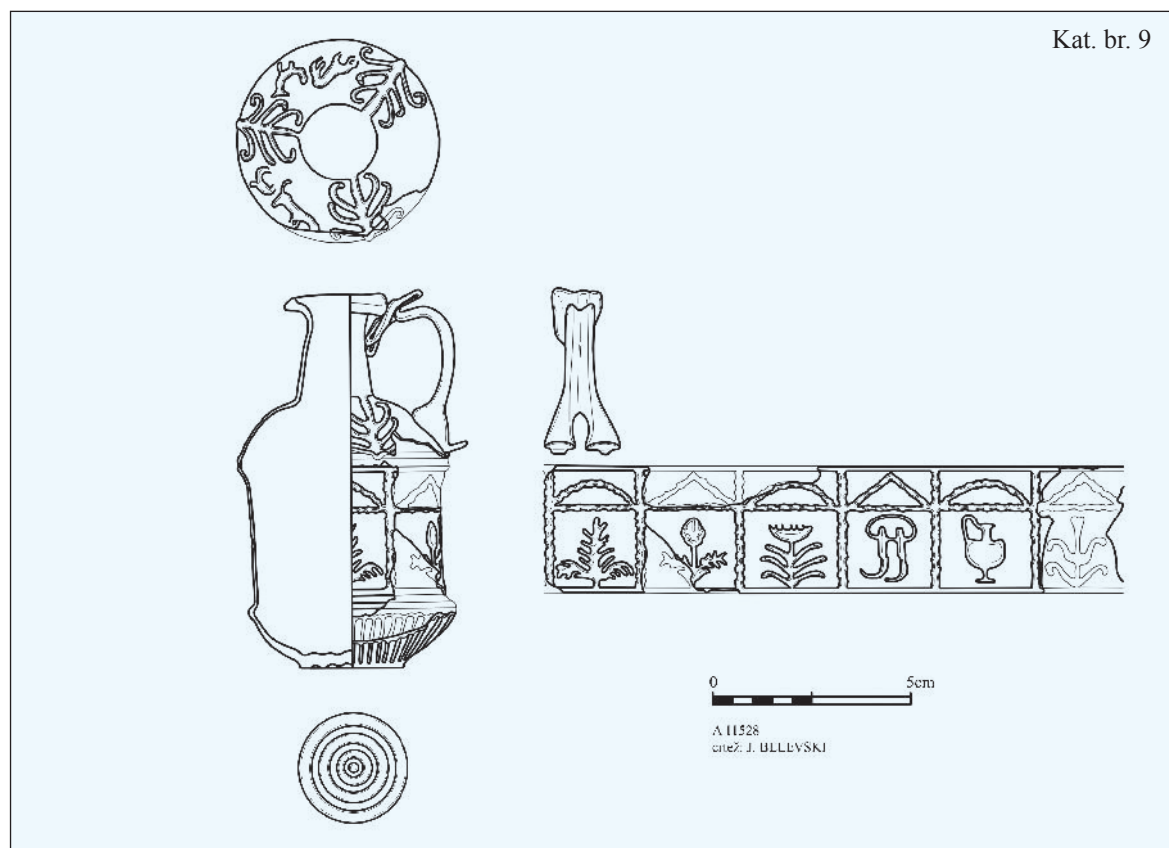
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<sup>14</sup> M. STERN 1995, 162-163.

<sup>15</sup> Three stone slabs, which form an altar-shaped structure, were found in that tomb. The inscription on one of the tombstones says that the deceased was a young man who died at the age of twenty two, after consuming too much wine. The question is whether the small jugs were chosen as grave goods because of the symbols depicted on them, indicating the god of wine or perhaps because the young man's father originated from Ephesos. More on that see: M. STERN, 1995, 163.

2.) *Cilindrični vrčići s raznolikim biljnim i životinjskim motivima, strigilom i vrčem /kat. br. 9/*

2.) *Small cylindrical jugs with various vegetal and faunal motives, and a strigil and a jug /cat. no. 9/*



U oblikovnom smislu, s prethodnom bi se skupinom mogao povezati još jedan primjerak cilindričnog vrčića s područja antičke Liburnije /**kat. br. 9**/. Primjerak je ostao bez točnih podataka o nalazištu, ali je poznato da potječe s jedne od antičkih nekropola Zadra, Nina ili Aserije. Na tom je vrčiću raspored ukrasa koncipiran slično kao i na ne-tom spomenutim primjercima (središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na 6 pravokutnih polja), međutim, izbor motiva bitno se razlikuje od

Based on its form, another small cylindrical jug, from the territory of ancient Liburnia, could be connected to the previous group /**cat. no. 9**/. The accurate information about vessel's find spot was lost but it originated from one of the ancient necropolises of Zadar, Nin or Asseria. The distribution of the ornament is conceptualized similarly to the aforementioned small jugs (central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels); however, the selection of the motives is rather different from the ones

prethodno opisanih. Drugim riječima, taj vrčić pripada vrlo rijetkoj skupini sirijskih izrađevina ukrašenih raznolikim motivima u vidu biljnih ukrasa, strigila i vrča, te s prikazom životinjskih scena.

Tijelo vrčića ukrašeno je puhanjem u višedijelni reljefno ornamentiran kalup, dok je vrat izveden slobodnim puhanjem. Na gornjem su dijelu tijela u plitkom reljefu prikazane tri anthemije (postavljene na mjestu gdje su spojevi kalupa) između kojih se nalaze prikazi domestificiranih životinja u paru.<sup>16</sup> Trakasta ručka precizno je izrađena, aplicirana na vruće pod obodom i na zaobljenom ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda, a na drugom kraju (na ramenu) završava s dva istaknuta polukružna izdanka. Kako je ranije navedeno, središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefni prikaz. Unutar polja (gledajući s lijeva nadesno) prikazani su: 1. par strigila ovješanih na alku, 2. loptasti vrč s visokom nogom, 3. biljka s dva niza grančica, 4. stablo (cedar) 5. biljka (artičok ili možda čepljez – *asphodelus albus*) 6. biljka. U gornjem nizu pravokutna polja naizmjenice završavaju polukružnim i trokutastim zabatima, dok su sa strana međusobno odijeljena okomitim kolonama. Na konkavnom

described before. In other words, this small jug belongs to the very rare group of Syrian production vessels decorated in different motives in the form of plants, strigils and jugs, and also depictions of animal scenes.

The body of the small jug was decorated by inflating it into the multipart mold ornamented in relief, while the neck was formed by free blowing. Upper part of the body is decorated in low relief with three anthemia (placed in the position of the mold seams) which separate the images of pairs of domesticated animals.<sup>16</sup> The strap-handle was made with precision and attached to the underside of the rim and to the rounded shoulder while the glass was still hot. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim and the bottom part (on the shoulder) ends with the two semi-circular projections. As was mentioned before, the central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief imagery. The panels are depicting (from left to right): 1. pair of strigils suspended from a ring 2. globular jug with high foot 3. plant with two rows of twigs 4. tree (cedar-tree) 5. plant (artichoke or perhaps white asphodel – *asphodelus albus*) 6. plant. In the upper segment, the rectangular panels end with the alternating semi-circular and triangular gables and are separated with the vertical colonnettes. The concave

<sup>16</sup> Reljef s motivom životinja na našem primjerku poprilično je plitak te nije moguće točno odrediti o kojoj je vrsti životinja zaista riječ. Prema jednom analognom primjerku koji se čuva u Yaleu smatra se da su na ramenu prikazana tri para životinja, i to pijetao i pas, ovca i bik te mačka i paun; J. HAYWARD, 1962, 53.

<sup>16</sup> The relief with the animal motive is quite low on our vessel and therefore it is hard to determine what type of an animal is depicted here. According to one analogous vessel, kept at Yale, three pairs of animals are considered to be depicted on the shoulder: a rooster and a dog, a sheep and a bull, and a cat and a peacock; J. HAYWARD, 1962, 53.

donjem dijelu tijela nalazi se neprekinuti niz radijalno raspoređenih arkada. Na ravnom dnu otisnute su dvije koncentrične kružnice s reljefnim umbom u središtu.

Opisana reljefna dekoracija poznata je još samo na četiri primjerka iz svjetskih privatnih kolekcija.<sup>17</sup> Niti jednom od navedenih analognih primjeraka nije poznata uža provenijencija.

O pitanju uže datacije nije moguće sa sigurnošću govoriti jer niti jednom primjerku nije poznat bliži kontekst nalaza. Na temelju sofisticiranoga višedijelnog kalupa (tri okomite sekcije s jednom pomičnom konkavnom bazom) koji se koristio za izradu tih recipijenata, vrijeme nastanka možemo smjestiti u razdoblje druge trećine 1. st. I u ovom slučaju biljne motive koji se javljaju unutar pravokutnih polja na njihovu tijelu možemo povezati s motivima kakvi se javljaju na Ennion proizvodima. Dakako, nije isključena niti mogućnost da se radi upravo o primjercima koji su izrađeni u radionicama koje potpisuje Ennion.<sup>18</sup>

U pogledu primarne namjene takvi su recipijenti najvjerojatnije služili u kozmetičke svrhe. Biljni motivi i prikazi strigila unutar pravokutnih polja asociraju na

lower part of the body is decorated with the continuous band of radially arranged arches. Two concentric circles with the relief umbo in the center were impressed on the flat base.

The described relief decorations are attested on only four more vessels in the world, and that from the private collections.<sup>17</sup> The more precise provenance of any of the aforementioned analogous vessels is not known.

It is not possible to determine with certainty the precise date of the production of the vessels because the context of the find is not known for any of them. On the basis of the sophisticated multipart mold (three vertical sections with one separate concave base), which was used in the production of these vessels, the time of the production could be set to the second third of the first century. In this case as well, the vegetal motives appearing within the rectangular panels on the body of the vessel could also be connected with the motives that are present on the Ennion products. Of course, the possibility that these vessels were actually the products of workshops signed by Ennion is not excluded.<sup>18</sup>

Considering the primary function, such recipients were most likely used for cosmetic purposes. Vegetal motives and depictions of

<sup>17</sup> S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46, br. 120 (primjerak bez ručke, Yale); S. AUTH, 1976, 198, br. 324 (Newark); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 40-41, br. 510 (Corning Museum, ex Steuben Glass collection); Constable-Maxwell, 1979, 102, br. 175 (ex Constable-Maxwell collection).

<sup>18</sup> Sličnost te skupine recipijenata s Ennion proizvodima među prvima je uočio D. B. Harden. *Constable-Maxwell*, 1979, 10.

<sup>17</sup> S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46, no. 120 (vessel without the handle, Yale); S. AUTH, 1976, 198, no. 324 (Newark); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 40-41, no. 510 (Corning Museum, ex Steuben Glass collection); Constable-Maxwell, 1979, 102, no. 175 (ex Constable-Maxwell collection).

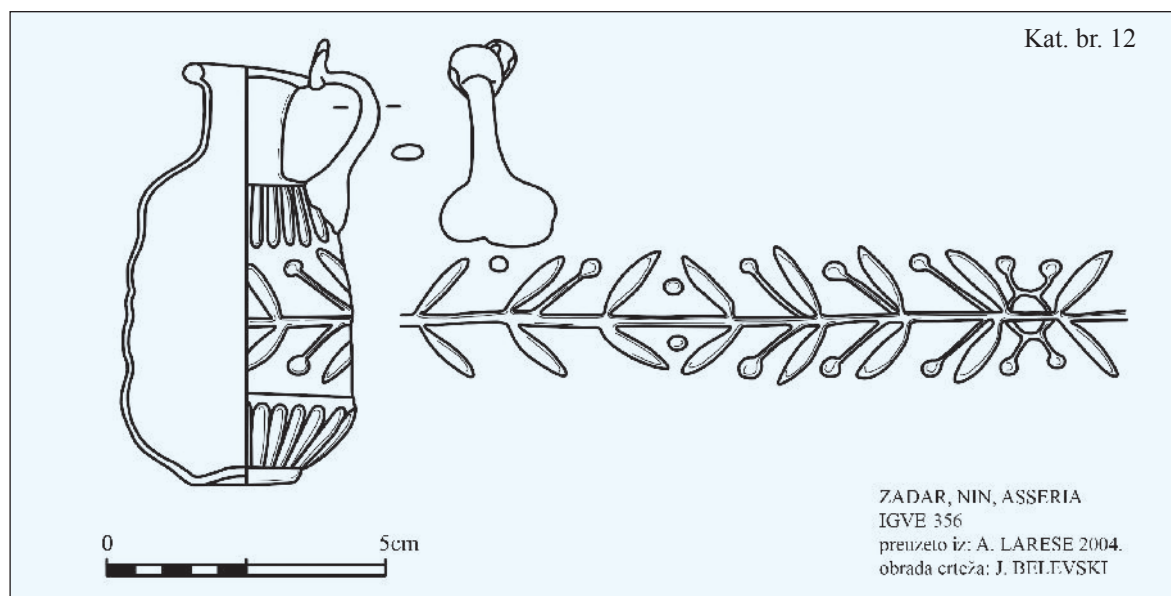
<sup>18</sup> D. B. Harden first noted the similarities between these two groups of recipients and Ennion products. *Constable-Maxwell*, 1979, 10.

povezanost simbola sa sadržajem. Po svojoj prilici moguće je da su vrčići sadržavali posebna ulja za njegu osjetljive kože.

3.) *Cilindrični vrčići s vegetabilnim motivima – maslinove grančice /kat. br. 10-14/*

strigils in the rectangular panels indicate the connection of the symbols with the content of the vessel. In all likelihood, it is possible that the small jugs contained special oils for sensitive skin.

3.) *Small cylindrical jugs with vegetal motives – olive branches /cat. nos. 10-14/*



U proizvode sirijskih (sidonskih) radionica možemo uvrstiti još jednu skupinu malih cilindričnih vrčeva čije je tijelo ukrašeno motivom maslinovih grančica. Na južnoliburnskom području poznato je pet primjeraka /kat. br. 10-14/.<sup>19</sup> Za četiri vrčića podatci o mjestu nalaza su zagubljeni, međutim, poznato je da potječu s jedne od antičkih nekropola Zadra, Nina ili Aserije.<sup>20</sup>

Another group of small cylindrical jugs, which have the decoration of olive branches on the body, can also be attributed to the Syrian (Sidonian) workshop products. Five vessels were found in the Southern Liburnian territory /cat. no. 10-14/.<sup>19</sup> The data regarding the find spot of four of the small jugs was lost, however it is known they came from one of the ancient necropolises of Zadar, Nin or Asseria.<sup>20</sup> Apart

<sup>19</sup> G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, br. 323-325.

<sup>20</sup> Tri primjerka danas se čuvaju u Muzeju stakla u Muranu, dok je jedan fragmentirani primjerak pohranjen u Muzeju antičkog stakla u Zadru.

<sup>19</sup> G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, no. 323-325.

<sup>20</sup> Three vessels are kept in the Murano Glass Museum, and one fragmented vessel is kept in the Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar.



Osim navedenih, jedan je primjerak pronađen u zatvorenoj grobnoj cjelini na antičkoj nekropoli u Zadru /**kat. br. 14**/.

Kao i kod prethodno obrađenih primjeraka, riječ je o vrčićima čije je tijelo puhanu u reljefno ornamentiran kalup s kratkim vratom oblikovanim slobodnim puhanjem. Tanka ručka aplicirana je na vruće na obodu i na zaobljenom ramenu. Gornji dio ručke ima jedan valovit izdanak koji nadvisuje rub oboda. Ručka može biti kružna presjeka ili pak profilirana s dva rebra. Proizvodi su puhanu od prozirnog obojenog stakla, u svjetlijim ili tamnijim nijansama ljubičaste i žute boje. Na zaobljenom ramenu i na donjem konkavnom dijelu tijela nalazi se rebrasti ukras i niz reljefnih arkada. Na središnjem dijelu tijela nalazi se motiv maslinove grančice (s lišćem i plodovima) rasporedom nalik na riblju kost. Iz svega navedenog proizlazi da se i unutar ove skupine mogu razlikovati barem dvije inačice vrčića. Očito je riječ o različitim serijama proizvoda koji su se izrađivali u različitim kalupima i, moguće, u različitim radionicama.

Cilindrični vrčići s motivom maslinovih grančica predstavljaju rarijetne nalaze među proizvodima sirijske staklarske produkcije. Poznato je tek nekoliko analogija s istočnog Sredozemlja.<sup>21</sup> Većina ih je široko datirana u 1. stoljeće, međutim,

from the aforementioned, one vessel was also found in the closed grave context on the ancient necropolis in Zadar /**cat. no. 14**/.

Like with the aforementioned vessels, the bodies of these small jugs were also inflated into the mold ornamented in relief and the short neck was formed by free blowing. The thin handle is attached to the rim and to the rounded shoulder while the glass was still hot. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The handle can be of circular cross section or made with two ribs. The products were blown of transparent colored glass, in lighter or darker shades of purple and yellow color. Both the rounded shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with ribs and a band of relief arcades. The central part of the body has an olive-branch motive (with leaves and fruits) arranged into a shape that looks like a fish bone. All of the above mentioned leads to a conclusion that two types of small jugs may be distinguished even within this group. It is obviously the case of different series of vessels that were made in different molds and possibly even in different workshops.

