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Posude s mrežastim ukrasom iz Ise na otoku Visu

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U tekstu se govori o lekitima (*lekythos*) i bocama, odnosno unguentarijima (*unguentarium*) u obliku boce ukrašenim karakterističnim mrežastim ukrasom po površini tijela. Na posudama se ukras javlja u crno oslikanom i *Gnathia* stilu, odnosno izveden je crnom bojom na keramičkoj površini posude, tj. bijelom bojom na crno obojenoj podlozi kojom je premazano tijelo posude. Prvi put se na jednome mjestu donose sve posude s mrežastim ukrasom iz Ise (*Issa*), a budući da je Isa dala najveći broj tih posuda, zapravo je riječ o gotovo svim posudama te vrste s istočne obale Jadrana. Radi se o trinaest uglavnom dobro očuvanih posuda pronađenih u grobovima obiju isejskih nekropola. Izrađene su na prostoru južne Italije, ponajprije Apulije i Kampanije u drugoj polovici ili zadnjoj četvrtini IV. st. pr. Kr., odakle su trgovačkim vezama dospjele u Isu. Danas se ti predmeti najvećim dijelom čuvaju u Arheološkoj zbirici “Issa” u Visu i manjim dijelom u čuvaonici splitskog Arheološkog muzeja.

Ključne riječi: Issa, Vis, istočni Jadran, nekropole, lekit, boca, unguentarij, mrežasti ukras, južna Italija

Vessels with net decorations from Issa on the island of Vis

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The text covers lekythoi and bottles, or unguentaria shaped like bottles, decorated with net decorations over the surface of their bodies. This decoration appears on vessels of the Black-painted and Gnathian ware, rendered with black paint on the ceramic surfaces of the vessels, or in white paint on the black base painted over the vessel bodies. This is the first time all of the vessels with the net decoration from Issa are being published in a single work, and since Issa yielded the highest number of these vessels, this in fact encompasses virtually all vessels of this type from the eastern Adriatic seaboard. These are thirteen generally well-preserved vessels found in the graves of both Issaeon necropolises. They were manufactured in the territory of southern Italy, mostly in Apulia and Campania, in the latter half or final quarter of the fourth century BC, whence they made their way to Issa through trade. Today these items are mostly held in the Issa Archaeological Collection in Vis, and to a lesser extent in the depot of the Archaeological Museum in Split.

Key words: Issa, Vis, eastern Adriatic, necropolis, lekythos, bottle, unguentarium, net decoration, southern Italy

U bogatom, tipološki i stilski raznolikom fundusu keramičkih posuda pronađenih u Isi (*Issa*), tom malom ali iznimno važnom grčkom gradu na istočnoj jadranskoj obali, nalaze se i lekiti (*lekythos*) te unguentariji (*unguentarium*), posude oblika boce s mrežastim ukrasom. Danas se ti predmeti najvećim dijelom čuvaju u Arheološkoj zbirci *Issa* u Visu.¹ Riječ je o trinaest uglavnom dobro očuvanih posuda pronađenih u grobovima obiju isejskih nekropola, onoj jugozapadnoj, na predjelu Martvilo, i istočnoj, na predjelu Vlaško njiva.

Lekiti su posude manjih dimenzija za držanje ulja ili drugih mirisnih esencija; korišteni su u svakodnevnom životu, ali i za votivnu i funeralnu namjenu. O njihovoj funeralnoj namjeni svjedoče Aristofanovi redci: ὄς τοῖς νεκροῖσι ζωγραφεῖ τὰς λεκύθους (onaj koji mrtvima ukrašava bojom lekite, Aristophanes, *Ecclesiazusae*, 997). To su posude s dugotrajnom poviješću korištenja i spadaju među veoma česte keramičke oblike. Njihova površina ukrašavana je različitim likovnim tehnikama, primjerice u crvenofiguralnom ili *Gnathia* stilu; katkada se nalaze i bez ukrasa, samo s crnim premazom ili pak s crnim premazom i jednostavno ukrašeni vodoravnim i okomitim crticama, uglavnom na vratu.²

Lekiti o kojima je ovdje riječ svoje ime duguju karakterističnom mrežastom ukrasu (tal. *lekythos a reticolo*, njem. *Netzlekythos*, engl. *net lekythos*) koji obavija njihovo tijelo, najčešće pokrivajući područje od ramena posude do dna tijela, sve uokvireno jednom crtom ili dvjema crtama. Tim se mrežastim ukrasom vrlo vjerojatno nastojalo simbolički prikazati mrežicu ispletenu od konopca izrađenog od nekog organskog materijala, koja je obavijala posudu i u kojoj su se ovakve i slične posude nosile.³ Primjetljivo je da se taj ukras koristi isključivo za ukrašavanje posuda namjenski vezanih uz parfimirana ulja.

Lekiti s mrežastim ukrasom počinju se proizvoditi na prostoru Grčke u prvoj polovici IV. st. pr. Kr. U južnoj Italiji, gdje su također postojala njihova proizvodna središta, prisutni su od druge polovice tog

The rich, typologically and stylistically diverse body of ceramic vessels discovered in Issa - that small but exceptionally vital Greek town in the eastern Adriatic seaboard - also included lekythoi (sing. lekythos) and unguentaria (sing. unguentarium), bottle-shaped vessels with net ornaments on them. Today these items are mostly held in the Issa Archaeological Collection in the town of Vis.¹ These are thirteen generally well-preserved vessels found in the graves in both Issaeon necropolises, the south-western one in the area called Martvilo, and the eastern one, in the area called Vlaško njiva.

Lekythoi are small vessels used to hold oil and other aromatic extracts; they were used in everyday life, but also for votive and funerary purposes. These lines from Aristophanes testify to their funerary use: ὄς τοῖς νεκροῖσι ζωγραφεῖ τὰς λεκύθους ("The artist who paints the little bottles on coffins." Aristophanes, *Ecclesiazusae*, 997). These are vessels with a very long history of use, and they are among the very common pottery forms. Their surfaces were adorned using various artistic techniques, such as the Red-figure or Gnathian styles; sometimes they are undecorated, only coated with black glaze or painted black with simple decorations consisting of horizontal and vertical dashes, mainly on the neck.²

The lekythoi discussed herein owe their name to their typical net-like decorations (Cro. *mrežasti lekit*, Ital. *lekythos a reticolo*, Germ. *Netzlekythos*) which surrounds their bodies, most often covering the area from the vessel shoulder to the base of the body, all framed by a single line or two lines. This net design was very likely an attempt to portray a net woven from string made of some organic material which was wrapped around the vessels and in which such vessels were in fact carried.³ It is notable that this decoration was used exclusively to adorn vessels associated with uses involving scented oils.

Lekythoi with net decorations began to be produced in the territory of Greece in the first half of the fourth century BC. They were present in

1 Arheološka zbirka *Issa* na otoku Visu područna je zbirka Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu. Od trinaest predmeta o kojima je ovdje riječ, jedanaest ih je pohranjeno u čuvaonici i stalnom postavu Arheološke zbirke *Issa*, a dvije posude, koje su također porijeklom s Visa, s jugozapadne isejske nekropole, čuvaju se u splitskom Arheološkom muzeju.
2 Lippolis 1994, str. 252-254; Sparkes, Talcot 1970, str. 150-155.
3 Lippolis 1994, str. 254; Green 2001, str. 60; Lanza 2004, str. 27. Pianu pretpostavlja da su ih u takvim mrežicama nosili atleti u palestrama, Pianu 1990, str. 72.

1 The Issa Archaeological Collection on the island of Vis is a regional collection of the Archaeological Museum in Split. Out of the thirteen items covered herein, eleven of them are either stored in the Issa Collection's depot or exhibited in its permanent display, while two vessels, also originally from Vis, from the south-east Issaeon necropolis, are held in the Archaeological Museum in Split.
2 Lippolis 1994, pp. 252-254; Sparkes, Talcot 1970, pp. 150-155.
3 Lippolis 1994, p. 254; Green 2001, p. 60; Lanza 2004, p. 27. Pianu speculated that they were carried in such nets by athletes in palaestrae, Pianu 1990, p. 72.

stoljeća. Na području južne Italije i Sicilije veoma su rašireni, posvjedočeni su u mnogim pokrajinama, a s tog područja dopijevaju i na susjednu, istočnu jadransku obalu.⁴

Ovakvi lekiti javljaju se u dvije inačice, obje s mrežastim ukrasom, od kojih je jedan tip izveden s ukrasom u crnoj boji na podlozi od oker-crvenkaste gline, a drugi s ukrasom u bijeloj boji na crno premazanoj podlozi. U prvoj inačici na sjecištima mrežnih niti katkada se nalaze bijele točke. U rijetkim slučajevima te se točke mogu nalaziti i unutar rombova koji se na površini tijela stvaraju preklapanjem mrežnih niti.⁵ Osim mrežastim ukrasom često se ukrašavaju i okomitim crtama na vratu posude te točkastim nizovima, valovnicama, meandrima i ovulima, obično na ramenu posude, rjeđe na sredini tijela.⁶

Mrežasta rešetka može biti izvedena vrlo pravilno, kao kod kat. br. 2, ali i u nešto slobodnijem i nepravilnijem izrazu; isto tako može biti gusta, ali i s rjeđe oslikanim mrežnim nitima.

