

THE MOULD-BLOWN GLASS  
ASSEMBLAGE OF THE ROMAN  
NECROPOLIS IN BUDVA

SKUPINA STAKLA  
DUVANOG U KALUP  
SA RIMSKE NEKROPOLE U BUDVI

Irena Lazar  
University of Primorska  
Faculty of Humanities  
Titov trg 5  
SI-600 Koper  
irena.lazar@fhs.upr.si

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**Abstract**

In 1936 and 1938 several graves from the Hellenistic and Roman periods were discovered during the construction works in Budva. Unfortunately, the material from these first discoveries (digging for hotel building) was split and sold, ending in several museums of former Yugoslavia (Belgrade, Cetinje, Split, Zagreb) as well as private collections. One part of the material that was separated in 1938 is now part of the Roman collection at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb and of the National Museum in Belgrade. Since the glass assemblage from the necropolis was not yet studied in details, we would like to single out the rather numerous group of mould-blown glass and point out the importance of the Roman necropolis for the study of glass trade in the imperial period. The glass material gives a valuable insight into the lively trade city on the Adriatic coast.

*Keywords:* Roman glass, mould-blown vessels, Budva, Adriatic, graves, grave goods, imperial period, imports

**Apstrakt**

1936. i 1938. godine nekoliko grobova iz helenističkog i rimskog perioda je otkriveno tokom građevinskih radova u Budvi. Nažalost, materijal sa ovih prvih otkrića (kopanje za izgradnju hotela) je podijeljen i prodat, završavajući u nekoliko muzeja bivše Jugoslavije (Beograd, Cetinje, Split, Zagreb) kao i u privantim kolekcijama. Jedan dio materijala koji je izdvojen 1938. sada je dio rimske zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu i Narodnog muzeja u Beogradu. Budući da staklo sa nekropole još nije posebno izučavano, željeli smo izdvojiti dosta brojnu grupu stakla duvanog u kalup i ukazati na značaj rimske nekropole za proučavanje trgovine stakla u carskom periodu. Stakleni materijal daje dragocjen uvid u živu trgovinu grada na jadranskoj obali.

*Cljučne riječi:* rimsko staklo, posude duvane u kalup, Budva, Jadran, grobovi, grobni prilozi, carski period, importi.

## INTRODUCTION

In 1936 and 1938 several graves from the Hellenistic and Roman periods were discovered during the construction works in Budva (gr. *Βουθόνη*, lat. *Budua*; fig. 1). Unfortunately, the material from these first discoveries (digging for hotel building) was split and sold, ending in several museums of former Yugoslavia (Belgrade, Cetinje, Split, Zagreb) as well as private collections. One part of the material that was separated in 1938 is now part of the Roman collection at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (Croatia)<sup>1</sup> and of the National Museum in Belgrade.<sup>2</sup> The collection in Zagreb includes 65 almost completely preserved glass vessels, all of them purchased in the period from the 1940s to 1950s from several dealers or collectors. The context of the glass vessels is therefore unknown, so the old material was so far studied only typologically.<sup>3</sup>

The research of the Budva necropolis (gr. *Βουθόνη*, lat. *Budua*)<sup>4</sup> continued about twenty years later, between 1951 and 1957, and in the years 1980-1981. The necropolis has two parts where a total of 450 graves were discovered; the older part belongs to the Hellenistic period (between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC), while the Roman necropolis belongs to the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.<sup>5</sup> The excavated material was not completely studied until recently, when the

1 I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Zoran Gregl, curator of the Roman archaeological collection in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, who offered me this material for study and publication after we have concluded our work on the glass material from Bakar Necropolis. I would also like to thank sincerely to Miloš Živanović from the Centre for conservation and archaeology of Montenegro in Cetinje, for his informations about the finds and help with translation.

2 Veličković, M. 1976, p. 165.

3 ibidem.

4 Martinović, J. 2011, p. 36.

5 Marković, Č. 2012, pp. 11, 115.

## UVOD

1936. i 1938. godine nekoliko grobova iz helenističkog i rimskog perioda je otkriveno tokom građevinskih radova u Budvi (grč. *Βουθόνη*, lat. *Budua*; sl. 1). Nažalost, materijal sa ovih prvih otkrića (kopanje za izgradnju hotela) je podijeljen i prodat, završavajući u nekoliko muzeja bivše Jugoslavije (Beograd, Cetinje, Split, Zagreb) kao i u privantim kolekcijama. Jedan dio materijala koji je izdvojen 1938. sada je dio rimske zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu (Hrvatska)<sup>1</sup> i Narodnog muzeja u Beogradu.<sup>2</sup> Zbirka u Zagrebu sadrži 65 skoro potpuno očuvanih staklenih posuda, koje su kupljene u periodu od 1940. do 1950. od nekoliko preprodavaca ili kolekcionara. Kontekst staklenih posuda je stoga nepoznat, tako da je stari materijal do sada obrađen samo tipološki.<sup>3</sup>

Istraživanje nekropole Budve (grč. *Βουθόνη*, lat. *Budua*)<sup>4</sup> nastavljeno je oko dvadeset godina kasnije, između 1951. i 1957. godine, i u godinama 1980–1981. Nekropola ima dva dijela u kojima je otkriveno ukupno 450 grobova; stariji dio pripada helenističkom periodu (između 4. i 1. vijeka p.n.e.), dok rimska nekropola pripada periodu od 1. do 4. vijeka n.e.<sup>5</sup> Iskopani materijal nije u potpunosti proučen do nedavno, kada su iskopavanja iz perioda 1981–1982 objavljena od strane Čedomira Markovića 2012. godine. Objavljeni materijal rimske nekropole obuhva-

1 Željela bih da izrazim svoju iskrenu zahvalnost dr Zoranu Greglu, kustosu rimske arheološke zbirke Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, koji mi je ponudio ovaj materijal za proučavanje i objavu, nakon što smo zaključili naš rad na staklenom materijalu iz nekropole Bakra. Isto, srdačno zahvaljujem kolegi Milošu Živanoviću iz Centra za konzervaciju i arheologiju Crne Gore u Cetinju na novim informacijama o nalazima i za pomoć oko prevoda sa engleskog jezika.