The small cylindrical jugs with the olive branches motive represent the rare finds among the Syrian glassmaking products. Only a few analogies were attested in the Eastern Mediterranean.<sup>21</sup> Most of them are broadly dated into the first century AD, however, according to the

<sup>21</sup> S. AUTH, 1976, 198, br. 323 (Newark M. – privatna kolekcija); M. KUNTZ – B. RÜTTI, 1981, 78, br. 251 (privatna kolekcija); M. STERN, 1995, 169, br. 78 (Toledo Museum – privatna kolekcija).

<sup>21</sup> S. AUTH, 1976, 198, no. 323 (Newark M. – private collection); M. KUNTZ – B. RÜTTI, 1981, 78, no. 251 (private collection); M. STERN, 1995, 169, no. 78 (Toledo Museum – private collection).

prema načinu i kvaliteti izrade,<sup>22</sup> kompoziciji ukrasa i boji stakla, vrijeme njihove najšire uporabe možemo smjestiti u sredinu 1. stoljeća. Takvu dataciju potkrjepljuje i netom navedeni vrčić otkriven na jader-tinskoj nekropoli. Pronađen je kao grobni prilog u jednoj keramičkoj urni.<sup>23</sup> Osim tog primjerka u grobu sa spaljenim pokojnikom pronađeni su i drugi raznovrsni prilozi među kojima su i tri staklena vrčića sirijske produkcije s vertikalno narebrenim tijelom. Vrijeme pojave te skupine vrčića podudara se s predloženim vremenskim okvirom.<sup>24</sup>

4) *Vrčići ovoidna tijela s motivom vitica /kat. br. 15/*

O prisutnosti sirijskih staklenih izradovina na prostoru antičke južne Liburnije svjedoči još jedan primjerak pronađen na širem zadarskom području /**kat. br. 15/**. Vrčić se danas čuva u Muzeju stakla u Muranu.<sup>25</sup> Oblikom i ukrasom pripada skupini vrčića s tijelom puhanim u reljefno ornamentirani

manufacturing technique and the quality of the making,<sup>22</sup> the composition of the decoration and the color of the glass, the time of their most prominent usage could be determined to be the middle of the first century. That time period is supported by the aforementioned small jug discovered in the Zadar necropolis. It was found in a ceramic urn as a grave offering.<sup>23</sup> Apart from that vessel, other various grave goods were found with the incinerated deceased in the grave; among them were three small glass jugs of Syrian production with vertically ribbed bodies. The period this group of small jugs existed in corresponds to the proposed time frame.<sup>24</sup>

4) *Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with tendril-scroll motives /cat. no.15/*

Another vessel found on the wider area of Zadar /**cat. no. 15/** proves the presence of Syrian glass ware in the territory of ancient Southern Liburnia. The small jug is now kept in the Murano Glass Museum.<sup>25</sup> It belongs to the group of small jugs, according to its form

<sup>22</sup> Tip kalupa koji se koristio za izradu tih vrčića, podudara se s kalupima za izradu cilindričnih vrčića s dionizijevskim simbolima. Osim toga sličnosti između te dvije skupine vidljive su u načinu reljefnog ukrašavanja ramena i donjeg dijela posude. Drugim riječima, moguće je da se radi o proizvodima izrađenim u istoj staklarskoj radionici.

<sup>23</sup> Osim staklenih priloga u grobu su pronađeni: brončani skifos, keramička svjetiljka uglata nosa i željezna igla; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 598, grob 367.

<sup>24</sup> Više o skupini vrčića s vertikalno narebrenim tijelom vidi u sljedećim poglavljima.

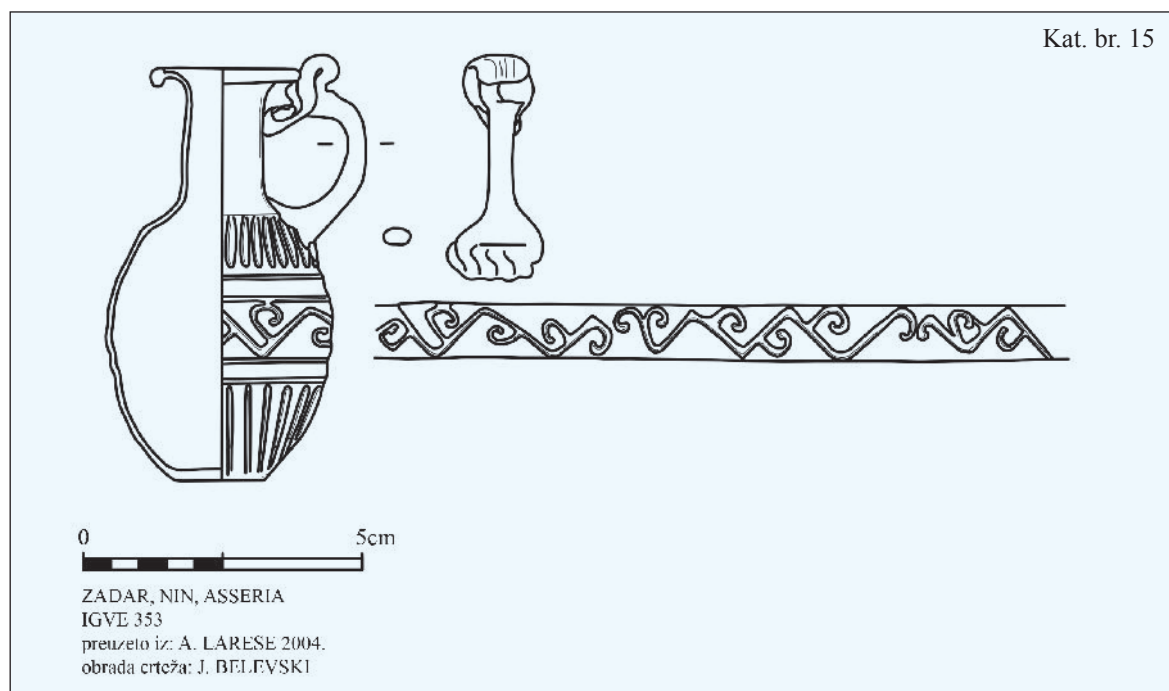
<sup>25</sup> G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, br. 322.

<sup>22</sup> The type of the mold which was used in production of this small jugs corresponds to the molds used for small cylindrical jugs with Dionysiac symbols. Apart from that, the similarities between this two groups are discernible in the manner the shoulder and the lower part of the vessel were decorated. In other words, it is possible that this products were made in one and the same glass workshop.

<sup>23</sup> In grave were also found, besides the grave goods made of glass: bronze skyphos, ceramic lamp with angular nose and an iron needle; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 598, grave 367.

<sup>24</sup> More about the group of small jugs with vertical ribbed bodies see in the next chapters.

<sup>25</sup> G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, no. 322.



(dvodijelni) kalup s motivom vitica. Tu skupinu proizvoda karakterizira jajoliko tijelo koje prelazi u kratki cilindrični vrat. Tanka ručka kružna presjeka aplicirana je na obodu i na zaobljenom ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim valovitim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Čitavo tijelo prekriveno je reljefnim ornamentom. Zaobljeno rame i donji konkavni dio tijela ukrašeni su rebrastim ukrašom, dok je središnji dio tijela ornamentiran motivom vitica.

Pojava reljefne vitice na tijelu tih vrčića najvjerojatnije je bila inspirirana motivima kakvi se javljaju na Ennionovim proizvodima. Između ostalog, motiv vitica zabilježen je na jednom tipu amforiska koje potpisuje Ennion.<sup>26</sup>

and ornament, which had their body blown into the relief (two-part) mold decorated in tendril scrolls motive. That group of vessels is prominent for their egg-shaped bodies which gradually transition into the short cylindrical necks. The thin circular cross section handle is attached to the rim and to the rounded shoulder. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The entire body is covered with relief ornament. Both the rounded shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with ribbed relief, and the central part of the body is ornamented with tendril scrolls motive.

The development of the relief scroll on the body of those small jugs was most likely inspired by the motives present on Ennion vessels. Furthermore, the motive of tendril scrolls

<sup>26</sup> N. KUNINA, 1973, 101-106.

Našem primjerku nalazimo velik broj usporedbi, no može se zamijetiti da ih vrlo malo potječe iz sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja. Najveća koncentracija nalaza utvrđena je na prostoru istočnog Sredozemlja.<sup>27</sup> U zapadnim provincijama nalazi vrčića s tim motivom su sporadični. S prostora rimske provincije Dalmacije poznajemo još nekoliko primjeraka i to, prije svega, iz Salone i Budve.<sup>28</sup>

Sagledavajući analogne primjerke, vidimo da postoji niz inačica unutar navedene skupine. Dakako, inačice uključuju i brojne primjerke s dvije ručke. Prema tome, postoji velika vjerojatnost da se taj tip vrčića proizvodio u nekoliko radioničkih centara na području istočnog Mediterana.

Gledano kronološki, prema datiranim primjercima iz Grčke, vrijeme najveće uporabe tih recipijenata možemo smjestiti u razdoblje druge polovice 1. stoljeća.<sup>29</sup>

5) *Vrčići ovoidna tijela s motivom romba /kat. br. 16-17/*

Sljedeću skupinu sirijskih proizvoda evidentiranu na području antičke Liburnije predstavljaju vrčići ovoidna tijela označeni s motivom reljefnih rombova. Po načinu izrade i prema obliku tijela vrlo su srodni prethodno obrađenoj skupini. Dva su primjerka pronađena na antičkoj nekropoli u Zadru, u jednoj te istoj grobnoj cjelini /**kat.**

was attested on one type of amphoriskoi signed by Ennion.<sup>26</sup>

A number of analogies similar to our vessel can be found, but only a few of them originate from the well documented archaeological excavations. The greatest concentration of finds was attested on the territory of Eastern Mediterranean.<sup>27</sup> The small jugs with this motives are sporadically found in the western provinces. Only a few more finds were attested on the territory of the Roman province of Dalmatia, mostly from Salona and Buthua.<sup>28</sup>

Looking at the analogous vessels it is apparent that different series exist within the discussed group. Of course the series also include numerous vessels with two handles. Therefore, it is highly possible that this type of small jugs was manufactured in several workshop centers in the territory of Eastern Mediterranean.

Considering the chronology, the period during which these vessels were mostly used, according to the dated vessels from Greece, could be determined to be the second half of the first century.<sup>29</sup>

5) *Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with lozenge motives /cat. nos. 16-17/*

The small ovoid body jugs decorated with lozenge motives represent the next group of Syrian products attested in the territory of

<sup>27</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 152.

<sup>28</sup> I. FADIĆ, 1997, 150, br. 106 (Salona); M. VELIČKOVIĆ, 1976, 170-171 (Budva).

<sup>29</sup> E. DUSENBERY, 1967, 40, br. 13 (Samothece).

<sup>26</sup> N. KUNINA, 1973, 101-106.

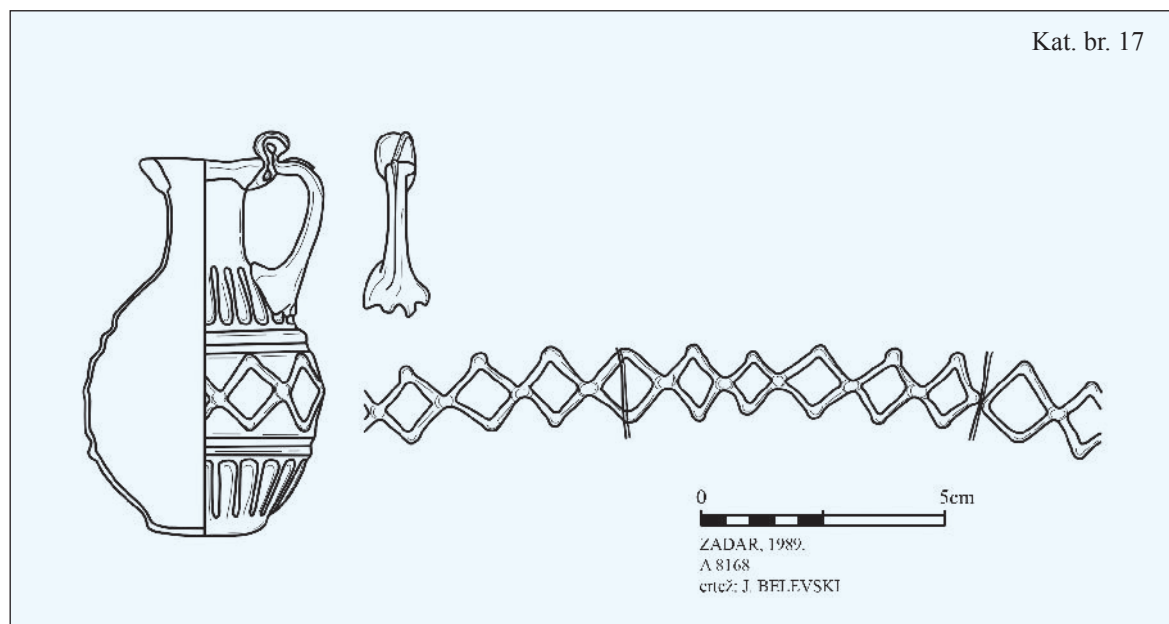
<sup>27</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 152.

<sup>28</sup> I. FADIĆ, 1997, 150, no. 106 (Salona); M. VELIČKOVIĆ, 1976, 170-171 (Buthua).

<sup>29</sup> E. DUSENBERY, 1967, 40, no. 13 (Samothece).

**br. 16, 17/.**<sup>30</sup> Karakterizira ih ovoidno tijelo s kratkim cilindričnim vratom. Tanka ručka kružna presjeka aplicirana je na vratu (pod obodom) i na zaobljenom ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim valovitim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Može se zamijetiti da su oba primjerka puhana u istom trodijelnom kalupu. Vrčići se međusobno razlikuju po boji stakla. Jedan je od primjeraka izrađen od stakla ljubičaste boje /**kat. br. 16/** dok je drugi napravljen od žućkasta stakla /**kat. br. 17/**. Ukras na ramenu i na donjem dijelu tijela sastoji se od radialno raspoređenih reljefnih rebara, dok je središnji dio izveden u neprekinutom (vodoravnom) nizu rombova.

ancient Liburnia. They are very similar in the production technique and form with the group discussed before. Two vessels were found in the ancient necropolis in Zadar, in one and the same grave context /**cat. nos. 16, 17/.**<sup>30</sup> The ovoid body with short cylindrical neck is characteristic trait of these jugs. The thin circular cross section handle is attached to the neck (under the rim) and to the rounded shoulder. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. It is noticeable that both vessels were blown into the same three-part mold. The small jugs differ in color of the glass. One of the vessels was made of purple colored glass /**cat. no. 16/** while the other was made of yellowish glass.



<sup>30</sup> U paljevinskom grobu osim navedena dva vrčića pronađeni su i drugi raznoliki prilozi. Pokraj vrčića s motivom romba pronađen je još jedan stakleni vrčić ovoidna tijela ukrašen vertikalnim reljefnim rebrima. Grob je datiran u drugu polovicu 1. stoljeća. Više o grobu vidi: S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 540, grob 310.

<sup>30</sup> Apart from the two aforementioned small jugs, other various grave goods were found in the incineration grave. One more small glass jug with ovoid body decorated with vertical relief ribs was found next to the small jug with the lozenge motive. The grave is dated to the second half of the first century. More on the grave see: S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 2005, 540, grave 310.

Vrčići te skupine javljaju se u nekoliko inačica. Između ostalog, neki su primjerci puhani i u dvodijelnom kalupu. Također, brojni su i srodni primjerci s dvije ručice.<sup>31</sup> U prilog tome, valja spomenuti i tri takva aribalosa s južnoliburnskog područja. Za jedan primjerak nije poznat bliži kontekst nalaza,<sup>32</sup> dok su druga dva pronađena pri recentnim arheološkim istraživanjima na zadarskoj nekropoli. Posljednja dva spomenuta aribalosa imaju izrazito kuglasto tijelo s identičnim reljefnim motivom kakav se javlja i na vrčićima ovoidna tijela. Istoj inačici proizvoda pripada i jedan vrčić kuglasta tijela nepoznate provenijencije koji se čuva u Brooklyn Museumu.<sup>33</sup> Aribalosi jajolika tijela poznati su i među kolekcijom antičkog stakla iz Louvrea.<sup>34</sup> Sve navedeno upućuje (osobito korištenje dva različita tipa kalupa) da su se takvi recipijenti mogli proizvoditi u više radioničkih centara.

Usporedbe za taj tip recipijenta (uključujući i primjerke s dvije ručke) uglavnom nalazimo na istočnom Mediteranu. Najveća koncentracija nalaza zabilježena je

The decoration on the shoulder and lower part of the body consists of radially arranged relief ribs while the central part was made as a continuous (horizontal) band of lozenges.