Mrežasti ukras prvotno se javlja na lekitima, a zatim se širi i na druge posude, poput unguentarija oblika boce i alabastra (*alabastron*); ovakvo ukrašavanje nije bilo dugotrajno, drži se da je prestalo već krajem IV. st., odnosno početkom III. st. pr. Kr.⁷

U literaturi su se javljala različita stilska opredjeljenja ovog tipa posuda. Neki su ih pripisivali crvenofiguralnom stilu, drugi pak *Gnathia* stilu. U novije vrijeme mrežasti lekiti se interpretiraju kao crno oslikana keramika (*a decorazione nera*) apulske proizvodnje.⁸

Od posuda koje se ovdje obrađuju za njih šest postoji pouzdan kontekst nalaza (kat. br. 1, 4-7, 12), dok se za ostale može s velikom vjerojatnošću pretpostaviti da su bile dijelom inventara grobnica jugozapadne nekropole na viškom predjelu Martvilo, istraživanih pedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća, te da su u Muzej

southern Italy, where centres for their production existed, as of the latter half of that same century. They were quite widespread in the territory of southern Italy and Sicily, as evidence of them has been found in many provinces, whence they made their way to the neighbouring, eastern Adriatic seaboard.⁴

Such lekythoi appear in two variants, both with net decorations, of which one type is rendered with the decoration in black paint on an ochre-red clay base, while the other features the decoration in white paint on a black-painted base. The intersections of the net threads sometimes contain white dots in the first variant. In rare cases, these dots can also be found inside the rhombuses which were created on the surface by the overlapping of the net threads.⁵ Besides the net decoration the vessels were often decorated with vertical lines on the necks and rows of dots, wave patterns, meanders and ovules, normally on the shoulder, and more rarely in the middle of the body.⁶

The net grid may be rendered very regularly, as on cat. no. 2, but also in a freer and less orderly fashion; they may be dense, but also with more sparsely painted net threads.

The net decoration originally appeared on lekythoi, and then it spread to other vessels, such as bottle-shaped unguentaria and alabastrons; this decoration type did not persist for long, and is believed to have ceased already at the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 3rd century BC.⁷

Different stylistic classifications of this vessel type appear in the scholarly literature. Some have ascribed it to Red-figure ware, and others to Gnathian ware. More recently, net lekythoi have been interpreted as Black-glazed ware (*a decorazione nera*) produced in Apulia.⁸

Among the vessels analysed herein, the find context for six of them is known (cat. no. 1, 4-7, 12), while for the rest it may be assumed with high likelihood that

4 Lippolis 1994, str. 250-252; Lanza 2004, str. 26-27; Gobbi-Millett 2014, str. 143. Prisutnost lekita s mrežastim ukrasom posvjedočena je na prostoru Sicilije, Puglie, Basilicate, Campanije i Calabrije: Lanza 2004, str. 27; Hurschmann 1995, str. 667-668; također i na prostoru Toskane: Gobbi, Millett 2014, str. 157-170.

5 Gobbi, Millett 2014, str. 148, 151-152, sl. 10, 1.

6 Lanza 2004, str. 27.

7 Lippolis navodi da se na tarenskoj nekropoli posljednji primjerci javljaju u fazi B2 (300.-275. g. pr. Kr.), Lippolis 1994, str. 254; Lanza 2004, str. 27.

8 Iscrpnu povijest istraživanja ovog tipa posuda s pregledom mišljenja i literaturom vidi u: Lanza 2004, str. 26-29; Gobbi, Millett 2014, str. 139-142; Palmentola 2007, str. 402-403.

4 Lippolis 1994, str. 250-252; Lanza 2004, pp. 26-27; Gobbi-Millett 2014, p. 143. The presence of net lekythoi has been confirmed on Sicily, and in Apulia, Basilicata, Campania and Calabria: Lanza 2004, p. 27; Hurschmann 1995, pp. 667-668; and also in the territory of Tuscany: Gobbi, Millett 2014, pp. 157-170.

5 Gobbi, Millett 2014, pp. 148, 151-152, fig. 10, 1.

6 Lanza 2004, p. 27.

7 Lippolis alleged that the final examples appeared in the Tarantine necropolis in phase B2 (300-275 BC), Lippolis 1994, p. 254; Lanza 2004, p. 27.

8 An exhaustive history on the research into this vessel type with an overview of opinions and the relevant literature can be found in: Lanza 2004, pp. 26-29; Gobbi, Millett 2014, pp. 139-142; Palmentola 2007, pp. 402-403.

dospjeli naknadno, odnosno da su nađeni na širem području te nekropole.⁹

Lekit kat. br. 1 nađen je godine 1930., vjerojatno u grobu na jugozapadnoj nekropoli. O njegovu pronalasku postoji zabilješka G. Lučića Rokija, osobe koja je u tom razdoblju usko surađivala sa stručnjacima splitskog Arheološkog muzeja i slala im različite podatke o arheološkim nalazima na Visu. Početak XX. st. razdoblje je u kojem se intenzivno vrši prekopavanje i obrada zemljišta na ovoj nekropoli, posebno na posjedu nekadašnje viške patricijske obitelji Dojmi, koja je posjedovala veliku zbirku predmeta najvećim dijelom upravo s ove nekropole,¹⁰ pa se gotovo sa sigurnošću može pretpostaviti kako se spomenuta grobnica nalazila upravo na tom mjestu.¹¹

Lekiti kat. br. 4-7 pronađeni su u grobnicama br. 65 i 90 na istočnoj nekropoli prigodom arheoloških istraživanja 1983. godine.¹² Sa sigurnim kontekstom nalaza je i lekit oblika boce kat. br. 12, pronađen u grobnici br. 3 na jugozapadnoj nekropoli 1976. godine.¹³

Lekit kat. br. 3 u Muzej je došao kao donacija, a pronađen je prigodom građevinskih radova 2008. godine u predjelu Mijurovac, u viškoj Moloj bondi; to je zapravo dio prostora koji se treba vezati uz jugozapadnu nekropolu.¹⁴ Ostatci grobova u viškom predjelu Molo bonda, na padinama brda Bandirice, pronađeni su i malo sjeverozapadnije.¹⁵ Ti grobovi su višekratno devastirani gradnjom kuća, od ranoga novog vijeka do današnjih dana, a njihovo postojanje svjedoči dokud se protezala jugozapadna nekropola. Sukladno tome sasvim je logično zaključiti da je spomenuti lekit bio dijelom nekog od tih grobova koji je gradnjama uništen. U prilog tom razmišljanju ide i dobra očuvanost

they were a part of the grave goods from the south-western necropolis in the section of Vis called Martvilo, researched during the 1950s, and that they came to the Museum later, or that they were discovered in the wider area of this necropolis.⁹

The lekythos under cat. no. 1 was discovered in 1930, probably in a grave in the south-western necropolis. A note on its discovery was recorded by G. Lučić Roki, a person who closely collaborated with experts from the Archaeological Museum in Split at the time and sent them various data on archaeological finds on the island of Vis. The beginning of the 20th century was a period in which the land over this necropolis was intensively ploughed over and cultivated, particularly those tracts owned by the Dojmi family of former Vis patricians, who owned a large collection of materials mostly from this necropolis,¹⁰ so it may be assumed with virtual certainty that the aforementioned grave was situated at just this site.¹¹

The lekythoi under cat. no. 4-7 were found in graves no. 65 and 90 in the eastern necropolis during research in 1983.¹² The bottle-shaped lekythos, cat. no. 12, also has a certain context, found in grave no. 3 in the south-western necropolis in 1976.¹³

The lekythos under cat. no. 3 came to the Museum as a donation, and it was found during construction works conducted in the Mijurovac section, in Molo bonda in Vis, in 2008; this is actually an area which should be linked to the south-western necropolis.¹⁴ The remains of graves in the section of Vis called Molo bonda, on the slopes of Bandirice Hill, were also found slightly more to the north-west.¹⁵ These

9 Ova se nekropola u literaturi najčešće naziva, zaista originalnim, imenom *Martvilo* (im. sr. roda, jednina) no izvorno je nazivana *Martvila* (im. ž. roda, množina), pod kakvim ju je imenom upoznao i R. Burton za svojega posjeta Visu početkom XX. st.; Burton 1879, str. 166; Čargo 2010a, str. 14-15. Pod ovim imenom pamtiju još samo nekolicina starijih Višana. O istraživanjima ove nekropole i sudbini pojedinih grobnih cjelina vidi: Nikolanci 1969, str. 57-59; Kirigin 1999, str. 416-424; Čargo 2010 a, str. 17-31.

10 O zbirci Dojmi vidi Čargo 2010a, str. 21-25.

11 Čargo 2010a, str. 51.