2 Veličković, M. 1976, str. 165.

3 ibidem.

4 Martinović, J. 2011, str. 36.

5 Marković, Č. 2012, str. 11, 115.



Fig. 1: Map of the Adriatic with the site of Budva in Montenegro (prepared by Andrej Preložnik)  
Sl. 1: Karta Jadrana sa položajem Budve u Crnoj Gori (pripremio Andrej Preložnik)

excavations from the period 1981-1982 were published by Čedomir Marković in 2012. The published material of the Roman necropolis comprises 218 simple individual graves and 63 larger grave constructions or burial plots built of stone with several individual burials in stone or glass urns. In some examples, apart of the buried stone and glass urns, glass (and other) objects were also put on the ground of an *ossuarium* in a grave plot (no. IV, V, XLIX).<sup>6</sup> Glass urns can be placed in a simple grave in a stone urn with a lid (fig.

<sup>6</sup> Marković, Č. 2012, p. 164, pl. 95-97.

ta 218 jednostavnih pojedinačnih grobova i 63 veće grobne konstrukcije ili grobne parcele građene od kamena sa više pojedinačnih sahrana u kamenim ili staklenim urnama. U nekim primjerima, osim sahranjenih kamenih i staklenih urni, stakleni (i drugi) predmeti su takođe polagani na dnu *ossuarium*-a u grobnoj parceli (br. IV, V, XLIX).<sup>6</sup> Staklene urne mogu biti postavljene u jednostavan grob u kamenoj urni sa poklopcem (sl. 2) ili samostalno, gdje su, radi zaštite, pokrivena ili postavljena ispod polovične amfore ili nekog drugog

<sup>6</sup> Marković, Č. 2012, str. 164, T. 95-97.

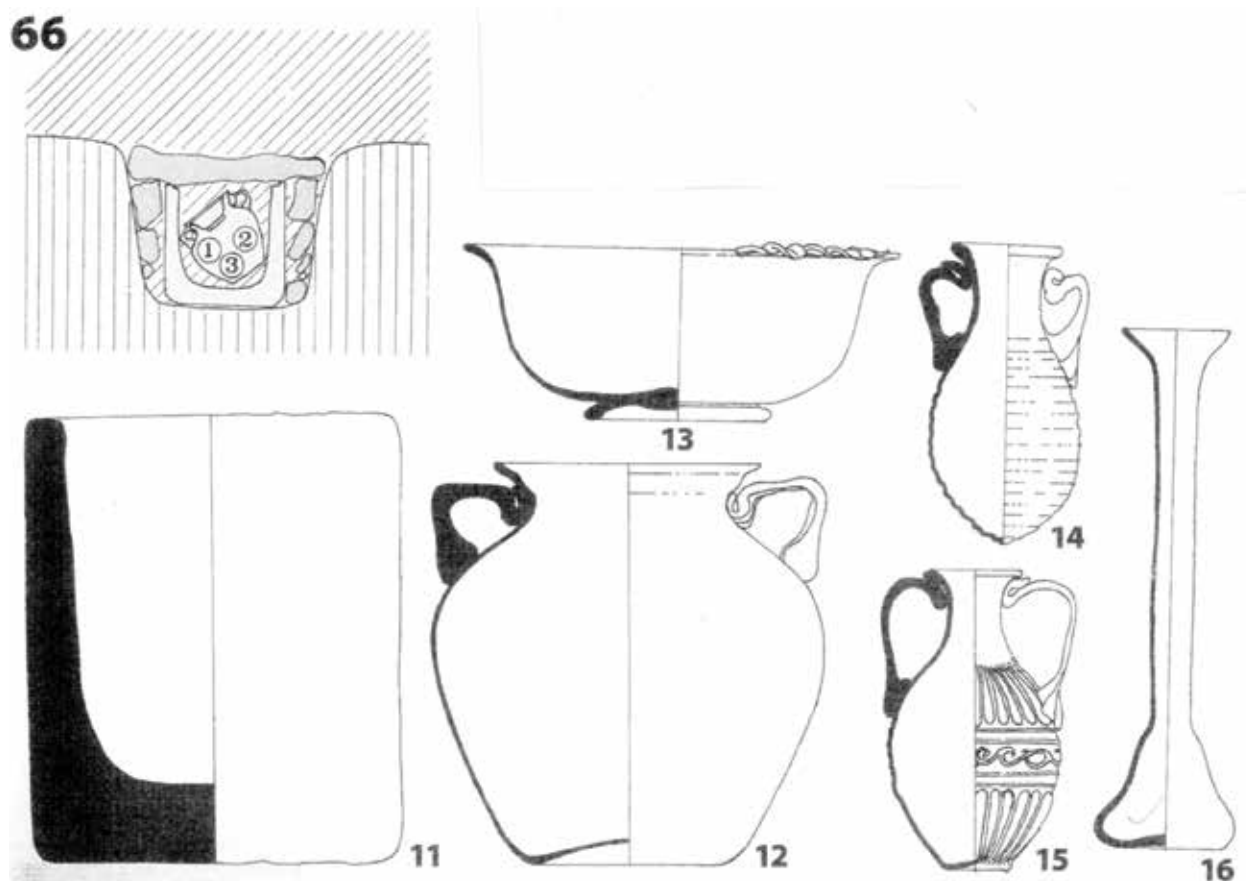


Fig. 2: Simple grave with glass urn covered with a glass bowl and put in a stone urn. Budva, Roman necropolis, grave no. 66 (after Marković, 2012, pl. 59)