The small jugs that belong to this group appear in several series. Moreover, some vessels were blown into a two-part mold. Analogous vessels with two handles are also numerous.<sup>31</sup> In addition to that, three such aryballoi from the Southern Liburnian territory should also be mentioned. The more accurate context of the find is unknown for one vessel<sup>32</sup> while the other two were found during the recent archaeological excavations in the Zadar necropolis. The latter two aryballoi have distinctly globular bodies with the identical motives which appear also on the small jugs with ovoid bodies. One globular body bottle of unknown provenance, kept in the Brooklyn Museum, also belongs to this series of the product.<sup>33</sup> Aryballoi with the egg-shaped bodies are also attested in the Louvre collection of ancient glass.<sup>34</sup> All of the above indicates (especially the use of two different types of molds) that these vessels could have been made in several workshop centers.

Analogies for this type of the recipient (including the vessels with two handles) are mostly found in the Eastern Mediterranean. The greatest concentration of finds was

<sup>31</sup> M. STERN, 1995, br. 53.

<sup>32</sup> G. L. RAVAGNAN 1994, br. 322 (aribalos, žuto staklo).

<sup>33</sup> Brooklyn Museum (Accession Number: 19.16).

<sup>34</sup> V. ARVEILLER-DULONG – M. D. NENNA, 2005, 223, br. 651-652.

<sup>31</sup> M. STERN, 1995, no. 53.

<sup>32</sup> G. L. RAVAGNAN 1994, no. 322 (aryballos, yellow glass).

<sup>33</sup> Brooklyn Museum (Accession Number: 19.16).

<sup>34</sup> V. ARVEILLER-DULONG – M. D. NENNA, 2005, 223, no. 651-652.

na prostoru Sirije,<sup>35</sup> Turske,<sup>36</sup> Armenije<sup>37</sup> i Gruzije.<sup>38</sup> S ostalih europskih nalazišta poznajemo tek jedan osamljeni nalaz u Francuskoj.<sup>39</sup>

Analogni primjerci potvrđuju upotrebu tog oblika u razdoblju druge pol. 1. st.<sup>40</sup> Vrčići iz Zadra prema grobnoj cjelini u kojoj su pronađeni potkrjepljuju predloženu dataciju,<sup>41</sup> međutim, nalazi aribala s istim motivom (antička nekropola Zadar) sugeriraju raniju pojavu te skupine proizvoda, i to u vrijeme Klaudijeve vladavine.<sup>42</sup>

recorded on the territory of Syria,<sup>35</sup> Turkey<sup>36</sup>, Armenia<sup>37</sup> and Georgia.<sup>38</sup> Of all of the other European sites only one isolate find was attested in France.<sup>39</sup>

Analogous vessels prove that this form was used during the second half of the first century.<sup>40</sup> The small jugs from Zadar, according to the grave context in which they were found, support the suggested time period<sup>41</sup>; however the finds of aryballois with the same motive (ancient necropolis in Zadar) suggest an earlier date of this group of products, even to the reign of Claudius.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>35</sup> A. DE RIDDER, 1909, 151, br. 268-269 (Tortosa, sirijska obala); A. OLIVER, 1980, 62, br. 56; M. STERN, 1995, 151 (ovdje vidi i ostalu listu svih objavljenih nalaza, osobito listu primjeraka iz privatnih kolekcija).

<sup>36</sup> C. S. LIGHFOOT, 1989, 25, br. 8 (Afyon); M. STERN, 1995, bilj. 5c (Cilicia, primjerak s jednom ručkom).

<sup>37</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 56-57 (Yerevan).

<sup>38</sup> M. N. SAGINASHVILI, 1970, 49, 94, br. 1 i 3 (Tbilisi i Urbnis).

<sup>39</sup> R. LANTIER, 1929, br. 11A (Vaison).

<sup>40</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 151.

<sup>41</sup> Vrčići su pronađeni u jednom paljevinskom grobu (cilindrična kamena urna). Grobna cjelina datirana je u drugu polovicu 1. stoljeća; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 540, grob 310.

<sup>42</sup> Jedan aribal kuglasta tijela s motivom rombova pronađen je u grobu spaljenog pokojnika (kamena kvadratna urna). Prema ostalim priložima grob je datiran u prvu polovicu 1. stoljeća. S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 1138, grob 16. Uz taj se grob nalazila još jedna kvadratna kamena urna s priložima, brončanim novcem Klaudija datirana u sredinu 1. stoljeća.

<sup>35</sup> A. DE RIDDER, 1909, 151, no. 268-269 (Tortosa, Syrian coast); A. OLIVER, 1980, 62, no. 56; M. STERN, 1995, 151 (see here also other list of all published finds, especially the list of items from private collections).

<sup>36</sup> C. S. LIGHFOOT, 1989, 25, no. 8 (Afyon); M. STERN, 1995, note 5c (Cilicia, vessel with one handle).

<sup>37</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 56-57 (Yerevan).

<sup>38</sup> M. N. SAGINASHVILI, 1970, 49, 94, no. 1 i 3 (Tbilisi and Urbnis).

<sup>39</sup> R. LANTIER, 1929, no. 11A (Vaison).

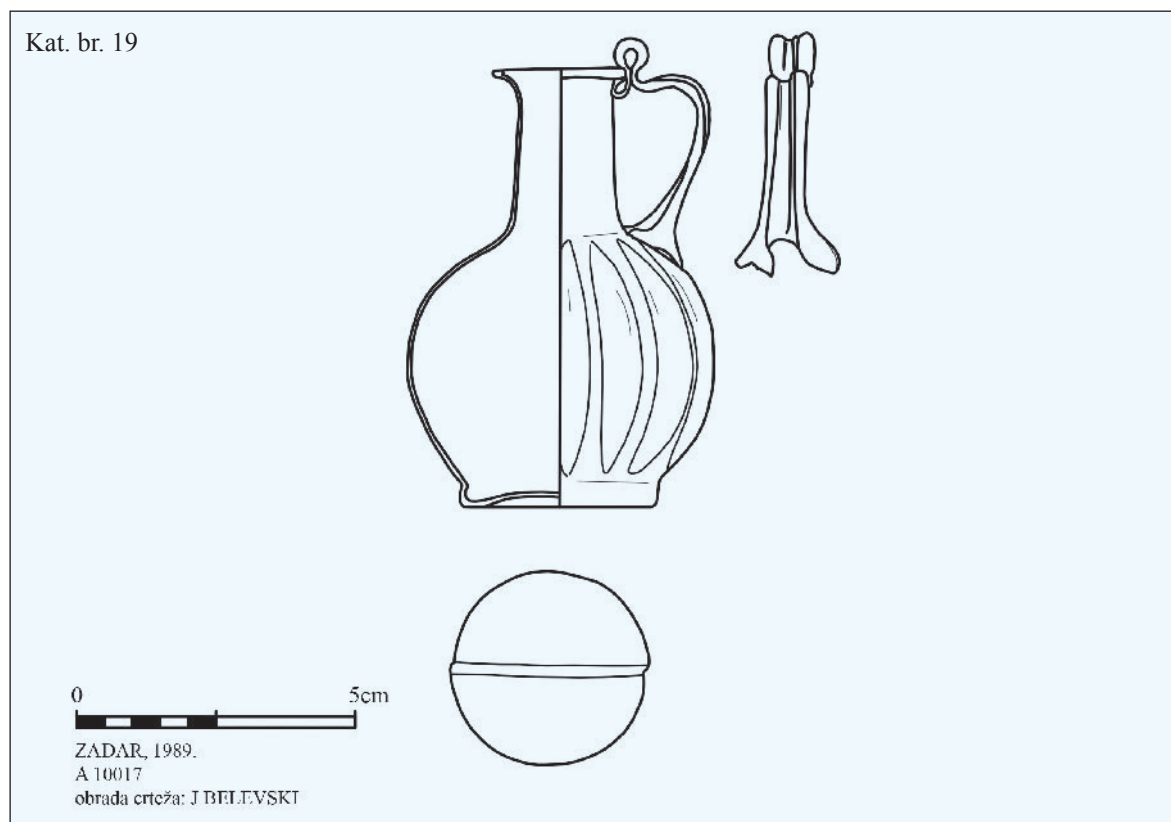
<sup>40</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 151.

<sup>41</sup> Small jugs were found in one incineration grave (cylindrical stone urn). The grave context is dated to the second half of the first century; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 540, grave 310.

<sup>42</sup> One globular body aryballos with the lozenge motive was found in the grave of the incinerated deceased (rectangular stone urn). According to the other grave goods, the grave was dated to the first half of the first century. S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 1138, grave 16. Another rectangular stone urn with grave goods, which were dated by the bronze coin of Claudius to the middle of the first century, was next to that grave.

6) *Vrčići ovoidna tijela s okomitim reljefnim rebrima /kat. br. 18-22/*

6) *Small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with vertical relief ribs /cat. nos. 18-22/*



U skupinu vrčića ovoidna tijela s ukrasom okomitih reljefnih rebara možemo uvrstiti pet primjeraka s područja antičke južne Liburnije /**kat. br. 18-22**/. Četiri vrčića pronađena su antičkoj nekropoli u Zadru, dok za jedan primjerak nije poznato točno mjesto nalaza, ali je sigurno da potječe s jedne od nekropola Zadra, Nina ili Aserije.

Prema pojedinim značajkama u izgledu može se izdvojiti više inačica unutar skupine. Među primjercima sa zadarske nekropole mogu se izdvojiti dvije inačice. Prvoj bi pripadala 3 vrčića /**kat. br. 18-20**/

Five vessels from the territory of ancient Southern Liburna /**cat. nos. 18-22**/ can be included in the group of small jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with vertical relief ribs. Four small jugs were found in the ancient necropolis in Zadar, while the exact find-spot is unknown for one vessel, but it certainly originated from one of the necropolises of Zadar, Nin or Asseria.

According to some appearance traits, several series can be determined within the group. Two series can be singled out among the vessels from the Zadar necropolis. Three small



pronađena u jednoj grobnoj cjelini sa spaljenim pokojnikom. Vrčiće karakterizira ovooidno tijelo s kratkim cilindričnim vratom.<sup>43</sup> Obod je horizontalno razvraćen i potom prstenasto uvijen prema unutra. Donji se dio tijela, nakon suženja, proširuje u kružnu stajaću nogu. Također, može se zamijetiti da su sva tri primjerka izrađena u istom dvodijelnom kalupu. Prema tragovima na recipijentu vidljivo je da je osim tijela i veći dio vrata puhan u kalup. Vrčići se međusobno razlikuju po boji stakla: jedan je kobaltno plavi, drugi žuti, dok je treći smeđe boje. Tanka ručka kružna presjeka (kobaltno plave boje) aplicirana je pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim valovitim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Grobna cjelina u kojoj su vrčići pronađeni, može se datirati u sredinu 1. st. Ranije je spomenuto da je u istom grobu pronađen i cilindrični vrčić s motivom maslinovih grančica /**kat. br. 14**/ koji potvrđuje predloženi vremenski okvir. Drugim riječima, nastanak gore navedene inačice vrčića možemo smjestiti u vrijeme vladavine cara Klaudija.

Drugu inačicu predstavljaju preostala dva primjerka /**kat. br. 21-22**/. Izrađeni su od stakla vrlo tankih stijenki u nijansama ljubičaste boje. Od prethodne inačice razlikuju se uglavnom po donjem dijelu tijela. Razlike su vidljive u predjelu baze (stajaće noge), koja je nešto suženija. Vrčić koji je

jugs /**cat. nos. 18-20**/ found in the grave context with the incinerated deceased, would therefore belong the first series. Ovoid body with the short cylindrical neck is characteristic for the small jugs.<sup>43</sup> The rim is horizontally everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. The lower part of the body tapers and then widens into a circular foot-ring. Also, it is discernible that all three vessels were made in the same two-part mold. According to the marks on the recipient it is also visible that, apart from the body, a greater part of the neck was blown into the mold. The small jugs differ in color of the glass, one of them is cobalt blue, the other yellow and the third is of brown color. The thin circular cross section (cobalt blue) handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. Grave context in which the small jugs were found in can be dated to the middle of the first century. As was mentioned earlier, a small cylindrical jug with the olive branches motive /**cat. no. 14**/ was found in the same grave and supports the suggested time frame. In other words, the creation of the above mentioned version of the small jug can be dated to the reign of the emperor Claudius.

Two remaining vessels belong to the other series /**cat. nos. 21-22**/. They are made of thin glass walls in the shades of purple color. They differ from the other series mostly by the lower part of the body. The differences

<sup>43</sup> Za tu skupinu vrčića u stručnoj se literaturi često koristi naziv „vrčići s dinjastim tijelom“ (*Melon-shaped jug*) jer oblik tijela s rebrima podsjeća upravo na plod dinje. M. STERN, 1995, 149.

<sup>43</sup> This group of small jugs are often called melon shaped jugs in the specialized literature, because the form of the body is reminiscent of the melon fruit. M. STERN, 1995, 149.

pronađen na zadarskoj nekropoli, može se prema grobnoj cjelini u kojoj je pronađen datirati u drugu polovicu 1. stoljeća.<sup>44</sup> Ovdje svakako treba spomenuti i srodne oblike amforiska s prostora antičke južne Liburnije, datirane u posljednja desetljeća 1. stoljeća.<sup>45</sup>

Na temelju priloženih činjenica možemo zaključiti da se vrčići ovoidna i narebrena tijela u raznim inačicama javljaju u razdoblju od 40. do 90. godine. Osnac za predloženu dataciju pružaju nam i usporedbe s drugih istočnomediterskih nalazišta. Vrčići pronađeni na antičkim nekropolama s prostora današnje Gruzije i Armenije pripadaju uglavnom kontekstu 1. stoljeća.

7) *Vrčić bikonična tijela s reljefnim arkadama i ukrasom reljefnih linija /kat. br. 23/*

Među staklenim materijalom s antičke nekropole u Zadru možemo izdvojiti još jedan primjerak koji spada u vrlo

are discernible in the base area (foot) which is slightly tapered. The small jug found in the Zadar necropolis can be dated, according to the grave context, to the second half of the first century.<sup>44</sup> The similar forms of amphoriskoi from the territory of ancient Southern Liburnia, dated to the last decades of the first century AD, should also be mentioned here.<sup>45</sup>

Based on the available facts we can conclude that the different forms of small jugs with ovoid and ribbed bodies appeared in the period from 40. AD to 90 AD. The analogies from other Eastern Mediterranean find-spots support the suggested date as well. The small jugs found on the ancient necropolises in the territory of present-day Georgia and Armenia belong mostly to the context of the first century.

7) *Small jugs with biconical bodies decorated with relief arcades and lines /cat. no. 23/*

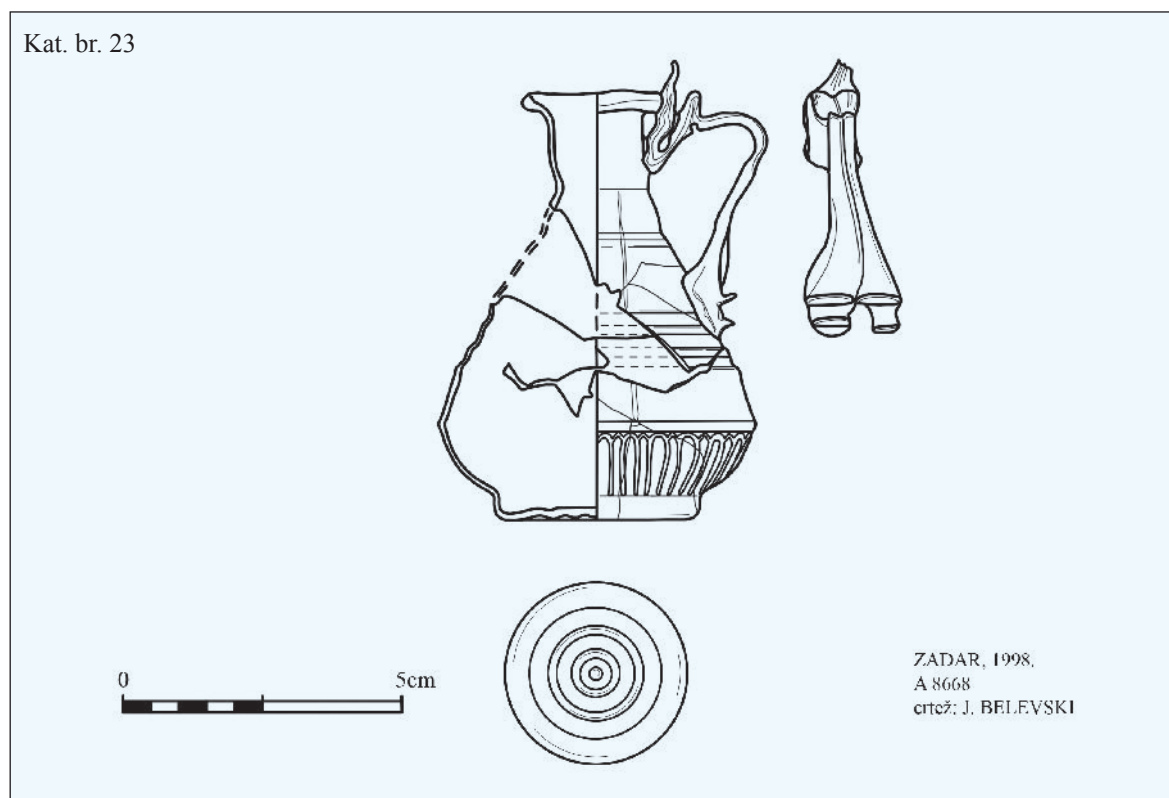
Another vessel, which belongs to the very rare finds of Syrian production, can be singled out among the glass material from the

<sup>44</sup> Isto tako, u prethodnom je poglavlju navedeno da su se u tom grobu nalazila i dva vrčića s motivom nanizanih rombova.