12 Ugarković 2015, str. 68-72, 78-79, 252-253, 330-331.

13 Cambi *et al.* 1981, str. 69, T. X, 27.

14 Lekit je pronađen na katastarskoj čestici 961. Naknadno je na parceli u neposrednoj blizini mjesta nalaska lekita provedeno manje zaštitno istraživanje i tom su prigodom pronađeni ostatci zidova građevine iz rano-carskog razdoblja, no pronađeni lekit ne može se dovesti ni u kakvu vezu s tim arhitektonskim ostacima.

15 Čargo 2010b, str. 109-130.

9 In the relevant literature, this necropolis is most often referred to by its genuinely original name, *Martvilo* (neuter noun, singular), but it was originally called *Martvila* (feminine noun, plural), as it was called when R. Burton learned of it on his visit to the island of Vis in the early 19th century; Burton 1879, p. 166; Čargo 2010a, pp. 14-15. A few elderly residents of Vis still recall the use of this name. For more on the research into this necropolis and the fate of individual grave units, see: Nikolanci 1969, pp. 57-59; Kirigin 1999, pp. 416-424; Čargo 2010a, pp. 17-31.

10 On the Dojmi collection, see Čargo 2010a, pp. 21-25.

11 Čargo 2010a, p. 51.

12 Ugarković 2015, pp. 68-72, 78-79, 252-253, 330-331.

13 Cambi *et al.* 1981, p. 69, Pl. X, 27.

14 The lekythos was found on cadastral plot 961. Limited rescue research was subsequently conducted on a plot in the immediate vicinity of the site where this lekythos was discovered, and on that occasion the remains of walls of a building from the early imperial period were found, although that lekythos can in no way be linked to these architectural remains.

15 Čargo 2010b, pp. 109-130.

lekita, gotovo nemoguća u drugom kontekstu. Nažalost, u ovom slučaju lišeni smo saznanja o obliku groba kao i o vrsti drugih predmeta s kojima je zacijelo stajao kao popudbina uz pokojnika.

Siguran kontekst nalaza ne postoji ni kad je riječ o predmetima kat. br. 2, 8-11, 13. Oni su dio starog fonda Arheološkog muzeja i najvjerojatnije su, kao uostalom i najveći broj predmeta iz starog fonda podrijetlom s Visa, pronađeni prigodom zaštitnog istraživanja jugozapadne nekropole pedesetih godina XX. st. Tako, nažalost, i za njih možemo samo ustvrditi da su iz nekog od grobova, bez preciznijih okolnosti nalaska (sl. 1).

U skupini obrađivanih posuda, lekit kat. br. 1, jedini među njima ima točke na sjecištima mrežnih niti.¹⁶ Malih je dimenzija, globularnog tijela, s prstenastom stopom i zvonolikom usnom. Izrađen je od svjetlije oker gline, a ukras je izveden prilično nespretno i nepravilno, s bijelim točkama na sjecištima mrežišta. Na vratu se nalaze otisci okomitih bijelih crta preko kojih su povučene tri tanje kose crte. Pronađen je u grobu u kojem se još nalazila crvenofiguralna, gornjojadranska (*Alto Adriatico*) i crno premazana keramika. Zanimljivo da u njemu nije bilo *Gnathia* keramike, koja je, kad su u pitanju stariji ukopi u helenističkim grobovima, u Isi uvijek prisutna.¹⁷ Primjerak se izgledom može konfrontirati sličnima iz kampanske regije; oblikom se uklapa u tip *Morel* 5416c 1, odnosno, prema R. Hurschmanu, u tip I, i proizvod je kampanskih radionica druge polovine IV. st. pr. Kr.¹⁸

Oblikom slični lekiti pronađeni su u manjoj nekropoli u uvali Viča luka na otoku Braču, u grobu 4, godine 1908. Danas nažalost njihov smještaj nije poznat i o njima se može suditi tek na temelju skupne fotografije, s drugim predmetima iz tih grobova, na kojoj nije moguće raspoznati detalje.¹⁹ Kako nije

graves had been devastated on multiple occasions by the construction of houses from the Early Modern period to the present, and their existence demonstrates the extent of the south-western necropolis. It is therefore entirely logical to conclude that this lekythos was a component of one of these graves, which was destroyed by subsequent construction. This assertion is backed by the well-preserved condition of the lekythos, virtually impossible in any other context. Unfortunately, in this case we lack any knowledge on the shape of the grave and the types of other items with which it was certainly among the goods accompanying the deceased.

There is similarly no certain context for the items under cat. no. 2, 8-11, 13. They are a part of the Archaeological Museum's old inventory and, like the majority of items in the old inventory originally from the island of Vis, they were most likely found during rescue excavations of the south-western necropolis in the 1950s. Thus, unfortunately, for these items as well we can only assert that they originally came from one of the graves, but without any more precise find circumstances (Fig. 1).

In the group of analysed vessels, the lekythos, cat. no. 1, is the only one among them which has dots at the intersections of the net threads.¹⁶ Its dimensions are small, its body is globular, with a ringed foot and a campaniform mouth. It is made of light-ochre clay, and the decoration has been rendered in a rather clumsy and slipshod manner, with white dots at the intersections of the net's grid. The impressions of vertical white dashes, over which three thin diagonal lines stretch, are on the neck. It was found in a grave that also contained Red-figure, Upper Adriatic (*Alto Adriatico*) and Black-glazed ware. It is interesting that it did not contain any Gnathian ware, which - in the case of older burials in Hellenistic graves - is always present in Issa.¹⁷ Based on its appearance, this example may be held up against similar ones from the Campanian region; its shape fits into Morel type 5416c 1, or, according to R. Hurschman, into type I, and it is a product of the Campanian workshops of the latter half of the fourth century BC.¹⁸

16 Ukras na njemu slabo je očuvan, dobrim dijelom samo u otisku boje. U prethodnoj objavi ovog lekita promaknuli su mi otisci bijelih točaka na sjecištima mrežnih niti; Čargo 2010a, str. 51, 58.

17 Čargo 2010a, str. 51-62.

18 Morel 1981, str. 361, T. 168; Hurschmann 1995, str. 668-670; Lanza 2004, str. 30, br. 1, T. I, 1. Usporediti s lekitima iz Pontecagnana: Gobbi, Milletti 2014, str. 147, 151-152; južnoilirske Apolonije: Mano 1971, str. 176, T. XXIII, br. 10, 11; Vaste: Delli Ponti 1996, str. 168-169, br. 2; Bottini *et al.* 1976, str. 483-485, br. 633, 634; Assoro (Sicilija), Morel 1966, str. 241, 251, 2. Slični primjerci, možda antičke proizvodnje, pronađeni su u Populoniji (*Populonia*); isejski je primjerak oblikom tijela dosta sličan, no razlikuje se usnom i ukrasima na vratu, Gobbi, Milletti 2014, str. 159-160, br. 15. 3.

19 Marović, Nikolanci 1977, str. 23, 33, T. VI.

16 The decoration on it has been poorly preserved, mostly just as an impression of the paint. In the preceding publication of this lekythos, I overlooked the imprints of white dots at the cross points of the net threads; Čargo 2010a, pp. 51, 58.

17 Čargo 2010a, pp. 51-62.

18 Morel 1981, p. 361, Pl. 168; Hurschmann 1995, pp. 668-670; Lanza 2004, p. 30, no. 1, Pl. I, 1. Compare to the lekythoi from Pontecagnano: Gobbi, Milletti 2014, pp. 147, 151-152; southern Illyrian Apollonia: Mano 1971, p. 176, Pl. XXIII, no. 10, 11; Vaste: Delli



Sl. 1. Shematski plan Ise s položajem nekropola i lekitima pronađenim na njima
 Fig. 1. Schematic plan of Issa with the necropolis position and the lekythoi found on it

moгуće utvrditi radi li se ovdje o lekitima s mrežastim ili kakvim drugim ukrasom, možemo tek ustvrditi kako su dva primjerka među njima oblikom veoma slična isejskom primjerku.²⁰

20 Prigodom prve objave predmeta iz ovih grobova lekiti nisu bili dostupni M. Nikolanciju i I. Maroviću, pa oni nisu mogli zaključiti je li na njima bio mrežasti ili pak neki figuralni ukras (možda palmeta); Marović, Nikolanci 1977, str. 23. Ovih su se lekita u svojim radovima dotaknuli i S. Bilić-Dujmušić i V. Barbarić. Bilić-Dujmušić smatra da je riječ o lekitima iz II. i I. st. pr. Kr. isejske proizvodnje; Bilić-Dujmušić 2004, str. 113. No sasvim je sigurno da ovdje nije riječ ni o lekitima isejske proizvodnje ni o tako kasnoj proizvodnji.

Similarly-shaped lekythoi were found in a small necropolis in Viča Cove on the island of Brač, in grave 4, in 1908. Unfortunately, their whereabouts are no longer known¹⁹ and they can only be assessed on the basis of group photographs with the other items from these graves, on which no details can be discerned. It

Ponti 1996, pp. 168-169, no. 2; Bottini *et al.* 1976, pp. 483-485, no. 633-634; Assoro (Sicily), Morel 1966, pp. 241, 251, 2. Similar examples, perhaps of Attic production, were found in Populonia; the Issaeian example rather similar in shape, but it differs in the mouth and decorations on the neck, Gobbi, Milletti 2014, pp. 159-160, no. 15. 3.