Sl. 2: Jednostavan grob sa staklenom urnom prekrivenom staklenom zdjelom i postavljenoj u kamenu urnu. Budva, rimska nekropola, grob br. 66 (prema Marković, 2012, T. 59)

2) or individually, where they are covered or put under half an amphora or some other large lower part of ceramic vessel for protection. In built grave plots glass urns are only rarely put in stone urns. For the purpose of ash and grave good container not only globular glass urns with or without the handles are used (forms Isings 63, 63, 67)<sup>7</sup> but also larger cylindrical bottles with a wide neck (figs. 3, 4) and square jars (fig. 5) can be often used as an urn.

The latest discoveries and publication give possibility to study the graves assemblages with numerous glass items, ranging from diverse glass vessels to jewellery like glass rings, spacers etc. as well as the social structure of the deceased and the patterns of use of the glass vessels.

<sup>7</sup> Isings, C. 1957, pp. 81-83, 86.

većeg donjeg dijela keramičke posude. U izgrađenim grobnim parcelama staklene urne se samo rijetko stavljaju u kamene urne. Za potrebe pepela i smještaja grobnih priloga ne koriste se samo loptaste staklene urne sa ili bez drški (oblici Isings 63, 63, 67)<sup>7</sup> već se često upotrebljavaju veće cilindrične boce sa širokim vratom (sl. 3, 4) i kvadratni lonci (sl. 5).

Najnovija otkrića i publikacija daju mogućnost za izučavanje grobnih cjelina sa brojnim staklenim predmetima, počev od različitih staklenih posuda do nakita poput staklenih prstena, perli i sl. kao i socijalne strukture pokojnika i modela korišćenja staklenih posuda. Staklene bočice duvane u kalup i balsamarijumi raznovrsnih boja i ukrasa, više tipova staklenih urni,

<sup>7</sup> Isings, C. 1957, str. 81-83, 86.

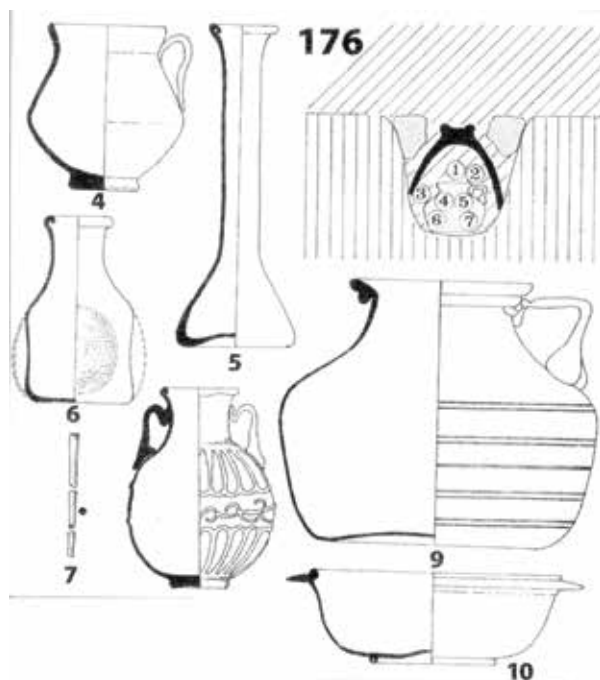


Fig. 3: Grave with a cylindrical bottle as grave urn protected with lower part of an amphora. Budva, Roman necropolis, grave no. 176 (after Marković 2012, pl. 77)

Sl. 3: Grob sa cilindričnom bocom kao grobnom urnom zaštićenom donjem dijelom amfore. Budva, rimska nekropola, grob br. 176 (prema Marković 2012, T. 77)

Mould-blown glass bottles and balsamaria of various colours and decoration, glass urns of several types, cylindrical, polygonal and square bottles and various other glass items were abundantly added in graves as grave goods. There are numerous graves with several glass objects in a grave as well as graves with only glass vessels added as grave goods. Very few graves with grave goods contain no glass items. The Roman necropolis includes cremation and also skeleton burials, the latest being only 36 or 15% of 256 graves in total.