<sup>45</sup> Na prostoru antičke Liburnije pronađeno je ukupno pet amforiska s reljefnim rebrima. Po jedan primjerak otkriven je u Ninu (*Aenona*) i Starigradu (*Argyrunum*), dok su tri primjerka pronađena u Zadru (*Iader*). Izrađeni su od iznimno tankih stijenki u nijansama mangan ljubičaste i žute boje. Karakterizira ih ovoidno tijelo s kratkim ili nešto dužim cilindričnim vratom. Svi navedeni primjerci mogu se datirati u drugu pol. 1. st. U prilog tome, jedan je amforisk sa zadarske nekropole pronađen u grobu s novcem cara Domicijana.

<sup>44</sup> In the previous chapter it was also mentioned that two small jugs with lozenge motives were found in the same grave.

<sup>45</sup> In total five amphoriskoi with relief ribs were found in the territory of ancient Liburnia. One vessel was found in Nin (*Aenona*) and Starigrad (*Argyrunum*), and three vessels were found in Zadar (*Iader*). They were made of extremely thin walls in the shades of manganese- purple and yellow color. Ovoid body with short or somewhat longer cylindrical neck is specific for them. All of the mentioned vessels can be dated to the second half of the first century. One amphoriskoi from the Zadar necropolis, found in the grave with the coin of emperor Domitian, supports that date.



rijetke nalaze sirijske produkcije. Vrčić je pronađen pri recentnim arheološkim istraživanjima u grobu spaljenog pokojnika /**kat. br. 23**/.<sup>46</sup>

Taj primjerak odlikuje bikonično tijelo izrađeno u reljefno ornamentiranom trodijelnom kalupu (dvije okomite sekcije s konkavnom bazom). Na tijelo se nastavlja kratki vrat koji je sužen pri dnu i pod obodom. Ručka je precizno izrađena, aplicirana

ancient necropolis in Zadar. The small jug was found in the grave of the incinerated deceased during the recent archaeological excavations /**cat. no. 23**/.<sup>46</sup>

The characteristic of this vessel is the biconical body made in the three-part mold (two vertical sections with the concave base) decorated in relief. Short neck, tapering at the bottom and the top, merges with the body. The handle, attached to the rim and to the upper

<sup>46</sup> Vrčić je pronađen pri arheološkim istraživanjima 1998. godine na nekropoli Jadera u grobu 24. Otkriven je pokraj kvadratne kamene urne, priložen s mnoštvom raznovolikih staklenih i keramičkih priloga. Prema ostalim priložima grob je moguće datirati u sredinu 1. stoljeća. Više o grobu kod: S. GLUŠČEVIĆ 2005, 1194, grob 24.

<sup>46</sup> The small jug was found in 1998., in the grave no. 24, during the archaeological excavations on the Iader necropolis. It was discovered next to the rectangular stone urn, placed with abundant and various glass and ceramic grave goods. The grave can be dated to the middle of the first century, according to the other grave goods. More on the grave see: S. GLUŠČEVIĆ 2005, 1194, grave 24.

na obodu i na gornjem dijelu tijela. Tijelo je po sredini ukrašeno s tri paralelne (vodoravne) reljefne linije, dok je donji konkavni dio ukrašen reljefnim arkadama. Vrhovi arkada međusobno su povezani s malim reljefnim lukovima. Rubovi dna oblikovani su u plitku prstenastu nogu, dok je središnji dio baze ukrašen s dvije plitke reljefne kružnice s malom točkom u sredini. Izrađen je od modrozelenkasta stakla.

Za taj tip vrčića poznajemo tek nekoliko usporedbi. Uključujući i inačice bez ručke, ukupno su utvrđena četiri analogna primjerka. Svi komparativni nalazi su istočnomediterranske provenijencije.<sup>47</sup> U pogledu datacije, jedini sigurni oslonac pruža nam upravo primjerak iz Zadra. Kako je ranije navedeno, vrčić je pronađen kao grobni prilog pokraj kamene kvadratne urne. Uz urnu je pronađeno još desetak staklenih priloga koji upućuju na to da je grob nastao sredinom 1. stoljeća. Na temelju toga možemo zaključiti da je ta skupina proizvoda mogla nastati već u prvoj polovici 1. stoljeća. Takvu dataciju potvrđuje i tip višedijelnog (trodijelnog) kalupa koji se koristio za njihovu izradu.

Prema mišljenju M. Stern tu grupu proizvoda na temelju izvedbe ukrasa možemo povezati i s Ennion proizvodima.<sup>48</sup>

part of the body, is made with precision. The body is decorated with three parallel (horizontal) relief lines in the middle, while the lower, concave part is decorated with relief arcades. The tips of the arcades are connected with small relief arches. The edges of the base are formed into the small annular foot-ring while the central part of the base is decorated in relief with two shallow concentric circles with circular dot in the middle. It was made of bluish-green glass.

Only a few parallels are known for this type of small jug. Four analogies, including the types without the handle, were attested in total. All comparative finds are of Eastern Mediterranean provenance.<sup>47</sup> Regarding the date, actually the vessel from Zadar gives the only certain proof. As was stated before, the small jug was found as a grave good next to the rectangular stone urn. Ten more grave goods made of glass were found with the urn, and they indicate that the grave was made in the middle of the first century. Based on that, we can conclude that this group of products might have originated even in the first half of the first century. This date is supported also with the multipart (three-part) type of the mold, which was used during their production.

According to the M. Stern opinion, this group of products can be connected with the Ennion products, based on the execution of

<sup>47</sup> O. VESSBERG, 1952, 130, T. VI.18 (Nicosia, Cipar); *Constable Maxwell collection* 1979, br. 91; M. STERN, 1995, br. 49 (sirijsko-palestinsko područje); L. P. CESNOLA, 1903, T. CVII, 5 (Idalion, Cipar) MET Museum, inv. br. 74.51.53.

<sup>48</sup> M. STERN, 1995, br. 49.

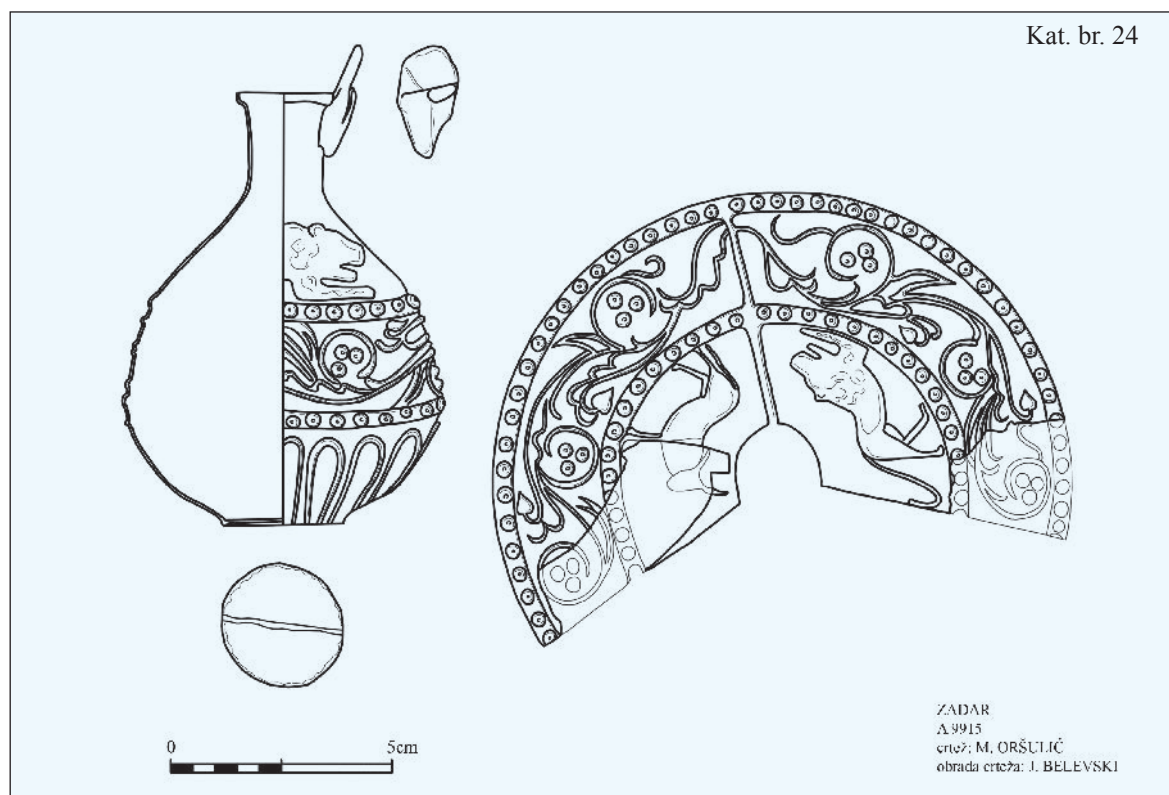
<sup>47</sup> O. VESSBERG, 1952, 130, T. VI.18 (Nicosia, Cipar); *Constable Maxwell collection* 1979, no. 91; M. STERN, 1995, no. 49 (of Syro-Palestinian territory); L. P. CESNOLA, 1903, T. CVII, 5 (Idalion, Cyprus) MET Museum, inv. no. 74.51.53.

Sličnosti su vidljive osobito na donjem dijelu tijela, koji je ukrašen reljefnim arkadama.

Isto tako, prema pojedinim detaljima, osobito kada je riječ o kvaliteti i boji stakla, reljefnom ukrasu na dnu i oblikovanju oboda i ručke, vrčiče tog tipa možemo povezati sa skupinom cilindričnih vrčiča na kojima su potvrđeni raznoliki biljni i životinjski motivi /kat. br. 9/. Po svoj prilici, navedene značajke upućuju da su obje skupine mogle nastati u istoj staklarskoj radionici.

the ornament.<sup>48</sup> The similarities are discernible especially in the lower part of the body decorated in relief with arcades.

Also, based on the certain details, especially on the quality and the color of the glass, relief decoration on the bottom and the shaping of the rim and the handle, the small jugs of this type could be connected with the group of cylindrical small jugs with attested various vegetal and faunal motives /cat. no. 9/. Most likely, the stated characteristics indicate that both groups might have originated in the same glass workshop.



<sup>48</sup> M. STERN, 1995, no. 49.

8) *Vrčić kruškolika tijela ukrašen raznolikim reljefnim motivima /kat. br. 24/*

U Muzeju antičkog stakla u Zadru čuva se još jedan vrlo rijedak tip vrčića sirijske produkcije. Primjerak je otkriven u arheološkim istraživanjima s početka 20. stoljeća na jadertinskoj nekropoli /**kat. br. 24**/.<sup>49</sup> Riječ je o vrčiću kruškolika tijela s kratkim cilindričnim vratom. Izrađen je puhanjem u dvodijelni reljefno ornamentirani kalup. Na obodu je aplicirana viseća ručka koja s jednim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda.<sup>50</sup>

Tijelo je ukrašeno plitkim reljefom, s različitim ukrasima od biljnih i životinjskih motiva. Ukrašen je podijeljen u tri vodoravna niza. U prvom nizu na ramenu, prikazana je scena lova u kojoj divlja mačka (lav?) napada neku vrstu bovida. U središnjem frizu nalaze se vegetabilni motivi – akantove vitice s palmetama razgranate na dvije strane. Na donjem, konkavnom dijelu tijela radijalno su raspoređene reljefne arkade.

Kako je ranije navedeno, opisani vrčić pripada raritetnoj skupini sirijskih staklarskih proizvoda. Poznato je tek nekoliko analognih primjeraka istočnomediterranske provenijencije.<sup>51</sup> Calvi je zadarski

8) *Small jug with pear-shaped body decorated with diverse relief motives /cat. no. 24/*

Another very rare type of small jug of Syrian production is kept in the Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar. The vessel was found during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeological excavations in the Iader necropolis /**cat. no. 24**/.<sup>49</sup> It is a small pear-shaped jug with the short cylindrical neck. It was blown into the two-part mold ornamented in relief. The floating handle, which has a projecting thumbrest above the lip, is attached to the rim.<sup>50</sup>

The body is decorated in low relief consisting of different vegetal and faunal motives. The decoration is divided into three horizontal bands. The scene of the hunt, in which a wild cat (lion?) attacks a sort of bovine, is depicted in the first band of decorations, on the shoulder. Vegetal motives – acanthus tendril scrolls with palm fronds branching on both sides, are depicted in the central frieze. Band of radially arranged arcades are depicted in relief on the lower, concave part of the body.

As was stated before, the described jug belongs to the rare group of Syrian glass-ware. Only a few analogies of Eastern Mediterranean provenance were attested.<sup>51</sup> On the basis

<sup>49</sup> P. MARCONI, 1932, 35, sl. 3.

<sup>50</sup> Taj specifičan tip ručke posebno je obradila u svojoj monografiji M. Stern. Boce kod kojih je zabilježena takva ručka, autorica je uvrstila u tip „Workshop of the Floating Handles“. M. STERN, 1995, 86-91.

<sup>51</sup> (1) W. FROEHNER, 1903, 157, br. 1133; (2) M. KUNZ – B. RÜTTI, 1981, 79, br. 264, (3) *Bomford Collection* 1976, 19, br. 45; (4) D. WHITEHOUSE,

<sup>49</sup> P. MARCONI, 1932, 35, Fig. 3.

<sup>50</sup> That specific type of handles was examined in detail by M. Stern in her book. The author attributed the small jugs, which were attested with such handles, to the „Workshop of the Floating Handles“ type. M. STERN, 1995, 86-91.

<sup>51</sup> (1) W. FROEHNER, 1903, 157, no. 1133; (2) M. KUNZ - B. RÜTTI, 1981, 79, no. 264, (3) *Bomford Collection* 1976, 19, no. 45; (4) D. WHITEHOUSE, 2003, 53 (Corning Museum); (5) C. S. LIGHTFOOT

primjerak na temelju biljnog ukrasa pokušala povezati s proizvodima koje potpisuje Aristeeas, odnosno na osnovi sličnog motiva u vidu akantovih vitica vidljivog na jednom primjerku iz kolekcije Strada.<sup>52</sup> Po svojoj prilici, takvu tezu možemo odbaciti jer je ipak samo riječ o donekle sličnom ukrasu. Štoviše, tu skupinu vrčića najprije možemo povezati s Ennion proizvodima, i to na temelju biljnog ukrasa. Naime, vrlo sličan motiv javlja se na jednoj Ennionovoj čaši iz Cadiza.<sup>53</sup>

\*

Među brojnim primjercima staklene građe antičkog perioda, koji su pronađeni na liburnskom dijelu istočne jadranske obale, posebno mjesto svakako zauzimaju veoma prepoznatljivi i skupocjeni proizvodi sirijsko-palestinskih staklarskih radionica, puhanu u reljefni kalup. Čak i s obzirom na njihovu ekskluzivnost, oni na južno-liburnskom prostoru nisu nalaženi u zanemarivim količinama. Štoviše, zastupljeni su i s brojnim tipološkim i oblikovnim inačicama. No upravo zbog većeg broja pronađenih primjeraka i različitih inačica, ovdje su obrađeni samo reljefno ornamentirani vrčići, a ne i iznimno srodni amforisci i aribalosi, koji često imaju

2003, 53 (Corning Museum); (5) C. S. LIGHTFOOT 2005, 86, sl. 5 (MMA – inv. 17.194.249, Sirija?); (6) U muzeju Metropolitan čuva se još jedan primjerak, inv. br. 17.120.243.

<sup>52</sup> M. C. CALVI, 1965, 17.

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/WEBDomus/busquedaSimple.do?acron=MCA&lng=es> (26. 05. 2011)

of the floral ornament, Calvi tried to connect the vessel from Zadar with products signed by Aristeeas, i.e. on the basis of the similar acanthus tendril scrolls attested on a single item from the Strad collection.<sup>52</sup> Generally, such thesis can be dismissed considering that it is only a case of somewhat similar decoration. Moreover, based on the floral decoration, this group of small jugs can firstly be connected with Ennion products. In fact, one Ennion cup from Cadiz has a very similar motive.<sup>53</sup>

\*

A special place among the very numerous finds of ancient glass ware, which were found in the Liburnian part of the Eastern Adriatic coast, certainly take the recognizable and expensive products of Syro-Palestinian glass workshops, blown into the mold decorated in relief. Considering they are quite exclusive, they are not that rare in the Southern Liburnian territory. Moreover, they are represented by numerous variations of type and form. However, because of the greater number of found vessels and their different types, only the small relief ornamented jugs are discussed here, and not the very similar amphoriskoi and aryballoi, which often have the identical relief decorations on their

2005, 86, Fig. 5 (MMA – inv. 17.194.249, Syria?); (6) Another vessel is kept in the Metropolitan Museum, inv. no. 17.120.243.