19 Marović, Nikolanci 1977, pp. 23, 33, Pl. VI.

Ovaj tip lekita dosta je raširen u Grčkoj od prve polovice IV. st. pr. Kr, ali i na prostoru Kampanije i drugih južnoitalskih provincija, prije svega u funeralnim kontekstima druge polovice IV. st. pr. Kr.²¹

Glavne značajke lekita kat. br. 2-4 su njihovo pravilno i ujednačeno ovalno tijelo s niskom prstenastom stopom (kat. br. 2), odnosno njezinom stožastom izvedbom rubno profiliranom (kat. br. 3, 4). Kod svih primjeraka primjetan je kratak spoj stope i tijela. Karakterizira ih i uzak vrat, sa zvonolikim gornjim dijelom i vodoravnom, prema van izbačenom usnom, dajući posudi karakterističan čunjasti oblik. Lekiti kat. br. 3 i 4 izrađeni su od oker gline s blagim ružičastim tonom, dok je lekit kat. br. 2 izrađen od tamnije i smečkaste gline, a kod njega je primjetno i vrlo jasno i pravilno križanje crta na tijelu. Prema Morelovoj klasifikaciji najbliži su tipu 5418a 1.²² Njihov ukras sveden je na mrežište, valovnicu na ramenu, a kod kat. br. 2 i red točaka te seriju okomitih crta na vratu. Prema svojim oblikovnim značajkama, sukladno dosad najtemeljitiije izrađenoj, Hurschmannovoj tipologiji ovakvih tipova lekita, spadaju u tip II (*Apulisch-Unteritalischer Haupttyp*), datiran u drugu polovinu IV. st. pr. Kr.²³ U tipologiji izrađenoj za materijale iz lukanske Herakleje (*Herakleia*) G. Pianu ih svrstava u tip 1a, s istom predloženom datacijom, u drugu polovinu IV. st. pr. Kr.²⁴ Primjerci iz nekropole najvećeg apulskoga grada Taranta (*Taras*), dokumentirani su u kontekstima zadnje četvrtine IV. st. pr. Kr.; E. Lippolis ih u analizi materijala s ove nekropole smješta u fazu B1.²⁵

Od spomenutih primjeraka jedino je kat. br. 4, kako je već spomenuto, pronađen s pouzdanim arheološkim kontekstom. Nađen je u grobnici br. 90 na istočnoj isejskoj nekropoli, koju M. Ugarković, temeljem analize

is impossible to ascertain whether these were lekythoi with nets or some other type of decoration, rather one can only note that two among them have shapes quite similar to that of the Issaeian example.²⁰

This lekythos type was rather widespread in Greece since the first half of the fourth century BC, and also in the territory of Campania and other southern Italian provinces, above all in funerary contexts in the latter half of the fourth century BC.²¹

The principal features of the lekythoi under cat. no. 2-4 are their regularly and uniformly oval bodies with a low ringed foot (cat. no. 2), or its conical rendering with articulation of the edge (cat. no. 3, 4). In all examples, the short connection between the foot and body is noticeable. They are additionally characterized by a low neck, with a campaniform upper section and a horizontal, outwardly drawn mouth, giving the vessel a typical conical shape. The lekythoi under cat. no. 3 and 4 were made of ochre clay with a light pink tone, while the lekythos under cat. no. 2 was made of darker and brownish clay, and on it the very clear and orderly intersection of the lines on the body are visible. According to Morel's classification, they are most similar to type 5418a 1.²² Their decoration is limited to nets, wave patterns on the shoulder,

20 During the first publication of items from these graves, the lekythoi were not available to M. Nikolanci and I. Marović, so they could not ascertain whether they had on them nets or some sort of figural ornaments (perhaps palmettes); Marović, Nikolanci 1977, p. 23. These lekythoi were also touched upon in works by S. Bilić-Dujmušić and V. Barbarić. Bilić-Dujmušić believed that these were lekythoi from the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, made in Issa; Bilić-Dujmušić 2004, p. 113. But it is entirely certain that these lekythoi were produced neither in Issa nor at such a late date.

On the other hand, in a revisionary publication of the materials from this grave, Barbarić properly dated the lekythoi to the latter half of the 4th century BC; he put forth the hypothesis that they were placed in this grave in Viča luka as a pair under the influence of Issaeian funerary customs, Barbarić 2006, p. 53. Even though such lekythoi are quite often found in a funerary context, so that Barbarić's hypothesis may be deemed justified on that basis alone, it is noteworthy that all previous research in the area of the Issaeian necropolis has shown that these types of lekythoi are not common, so that with regard to their meagre presence this assertion seems rather premature.

21 Lanza 2004, p. 34, with the extensive bibliography therein.

22 Morel 1981, p. 361, Type 5481a 1, Pl. 168. Cf.: Metaponto, Lo Porto 1966, p. 194, no. 3; Salerno, Sestieri 1952, p. 160 (slightly different foot; the foot on the middle one is the same as on cat. no. 2); Canosa, Corrente 2003, p. 102, fig. 55.

S druge strane, u revizijskoj objavi materijala ove grobnice Barbarić dobro datira spomenute lekite u drugu polovicu IV. st. pr. Kr.; on iznosi pretpostavku kako su u ovom grobu u Vičoj luci lekiti postavljeni u paru pod utjecajem isejskih funeralnih običaja; Barbarić 2006, str. 53. Iako se ovakvi lekiti vrlo često nalaze u funeralnom kontekstu, pa bi se samim time Barbarićeva pretpostavka mogla smatrati opravdanom, treba napomenuti da dosadašnja istraživanja na prostoru isejskih nekropola pokazuju kako lekiti ovakvog tipa nisu česti, tako da se ta tvrdnja s obzirom na njihovu malu prisutnost čini odveć preuranjenom.

21 Lanza 2004, str. 34, s opsežnom literaturom.

22 Morel 1981, str. 361, Tip 5481a 1, T. 168. Usporedi: Metaponto, Lo Porto 1966, str. 194, br. 3; Salerno, Sestieri 1952, str. 160 (malo drugačija stopa, srednji ima istu kao kat. br. 2); Kanuzij (*Canusium*), Corrente 2003, str. 102, sl. 55.

23 Hurschmann 1995, str. 672-676.

24 Pianu 1990, str. 225, 260, T. II, tip 1a.

25 Lippolis 1990, str. 24, 44; Lippolis 1994, str. 253-254.

predmeta, datira u kraj IV. st., odnosno početak III. st. pr. Kr., dok sam lekit datira u kraj IV. st. pr. Kr.²⁶ Ovaj tip lekita proizvod je apulskih radionica, vjerojatno tarentskih, odakle je trgovačkim putem stigao u Isu u posljednjoj trećini IV. st. pr. Kr.

Lekit kat. br. 5 karakterističan je po uskom tijelu, jednakog vrata i usne kao i prethodni tip, stope u obliku krnjeg stošca s profiliranim rubom. Pronađen je na istoj nekropoli kao i prethodni, u grobnici br. 65.²⁷ Prema Hurschmannovoj klasifikaciji pripada skupini IV, inačici *b* (*Apulisch-Lukanische hauptgruppe*),²⁸ odnosno, prema Pianu, tipu 1c.²⁹ U klasifikaciji materijala tarentske nekropole Lippolis ga smješta u fazu B1.³⁰ Ovaj oblik lekita čest je na apulsko-lukanskom području; u svim navedenim slučajevima oni se smještaju u okvire druge polovine IV. st. pr. Kr., odnosno u njegovu zadnju četvrtinu, dok se njihovi zadnji primjerci bilježe na samom kraju IV. st. i na početku III. st. pr. Kr.³¹ Isejski lekit može se datirati u spomenutim okvirima u zadnju trećinu IV. st. pr. Kr.