## DISCUSSION

The glass vessels belong to the most numerous group of grave goods on the necropolis and were found almost



Fig. 4: Cylindrical glass bottles with one handle and a wide neck were often used in graves as an ash container. © Archaeological Museum Zagreb, CRO, Photo: archive of AMZ  
Sl. 4: Cilindrične staklene boce sa jednom drškom i širokim vratom često su korišćene u grobovima kao urne. © Arheološki muzej Zagreb, HR, Foto: arhiva AMZ



Fig. 5: Square jar with a simple out-turned rim. © Archaeological Museum Zagreb, CRO, Photo: archive of AMZ  
Sl. 5: Kvadratni lonac sa jednostavno razgrnutim obodom. © Arheološki muzej Zagreb, HR, Foto: arhiva AMZ

exclusively in cremation burials. Since the glass assemblage from the necropolis was not yet studied in details, we would like to single out the rather numerous group of mould-blown glass and point out the importance of the Roman necropolis for the study of glass trade in the imperial period. These vessels were part of the grave goods assemblage in the burials of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century, only few of them are younger/older and can be dated also to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The forms of mould-blown glass comprise bulbous bottles or ovular amphorisks with one or two handles,<sup>8</sup> spherical bottles with vertical ribs, miniature transport amphorae,<sup>9</sup> date-shaped and almond-shaped bottles, hexagonal juglets, juglets with a flattened hexagonal body, three head flasks and one bottle with honey-comb decorated body (or with stylised grape pattern?). These vessels are made of translucent coloured glass of violet, blue, yellow, brown and bluish colour; sometimes a second colour is combined on handles (fig. 8). The latest is also true of only few examples of mould-blown vessels made of colourless glass (fig. 6).

The most numerous form among this group of glass are bulbous bottles or ovular amphorisks<sup>10</sup> with one or two handles, 38 bottles are represented within the published grave contexts and another 3 examples in Zagreb (figs. 6, 7) and 3 in Belgrade collection.<sup>11</sup> Out of 44 amphorisks there are 29 with two handles and 13 with one handle, 2 vessels are not completely preserved to be defined precisely. The body of these bottles which is globular or ovoid was blown in a two-part mould of two vertical sections<sup>12</sup> and is decorated with a band of scrolls or a tendril, flanked

cilindrične, poligonalne i kvadratne boce i razni drugi stakleni predmeti obilno su polagani u grobnicama kao grobni prilozi. Brojni su grobovi koji sadrže nekoliko staklenih predmeta, kao i grobovi sa isključivo staklenim posudama dodatim kao grobni prilog. Jako mali broj grobova sa grobnim prilozima ne sadrži staklene predmete. Rimska nekropola uključuje kremiranje ali takođe i skeletno sahranjivanje, kojem pripada samo 36 ili 15 % od ukupno 256 grobova.

## DISKUSIJA

Staklene posude predstavljaju najbrojniju grupu grobnih priloga na nekropoli i pronalazene su gotovo isključivo u grobovima kremiranih pokojnika. S obzirom da staklo sa nekropole nije detaljno proučavano, željeli bismo izdvojiti dosta brojnu grupu stakla duvanog u kalup i ukazati na značaj rimske nekropole za proučavanje trgovine stakla u carskom periodu. Ove posude su dio grobnih priloga sahranjivanja 1. i 2. vijeka, samo nekolicina je mlađa/poznija i može se datovati i u 3. vijek. Oblici stakla duvanog u kalupe obuhvataju loptaste bočice ili ovoidne amforiskose sa jednom ili dvije drške,<sup>8</sup> sferične bočice sa vertikalnim rebrima, minijaturne amfore,<sup>9</sup> bočice bademaste forme i oblika urme, heksagonalne vrčice, vrčice spljoštenog heksagonalnog tijela, tri bočice u obliku ljudskih glava i jednu bočicu sa dekoracijom na tijelu u vidu saća (ili sa stilizovanim motivom grožđa?). Ove posude su napravljene od prozirnog stakla ljubičaste, plave, žute, braon i plavičaste boje; ponekad se na ručkama kombinuje druga boja (sl. 8). Ovo posljednje srijećemo i kod samo nekoliko primjeraka posuda duvanih u kalup od bezbojnog stakla (sl. 6).

Najbrojniji oblik u ovoj grupi stakla

8 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 152.

9 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 157.

10 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 152.

11 Veličković, M. 1976, p. 170, Figs. 16-18.

12 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 152.

8 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 152.

9 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 157.



Fig. 6: Ovular amforisk made of colourless glass with handles of naturally coloured glass. © Archaeological Museum Zagreb, CRO, Photo: archive of AMZ

Sl. 6: Ovoidni amforiskos napravljen od bezbojnog stakla sa drškama od prirodno obojenog stakla. © Arheološki muzej Zagreb, HR, Foto: arhiva AMZ



Fig. 7: Ovular amforisk made of translucent blue glass. © Archaeological Museum Zagreb, CRO, Photo: archive of AMZ

Sl. 7: Ovoidni amforiskos napravljen od providnog plavog stakla. © Arheološki muzej Zagreb, HR, Foto: arhiva AMZ

by vertical petals or flutes above and below. It is interesting that all 44 bottles have the same decoration with a band of a tendril. The neck of these bottles is free blown and can be wide or narrow, cylindrical or in few cases even funnel shaped, the tubular rim can be folded inward or outward. Handles are applied to shoulder and attached to the neck, while the handle of one-handed bottles with projecting thumbrest is attached to the rim. All vessels of this type published in 2012 were made of translucent manganese coloured glass, while in Zagreb collection also two-handed vessels made of dark

su loptaste bočice ili ovoidni amforiskosi<sup>10</sup> sa jednom ili dvije drške; zastupljeno je 38 bočica u objavljenim grobnim kontekstima i još 3 primjerka u Zagrebu (sl. 6, 7) i 3 u beogradskoj zbirci.<sup>11</sup> Od 44 amforiskosa 29 imaju dvije a 13 jednu dršku; 2 posude nisu u potpunosti sačuvane tako da se ne mogu preciznije definisati. Loptasto ili ovoidno tijelo ovih bočica duvano je u dvodijelnom kalupu sa dva vertikalna profila<sup>12</sup> i ukrašeno trakom spirala ili lozica, koja je uokvirena s vertikalnim laticama ili rebri-

<sup>10</sup> Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 152.