<sup>52</sup> M. C. CALVI, 1965, 17.

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/WEBDomus/busquedaSimple.do?acron=MCA&lng=es> (26. 05. 2011)

identičan reljefni ukras na trbušastu tijelu. Njih je po raznolikosti motiva i obliku tijela moguće kategorizirati u osam skupina.

Na južno liburnskom prostoru do sada je pronađeno osam različitih reljefno ornamentiranih vrčića koji čine skupinu od 24 primjerka. Najzastupljeniji su cilindrični vrčići s motivom dionizijskih simbola (8) /**kat. br. 1-8**/. Istog tipa, ali s drugačijim motivom je jedan (1) cilindrični vrčić s raznolikim biljnim i životinjskim motivima, te s motivom vrča i strigila /**kat. br. 9**/. S pet primjeraka (5) zastupljeni su vrčići s vegetabilnim reljefnim motivom /**kat. br. 10-14**/, te vrčići ovoidna tijela s okomitim reljefnim rebrima /**kat. br. 18-22**/. Ukras reljefna romba zapažen je na dva (2) vrčića /**kat. br. 16-17**/, a s po jednim primjerkom (1) javljaju se motivi reljefne vitice /**kat. br. 15**/, zatim eljefni ukras arkada i reljefnih linija na jednom (1) vrčiću s bikoničnim tijelom /**kat. br. 23**/, te vrčić kruškolika tijela s ornamentom životinjskih i biljnih motiva /**kat. br. 24**/.

Dakle, na području Liburnije zastupljeni su gotovo svi ekskluzivni i dragocjeni oblici sirijsko-palestinske produkcije. Ovo se posebno odnosi na južnu Liburniju, primarno na Zadar, a potom i šire zadarsko okruženje (Nin – *Aenona*, Starigrad – *Argyrunum*, Podgrađe kod Benkovca – *Asseria*). Zanimljivo je da su ovi vrlo raritetni primjerci reljefno ornamentiranog stakla ovdje iznimno brojni, što, osim na istočnom Mediteranu, nije zabilježeno na zapadu Rimskog Carstva. Tako se, na primjer, vrčići s dionizijskim motivima /

spherical bodies. They can be categorized, according to the diversity of the motives and the shape of the body, into eight groups.

Till now, twenty four small jugs decorated in relief were found in the Southern Liburnian territory. The most common ones are the cylindrical small jugs with Dionysiac symbols (8) /**cat. nos. 1-8**/. One (1) cylindrical jug with various vegetal and faunal motives, and strigil and jug motive /**cat. no. 9**/ is of the same type but with different decorations. Small jugs with vegetal relief motives /**cat. nos. 10-14**/ and jugs with ovoid bodies decorated with vertical relief ribs /**cat. nos. 18-22**/ were each attested with five (5) vessels. The relief lozenge motive was attested on two (2) small jugs /**cat. nos. 16-17**/ and the relief tendril-scroll motive /**cat. no. 15**/ and the relief decoration of arcades and relief lines /**cat. no. 23**/ were each attested on one vessel, just as was the small jug with pear-shaped body, decorated in diverse relief motives, /**cat. no. 24**/.

Therefore, almost all exclusive and valuable forms of Syro-Palestinian production were found in the territory of Liburnia. This is especially true for the Southern Liburnia, i.e. primarily for Zadar, and then even wider territory of Zadar (Nin – *Aenona*, Starigrad – *Argyrunum*, Podgrađe near Benkovac – *Asseria*)

It is interesting that these quite rare relief ornamented glass vessels are very numerous here, which, apart from the Eastern Mediterranean, has not been documented in the Western Roman Empire. In example, the small jugs with Dionysiac symbols /**cat. nos. 1-8**/ appear throughout the Eastern



**kat. br. 1-8/** javljaju duž čitavog istočnog Sredozemlja,<sup>54</sup> odnosno, izrazito na sirijsko-palestinskom području, a sporadično na prostoru Grčke,<sup>55</sup> Armenije,<sup>56</sup> i na Crnomorskoj oblasti.<sup>57</sup> Na ostalim europskim nalazištima zapadnoga Rimskog Carstva vrčići s dionizijskim simbolima nisu dosad evidentirani. Nekoliko se primjeraka nalazi u svjetskim muzejskim kolekcijama, ali oni su iz privatnih kolekcija, pa su ili bez podataka o mjestu nalaza, ili su s Istoka.<sup>58</sup> Na području rimske provincije Dalmacije, osim ovdje obrađenih primjeraka iz Zadra, poznajemo još jedan primjerak iz antičke Budve.<sup>59</sup> Nadalje, dekoracija sa cilindričnog vrčića s reljefnim prikazom strigila i

Mediterranean,<sup>54</sup> i.e. especially on the Syro-Palestinian territory and sporadically also on the territory of Greece,<sup>55</sup> Armenia<sup>56</sup> and the Pontic region.<sup>57</sup> On the other European sites of Western Roman Empire, small jugs with Dionysiac symbols have not been recorded yet. A few parallels can be found in world's museums but they are mostly from private collections and as such are without the find-spot information or are of Eastern provenance.<sup>58</sup> Apart from the finds from Zadar, discussed in this article, one more find from the territory of Roman province of Dalmatia came from ancient Buthua.<sup>59</sup>

Furthermore, the decoration from the small cylindrical jug, depicting various vegetal and faunal motives and a strigil and a jug

<sup>54</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 163, bilj. 10; Y. ISRAELI, 2003, (Israel Museum – *The Eliah Dobkin Collection*).

<sup>55</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, br. 81; W. FROEHNER, 1879, 64, br. 1; J. PRICE, 1990, 34, sl. 3, br. 28; A. ANTONARAS, 2009, 276, br. 115.

<sup>56</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 54-55, br. 106, sl. 106.

<sup>57</sup> N. SOROKINA, 1967, 70, sl. 2; N. KUNINA, 1997, 277, br. 131.

<sup>58</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, br. 181 (British Museum); A. KISA, 1908, 716-717, sl. 267 (MMA); G. A. EISEN, 1927, 250-251, sl. 118; A. VON SALDERN, 1968, 92, sl. 31 (MFA, pronađen u Tyru – Sirija); Recent important Acquisitions, *JGS*, 1971, 137, br. 10; A. VON SALDERN, 1974, 158, br. 443; J. W. HAYES, 1975, 48, br. 84 (Royal Ontario Museum); S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46-47, br. 123 (Yale University Art Gallery); A. OLIVER, 1980, 61, br. 54 (Carneige Museum, pronađen u Jordanu); *Kofler-Truniger Collection*, 1985, 66; M. STERN, 1995, 160-166, 71-75 (Toledo Museum); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 39-40, br. 509 (Corning Museum, pronađen u Libanonu).

<sup>59</sup> M. VELIČKOVIĆ, 1976, 171, T. II:3.

<sup>54</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 163, note 10; Y. ISRAELI, 2003, (Israel Museum – *The Eliah Dobkin Collection*).

<sup>55</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, no. 81; W. FROEHNER, 1879, 64, no. 1; J. PRICE, 1990, 34, Fig. 3, no. 28; A. ANTONARAS, 2009, 276, no. 115.

<sup>56</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 54-55, no. 106, Fig. 106.

<sup>57</sup> N. SOROKINA, 1967, 70, Fig. 2; N. KUNINA, 1997, 277, no. 131.

<sup>58</sup> A. NESBITT, 1871, 30, no. 181 (British museum); A. KISA, 1908, 716-717, Fig. 267 (MMA); G. A. EISEN, 1927, 250-251, Fig. 118; A. VON SALDERN, 1968, 92, Fig. 31 (MFA, found in Tyr – Syria); Recent important Acquisitions, *JGS*, 1971, 137, no. 10; A. VON SALDERN, 1974, 158, no. 443; J. W. HAYES, 1975, 48, no. 84 (Royal Ontario Museum); S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46-47, no. 123 (Yale University Art Gallery); A. OLIVER, 1980, 61, no. 54 (Carneige museum, found in Jordan); *Kofler-Truniger Collection* 1985, 66; M. STERN, 1995, 160-166, 71-75 (Toledo Museum); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 39-40, no. 509 (Corning Museum, found in Lebanon).

<sup>59</sup> M. VELIČKOVIĆ, 1976, 171, T. II:3.

vrča, te raznolikim biljnim i životinjskim motivima /**kat. br. 9**/ poznata je još samo na četiri primjerka iz svjetskih privatnih kolekcija.<sup>60</sup> Međutim, ni o jednom od analognih primjeraka nema podataka o mjestu nalaza. I cilindrični vrčići s motivom maslinovih grančica /**kat. br. 10-14**/ predstavljaju raritetne nalaze među proizvodima sirijske staklarske produkcije. Poznato je tek nekoliko analogija s istočnog Sredozemlja.<sup>61</sup> Na širem zadarskom prostoru poznato je pet vrčića s maslinovim grančicama. Za vrčiće ovoidna tijela s motivom vitica /**kat. br. 15**/ ustanovljen je veći broj usporedbi, a najveća koncentracija nalaza utvrđena je ponovno na prostoru istočnog Sredozemlja.<sup>62</sup> U zapadnim provincijama nalazi vrčića s tim motivom su sporadični. S prostora rimske provincije Dalmacije poznajemo još nekoliko primjeraka i to, prije svega, iz Salone i Budve.<sup>63</sup> Po sadašnjem stanju istraženosti slična je situacija i s vrčićima ovoidna tijela s motivom rombova /**kat. br. 16-17**/. Paralele za njih (uključujući i primjerke s

/**cat. no. 9**/, was attested on only four more vessels from the private collections.<sup>60</sup> However, the more precise provenance of any of the aforementioned analogous vessels is not known. Even the small cylindrical jugs with olive branches motives /**cat. nos. 10-14**/ represent rare finds among the products of Syrian glass workshops. Only a few analogies were attested in the Eastern Mediterranean.<sup>61</sup> Five vessels with olive branches motives were found in the wider Zadar territory. A greater number of analogies was attested for small ovoid body jugs with the tendril scrolls motives /**cat. no. 15**/, and the greatest concentration of finds was attested again on the territory of Eastern Mediterranean.<sup>62</sup> The small jugs with this motives are sporadically found in the western provinces. Only a few more finds were attested on the territory of the Roman province of Dalmatia, mostly from Salona and Buthua.<sup>63</sup> According to the present state of research, the similar situation is also with the small ovoid body jugs with lozenge motives /**cat. nos. 16-17**/. Analogies for this type of recipient (including the

<sup>60</sup> S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46, br. 120 (primjerak bez ručke, Yale); S. AUTH, 1976, 198, br. 324 (Newark); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 40-41, br. 510 (Corning Museum, ex Steuben Glass collection); *Constable-Maxwell* 1979, 102, br. 175 (ex Constable-Maxwell collection).

<sup>61</sup> S. AUTH, 1976, 198, br. 323 (Newark M. – privatna kolekcija); M. KUNTZ – B. RÜTTI, 1981, 78, br. 251 (privatna kolekcija); M. STERN, 1995, 169, br. 78 (Toledo Museum – privatna kolekcija).

<sup>62</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 152.

<sup>63</sup> I. FADIĆ, 1997, 150, br. 106 (Salona); M. VELIČKOVIĆ, 1976, 170-171 (Budva).

<sup>60</sup> S. B. MATHESON, 1980, 46, no. 120 (vessel without the handle, Yale); S. AUTH, 1976, 198, no. 324 (Newark); D. WHITEHOUSE, 2001, 40-41, no. 510 (Corning Museum, ex Steuben Glass collection); *Constable-Maxwell* 1979, 102, no. 175 (ex Constable-Maxwell collection).

<sup>61</sup> S. AUTH, 1976, 198, no. 323 (Newark M. – private collection); M. KUNTZ – B. RÜTTI, 1981, 78, br. 251 (private collection); M. STERN, 1995, 169, no. 78 (Toledo M. – private collection).

<sup>62</sup> M. STERN, 1995, 152.

<sup>63</sup> I. FADIĆ, 1997, 150, no. 106 (Salona); M. VELIČKOVIĆ, 1976, 170-171 (Buthua).

dvije ručke) uglavnom nalazimo na istočnom Mediteranu. Najveća koncentracija nalaza zabilježena je na prostoru Sirije,<sup>64</sup> Turske,<sup>65</sup> te u Armeniji<sup>66</sup> i Gruziji.<sup>67</sup> S ostalih zapadno europskih nalazišta poznat je tek jedan osamljeni nalaz u Francuskoj.<sup>68</sup> Vrčići ovoidna tijela s okomitim reljefnim rebrima /**kat. br. 18-22**/, u odnosu na ostale nalaze istočnih provincija, iznimno su zastupljeni na antičkoj nekropoli Jadera. Ovdje ih je pronađeno čak pet primjeraka, ne uključujući amforiske. Vrčić bikonična tijela s reljefnim arkadama i ukrasom reljefnih linija /**kat. br. 23**/ u Zadru je zastupljen samo s jednim primjerkom. Izostanak više nalaza u Liburniji posve je opravdan jer su u cijelom Carstvu, uključujući i inačice bez ručke, ukupno utvrđena četiri primjerka. Sva četiri komparativna nalaza su istočno-mediteranske provenijencije.<sup>69</sup> Vrlo je slično stanje i s vrčićem kruškolia tijela koje je

vessels with two handles) are mostly found in the Eastern Mediterranean. The greatest concentration of finds was recorded on the territory of Syria<sup>64</sup>, Turkey<sup>65</sup>, Armenia<sup>66</sup> and Georgia<sup>67</sup>. Of all of the other European sites only one isolate find was attested in France.<sup>68</sup> Considering the number of other finds from Eastern provinces, small ovoid body jugs with vertical ribbed relief /**cat. nos. 18-22**/, are well represented on the ancient Iader necropolis. Even five vessels were found here, not including the amphoriskoi. Small biconical body jug with relief arcades and relief lines decoration /**cat. no. 23**/ was attested in Zadar with only one vessel. Absence of other similar finds in Liburnia is quite expected considering that in the entire Empire, including the types without the handle, only four analogies were attested in total. All comparative finds are of Eastern Mediterranean provenance.<sup>69</sup> The similar situation is also with the small pear-shaped jug decorated in various relief motives /**cat. no. 24**/.

<sup>64</sup> A. DE RIDDER, 1909, 151, br. 268-269 (Tortosa, sirijska obala); A. OLIVER, 1980, 62, br. 56; M. STERN, 1995, 151 (ovdje vidi i ostalu listu svih objavljenih nalaza, osobito listu primjeraka iz privatnih kolekcija).

<sup>65</sup> C. S. LIGHFOOT, 1989, 25, br. 8 (Afyon); M. STERN, 1995, bilj. 5c (Cilicia, primjerak s jednom ručkom)

<sup>66</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 56-57 (Yerevan).

<sup>67</sup> M. N. SAGINASHVILI, 1970, 49, 94, br. 1 i 3 (Tbilisi i Urbnis).

<sup>68</sup> R. LANTIER, 1929, br. 11A (Vaison).

<sup>69</sup> O. VESSBERG, 1952, 130, T. VI.18 (Nicosia, Cipar); *Constable Maxwell collection* 1979, br. 91; Stern 1995, br. 49 (sirijsko-palestinsko područje); L. P. CESNOLA, 1903, T. CVII, 5 (Idalion, Cipar) *MET museum*, inv. br. 74.51.53.

<sup>64</sup> A. DE RIDDER, 1909, 151, no. 268-269 (Tortosa, Syrian coast); A. OLIVER, 1980, 62, no. 56; M. STERN, 1995, 151 (see here other list of all of the published finds, especially the list of items from private collections).

<sup>65</sup> C. S. LIGHFOOT, 1989, 25, no. 8 (Afyon); M. STERN, 1995, note 5c (Cilicia, vessel with one handle)

<sup>66</sup> B. N. ARAKELIAN, 1969, 56-57 (Yerevan).

<sup>67</sup> M. N. SAGINASHVILI, 1970, 49, 94, no. 1 i 3 (Tbilisi and Urbnis).

<sup>68</sup> R. LANTIER, 1929, no. 11A (Vaison).