U skupinu lekita koji se konvencionalno pripisuju *Gnathia* proizvodnji spadaju četiri primjerka. Dva su iz grobova s istočne nekropole: kat. br. 6, s malo izraženijim ramenom posude (oblikom Morel 5418a 1, no nešto drukčije stope) iz grobnice 65, i kat. br. 7 okruglastijeg tijela (Morel 5416h 1), iz grobnice 90.³² U ovom slučaju mrežasti ukras na njima izveden je bijelom bojom na crnoj podlozi. Lekit kat. br. 6 oblikom je sličan lekitu kat. br. 2-4, ovalnog je tijela, s nešto oštrijim prijelazom ramena k vratu. Stopa mu je niska i stožasta. Kat. br. 7 je globularnijeg tijela, s niskom stožastom, rubno profiliranom stopom i zvonolikom usnom. Na oba lekita ukras je slabo očuvan; na kat. br. 6 svodi se na mrežište između vodoravnih crta, okomitih crta na vratu i valovnice na ramenu. Kat. br. 7 oslikan je samo mrežištem. Oba primjerka spadaju u izrazito raširene oblike na lokalitetima južne Italije, posebno Apulije najčešće u funerarnom kontekstu.³³

and, on cat. no. 2, a row of dots and a series of vertical dots on the neck. Based on their formational traits, in line with the thus far most thorough typology of such lekythoi compiled by Hurshmann, they belong to type II (*Apulisch-Unteritalischer haupttyp*), dated to the latter half of the 4th century BC.²³ In a typology compiled for the materials from Lucanian Herakleia, G. Pianu classified them into type 1a, with the same proposed dating, i.e., the latter half of the 4th century BC.²⁴ The examples from the necropolis in the largest Apulian city, Taranto (ancient Taras), have been documented in the contexts of the final quarter of the 4th century BC; in an analysis of the materials from this necropolis, Lippolis placed them in phase B1.²⁵

Out of the aforementioned examples, only cat. no. 4, as already noted, was found in a reliable archaeological context. It was discovered in grave no. 90 in the eastern Issaeon necropolis, which M. Ugarković, based on an analysis of the items, dated to the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 3rd century BC, while he dated the lekythos itself to the end of the 4th century BC.²⁶ This lekythos type was the product of the Apulian workshops, probably in Taranto, whence it came to Issa via trade routes in the final third of the 4th century BC.

The lekythos under cat. no. 5 is typical in terms of its narrow body, with a neck and mouth identical to that of the preceding type, and a foot shaped like a truncated cone with an articulated edge. It was found in the same necropolis as the preceding items, in grave no. 65.²⁷ According to Hurschmann's classification, it belongs to group IV, variant *b* (*Apulisch-Lukanische hauptgruppe*),²⁸ or, according to Pianu, type 1c.²⁹ In the classification of the materials from the Taranto necropolis, Lippolis placed this type in phase B1.³⁰ This lekythos shape was common in the Apulian-Lucanian territory; in all of the aforementioned cases they have been placed within the framework of the latter half of the 4th century BC, or its final quarter, while their final examples were recorded at the very end of the 4th century or the beginning of the 3rd century BC.³¹ The Issaeon lekythos may be dated within

26 Ugarković 2015, str. 75-78, 253.

27 Ugarković 2015, str. 252-253.

28 Hurschmann 1995, str. 680-682, kat. br. 23.

29 Pianu 1990, str. 225, 260, T. II, tip 1c.

30 Lippolis 1990, str. 24, 44; Lippolis 1994, str. 253-254.

31 Lanza 2004, str. 37; Giannotta 1995, str. 46, br. 9; Delli Ponti 1996, str. 112, br. 16; Rubinich 2006, str. 28, 117, br. 84, str. 118, br. 87.

32 Ugarković ih datira prema grobnom kontekstu u zadnju četvrtinu IV. st. pr. Kr., odnosno na početak III. st. pr. Kr.; Ugarković 2015, str. 330-331.

33 Za kat. br. 6, Bernardini 1961, str. 23, T. 50, br. 5; Hayes 1984, str. 150-151, br. 245, 248; Mandić 2012, str. 102, sl. 2 f; Delli Ponti 1996, str. 162, br. 144; Rubinich 2006, str. 119, br. 91 (malo zaobljenije rame); Redavid 2010, str. 78-79, Tip 1, varijanta a, sl. 13, 1.

23 Hurschmann 1995, pp. 672-676.

24 Pianu 1990, pp. 225, 260, Pl. II, type 1a.

25 Lippolis 1990, pp. 24, 44; Lippolis 1994, pp. 253-254.

26 Ugarković 2015, pp. 75-78, 253.

27 Ugarković 2015, pp. 252-253.

28 Hurschmann 1995, pp. 680-682, cat. no. 23.

29 Pianu 1990, pp. 225, 260, Pl. II, type 1c.

30 Lippolis 1990, pp. 24, 44; Lippolis 1994, pp. 253-254.

31 Lanza 2004, p. 37; Giannotta 1995, p. 46, no. 9; Delli Ponti 1996, p. 112, no. 16; Rubinich 2006, p. 28, 117, no. 84, p. 118, no. 87.

Proizvod su tarenskkih radionica zadnje trećine IV. st. pr. Kr.

Lekit, kat. br. 8, niskog je tijela, oblika leće, i niske prstenaste stope, oblikom Morel 5441b 1; nije osobito raširen tip ukrašen ovim ukrasom.³⁴ Ukrašen, koji je oštećen, svodi se na mrežište koje zahvaća čitavu površinu tijela, a s donje strane je omeđeno debljom vodoravnom crtom. Na vratu su okomite crte. Pianu ga svrstava u tip 3, s predloženom datacijom u kraj IV. i početak III. st. pr. Kr.³⁵ Isejski primjerak najbliži je inačici *a*. U tipologiji tarenskog materijala smješten je u fazu B1, zadnja četvrtina IV. st. pr. Kr.³⁶ Na zapadnoj nekropoli Egnazie (*Gnathia*), također je pronađeno nekoliko primjeraka.³⁷ Oslanjajući se na radove spomenutih kolega temeljene na pouzdanim arheološkim kontekstima, *per analogiam*, u iste vremenske okvire treba svrstati i isejski primjerak, koji je, koliko mi je poznato, za sada jedini primjerak na istočnoj obali Jadrana.

Spomenimo ovdje i lekit, kat. br. 9, *Gnathia* stila, bez mrežastog ukrasa na crno premazanoj površini. Masivnijeg je tijela, poprimajući elipsoidno zvonoliki oblik; niske je prstenaste stope, kratkog vrata, s ravnom, prema van izbačenom usnom. U cijelosti je crno premazan s ukrasom okomitih crta na vratu posude između vodoravnih crta te deblje vodoravne crte na ramenu posude iznad koje je red točaka. Oblikom se podudara s Morelovom serijom 5420, odnosno s najbližim tipom 5421b 1, s time da isejski ima obod usne koji završava u visini ručke.³⁸ U tipologiji heraklejskog materijala svrstan je u tip VI, koji se koristi tijekom cijele druge polovine IV. st. pr. Kr., a među tamošnjim nalazima lekita zabilježen je u šest primjeraka.³⁹ Općenito je češće prisutan tip na južnoitalskom području, a često se ukrašava i u drugim tehnikama. U okvirima druge polovine IV. st. pr. Kr. prisutan je i na drugim južnoitalskim nekropolama.⁴⁰ S obzirom na nepoznat kontekst nalaza isejski lekit

the aforementioned framework to the final third of the 4th century BC.

Four examples belong to the lekythos group conventionally attributed to Gnathian production. Two are from graves in the eastern necropolis: cat. no. 6, with a slightly more prominent vessel shoulder (Morel shape 5418a 1, but with a slightly different foot) from grave 65, and cat. no. 7 with a more round body (Morel type 5416h 1) from grave 90.³² In this case, the net decoration on them was rendered with white paint on a black base. The lekythos under cat. no. 6 has a shape resembling the lekythoi under cat. no. 2-4: an oval body with a slightly sharper transition from the shoulder to the neck. The foot is low and conical. Cat. no. 7 has a globular body, with a low conical foot with an articulated edge and a campaniform mouth. The decorations on both lekythoi are poorly preserved; on cat. no. 6 the decoration is nothing more than a grid between horizontal lines, vertical lines on the neck and a wave pattern on the shoulder. Cat. no. 7 is only painted with a net grid. Both examples belong to very widespread shapes at sites in southern Italy, particularly Apulia.³³ They were the product of Taranto workshops in the final third of the 4th century BC.

The lekythos, cat. no. 8, has a low body, a lentil shape, and a low ringed foot, the shape corresponding to Morel 5441b 1; it was not a particularly widespread type adorned with this decoration.³⁴ The decoration, which is damaged, is limited to a net grid that covers the vessel's entire body, and bordered by a thick white horizontal line on the lower side. There are vertical lines on the neck. Pianu classified it as type 3, with a proposed dating at the end of the 4th or beginning of the 3rd century BC.³⁵ The Issaeon example is the closest to variant *a*. In the typology of Taranto materials, it was placed in phase B1, the final quarter of the

Za kat. br. 7, Bernardini 1961, str. 23, T. 49, br. 8; Rubinich 2006, str. 119, br. 92 (malo drugačija stopa); isti su predmeti objavljeni u Rubinich 2003, str. 25; Redavid 2010, str. 78, 82, Tip 1, varijanta c, sl. 13, 3.

34 Morel 1981, str. 363, tip 5441b 1, T. 170, isejski lekit ima malo drugačiju usnu. Hayes 1984, str. 150-151, br. 250.

35 Pianu 1990, str. 226, oblikom, str. 65, br. 51.1, T. XXVII, 2; str. 86, br. 76.1, T. XXXVIII, 2; str. 132, br. 135.1, T. LVII.