<sup>11</sup> Veličković, M. 1976, str. 170, sl. 16-18.

<sup>12</sup> Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 152.



Fig. 8: Miniature transport amphora of translucent manganese coloured glass with handles of dark blue glass. © Archaeological Museum Zagreb, CRO, Photo: archive of AMZ

Sl. 8: Miniaturna amfora od providnog stakla obojenog manganom, sa drškom od tamno plavog stakla. © Arheološki muzej Zagreb, HR, Foto: arhiva AMZ



blue, yellow and decolourised glass are preserved. The later has coil handles made of naturally coloured glass (fig. 6). The bottles can appear in graves individually or in pairs and also in combination with other forms of mould-blown vessels like miniature amphorae (gr. 66; fig. 2), juglets with a flattened hexagonal body (gr. 177), spherical bottles with vertical ribs (gr. 180, 28/2, Ve).

Excavated finds in Greece and the Crimea suggested 1<sup>st</sup> century date of the finds and numerous find spots point to production in the Eastern Mediterranean (Athens, Damascus, Tessaloniki, Georgia, etc.).<sup>13</sup> The suggested Italian or Western Mediterranean production on the basis of finds from Cumae, Zadar and Benkovac is in my opinion not likely. The finds from these sites may well have been traded by the Mediterranean routes from the East.

The finds from Budva necropolis are dated mostly to the first century but few of them were found in graves from the beginning or the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, where this type of mould-blown bottles appear together with a bowl Is 43 with applied ribbed or corrugated bands on the everted rim (gr. 66, fig. 2). In the 1<sup>st</sup> century cremation burial in Thessaloniki a similar amforisk was found.<sup>14</sup> The find from Zadar, kept at the Murano Museum<sup>15</sup> and also made of manganese coloured glass, does not come from a dated context and is dated according to analogies to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>16</sup>

Spherical bottles with vertical ribs<sup>17</sup> are represented with only two examples (gr. 180, gr. AI-9). They are supposed to be produced in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century in the Eastern Mediterranean,

13 Ibidem.

14 Antonaras, A. 2003, p. 245, fig. 4; Cosmos 2010, p. 254, no. 158

15 Museo Vetrario di Murano, Venezia, Italy.

16 Fadić, I. and Štefanac, B. 2010, p. 336, Cat. No. 15.

17 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 149.

ma iznad i ispod nje. Zanimljivo je da sve 44 bočice imaju istu dekoraciju sa trakom lozica. Vrat ovih bočica je slobodano duvan i može biti širok ili uzak, cilindričan ili u nekoliko slučajeva čak i lijevkast; cjevast obod može biti savijen unutra ili spolja. Drške su aplicirane na ramenu i prikachene za vrat, dok je kod bočica sa jednom drškom i sa spljoštenim ispupčenjem na njenom vrhu, ručka prikachena za obod. Sve posude ovog tipa objavljene 2012. godine napravljene su od prozirnog stakla mangan ljubičaste boje, dok su u zagrebačkoj zbirci posude sa dvije drške napravljene i od tamno plavog, žutog i bezbojnog stakla. Poslednje navedeni primjer ima ručke od prirodno obojenog stakla (sl. 6). Bočice se mogu naći u grobovima pojedinačno ili u paru ali i u kombinaciji sa drugim oblicima stakla duvanog u kalup, poput minijturnih amfora (gr. 66; sl. 2), vrčića spljoštenog heksagonalnog tijela (gr. 177), sferičnih bočica sa vertikalnim rebrima (gr. 180, 28/2, Ve).

Istražena nalazišta u Grčkoj i na Krimu predlažu 1. vijek za datovanje a brojna mjesta nalaza ukazuju na proizvodnju u istočnom Sredozemlju (Atina, Damask, Solun, Gruzija, itd).<sup>13</sup> Predložena Italijanska ili zapadnomeditranska proizvodnja na osnovu nalaza iz Kume, Zadra i Benkovca je po mom mišljenju malo vjerovatna. Nalazi sa ovih lokaliteta su takođe mogli dolaziti mediteranskim putevima sa Istoka.

Nalazi sa nekropole iz Budve su datovani uglavnom u prvi vijek, ali nekoliko njih je pronađeno u grobovima sa početka prve polovine 2. vijeka, gdje se ovaj tip bočica duvanih u kalup pojavljuje zajedno sa zdjelom tipa Is 43 sa apliciranim rebrastim ili talasastim trakama na razgrnutom obodu (gr. 66, sl. 2). U spaljenom grobu iz 1. vijeka u Solunu pronađen je sličan amforiskos.<sup>14</sup> Nalaz iz Zadra, čuvan u muzeju

13 Ibidem.

14 Antonaras, A. 2003, str. 245, sl. 4; Cosmos 2010, str. 254, br. 158

probably in the Syro-Palestinian area. There are several finds of one handled bottles known from Armenia, Georgia, Panticapaeum, most probably imported from Syria.<sup>18</sup>