<sup>69</sup> O. VESSBERG, 1952, 130, T. VI.18 (Nicosia, Cipar); *Constable Maxwell collection* 1979, no. 91; Stern 1995, no. 49 (Syro-Palestinian territory); L. P. CESNOLA, 1903, T. CVII, 5 (Idalion, Cipar) *MET Museum*, inv. no. 74.51.53.

ukrašeno raznolikim reljefnim motivima / **kat. br. 24/.**

Iz svega navedenog moguće je zaključiti da je južnoliburnski prostor, odnosno antički Jader i njegova okolica, imao veoma razvijene trgovačke odnose s istočnim Mediteranom već u ranom 1. stoljeću po Kristu. S obzirom na brojnost nalaza reljefno ornamentiranih vrčića i njihov nedostatak u ostalim dijelovima zapadnog Rimskog Carstva, evidentno je da je takva skupocjena roba s Istoka stizala direktno u južnoliburnske luke, bez posredništva Akvileje kao značajnoga trgovačkog središta sjeverne Italije. Import sirijsko-palestinskih staklarskih proizvoda odvijao se je od ranog 1. do sredine 2. stoljeća, s tim da najveći broj primjeraka ipak pripada ranom 1. stoljeću. Po sadašnjem stanju istraživanja, potrebno je također zaključiti da je upravo prostor južne Liburnije najzapadnije područje s većim količinama primjeraka sirijsko-palestinskih luksuznih i rafiniranih izrađevina u kojima je, po svemu sudeći, bio pohranjen i skupocjeni sadržaj. Analiza rasprostranjenosti spomenute staklene robe sirijsko-palestinske produkcije i brojnost nalaza na širem zadarskom arealu dopušta i hipotetično razmišljanje o majstoru staklaru koji je svoje umijeće i kalupe prenio s Istoka u lokalnu radionicu u Liburniju. No, neovisno o iznesenoj hipotezi o lokalnoj proizvodnji sirijsko-palestinskih reljefno puhanih recipijenata, ili o mogućnosti da su import staklarskih radionica Sirije i Palestine, njihova velika prisutnost potvrđuje da je u to vrijeme liburnski prostor

From all of the above stated, it is possible to conclude that the Southern Liburnian territory, i.e. ancient Iader and its surrounding territory, had a very developed trade relations with Eastern Mediterranean as early as the first century AD. Considering the number of the finds of relief ornamented small jugs and the lack of the same vessels in the other parts of Western Roman Empire, it is evident that such expensive products came directly from the East to the Southern Liburnian ports, without Aquileia playing the intermediary role as an important trade center of the Northern Italy. The import of Syro-Palestinian glass ware took place from the early first to the middle of the second century, while most of the vessels still belong to the early first century. According to the present state of research, it is necessary also to conclude that the area of Southern Liburnia is the westernmost territory with greater quantities of Syro-Palestinian luxury and refined products, in which, apparently, expensive content was stored. The analysis of the distribution of the aforementioned Syro-Palestinian production glass ware and the quantity of finds on the wider Zadar area even supports the hypothetical theory about the glass artisan who carried the knowledge and the molds from the East to the local Liburnian workshop. Albeit, independently of the stated hypothesis regarding the local production of relief Syro-Palestinian blown recipients, or the fact they were imported from Syrian and Palestinian glass workshops, their presence in greater numbers proves that, in that

imao klijentelu koja je sebi mogla priuštiti kupnju ovakvih skupocjenih staklenih proizvoda i njihova sadržaja s Istoka. Ona nadalje potvrđuje ekonomsku moć, odnosno visok standard i estetski ukus stanovništva Liburnije.

time, Liburnian territory had a clientele that could afford to buy such expensive glass products and its contents from the East. It also proves the economical power, i.e. the high standard and the esthetic taste of the Liburnian people.



## KATALOG

**Kat. br. 1**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 2005., paljevinski grob 12

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 8997

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhanu u višedijelnom (trodijelnom) kalupu

Boja: prozirna, s primjesama ljubičaste boje, ručka je kobaltno plava

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo obuhvaćeno kalupom, dok se ostatak (slobodno puhan) kontinuirano širi prema obodu. Obod je razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom (blago zaobljenom) ramenu i na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela u plitkom reljefu izveden je rebrasti ukras. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući slijeva nadesno, prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapi ( *thyrsoi* ), 2. amfora, 3. plata, 4. vrč, 5. siringa, 6. amfora. Na ravnom dnu otisnuta su dva koncentrična kruga (u plitkom reljefu) s umbom u središtu.

V = 9,3 cm (v. s ručkom = 9,6 cm); š = 5,0 cm; š. Dna = 2,9 cm; p. oboda = 2,6 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

## CATALOGUE

**Cat. No. 1**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no. 12

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8997

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the multipart (three-part) mold

Color: transparent, colorless with addition of purple color, with cobalt blue handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold, while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Both the low sloping (slightly rounded) shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with low relief ribs. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief Dionysiac symbols. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) 2. amphora 3. plate 4. jug 5. syrinx 6. amphora. Two concentric circles (in low relief) with umbo at the center were impressed on the flat base.

H = 9,3 cm (H with handle = 9,6 cm); D = 5,0 cm; D base = 2,9 cm; D rim = 2,6 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

Kat. 1



**Kat. br. 2**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 2005., paljevinski grob 12

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 8998

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhanu u višedijelnom (trodijelnom) kalupu

Boja: prozirna, blijedo žućkasta, ručka je kobaltno plava

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo obuhvaćeno kalupom, dok se ostatak (slobodno puhan) kontinuirano širi prema izljevu. Obod je razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom ramenu i na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela u plitkom reljefu izveden je narebreni ukras. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući s lijeva na desno prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapovi (*thyrsoi*), 2. amfora, 3. plata, 4. vrč, 5. siringa, 6. amfora. Na ravnom dnu otisnuta su dva koncentrična kruga s reljefnim umbom u središtu.

V = 9,6 cm (v. s ručkom = 9,9 cm); š = 5,0 cm; š. dna = 2,9 cm; p. oboda = 3,1 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 2**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no. 12

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8998

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the multipart (three-part) mold

Color: transparent, pale yellowish, with cobalt blue handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold, while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Both the low sloping shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with low relief ribs. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief Dionysiac symbols. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) 2. amphora 3. plate 4. jug 5. syrinx 6. amphora. Two concentric circles with umbo at the center were impressed on the flat base.

H = 9,6 cm (H with handle = 9,9 cm); D = 5,0 cm; D base = 2,9 cm; D rim = 3,1 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished



Kat. 2



**Kat. br. 3**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 2005., paljevinski grob 12

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 8999

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhanu u višedijelnom (trodijelnom) kalupu

Boja: prozirna, prožeta s nijansama ljubičaste boje, ručka je kobaltno plava

Sačuvanost: nedostaje manji dio oboda

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo obuhvaćeno kalupom, dok se ostatak (slobodno puhan) kontinuirano širi prema izljevu. Obod je razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom rameću i na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela u plitkom reljefu izveden je narebreni ukras. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na rameću. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući s lijeva nadesno prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapovi (*thyrsoi*), 2. amfora, 3. plata, 4. vrč, 5. siringa, 6. amfora. Na ravnom dnu otisnuta su dva koncentrična kruga s reljefnim umbom u središtu.

V = 9,2 cm (v. s ručkom = 9,5 cm); š = 5,0 cm; š. dna = 3,0 cm; p. oboda = 2,9 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 3**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no. 12

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8999

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the multipart (three-part) mold

Color: transparent, saturated with shades of purple color, handle is cobalt blue

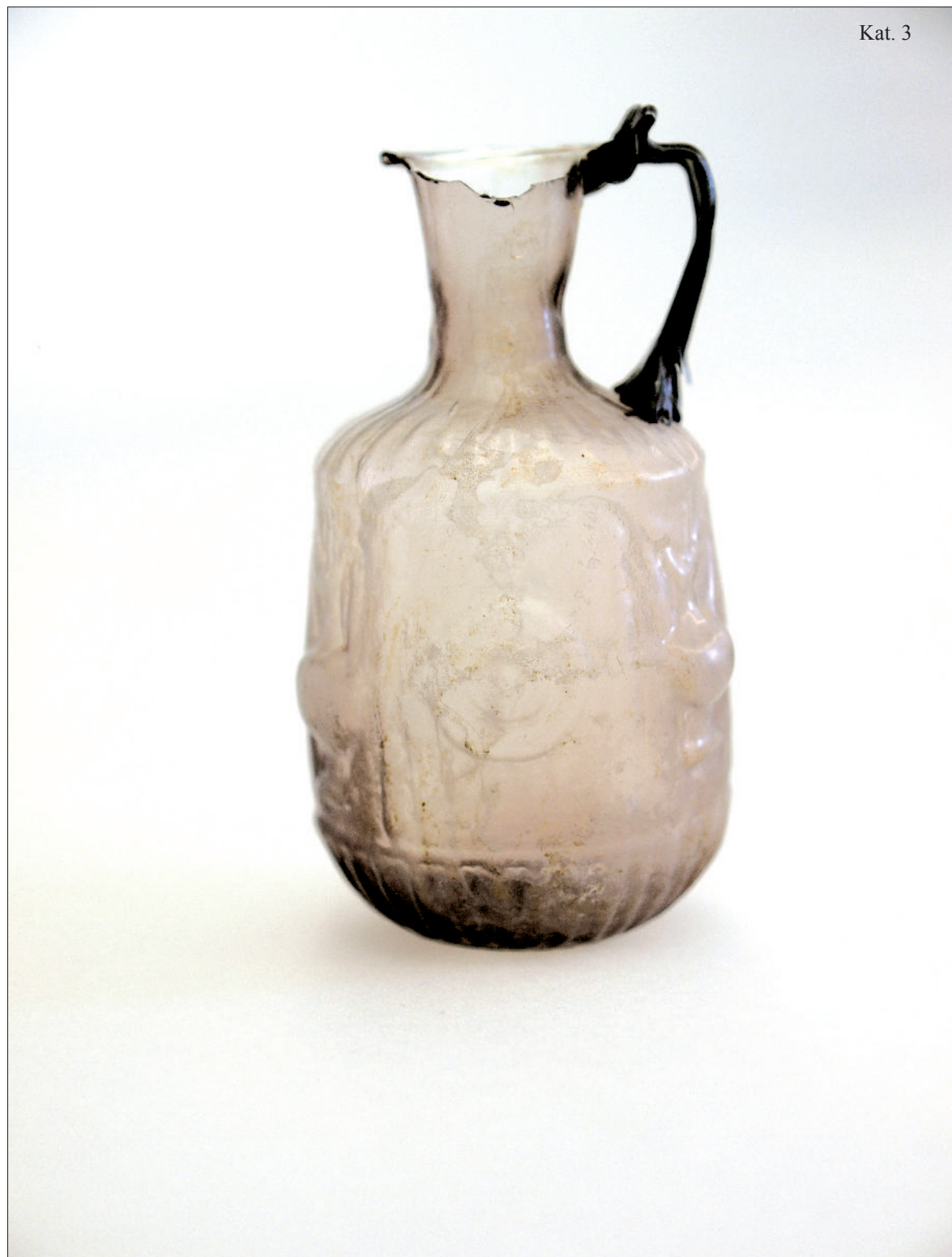
Condition: small part of the rim lost

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold, while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Both the low sloping shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with low relief ribs. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief Dionysiac symbols. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) 2. amphora 3. plate 4. jug 5. syrinx 6. amphora. Two concentric circles with umbo at the center were impressed on the flat base.

H = 9,2 cm (H with handle = 9,5 cm); D = 5,0 cm; D base = 3,0 cm; D rim = 2,9 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished



**Kat. br. 4**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 2005., paljevinski grob 12

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhanu u višedijelnom (trodijelnom) kalupu

Boja: prozirna, prožeta s nijansama ljubičaste boje, ručka je kobaltno plava

Sačuvanost: nedostaje dio tijela, napuknuća po cijelom tijelu, lijepljena

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo obuhvaćeno kalupom, dok se ostatak (slobodno puhan) kontinuirano širi prema izljevu. Obod je razvraćen i potom presavijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom ramenu i na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela u plitkom je reljefu izveden nabreni ukras. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući slijeva nadesno, prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapovi (*thyrsoi*), 2. amfora, 3. plata, 4. vrč, 5. siringa, 6. amfora. Na ravnom su dnu otisnuta dva koncentrična kruga s reljefnim umbom u središtu.

V = 9,7 cm (v. s ručkom = 9,9 cm); š = 5,0 cm; š. dna = 2,9 cm; p. oboda = 2,9 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 4**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no 12

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the multipart (three-part) mold

Color: transparent, saturated with shades of purple color, handle is cobalt blue

Condition: part of the body missing, cracks throughout the entire body, repaired

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold, while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Both the low sloping shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with low relief ribs. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing Dionysiac symbols executed in relief. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) 2. amphora 3. plate 4. jug 5. syrinx 6. amphora. Two concentric circles with circular depression at the center were impressed on the flat base.

H = 9,7 cm (H with handle = 9,9 cm); D = 5,0 cm; D base = 2,9 cm; D rim = 2,9 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished



Kat. 4

**Kat. br. 5**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 2005., paljevinski grob 326

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 9591

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhanu u višedijelnom (trodijelnom) kalupu

Boja: prozirna, zelenkastožuta

Sačuvanost: nedostaje ručka i manji dio tijela

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo obuhvaćeno kalupom, dok se ostatak, slobodno puhan, kontinuirano širi prema izljevu. Obod je razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom rameu i na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela u plitkom reljefu izveden je narebreni ukras. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući s lijeva na desno prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapi (thyrsi), 2. amfora, 3. plata, 4. vrč, 5. siringa, 6. amfora. Na ravnom su dnu otisnuta dva koncentrična kruga s reljefnim umbo u središtu.

V = 9,5 cm; š = 5,0 cm; š. dna = 3,0 cm; p. oboda = 2,8 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 5**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no. 326

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 9591

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the multipart (three-part) mold

Color: transparent, greenish-yellow

Condition: missing handle and smaller part of the body

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold, while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Both the low sloping shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with low relief ribs. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief Dionysiac symbols. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsi*) 2. amphora 3. plate 4. jug 5. syrinx 6. amphora. Two concentric circles with umbo at the center were impressed on the flat base.

H = 9,5 cm; D = 5,0 cm; D base = 3,0 cm; D rim = 2,8 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

Kat. 5



**Kat. br. 6**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (Vrt Relja), arh. istraživanja 2005., paljevinski grob 151

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 8938

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhani u višedijelnom (trodijelnom) kalupu

Boja: prozirna, plava

Sačuvanost: nedostaje dio tijela, u restauratorskom postupku umetnuta proteza

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat se od tijela prema obodu kontinuirano sužava. Obod je razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom ramenu i na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela u plitkom reljefu izveden je rebrasti ukras. Koljenasta ručka aplicirana je pod obodom i na ramenu. Središnji je dio tijela podijeljen na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući s lijeva nadesno, prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapovi (*thyrsoi*), 2. vrč, 3. amfora, 4. siringa, 5. plata, 6. amfora. Na dnu su otisnuta dva koncentrična kruga.

V = 9,6 cm; š = 5,2 cm; š. dna = 3,0 cm; p. oboda = 2,7 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 6**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (Vrt Relja [Relja garden]), archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no. 151

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8938

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the multipart (three-part) mold

Color: translucent, blue

Condition: part of the body missing, during the restoration the prosthesis was inserted

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck tapers towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Both the low sloping shoulder and the concave lower part of the body have ribbed decoration in low relief. The angular handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief Dionysiac symbols. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) 2. jug 3. amphora 4. syrinx 5. plate 6. amphora. Two concentric circles were impressed on the flat base.

H = 9,6 cm; D = 5,2 cm; D base = 3,0 cm; D rim = 2,7 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished



Kat. 6



**Kat. br. 7**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 2005., paljevinski grob 506

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 9785

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhanu u višedijelnom (trodijelnom) kalupu

Boja: prozirna, zlatnožuta (ručka zelenkastožuta)

Sačuvanost: nedostaje dio donjeg dijela tijela

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu koji je bio zahvaćen kalupom, dok se ostatak (slobodno puhan) kontinuirano širi prema izljevu. Obod je razvrtačen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom ramenu u plitkom je reljefu izveden jezičasti ukras. Ručka je aplicirana na obodu i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući slijeva nadesno prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapovi (*thyrsoi*), 2. vrč, 3. amfora, 4. siringa, 5. plata, 6. amfora. Na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela nalazi se friz reljefnih arkada. Na dnu su otisnuta dva koncentrična kruga.

V = 9,4 cm (v. s ručkom = 10,2 cm); š = 5,2 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 7**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no. 506

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 9785

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the multipart (three-part) mold

Color: transparent, golden-yellow (handle greenish-yellow)

Condition: a portion of the lower part of the body missing

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold, while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Low sloping shoulder is decorated with band of tongues. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief Dionysiac symbols. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) 2. jug 3. amphora 4. syrinx 5. plate 6. amphora. The concave lower part of the body is decorated with a frieze of relief arches. Two concentric circles were impressed on the base.

H = 9,4 cm (H with handle = 10,2 cm); D = 5,2 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

Kat. 7



**Kat. br. 8**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 2006., paljevinski grob 506

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 9786

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhano u trodijelni kalup

Boja: prozirna, sivkastoplava

Sačuvanost: cjelovita, napuknuća na donjem dijelu tijela

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela (središnji je dio tijela šesterokutan). Vrat se kontinuirano sužuje prema izljevu. Obod je razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Na niskom konusnom ramenu u plitkom reljefu izveden je jezičasti ukras. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub.

Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži reljefne dionizijske simbole. Gledajući s lijeva na desno prikazani su: 1. ukriženi pastirski štapovi (*thyrsoi*), 2. vrč, 3. amfora, 4. sirin-ga, 5. plata, 6. krater. Na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela nalazi se friz reljefnih arkada. Na ravnom dnu otisnute su dvije reljefne koncentrične kružnice s umbom u središtu (u prostoru između kružne stope i vanjskog kruga otisnute se male arkadice u neprekinutom nizu).

V = 9,7 cm (v. s ručkom = 10,0 cm); š = 5,1 cm; š. dna = 3,3 cm; p. oboda = 2,3 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. st.

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 8**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 2005, incineration grave no. 506

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 9786

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a three-part mold

Color: transparent, grayish-blue

Condition: Intact, cracks on the lower part of the body

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body (central part of the body is hexagonal). The neck tapers towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. Low sloping shoulder is decorated with band of low relief tongues. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim. The central part of the body is divided into six rectangular panels, each containing relief Dionysiac symbols. The panels are depicting, from left to right: 1. crossed shepherd's thyrsi (*thyrsoi*) 2. jug 3. amphora 4. syrinx 5. plate 6. crater. The concave lower part of the body is decorated with a frieze of relief arcades. Two relief concentric circles with umbo at the center were impressed on the flat base (continuous band of small arcades was impressed in the space between the circular foot and outer ring).

H = 9,7 cm (H with handle = 10,0 cm); D = 5,1 cm; D base = 3,3 cm; D rim = 2,3 cm

Date: second third of the first century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

Kat. 8



**Kat. br. 9**

Nalazište: nepoznato (sjeverna Dalmacija)

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru,  
inv. br. A 11528

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhanu u višedijelni  
(četverodijelni) kalup

Boja: prozirna, plavkasta

Sačuvanost: nedostaje dio tijela, napu-  
knuća po tijelu; u restauratorskom postupku  
ugrađena proteza

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat se kon-  
tinuirano sužuje prema izljevu. Obod je  
razvrtačen i potom presavijen prema unutra.  
Rub oboda spljošten je i zakošen prema van.  
Na zaobljenom ramenu u plitkom su reljefu  
prikazane tri anthemije (postavljene na mje-  
stu gdje su spojevi kalupa) između kojih se  
nalaze prikazi životinja u paru (možda pas i  
pijetao?). Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i  
na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljo-  
štenim izdankom nadvisuje rub, a na dru-  
gom kraju završava s dva polukružna izdan-  
ka. Središnji dio tijela podijeljen je na šest  
pravokutnih polja od kojih svako sadrži re-  
ljefni prikaz. Gledajući s lijeva nadesno pri-  
kazani su: 1. par strigila, 2. vrč, 3. biljka, 4.  
stablo-cedar?, 5. biljka – artičoka? 6. biljka.  
Na konkavnom donjem dijelu tijela nalazi se  
ukras sa reljefnim arkadama. Na ravnom su  
dnu otisnute dvije koncentrične kružnice i  
jedan reljefni umb u središtu.

V = 9,4 cm; š = 5,0 cm; š. dna = 2,9 cm

Datacija: druga trećina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 9**

Find spot: unknown (Northern Dalmatia)

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in  
Zadar, inv. no. A 11528

Manufacturing technique: body blown into  
the multipart (four-part) mold

Color: transparent, bluish

Condition: part of the body missing, cracks  
on the body; during the restoration process  
the prosthesis was inserted

Description: Small jug with cylindrical  
body. The neck tapers towards the rim. The  
rim is everted, and then folded inward. The  
lip is flattened and outward-sloping. Rounded  
shoulder is decorated in low relief with three  
anthemia (placed in the position of the mold  
seams) which separate the images of pairs of  
animals (perhaps a dog and a rooster?). The  
handle is attached to the underside of the rim  
and to the shoulder. The upper part of the  
handle forms a projecting thumbrest above  
the rim and at the bottom part ends with two  
semi-circular projections. The central part of  
the body is divided into six rectangular pan-  
els, each containing relief imagery. The pan-  
els are depicting, from left to right: 1. pair of  
strigils 2. jug 3. plant 4. cedar-tree? 5. plant –  
artichoke? 6. plant. The concave lower part of  
the body is decorated with relief arcades. Two  
relief concentric circles with a circular umbo  
in the center were impressed on the flat base.

H = 9,4 cm; D = 5,0 cm; D base = 2,9 cm

Date: second third of the 1st century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

Kat. 9



**Kat. br. 10**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 1989., paljevinski grob 367

Pohrana: Arheološki muzej Zadar, inv. A 8205

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhamo u trodijelnom reljefno obrađenom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, blijedo ljubičasta, ručka je kobaltno plava

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Vrat je pravilan i cilindričan. Obod je ljevkasto razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Ručka (profilirana s dva rebra) je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim spljoštenim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Na zaobljenom ramenu i donjem konkavnom dijelu tijela u plitkom reljefu izveden je rebrasti ukras. Rame je promjerom malo šire od ostatka tijela, te poput klobuka nadvisuje donji dio recipijenta. Središnji dio tijela obavijen je motivom maslinove grane (s lišćem i plodovima). Dno je ravno.

V = 9,5 cm; š = 4,7 cm, p. oboda = 2,1 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 10**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 1989., incineration grave 367

Collection: Archaeological Museum in Zadar, inv. no. A 8205

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a three-part relief mold

Color: transparent, pale purple, with cobalt blue handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. The neck is symmetrical and cylindrical. The rim is outplayed and then folded inward into an annular lip. The handle (with two ribs) is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting thumbrest above the rim. Both the rounded shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with ribbed low relief. The shoulder is slightly wider in diameter than the rest of the body, overhanging over the lower part of the recipient. The central part of the body is surrounded with olive-branch motive (with leaves and fruits). The base is flat.

H = 9,5 cm; D = 4,7 cm, D. rim = 2,1 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished



Kat. 10



**Kat. br. 11**

Nalazište: nepoznato (sjeverna Dalmacija)

Pohrana: Muzej stakla u Muranu, inv. br. IGVE 355 (stari inv. br. 5051)

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhanu u višedijelnom reljefno obrađenom kalupu (2+1)

Boja: prozirna, ljubičasta, ručka je zelenkasta

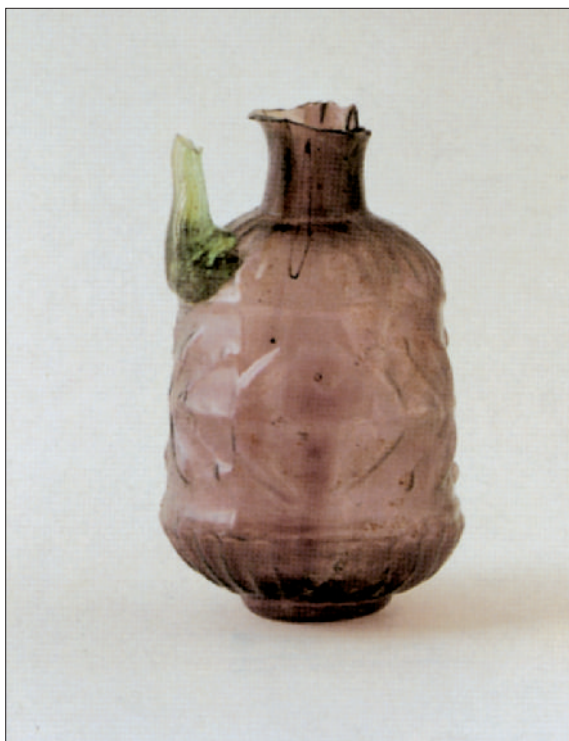
Sačuvanost: cjelovita, nedostaje rub oboda i gornji dio ručke

Opis: Vrčić cilindričnog tijela. Na tijelo se nastavlja kratki cilindrični vrat s blago razvraćenim obodom. Ručka (kružna presjeka) je aplicirana pod obodom te na ramenu. Na zaobljenom ramenu u plitkom reljefu izveden je rebrasti ukras. Središnji dio tijela obavijen je motivom maslinove grane (s lišćem i plodovima). Donji konkavni dio tijela, ukrašen reljefnim arkadama, prelazi u suženo nisko kružno podnožje. Dno je ravno.

V = 7,5 cm; š = 4,0 cm, p. oboda = 2,0 cm

Datacija: druga polovina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, 166, br. 323.

**Cat. no. 11**

Findspot: unknown (Northern Dalmatia)

Collection: Murano Glass Museum, inv. no. IGVE 355 (previous inv. no. 5051)

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a multipart relief mold (2+1)

Color: transparent, purple, with greenish handle

Condition: Complete, part of the lip and the upper part of the handle missing

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. Short cylindrical neck with slightly everted rim continues from the body. The handle (with circular cross section) is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. Rounded shoulder is decorated with ribbed low relief. The central part of the body is decorated with olive-branch motives (with leaves and fruits). The concave lower part of the body, decorated in relief arcades, transitions into a narrow low circular bottom. The base is flat.

H = 7,5 cm; D = 4,0 cm; D rim = 2,0 cm

Date: second half of the first century A.D.

Publications: G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, 166, no. 323.

**Kat. br. 12**

Nalazište: nepoznato  
(sjeverna Dalmacija)

Pohrana: Muzej stakla u Muranu, inv. br. IGVE 356 (stari inv. br. 5043)

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhanu u višedijelnom reljefno obrađenom kalupu (2+1)

Boja: prozirna, žuta

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Na tijelo se nastavlja kratki cilindrični vrat s blago razvraćenim obodom.

Ručka kružna presjeka aplicirana je pod obodom te na ramenu. Na zaobljenom ramenu u plitkom reljefu izveden je rebrasti ukras. Središnji je dio tijela obavijen motivom maslinove grane (s lišćem i plodovima). Donji konkavni dio tijela, ukrašen reljefnim rebrima, prelazi u suženo nisko kružno podnožje. Dno je ravno.

V = 8 cm; š = 3,8 cm, p. oboda = 2,5 cm

Datacija: druga polovica 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, 167, br. 324.

**Cat. no. 12**

Find spot: unknown  
(Northern Dalmatia)

Collection: Murano Glass Museum, inv. no. IGVE 356 (previous inv. no. 5043)

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a multipart relief mold (2+1)

Color: transparent, yellow

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body. Short cylindrical neck with slightly everted rim continues from the

body. The handle (with circular cross section) is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. Rounded shoulder is decorated with ribbed low relief. The central part of the body is decorated with olive-branch motives (with leaves and fruits). The concave lower part of the body, decorated in relief ribs, transitions into a narrow low circular bottom. The base is flat.

H = 8 cm; D = 3,8 cm; D rim = 2,5 cm

Date: second half of the first century A.D.

Publications: G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, 167, no. 324.

**Kat. br. 13**

Nalazište: nepoznato  
(sjeverna Dalmacija)

Pohrana: Muzej stakla  
u Muranu, inv. br. IGVE  
407 (stari inv. br. 10040)

Tehnika izrade: tijelo  
puhano u višedijelnom  
reljefno obrađenom kalu-  
pu (2+1)

Boja: prozirna, žuta

Sačuvanost: cjelovita,  
nedostaje manji dio tijela

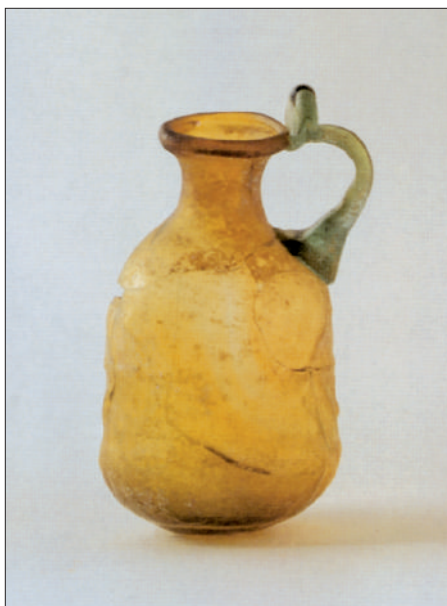
Opis: Vrčić cilindrična  
tijela. Na tijelo se nastav-  
lja kratki cilindrični vrat

s blago razvraćenim obodom. Ručka kruž-  
na presjeka aplicirana je pod obodom te na  
ramenu. Na zaobljenom ramenu u plitkom  
reljefu izveden je rebrasti ukras. Središnji je  
dio tijela obavijen motivom maslinove grane  
(s lišćem i plodovima). Donji konkavni dio  
tijela, ukrašen reljefnim arkadama, prelazi u  
suženo nisko kružno podnožje. Dno je rav-  
no.

V = 8 cm; š = 3,8 cm, p. oboda = 2,5 cm

Datacija: druga polovica 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994,  
167, br. 325.

**Cat. no. 13**

Find spot: unknown  
(Northern Dalmatia)

Collection: Murano  
Glass Museum, inv. no.  
IGVE 407 (previous inv.  
no. 10040)

Manufacturing tech-  
nique: body blown into a  
multipart relief mold  
(2+1)

Color: transparent, yel-  
low

Condition: complete,  
smaller part of the body  
missing

Description: Small jug with cylindrical  
body. Short cylindrical neck with slightly  
everted rim continues from the body. The  
handle (with circular cross section) is at-  
tached to the underside of the rim and to the  
shoulder. Rounded shoulder is decorated with  
ribbed low relief. The central part of the body  
is decorated with olive-branch motives (with  
leaves and fruits). The concave lower part  
of the body, decorated in relief arcades, tran-  
sitions into a narrow low circular bottom. The  
base is flat.

H = 8 cm; D = 3,8 cm; D rim = 2,5 cm

Date: second half of the first century A.D.

Publications: G. L. RAVAGNAN, 167, no.  
325.

**Kat. br. 14**

Nalazište: nepoznato (sjeverna Dalmacija)

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. 13591

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhanu u višedijelnom reljefno obrađenom kalupu (2+1)

Boja: prozirna, tamnožuta

Sačuvanost: očuvana u fragmentima

Opis: Vrčić cilindrična tijela. Na tijelo se nastavlja kratki ci-

lindrični vrat s blago razvraćenim obodom. Na zaobljenom ramenu u plitkom reljefu izveden je rebrasti ukras. Središnji je dio tijela obavijen motivom maslinove grane (s lišćem i plodovima). Donji konkavni dio tijela, ukrašen reljefnim rebrima, prelazi u suženo nisko kružno podnožje. Dno je ravno.

sač. š = 4,1 cm

Datacija: druga polovica 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 14**

Find spot: unknown (Northern Dalmatia)

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. 13591

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a multipart relief mold (2+1)

Color: transparent, dark yellow

Condition: preserved in fragments

Description: Small jug with cylindrical body.

Short cylindrical neck with slightly everted rim continues from the body. Rounded shoulder is decorated with ribbed low relief. The central part of the body is decorated with olive-branch motives (with leaves and fruits). The concave lower part of the body, decorated in relief ribs, transitions into a narrow low circular bottom. The base is flat.

Preserved D = 4,1 cm

Date: second half of the first century A. D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

**Kat. br. 15**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*)

Pohrana: Muzej stakla u Muranu, inv. br. IGVE 353 (st. inv. br. AmZd 5086)

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhano u dvodijelnom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, ljubičasta

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić ovoidna tijela. Tijelo postupno prelazi u kratki cilindrični vrat. Obod je razvraćen prema van i potom uvijen prema unutra. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na obodu te na zaobljenom ramenu. Gornji dio ručke spljošten je u jedan valoviti izdanak koji nadvisuje rub oboda. Čitavo je tijelo ukrašeno reljefnim ornamentom. Na zaobljenom ramenu i na donjem konkavnom dijelu tijela otisnuta su reljefna rebra. Središnji dio tijela ukrašen je vodoravnim nizom reljefnih vitica. Dno je ravno.

V = 7 cm; š = 3,5 cm; p. oboda = 2,7 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: R. VALENTI, 1932, 20, br. 1179; G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, br. 322.

**Cat. no. 15**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*)

Collection: Murano Glass Museum, inv. no. IGVE 353 (previous inv. no. AmZd 5086)

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a two-part mold

Color: transparent, purple

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with ovoid body.

The body gradually merges with the short cylindrical neck. The rim is everted and then folded inward. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim, to the rim and to the rounded shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The entire body is decorated with the relief ornament. Both the rounded shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with low relief ribs. Central part of the body is decorated with continuous band of relief tendrils scrolls. The base is flat.

H = 7cm; D = 3,5 cm; D rim = 2,7 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: R. VALENTI, 1932, 20, no. 1179; G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, no. 322.