36 Lippolis 1994, str. 253.

37 Redavid 2010, str. 28-29, 83-84, tip 2, varijanta a, sl. 14, 1, T. IA, T. IV.

38 Morel 1981, str. 362, T. 169.

39 Pianu 1990, str. 133, br. 137.1, T. LVII; 226.

40 Giannotta 1996, str. 44-45, br. 13, 61-62, br. 47.

32 Based on the sepulchral context, Ugarković dated them to the final quarter of the 4th or beginning of the 3rd cent. BC; Ugarković 2015, pp. 330-331.

33 For cat. no. 6, Bernardini 1961, p. 23, Pl. 50, no. 5; Hayes 1984, pp. 150-151, no. 245, 248; Mandić 2012, p. 102, fig. 2 f; Delli Ponti 1996, p. 162, no. 144; Rubinich 2006, p. 119, no. 91 (slightly rounded shoulder); Redavid 2010, pp. 78-79, Type 1, variant a, Fig. 13, 1. For cat. no. 7, Bernardini 1961, p. 23, Pl. 49, no. 8; Rubinich 2006, p. 119, no. 92 (slightly different foot); the same items were published in Rubinich 2003, p. 25; Redavid 2010, pp. 78, 82, Type 1, variant c, Fig. 13, 3.

34 Morel 1981, p. 363, type 5441b 1, Pl. 170, the Issaeon lekythos has a slightly different mouth. Hayes 1984, p. 150-151, no. 250.

35 Pianu 1990, p. 226, shape, p. 65, no. 51.1, Pl. XXVII, 2; p. 86, no. 76.1, Pl. XXXVIII, 2; p. 132, no. 135.1, Pl. LVII.

možemo, analogno spomenutim južnoitalskim primjerima, datirati u zadnju trećinu IV. st. pr. Kr.

Drugi oblik posude o kojem je ovdje riječ je boca, odnosno unguentarij oblika boce, koji nastaje razvojem oblika ovog tipa posude. Riječ je o namjenski istom predmetu kakav je i lekit, jer također služi za držanje ulja, parfema i sl.⁴¹ Kao i lekiti, i oni se ukrašavaju različitim stilskim tehnikama; često su površinski oslikani u crvenofiguralnoj tehnici, u tehnici crnoga premaza, *Gnathia* tehnici i sl.⁴² Na njima se javlja istovjetan mrežasti ukras izveden u bijeloj boji na crnoj podlozi. Primjerci koje ovdje obrađujemo, javljaju se s okruglim tijelom i uskim vratom. Usna je vodoravna i široko izvučena prema van, s rubnom profilacijom, koja je kod kat. br. 10-12 okomitija, dok je kod kat. br. 13 njezin donji dio više izbačen od gornjeg. Stope su niske i spoj s tijelom je kratak. Neke od njih imaju prstenasti oblik, dok su druge stožastog oblika. Oblikom su podudarne s Morelovim tipom 7131a 1.⁴³ Ove boce su *Gnathia* stila i posvjedočene su na velikom broju lokaliteta južne Italije.⁴⁴

Lippolis navodi da se na tarenskoj nekropoli javljaju u fazi A, te da se razvijaju u fazi B; uglavnom se radi o promjenama oblika tijela, koje biva okruglije u donjem dijelu.⁴⁵

Isejski primjerci javljaju se u dva oblika: kod prvoga tijelo je elipsoidnije, s manje izvučenom i stožasto profiliranom usnom, kat. br. 10-11, kod drugoga tijelo je zaobljenije i trbušastije, kat. br. 12-13; kod kat. br. 13 obod usne više je izvučen prema van. Konfrontirajući isejske primjerke s tarenskima, vidimo da se mogu povezati s onima u fazi B1 i B2, s kraja IV. i početka III. st. pr. Kr.⁴⁶ Slični primjerci prisutni su i u grobovima Herakleje, datirani u 340.-320. g. pr. Kr. i zapadnoj nekropoli Egnazie.⁴⁷

Prije je spomenuto kako su isejski primjerci, osim kat. br. 11, bez pouzdanog konteksta nalaza. Boca kat. br. 11 nađena je u grobu 3 jugozapadne nekropole, u kojem su bila četiri ukopa.⁴⁸ B. Kirigin ga svrstava u

4th century BC.³⁶ Several examples were found in the western Egnazie necropolis (*Gnathia*), too.³⁷ Resting on the works of the aforementioned colleagues based on reliable archaeological contexts, by way of analogy the Issaeian example - which is, to the best of my knowledge, thus far the sole example from the eastern Adriatic seaboard - should be placed within the same chronological framework.

Here the other lekythos, cat. no. 9, in the Gnathian style without decorations on the black-glazed surface, should be mentioned. It has a more massive body, assuming an ellipsoid campaniform shape; it has a low ringed foot, a short neck, with a flat, outwardly drawn mouth. It is entirely glazed over in black, with vertical line decorations on the vessel's neck between horizontal lines and thick horizontal lines on the vessel's shoulder, above which there is a row of red dots. The shape corresponds to Morel series 5420, to the closest type, 5421b 1, although the Issaeian piece has a mouth rim which ends at the same level as the handle.³⁸ In the Heraklaean typology of materials, it has been classified as type VI, which was used for the entire duration of the latter half of the 4th century BC, while among the local lekythos finds it has been recorded in six examples.³⁹ Generally it is a more frequently present type in the territory of southern Italy, and it is often decorated using other techniques. Within the framework of the latter half of the 4th century BC, it is also present at other southern Italic necropolises.⁴⁰ Given the unknown find context of the Issaeian lekythos, by way of analogy to the aforementioned southern Italic examples it may be dated to the final third of the 4th century BC.

The other vessel shape covered herein is the bottle, or rather the bottle-shaped unguentarium, which emerged over the course of the development of this vessel type. This is an item that had the same use as the lekythos, because it was also used to hold oil, perfume and similar liquids.⁴¹ Like the lekythoi, these were also decorated using different stylistic techniques; often they were painted in the Red-figure, the Black-glazed, Gnathian or similar techniques.⁴² An identical net decoration, rendered in white paint on a black base, appears on them. The examples analysed

41 Pianu 1990, str. 230; Lippolis 1994, str. 254; Redavid 2010, str. 85.

42 Bernardini 1961, T. 45-47; Lippolis 1994, str. 254-255; Pianu 1990, str. 230.

43 Morel 1981, str. 402, tip 7131a 1, T. 200.

44 Pianu 1990, str. 230.

45 Lippolis 1994, str. 254.

46 Lippolis 1994, str. 255, sl. 190.

47 Pianu 1990, str. 71, br. 59.1, T. XXXVI; str. 230. Us-poredi: Bernardini 1961, str. 22, T. 46, br. 5, 6; Forti 1965, str. 73, sl. 18; Lo Porto 1966, str. 220, br. 3; Delli Ponti 1996, str. 209, br. 286; Green 2001, str. 87, sl. 11; Corrente 2003, str. 68, sl. 1.1; str. 70; Redavid 2010, str. 85-86, tip 2, varijanta a, sl. 15. 1.

48 Cambi *et al.* 1981, str. 69, T. X, br. 27.

36 Lippolis 1994, p. 253.

37 Redavid 2010, pp. 28-29, 83-84, type 2, varijant a, Fig. 14, 1, Pl. IA, Pl. IV.

38 Morel 1981, p. 362, Pl. 169.

39 Pianu 1990, p. 133, no. 137.1, Pl. LVII; p. 226.

40 Giannotta 1996, pp. 44-45, no. 13; 61-62, no. 47.

41 Pianu 1990, p. 230; Lippolis 1994, p. 254; Redavid 2010, p. 85.

42 Bernardini 1961, Pl. 45-47; Lippolis 1994, pp. 254-255; Pianu 1990, p. 230.

zadnju fazu apulske *Gnathia* proizvodnje i cijeli grob datira u III. st. pr. Kr.

Zbog malog broja otkrivenih posuda ovog tipa (lekiti i boce) za sad nije moguće ponuditi njihovu opsežniju tipologiju u Isi i općenito na istočnom Jadranu, koja bi se temeljila na pouzdanom arheološkom kontekstu. Stoga smo se za njihovo datiranje oslonili u prvom redu na radove talijanskih kolega, u kojima je obrađen kudikamo veći broj mrežastih lekita iz nekropola grčkih gradova južne Italije.

Kad su u pitanju crno oslikani mrežasti lekiti na istočnoj jadranskoj obali, oni su za sada pronađeni samo na prostoru Ise, dok njihova prisutnost na prostoru drugih grčkih gradova ili prostoru koji je bio pod njihovim utjecajem do sada nije zabilježen.⁴⁹ S obzirom na okolnosti nalaza lekita iz Viče luke na otoku Braču i njegov danas nepoznati smještaj, možemo samo pretpostaviti da je bio ukrašen mrežastim, a ne nekim drugim ukrasom, te bismo u tom slučaju i ovaj lokalitet mogli uvrstiti u moguće nalazište. U Isi ih je zasad pronađeno pet u tri različita tipa, koji se mogu datirati u zadnju trećinu IV. st. pr. Kr. Svi su nađeni u grobnom ili pretpostavljenom grobnom kontekstu na obje isejske nekropole, no nije ih moguće vezati uz određeni spol jer su ili bez preciznih podataka o pokojniku ili je pak u grobovima unutar kojih su pronađeni uvijek bilo više ukopa.⁵⁰

Ovaj tip lekita jako je raširen u južnom dijelu Italije u drugoj polovini IV. st. i posebno u zadnjoj četvrtini. U tom razdoblju ti oblici lekita stižu i na susjednu jadransku obalu.