The two-handed bottle made of manganese coloured glass was put in a grave together with a Hofheim cup or a beaker of Is 12 form,<sup>19</sup> while the one-handed vessel made of yellow coloured glass was in a grave with above described bulbous bottle, a balsamarium with a constriction on the neck and a bell-shaped beaker with a ring base (gr. 180). Graves can be dated from the mid to the second half or the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century. Similar finds from the graves in Zadar (*Iader*) and Liburnia can be determined to belong to two series of production.<sup>20</sup> Three finds from the grave no. 367 of Relja necropolis (Zadar) are dated to the period of the emperor Claudius (41-54 AD), while the one from grave no. 310 and the find kept at the Murano Museum belong to other series and are dated from 40 to 90 AD, according to the grave assemblage.<sup>21</sup>

Miniature transport amphorae<sup>22</sup> have body decorated with concentric mould-blown ridges and are again more numerous represented, 19 were found in graves during the 1980-81 excavation, one is kept in Zagreb collection (fig. 8) and 2 vessels in the National Museum in Belgrade.<sup>23</sup> This type of vessel imitates large clay transport amphorae. The tall slender body is an imitation of Greco-Italic amphorae of the late Hellenistic Period. The glass amphorae are made of

Murano<sup>15</sup> i takođe od stakla mangan ljubičaste boje, nije pronađen u datovanom kontekstu već je vremenski određen na osnovu analogija u sredinu 1. vijeka.<sup>16</sup>

Sferične bočice sa vertikalnim rebri-  
ma<sup>17</sup> su predstavljene samo sa dva prim-  
jera (gr. 180, gr. AI- 9). One bi trebalo da  
su proizvedene u drugoj polovini 1. vije-  
ka u istočnom Sredozemlju, vjerovatno u  
sirijsko-palestinskom području. Nekoliko  
nalaza bočica sa jednom drškom poznato  
je iz Jermenije, Gruzije, Pantikapeje, naj-  
verovatnije uvezeno iz Sirije.<sup>18</sup>

Bočica sa dvije drške napravljena  
od stakla mangan ljubičaste boje stavlje-  
na je u grob zajedno sa *Hofheim* čašom  
ili peharom tipa Is 12,<sup>19</sup> dok je bočica sa  
jednom drškom od stakla žute boje u grob  
smještena sa gore opisanom loptastom  
bočicom, balsamarijumom suženog vrata  
i zvonastim peharom sa prstenastim dnom  
(gr. 180). Grobovi se mogu datovati od sre-  
dine do druge polovine ili do kraja 1. vijeka.  
Sličnim nalazima iz grobova u Zadru (*Iad-  
er*) i Liburniji može se utvrditi da pripadaju  
dvijema serijama proizvodnje.<sup>20</sup> Tri nalaza  
iz groba br. 367 sa nekropole Relja (Za-  
dar) datovani su u vrijeme vladavine cara  
Klaudija (41–54 godine n.e.), dok jedan  
primjerak iz groba br. 310 kao i nalaz koji  
se čuva u muzeju Murano pripadaju drugoj  
seriji i datovani su prema grobnoj cjelini u  
period od 40 do 90 godine n.e.<sup>21</sup>

Minijaturne amfore<sup>22</sup> imaju tije-  
lo ukrašeno koncentričnim brazdama  
modelovanim duvanjem u kalup i takođe  
su zastupljene u velikom broju; 19 ih je

18 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 150; Kunina, N. 1997, p. 280, cat. no. 139, fig. 84.

19 Marković, Č. 2012, pl. 114: 13; Isings, C. 1957, p. 28.

20 Fadić, I. and Štefanac, B. 2010, p. 298, cat. nos. 18-20.

21 Fadić, I. and Štefanac, B. 2010, p. 300, cat. nos. 21-22.

22 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 157.

23 Veličković, M. 1976, p. 171, Figs. 19, 20.

15 Muzej stakla Murano, Venecija, Italija.

16 Fadić, I., Štefanac, B. 2010, str. 336, kat. br. 15.

17 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 149.

18 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 150; Kunina, N. 1997, str. 280, kat. br. 139, sl. 84.

19 Marković, Č. 2012, T. 114: 13; Isings, C. 1957, str. 28.

20 Fadić, I., Štefanac, B. 2010, str. 298, kat. br. 18-20.

21 Fadić, I., Štefanac, B. 2010, str. 300, kat. br. 21-22.

22 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 157.

translucent coloured glass of violet, blue, yellow and greenish colour. Two examples have coloured handles, one is dark blue with greenish handles and another in Zagreb collection is made of manganese coloured glass with dark blue handles (fig. 8). Also this group of vessels shows a great variety in neck and rim forming; the neck can be wide or narrow, cylindrical or funnel shaped, short or longer and the tubular rim is folded inward or outward. The base of the vessels is pointed, only one example has a flattened base and obviously imitates a different type of clay counterpart (gr. 114, no. 8). Their height range is from 7.2 to 8.5 cm but one example of greenish glass is 10.6 cm high. In graves they appear individually or in pairs (gr. 107, 144, XLVle) and in combinations with bulbous bottles (gr. 65, 66, 28/2, Ve).