**Kat. br. 16**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (T. C. Relja), arh. istraživanja 1989., grob 310

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 8169

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhanu u višedijelnom kalupu (2+1)

Boja: prozirna, ljubičasta; ručka maslinasto zelena

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić ovoidna tijela. Tijelo postupno prelazi u kratki cilindrični vrat. Vrat je pod obodom

blago proširen. Obod je horizontalno razvraćen prema van i potom presavijen prema unutra. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na obodu te na zaobljenom ramenu. Gornji dio ručke spljošten je u jedan valoviti izdanak koji nadvisuje rub oboda. Čitavo je tijelo ukrašeno reljefnim ornamentom. Na zaobljenom ramenu i na donjem konkavnom dijelu tijela otisnuta su reljefna rebra. Središnji dio tijela ukrašen je vodoravnim nizom reljefnih rombova. Dno je ravno.

V = 7,4 cm; v. s ručkom = 7,6 cm; š = 4,6-4,8 cm, š. dna = 2,6 cm; p. oboda = 2,6 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 16**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (T. C. Relja), archaeological excavations 1989, grave 310

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8169

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a multipart mold (2+1)

Color transparent, purple; with olive green handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with ovoid body. The body gradually merges

with the short cylindrical neck. The neck is slightly outplayed under the rim. Rim is horizontal, outplayed and then folded inward. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim, to the rim and to the rounded shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The entire body is decorated with the relief ornament. Both the rounded shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with ribbed relief. Central part of the body is decorated with horizontal band of relief lozenges. The base is flat.

H = 7,4 cm; H with handle = 7,6 cm; D = 4,6-4,8 cm; D base = 2,6 cm; D rim = 2,6 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

**Kat. br. 17**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (T. C. Relja), arh. istraživanja 1989., grob 310

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla Zadar, inv. br. A 8168

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhanu u višedijelnom kalupu (2+1)

Boja: prozirna, žuta; ručka ljubičasta

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić ovoidna tijela. Tijelo postupno prelazi u kratki cilindrični vrat.

Obod je ljevkasto razvraćen prema van i potom presavijen prema unutra. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na obodu te na zaobljenom ramenu. Gornji dio ručke spljošten je u jedan valoviti izdanak koji prelazi rub oboda. Cijelo je tijelo ukrašeno reljefnim ornamentom. Na zaobljenom ramenu i na donjem konkavnom dijelu tijela otisnuta su reljefna rebra. Središnji dio tijela ukrašen je vodoravnim nizom reljefnih rombova. Dno je ravno.

V = 7,6 cm; v. s ručkom = 8,1 cm; š = 4,6-4,8 cm, š. dna = 2,6 cm; p. oboda = 2,5 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 17**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (T. C. Relja), archaeological excavations 1989, grave 310

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8168

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a multi-part mold (2+1)

Color: transparent, yellow; with purple handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with ovoid body.

The body gradually merges with the short cylindrical neck. The rim is outspread and then folded inward. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim, to the rim and to the rounded shoulder. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The entire body is decorated with the relief ornament. Both the rounded shoulder and the concave lower part of the body are decorated with ribbed relief. The central part of the body is decorated with horizontal band of relief lozenges. The base is flat.

H = 7,6 cm; H with handle = 8,1 cm; D = 4,6-4,8 cm; D base = 2,6 cm; D rim = 2,5 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished



**Kat. br. 18**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (T. C. Relja), arh. istraživanja 1989., paljevinski grob 367

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla, inv. br. A 10016

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhan u dvodijelnom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, kobaltno plava, ručka tamnije nijanse

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić loptasta tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo zahvaćeno kalupom, dok se ostatak (slobodno puhan) kontinuirano širi prema izljevu. Obod je razvraćen i potom presa vijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim valovitim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Tijelo je ukrašeno okomitim reljefnim rebrima. Na tijelu je vidljiv i jedan okomiti žlijeb koji je nastao spajanjem okomitih sekcija kalupa. Prijelaz iz tijela u bazu naglašen je suženjem te se na taj način stvara dojam da tijelo počiva na kružnoj nozi. Dno je ravno (po sredini vidljiv spoj od dvodijelnog kalupa).

V = 8 cm; š = 5,2, p. oboda = 2,4 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. st.

Bibliografija: I. FADIĆ, 1997, 151, br. 109.

**Cat. no. 18**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (T. C. Relja), archaeological excavations 1989, incineration grave 367

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass, inv. no. A 10016

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the two-part mold

Color: transparent, cobalt blue, with the darker shade handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with globular body. The neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold, while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The body is decorated with vertical relief ribs. One vertical seam, which was created by joining the two vertical mold sections, is visible on the body. The transition from the body into the base is emphasized by tapering, which creates an impression that the body is resting on the circular foot-ring. The base is flat (the seam of the two-part mold is visible in the center of the base).

H = 8 cm; D = 5,2 cm; D. rim = 2,4 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: I. FADIĆ, 1997, 151, no. 109

**Kat. br. 19**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (T. C. Relja), arh. istraživanja 1989., paljevinski grob 367

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 10017

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhan u dvodijelnom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, kobaltno plava, ručka tamnije nijanse

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić loptasta tijela. Cilindrični vrat sužen je u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo zahvaćeno kalupom. Obod je razvraćen i potom presavijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim valovitim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Tijelo je ukrašeno okomitim reljefnim rebrima. Na tijelu je vidljiv i jedan okomiti žlijeb koji je nastao spajanjem okomitih sekcija kalupa. Mali odmak između polovica recipijenta upućuje da spojevi kalupa nisu bili u potpunosti usklađeni. Prijelaz iz tijela u bazu naglašen je suženjem te se na taj način stvara dojam da tijelo počiva na kružnoj nozi. Dno je ravno (po sredini vidljiv spoj od dvodijelnog kalupa).

V = 8,4 cm; š = 5,0 cm; p. oboda = 2,4 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: I. FADIĆ, 1997, 151, br. 108.

**Cat. no. 19**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (T. C. Relja), archaeological excavations 1989, incineration grave 367

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 10017

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the two-part mold

Color: transparent, cobalt blue, with the darker shade

handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with globular body. The cylindrical neck has a slight crimp where it was encompassed with the mold. Rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The body is decorated with vertical relief ribs. One vertical seam, which was created by joining the two vertical mold sections, is visible on the body. A slight shift between two halves of the recipient indicates that the mold sections were not perfectly aligned. The transition from the body into the base is emphasized by tapering which creates an impression that the body is positioned on the circular foot-ring. The base is flat (the seam of the two-part mold is visible in the middle of the base).

H = 8,4 cm; D = 5,0 cm; D rim = 2,4 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: I. FADIĆ, 1997, 151, no. 108.

**Kat. br. 20**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (T. C. Relja), arh. istraživanja 1989., paljevinski grob 367

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla, inv. br. A 8206

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i veći dio vrata puhan u dvodijelnom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, smeđa

Sačuvanost: cjelovita, nedostaje ručka, napuknuća po tijelu (lijepljena)



Opis: Vrčić loptasta tijela. Cilindrični vrat sužen je u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo zahvaćeno kalupom. Obod je razvraćen i potom presavijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Tijelo je ukrašeno okomitim reljefnim rebrima. Na tijelu je vidljiv i jedan okomiti žlijeb koji je nastao spajanjem okomitih sekcija kalupa. Mali odmak između polovica recipijenta upućuje da spojevi kalupa nisu bili u potpunosti usklađeni. Prijelaz iz tijela u bazu naglašen je suženjem te se na taj način stvara dojam da tijelo počiva na kružnoj nozi. Dno je ravno (po sredini vidljiv spoj od dvodijelnog kalupa).

V = 7,5 cm; š = 5,0 cm; š. dna = 3,5 cm; p. oboda = 2,4 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 20**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (T. C. Relja), archaeological excavations 1989., incineration grave 367

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass, inv. no. A 8206

Manufacturing technique: body and greater part of the neck blown into the two-part mold

Color: transparent, brown

Condition: complete, missing handle, cracks

throughout the body (mended)

Description: Small jug with globular body. Cylindrical neck has a crimp where it was encompassed with the mold. Rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. The body is decorated with vertical relief ribs. One vertical seam, which was created by joining two vertical mold sections, is visible on the body. A slight shift between two halves of the recipient indicates that the mold sections were not perfectly aligned. The transition from the body into the base is emphasized by tapering which creates an impression that the body is positioned on the circular foot-ring. The base is flat (the seam of the two-part mold is visible in the middle of the base).

H = 7,5 cm; D = 5,0 cm; D. base = 3,5 cm; D. rim = 2,4 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

**Kat. br. 21**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (T. C. Relja), arh. istraživanja 1989., paljevinski grob 310

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 8170

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhan u dvodijelnom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, ljubičasta; ručka kobaltno plava

Sačuvanost: nedostaje manji dio tijela

Opis: Vrčić loptasta tijela. Cilindrični vrat sužen je u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo zahvaćeno kalupom. Obod je razvraćen i potom presavijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim valovitim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Tijelo je ukrašeno okomitim reljefnim rebrima. Na tijelu je vidljiv i jedan okomiti žlijeb koji je nastao spajanjem okomitih sekcija kalupa. Prijelaz iz tijela u bazu naglašen je suženjem te se na taj način stvara dojam da tijelo počiva na kružnoj nozi. Dno je ravno (po sredini vidljiv spoj od dvodijelnog kalupa).

V = 7,3 cm; š = 4,8 cm; p. oboda = 2,6 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 21**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (T. C. Relja), archaeological excavations 1989, incineration grave 310

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8170

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the two-part mold

Color: transparent, purple; with cobalt blue handle

Condition: missing a

smaller part of the body

Description: Small jug with globular body. The cylindrical neck has a crimp where it was encompassed with the mold. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The body is decorated with vertical relief ribs. One vertical seam, which was created by joining two vertical mold sections, is visible on the body. The transition from the body into the base is emphasized by tapering which creates an impression that the body is positioned on the circular foot-ring. The base is flat (the seam made by the two-part mold is visible in the middle of the base).

H = 7,3 cm; D = 4,8 cm; D rim = 2,6 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

**Kat. br. 22**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*)

Pohrana: Muzej stakla u Muranu, inv. br. IGVE 229 (stari inv. br. 6019)

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i donji dio vrata puhan u dvodijelnom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, ljubičasta, ručka tamno plava

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić loptasta tijela. Vrat je sužen u donjem dijelu, na mjestu koje je bilo zahvaćeno kalupom, dok se ostatak (slobodno puhan) kontinuirano širi prema izljevu. Obod je razvraćen i potom presavijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Ručka je aplicirana pod obodom i na ramenu. Gornji dio ručke s jednim valovitim izdankom nadvisuje rub oboda. Tijelo je ukrašeno okomitim reljefnim rebrima. Na tijelu je vidljiv i jedan okomiti žlijeb koji je nastao spajanjem okomitih sekcija kalupa. Prijelaz iz tijela u bazu naglašen je suženjem te se na taj način stvara dojam da tijelo počiva na kružnoj nozi. Dno je ravno (po sredini vidljiv spoj od dvodijelnog kalupa).

V = 7 cm; š = 4,6 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: G. L. RAVAGNAN, 1994, 166, br. 321.

**Cat. no. 22**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*)

Collection: : Murano Glass Museum, inv. no. IGVE 229 (previous inv. no. 6019)

Manufacturing technique: body and lower part of the neck blown into the two-part mold

Color: transparent, purple; with dark blue handle

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with globular body. The neck has a crimp where it was encompassed with the mold while the rest (free blown) continuously widens towards the rim. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. The handle is attached to the underside of the rim and to the shoulder. The upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim. The body is decorated with vertical relief ribs. One vertical seam, which was created by joining two vertical mold sections, is visible on the body. The transition from the body into the base is emphasized by tapering which creates an impression that the body is positioned on the circular foot-ring. The base is flat (the seam made by the two-part mold is visible in the middle of the base)

H = 7 cm; D = 4,6 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: G. L. RAVAGNAN 1994, 166, no. 321.

**Kat. br. 23**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola (ul. P. Svačića), arh. istraživanja 1998., paljevinski grob 24

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 8668

Tehnika izrade: tijelo puhanu u višedijelnom kalupu (2+1)

Boja: prozirna, plavkasta

Sačuvanost: nedostaje polovica središnjeg dijela tijela

Opis: Vrčić bikonična tijela. Tijelo postupno prelazi u kratki cilindrični vrat. Obod je razvraćen prema van i potom presavijen prema unutra. Ručka (dvorebrasto profilirana) aplicirana je pod obodom i na konusnom dijelu tijela. Gornji dio ručke spljošten je u jedan valoviti izdanak, dok donji kraj završava s dva pločasta izdanka.

Po sredini koničnog dijela tijela horizontalno se pružaju dvije reljefne linije sa žljebovima. Na donjem zaobljenom dijelu tijela u neisprekidanom nizu se pružaju reljefne arkade. Prostori između tih arkada zatvoreni su u gornjem nizu s reljefnim lukovima.

Na ravnom dnu otisnuta su dva koncentrična kruga s reljefnim umbom u središtu. Dno uokviruje niska prstenasta noga.

V = 8,2 cm; š = 5,7 cm; p. oboda = 2,7 cm

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: neobjavljen

**Cat. no. 23**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis (P. Svačića street), archaeological excavations 1998, incineration grave no. 24

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 8668

Manufacturing technique: body blown into a multipart mold (2+1)

Color transparent, bluish

Condition: half of the

central part of the body is missing

Description: Small jug with biconical body. The body gradually merges with the short cylindrical neck. The rim is outspread and then folded inward. The handle (with two ribs) is attached to the underside of the rim and to the conical part of the body. Upper part of the handle forms a projecting undulating thumbrest above the rim while the bottom part ends with two slab-like projections. The central part of the conical body has two horizontal relief lines with grooves. The bottom, rounded part of the body has a continuous band of relief arcades. The space between these arcades is closed with relief arches, in the upper section. Two concentric circles with relief umbo at the center were impressed on the flat base. The base is surrounded with the low foot-ring.

H = 8,2 cm; D = 5,7 cm; D. rim = 2,7 cm

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: Previously unpublished

**Kat. br. 24**

Nalazište: Zadar (*Iader*), antička nekropola, arh. istraživanja 1928., grob 3

Pohrana: Muzej antičkog stakla u Zadru, inv. br. A 9915

Tehnika izrade: tijelo i vrat puhani u dvodijelnom kalupu

Boja: prozirna, nebesko plava

Sačuvanost: cjelovita

Opis: Vrčić kruškolika tijela. Tijelo postupno prelazi u kratki cilindrični vrat. Obod je razvraćen i potom uvijen prema unutra u prstenasti rub. Ručka je viseća, odnosno aplicirana na vruće samo na obodu. Spljošteni izdanak ručke nadvisuje rub oboda. Tijelo je ukrašeno plitkim reljefom, s različitim ukrasima od biljnih i životinjskih motiva, podijeljenih na tri horizontalna friza. Frizovi su međusobno odijeljeni sa dvije reljefne linije koje su sastavljene od malih točkastih ispupčenja. U prvom nizu ukrasa, otisnutih na konkavnom dijelu tijela, prikazane su dvije životinje. Veća životinja okrenuta udesno i prikazana u pripremi za skok najvjerojatnije je lav. Druga životinja prikazana kako stoji na mjestu najvjerojatnije je jelen. U središnjem frizu, otisnutom po sredini tijela, prikazani su vegetabilni motivi, odnosno akanbove vitice s palmetama razgranate na dvije strane. Na donjem, konkavnom dijelu tijela prikazane su u jednom neisprekidanom nizu reljefne arkade. Dno vrča je ravno (vidljiv je jedino spoj od kalupa, nema otisak pontila).

Datacija: sredina 1. stoljeća

Bibliografija: P. MARCONI, 1932, 35; M. SUIĆ, 1954, 19; M. C. CALVI, 1965, 14, sl. 10; I. FADIĆ, 1997, 158.

**Cat. no. 24**

Find spot: Zadar (*Iader*), ancient necropolis, archaeological excavations 1928, grave 3

Collection: Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, inv. no. A 9915

Manufacturing technique: body and neck blown into the two-part mold

Color: transparent, sky-blue

Condition: intact

Description: Small jug with pear-shaped body. The body gradually merges with the short cylindrical neck. The rim is everted, and then folded inward into an annular lip. The handle is floating, i.e. it was attached only to the rim while it was still hot. Projecting thumbrest surpasses the rim. The body is decorated in low relief with different ornaments presenting vegetal and faunal motives, separated into three horizontal friezes. Friezes are separated with two relief lines made of small dotted protrusions. Two animals are depicted in the first band of decorations, imprinted on the concave part of the body. The larger animal, facing right and presented as if it is about to jump, is most likely a lion. The second animal, depicted remaining stationary, is most likely a deer. Vegetal motives, more accurately acanthus tendril scrolls with palm fronds branching on both sides, are depicted in the central frieze, imprinted on the center of the body. Band of continuous relief arcades is depicted on the lower, concave part of the body. The base is flat (only the seam made by the mold is visible, there is no pontil mark).

Date: mid first century A.D.

Publications: P. MARCONI, 1932, 35; M. SUIĆ, 1954, 19; M. C. CALVI, 1965, 14, Fig. 10; I. FADIĆ, 1997, 158

Kat. 24





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