Lekiti izrađeni u *Gnathia* stilu pronađeni su osim u Isi samo na otoku Braču, u uvali Viča luka, unutar groba 4.⁵¹ Riječ je o lekitima koji su kao i prethodni tip jako zastupljeni na prostoru južne Italije, posebno na području Apulije, odakle u zadnjoj trećini IV. st. pr. Kr. dospijevaju u Isu. Ni u ovom slučaju ne mogu se povezati uz određeni spol.

Općenito gledajući, lekit je jedna od manje standardiziranih vrsta posuda, te se, promatrajući ih prema obliku, lako daje primijetiti da se unutar svakog tipa nude brojne inačice.⁵²

Kad su u pitanju boce, slična je situacija. Osim u Isi kao glavnom nalazištu, za sada je pronađen samo

herein appeared with round bodies and narrow necks. The mouth is horizontal and broadly outwardly drawn, with edge articulation, which is more vertical on the examples under cat. no. 10-12, while the lower part on the one under cat. no. 13 juts outward more than the upper part. The foot is low and the connection to the body is short. Some of them have a ringed shape, while others are conical. The shape corresponds to Morel type 7131a 1.⁴³ These bottles were rendered in the Gnathian style and they have been recorded at a high number of sites in southern Italy.⁴⁴

Lippolis stated that they appeared in the Taranto necropolis in phase A, and that they developed in phase B; generally this involved changes in the body shape, which became rounder in the lower section.⁴⁵

The Issaeian examples appeared in two shapes: in the first the body is more ellipsoid, with a less outwardly drawn and conically articulated mouth, cat. no. 10-11; in the second, the body is more rounded and belly-shaped, cat. no. 12-13; on cat. no. 13 the rim of the mouth is more outwardly drawn. Directly comparing the Issaeian examples with those from Taranto, we can see that they can be linked to those in phases B1 and B2, from the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd centuries BC.⁴⁶ Similar examples are also present in the graves in Heraklea, dated to 340-320 BC.⁴⁷

Before it was noted that the Issaeian examples, besides cat. no. 11, do not have a reliable find context. The bottle under cat. no. 11 was found in grave 3 in the south-western necropolis, in which there were four burials.⁴⁸ B. Kirigin classified it into the final phase of Apulian Gnathian production and dated the entire grave to the 3rd century BC.

Due to the small number of discovered vessels of this type (lekythoi and bottles), for now it is impossible to offer a more extensive typology for them in Issa and in the eastern Adriatic seaboard in general that would be based on a reliable archaeological context. Therefore, in dating them I primarily depended on the work of our Italian colleagues, as a somewhat higher number of net lekythoi from the necropolises in the Greek cities of southern Italy was analysed in them.

49 Primjetljiv je i nedostatak radova o ovoj temi u hrvatskoj literaturi, prvi put oni su objavljeni u obradi materijala s istočne isejske nekropole, Ugarković 2015, str. 75-78, 252-253.

50 U svakoj od grobnica 65 i 90 na istočnoj nekropoli nalazila su se dva pokojnika, ženskog spola i nepoznatog spola, Ugarković 2015, str. 68, 75, 252.

51 Marović, Nikolanci 1977, str. 23, 33, T. VI.

52 Pianu 1990, str. 226.

43 Morel 1981, p. 402, type 7131a 1, Pl. 200.

44 Pianu 1990, p. 230.

45 Lippolis 1994, p. 254.

46 Lippolis 1994, p. 255, Fig. 190.

47 Pianu 1990, p. 71, no. 59.1, Pl. XXXVI; p. 230. Cf.: Bernardini 1961, p. 22, Pl. 46, no. 5, 6; Forti 1965, p. 73, Fig. 18; Lo Porto 1966, p. 220, no. 3; Delli Ponti 1996, p. 209, no. 286; Green 2001, p. 87, Fig. 11; Corrente 2003, p. 68, Fig. 1.1, p. 70; Redavid 2010, pp. 85-86, type 2, varijant a, Fig. 15. 1.

48 Cambi *et al.* 1981, p. 69, Pl. X, no. 27.

jedan ulomak na otoku Lastovu, u špilji Rača.⁵³ Njihovu pojavu u Isi treba tražiti početkom III. st. pr. Kr.

Ni jedan od objavljenih lekita i boca nije uradak lokalnih isejskih lončarskih radionica, svi su proizvod lončarskih radionica južne Italije, prije svega Apulije i Kampanije, odakle su trgovačkim putovima stizali na istočnu jadransku obalu.

Razlog zašto su do sada mrežasti lekiti i boce pronađeni samo u Isi, te u Vičoj luci i špilji Rača, jest prije svega u tome što nekropola grada Fara (*Faros*), druge grčke kolonije na istočnom Jadranu, još nije pronađena. Također nisu ni izbliza dovoljno istražene nekropole i naselja indigenog stanovništva na srednjojadranskom i južnojadranskom otočju, prije svega na otoku Korčuli, mjestima na kojima bi se mogli očekivati ovakvi nalazi.

U ovom radu doneseni su prvi put svi isejski lekiti s mrežastim ukrasom na jednome mjestu. Vjerujemo da će ovaj prilog biti od pomoći u boljem poznavanju grčke keramike i trgovačkih veza između dviju jadranskih obala tijekom druge polovice IV. st. pr. Kr.

When speaking of black-painted net lekythoi on the eastern Adriatic seaboard, they have thus far only been found in the territory of Issa, while their presence in the territory of other Greek cities or in areas under the latter's influence has thus far not been recorded.⁴⁹ Given the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the lekythos in Viča luka on the island of Brač and its currently unknown whereabouts, it may only be surmised that it was decorated with a net rather than some other ornament, and in this case that site could also be classified as a potential find site. Thus far, five of three different types have been found in Issa, and they can be dated to the final third of the 4th century BC. All of them were found in a funerary or assumed funerary context at both Issaeen necropolises, but they cannot be tied to a specific sex because there were no precise data on the deceased or there were even several burials within the graves in which they were found.⁵⁰

This lekythos type was rather widespread in the southern part of Italy in the latter half of the 4th century BC, and especially in its final quarter. During this period, they lekythos forms also appeared in the neighbouring Adriatic seaboard.

Other than in Issa, lekythoi made in the Gnathian style were only found on the island of Brač, in Viča luka cove, inside grave 4.⁵¹ These are lekythoi which, like the preceding type, were very widespread in southern Italy, particularly in the territory of Apulia, whence they made their way to Issa in the final third of the 4th century BC. Even in this case, they cannot be linked to a specific sex.

In general terms, the lekythos is one of the less standard vessel types, and - considering them in terms of their shape - it may be easily observed that numerous variants are offered within each type.⁵²

The situation is similar in the case of bottles. Besides Issa as the primary find site, thus far only a single fragment has been found on the island of Lastovo, in Rača cave.⁵³ Their first appearance in Issa should be sought at the beginning of the 3rd century BC.

Not one of the lekythoi and bottles published herein was the product of a local Issaeen pottery workshop. All were products of the southern Italic pottery workshops, above all those in Apulia and Campania,

53 Miše 2010, str. 98.

49 There is also a noticeable lack of works on this topic in Croatian literature, for the first time they were published in the processing of materials from the eastern necropolis, Ugarković 2015, pp. 75-78, 252-253.

50 Graves 65 and 90 in the eastern necropolis each contained the remains of two deceased, either female or of indeterminate sex, Ugarković 2015, pp. 68, 75, 252.

51 Marović, Nikolanci 1977, pp. 23, 33, Pl. VI.

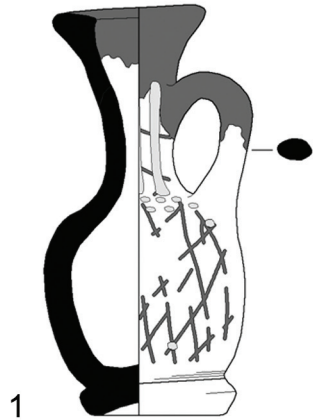
52 Pianu 1990, p. 226.

53 Miše 2010, p. 98.

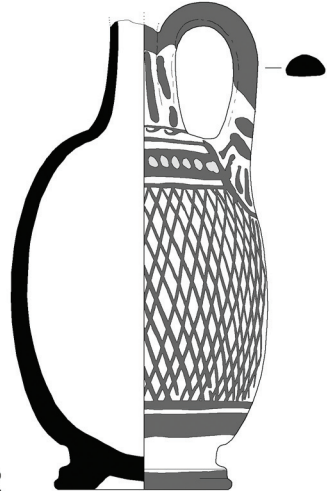
whence they arrived in the Adriatic seaboard via trade.