The form is dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century and the finds spread all over the Mediterranean, including Pavia, Pompei and Aquileia.<sup>24</sup> It is possible that some of these amphorae might have been produced also in one of the western workshops. In Montenegro, similar finds are known from *Doclea*, where one of them was found in a grave with the coin of the emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD),<sup>25</sup> which shows the popularity of these vessels that were obviously in use also some decades after the 1<sup>st</sup> century. Other comparisons can be mentioned to be found in *Scupi* (Skoplje, FYRM), grave no. 137, which is dated to the Flavian period,<sup>26</sup> while the finds from Zadar, kept at the Murano Museum, have no dated context and are dated according to analogies to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>27</sup>

pronađeno u grobovima tokom istraživanja 1980-81, jedna se čuva u zagrebačkoj zbirci (sl. 8) a dvije u Narodnom muzeju u Beogradu.<sup>23</sup> Ovaj tip posuda imitacija je velikih glinenih transportnih amfora. Visoko vitko tijelo je kopirano sa grčko-italske amfore kasnog helenističkog perioda. Staklene amfore napravljene su od prozirnog stakla ljubičaste, plave, žute i zelenkaste boje. Dva primjerka imaju drške izvedene u drugoj boji, jedan je tamno plave boje sa zelenkastim drškama a drugi, iz zagrebačke zbirke, je rađen od mangan ljubičastog stakla sa tamno plavim drškama (sl. 8). Takođe, ova grupa posuda pokazuje veliku raznovrsnost u pogledu oblikovanja vrata i oboda; vrat može biti širok ili uzak, cilindričnog ili lijevkastog oblika, kratak ili dugačak, a cjevast obod je presavijen unutra ili spolja. Dno posuda je zašiljeno, samo jedan primjerak ima zaravnjeno dno i očigledno imitira neki drugi tip glinenog uzora (gr. 114, br. 8). Raspon njihovih visina se kreće od 7.2 do 8.5 cm, mada jedan primjerak zelenkaste boje stakla ima visinu od 10.6 cm. U grobovima se pojavljuju pojedinačno ili u parovima (gr. 107, 144, XLVle) i u kombinaciji sa loptastim bočicama (gr. 65, 66, 28/2, Ve).

Oblik se datuje u drugu polovinu 1. vijeka a nalazi su rašireni po cijelom Sredozemlju, uključujući Paviju, Pompeju i Akvileju.<sup>24</sup> Moguće je da su neke od ovih amfora takođe proizvedene u jednoj od zapadnih radionica. U Crnoj Gori, slični nalazi potiču sa Dokleje, gdje je jedan od njih pronađen u grobu zajedno sa novcem cara Hadrijana (117-138 g.n.e.),<sup>25</sup> što ukazuje na popularnost ovih posuda koje su očigledno bile u upotrebi i nekoliko decenija poslije 1. vijeka. Mogu se navesti i druga poređenja u Skupiju (Skoplje, Makedonija), u grobu br. 137, koji potiče iz perioda vla-

24 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 158.

25 Cermanović Kuzmanović, A. 1976, p. 178, Tab. III: 16.

26 Mikulčić, I. 1976, p. 194, Tab. IV: 382.

27 Ravagnan, G. L. 1994, p. 34, cat. nos. 26-27.

23 Veličković, M. 1976, str. 171, Sl. 19, 20.

24 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 158.

25 Cermanović Kuzmanović, A. 1976, str. 178, T. III: 16.

Two hexagonal juglets with Dionysiac symbols,<sup>28</sup> one from grave 81<sup>29</sup> and another kept at the National Museum collection in Belgrade in Serbia,<sup>30</sup> are identical in decoration but the first one is made of manganese coloured glass and the other of yellowish glass.

Juglets have tubular rim folded inward, the handle is attached to the rim with projecting thumbrest. Hexagonal body is divided into six panels and each of them shows an object in high relief: crossed double-ended *thyrsos*, footed jug with a spout to the left and a high handle, a footed amphora with high handles, a *syrinx* or pan pipe, a *phiale* and a footed crater. The juglet was put in a grave<sup>31</sup> with another two glass vessels, a carinated cup made of greenish glass with a high kick at the base and an elongated balsarium with simple cut-off rim and can therefore be dated to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century. In Thessaloniki the same type of bottle was found in the public bath house of the agora and is dated to the last two decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>32</sup> Another one-handed juglet with a lenticular and hexagonally designed body (grave 177) is decorated only with four concentric circles on each side and is also made of manganese coloured glass. The single find of this type of a vessel was part of a grave that can be dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>33</sup> Two graves from Zadar necropolis, where similar flasks were discovered, offer an evidence for more precise chronology and are dated to the mid of the 1<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>34</sup>

Rather numerous (11) is a group of almond-shaped and date-shaped flasks, decorated with a pattern of vertical ridges imitating almond-shell and only few of them

davine Flavijevaca,<sup>26</sup> dok nalazi iz Zadra, koji se čuvaju u muzeju Murano, nemaju određen kontekst te se na osnovu analogija datuju u drugu polovinu 1. vijeka.<sup>27</sup> Dva heksagonalna vrčića sa dionizijskim simbolima,<sup>28</sup> jedan iz groba 81<sup>29</sup> i drugi koji se nalazi u zbirci Narodnog muzeja u Beogradu u Srbiji,<sup>30</sup> identični su u dekoraciji, ali je prvi rađen od stakla mangan ljubičaste boje, a drugi od žućkastog stakla.