The reason why net lekythoi and bottles have only been found in Issa, and in Viča luka and Rača cave, is primarily because the necropolis of the city of Pharos, the other Greek colony in the eastern Adriatic seaboard, has not yet been found. Also, the necropolises and settlements of the indigenous population on the central and southern Adriatic islands, above all on the island of Korčula, i.e., places at which such finds can be expected, have not been nearly researched to a sufficient degree.

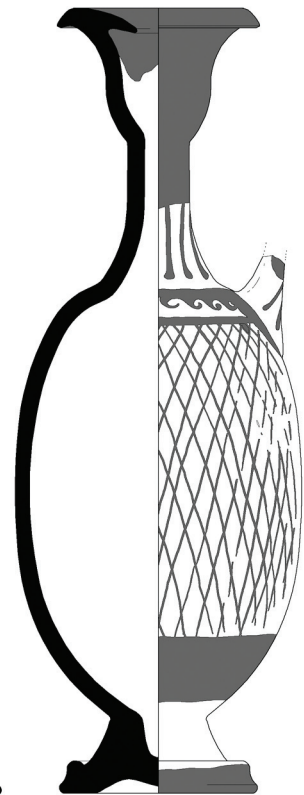
This work publishes all Issaeian net lekythoi in one place for the first time. I believe that this contribution will be helpful for a better understanding of Greek pottery and trade links between the two coasts of the Adriatic sea in the latter half of the 4th century BC.



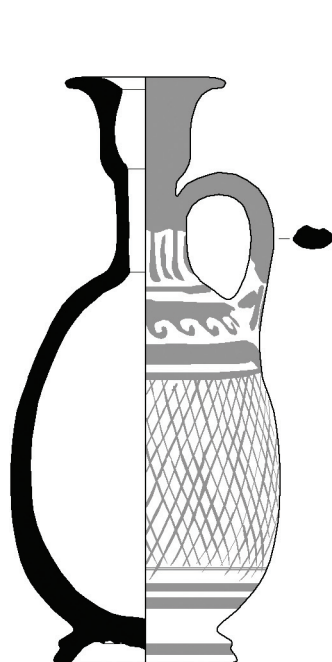
1



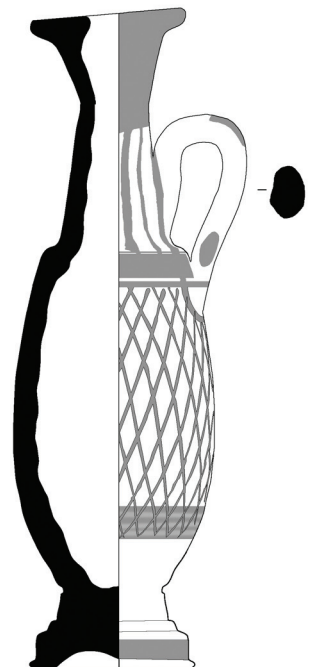
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3



4



5

KATALOG:⁵⁴

CATALOGUE:⁵⁴

Kratice:

- V - visina
Øu - promjer usne
Øt - promjer tijela
Ød - promjer dna

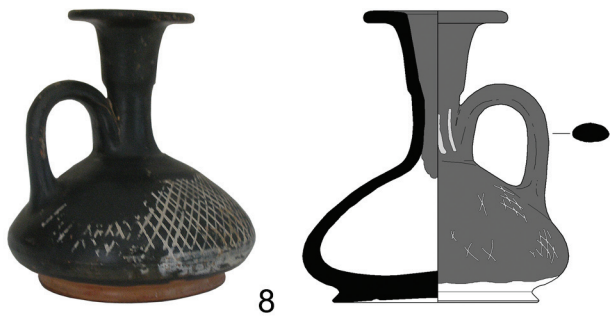
Abbreviations:

- H - height
Øu - diameter of mouth
Øt - diameter of body
Ød - diameter of base

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| <p>1. Lekit, Fb 892
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 7,3 cm; Øu 2,7 cm; Øt 3,6 cm; Ød 2,9 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Treća četvrtina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Čargo 2010a, str. 58.</p> <p>2. Lekit, AMS 73333
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 13,1 cm; Øt 6,9 cm; Ød 4,8 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Neobjavljeno.</p> <p>3. Lekit, AMS 65165
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 16,5 cm; Øu 5,5 cm; Øt 8,1 cm; Ød 5,0 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Neobjavljeno.</p> <p>4. Lekit, AMS 72411
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 15,4 cm; Øt 6,9 cm; Ød 4,8 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Ugarković 2015, str. 253.</p> <p>5. Lekit, AMS 72946
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 13,0 cm; Øt 6,9 cm; Ød 4,8 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Ugarković 2015, str. 252-253.</p> <p>6. Lekit, AMS 72944
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 13,0 cm; Øt 6,9 cm; Ød 4,8 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Ugarković 2015, str. 330-331.</p> <p>7. Lekit, AMS 72412
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 13,0 cm; Øt 6,9 cm; Ød 4,8 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Ugarković 2015, str. 330.</p> | <p>1. Lekythos, Fb 892
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 7.3 cm; Øu 2.7 cm; Øt 3.6 cm; Ød 2.9 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Third quarter of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Čargo 2010a, p. 58.</p> <p>2. Lekythos, AMS 73333
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 13.1 cm; Øt 6.9 cm; Ød 4.8 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Unpublished.</p> <p>3. Lekythos, AMS 65165
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 16.5 cm; Øu 5.5 cm; Øt 8.1 cm; Ød 5.0 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Unpublished.</p> <p>4. Lekythos, AMS 72411
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 15.4 cm; Øt 6.9 cm; Ød 4.8 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Ugarković 2015, p. 253.</p> <p>5. Lekythos, AMS 72946
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 13.0 cm; Øt 6.9 cm; Ød 4.8 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Ugarković 2015, pp. 252-253.</p> <p>6. Lekythos, AMS 72944
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 13.0 cm; Øt 6.9 cm; Ød 4.8 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Ugarković 2015, pp. 330-331.</p> <p>7. Lekythos, AMS 72412
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 13.0 cm; Øt 6.9 cm; Ød 4.8 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Ugarković 2015, p. 330.</p> |
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54 Crteže su izradili Z. Podrug (br. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) i B. Pender (br. 4, 5, 6, 7). Fotografije su izradili T. Seser (br. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11) i autor (br. 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13).

54 The drawings were made by Z. Podrug (No. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) and B. Pender (No. 4, 5, 6, 7). The photos were made by T. Seser (No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11) and author (No. 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13).



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| <p>8. Lekit, Fb 3087
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 8,0 cm; Øu 3,6 cm; Øt 7,3 cm; Ød 5,6 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr. - poč. III. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Neobjavljeno.</p> <p>9. Lekit, AMS 73334
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 7,5 cm; Øu 3,8 cm; Øt 7,7cm Ød 6,7 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Zadnja trećina IV. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Neobjavljeno.</p> <p>10. Boca, Fb 3088
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 11,1cm; Øu 3,6 cm; Øt 6,2 cm; Ød 4,3 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Početak III. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Neobjavljeno.</p> <p>11. Boca, Fb 1416
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 13,0 cm; Øu 3,6 cm; Øt 6,2 cm; Ød 4,3 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Početak III. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Kirigin 2008, str. 78.</p> <p>12. Boca, Fb 3135
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 12,5 cm; Øu 3,8 cm; Øt 7,5 cm; Ød 4,1 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Početak III. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Cambi, Kirigin, Marin 1981, str. 69, T. X, br. 27.</p> <p>13. Boca, Fb 3089
<i>Dimenzije:</i> V 12,0 cm; Øu 4,1cm; Øt 6,6 cm; Ød 4,2 cm
<i>Datacija:</i> Početak III. st. pr. Kr.
<i>Objava:</i> Neobjavljeno.</p> | <p>8. Lekythos, Fb 3087
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 8.0 cm; Øu 3.6 cm; Øt 7.3 cm; Ød 5.6 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC - beg. of 3rd cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Unpublished.</p> <p>9. Lekythos, AMS 73334
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 7.5 cm; Øu 3.8 cm; Øt 7.7cm Ød 6.7 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Final third of 4th cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Unpublished.</p> <p>10. Bottle, Fb 3088
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 11.1cm; Øu 3.6 cm; Øt 6.2 cm; Ød 4.3 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Beginning of 3rd cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Unpublished.</p> <p>11. Bottle, Fb 1416
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 13.0 cm; Øu 3.6 cm; Øt 6.2 cm; Ød 4.3 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Beginning of 3rd cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Kirigin 2008, p. 78.</p> <p>12. Bottle, Fb 3135
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 12.5 cm; Øu 3.8 cm; Øt 7.5 cm; Ød 4.1 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Beginning of 3rd cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Cambi, Kirigin, Marin 1981, p. 69, Pl. X, br. 27.</p> <p>13. Bottle, Fb 3089
<i>Dimensions:</i> H 12.0 cm; Øu 4.1cm; Øt 6.6 cm; Ød 4.2 cm
<i>Dating:</i> Beginning of 3rd cent. BC
<i>Publication:</i> Unpublished.</p> |
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