Vrčići imaju cjevast obod koji je savijen prema unutra; ručka je pričvršćena za obod i ima spljošteno ispupčenje na vrhu. Heksagonalno tijelo je podijeljeno na šest polja od kojih svako prikazuje predmete u visokom reljefu: ukrštene *thyrsos* sa zadebljanim krajevima, krčag na stopi sa izlivnikom na lijevoj strani i visokom drškom, amfora na stopi sa visokim drškama, *syrinx* ili panova frula, *phiale* i krater na stopi. Vrčić je smješten u grob<sup>31</sup> sa još dvije staklene posude, blago bikoničnom čašom od zelenkastog stakla sa visokim udubljenjem na dnu i izduženim balsarijumom sa jednostavno odsječenim obodom tako da se može datovati u prvu polovinu 1. vijeka. Isti tip bočice je nađen u Solunu u javnom kupatilu na agori i datuje se u posljednje dvije decenije 1. vijeka.<sup>32</sup> Još jedan vrčić sa jednom drškom takođe rađen od stakla mangan ljubičaste boje ima sočivasto i heksagonalno dizajnirano tijelo (grob 177) ukrašeno samo sa četiri koncentrična kruga sa svake strane. Jedinstveni nalaz ove vrste posuda bio je dio groba koji se može datovati u drugu polovinu 1. vijeka.<sup>33</sup> Dva groba sa zadarske nekropole, u kojima su otkrivene slične bočice, nude dokaze za precizniju hronologiju i datuju se u sredinu

28 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 160.

29 Marković, Č. 2012, pl. 61: 2.

30 Veličković, M. 1976, p. 171, Tab. II: 3.

31 Marković, Č. 2012, pl. 61: 2-4.

32 Antonaras, A. 2003, p. 246.

33 Marković, Č. 2012, p. 370, nos. 13-18.

34 Fadić, I. and Štefanac, B. 2010, p. 285.

26 Mikulčić, I. 1976, str. 194, T. IV: 382.

27 Ravagnan, G. L. 1994, str. 34, kat. br. 26-27.

28 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 160.

29 Marković, Č. 2012, T. 61: 2.

30 Veličković, M. 1976, str. 171, T. II: 3.

31 Marković, Č. 2012, T. 61: 2-4.

32 Antonaras, A. 2003, str. 246.

33 Marković, Č. 2012, str. 370, br. 13-18.

resemble the wrinkled skin of a date. They are made predominantly of manganese coloured glass, one is brownish yellow while two are made of transparent greenish glass (like an example from Nice).<sup>35</sup> Their neck is rather long, the rim is out turned and tubular, folded inward or outward. Comparison in form and colour can be found in the Hermitage collection.<sup>36</sup> In grave groups they are rarely combined with other mould-blown vessels, most frequently are added in pair<sup>37</sup> or in combination with free blown balsamarium.<sup>38</sup> Graves with these flasks in Budva necropolis date to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

In the plot construction No.V a grave with three mould-blown vessels in a stone urn was excavated.<sup>39</sup> A double-head flask, a bottle with honey-comb decorated body and a miniature transport amphora were all made of manganese coloured glass. A double-head flask has a body in the shape of two heads of Medusa (h. 9.5 cm) and a pattern on the base – two diamonds with concave sides in raised outline surrounding an umbilicus. Horizontal rim is folded outward, upward and inward, the tubular neck has a constriction in the lower part and widens towards the head. The base also has a slight kick in the centre. The flask can be compared with a find published by E. M. Stern dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>40</sup> The second flask or bottle has a sunken honey-comb pattern (h. 10.4 cm), cylindrical neck, outward and inward folded rim and also a pattern on the base – two diamonds with concave sides in raised outline surrounding an umbilicus. Identical bottle was found in a grave in Zadar which is dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup>

1. vijeka.<sup>34</sup>

Prilično brojna (11) je grupa bade-mastih bočica i bočica oblika urmi, ukrašenih dezenom vertikalnih rebara koji imitiraju ljusku badema, a samo nekoliko njih podsećaju na naboranu koru urme. One su pretežno pravljene od stakla mangan ljubičaste boje, jedna je od braonkasto žutog dok su dvije od providno zelenkastog stakla (kao primer iz Nice).<sup>35</sup> Njihov vrat je prilično dugačak; cjevast obod je razgrnut prema spolja, presavijen unutra ili spolja. Sličnost za oblik i boju mogu se naći u zbirci Ermitaža.<sup>36</sup> U grobnim cjelinama rijetko su kombinovani sa drugim posudama duvanim u kalup, najčešće su polagane u paru<sup>37</sup> ili u kombinaciji sa balsamarijumom rađenim slobodnim duvanjem.<sup>38</sup> Grobovi sa ovim bočicama iz nekropole u Budvi datuju se u 1. i 2. vijek.

Unutar konstrukcije br. V istražen je grob sa tri posude duvane u kalup smeštene u kamenu urnu.<sup>39</sup> Bočica oblika dvostruke ljudske glave, bočica ukrašenog tijela u vidu saća i minijturna amfora su napravljene od mangan ljubičastog stakla. Tijelo bočice oblika ljudskih glava ima predstavljene dvije glave Meduze (h – 9,5 cm) i motiv na bazi – dva dijamanta konkavnih strana u izdignutom okviru koji okružuju pupak. Vodoravni obod je nagnut vani, naviše i unutra; cjevast vrat ima suženje u donjem dijelu koje se širi prema predstavi glave. Dno je blago udubljenje u središtu. Bočicu možemo uporediti sa nalazom koji je objavila E. M. Stern, datovanim u kraj 1. ili 2. vijek.<sup>40</sup> Druga bočica ili flaša ima udubljen motiv saća (h – 10,4 cm), cilindričan vrat, spolja i na unutra savijen obod i motiv

35 Fontaine, S. and Roussel-Ode, J. 2003, p. 190, no. 96.

36 Kunina, N. 1997, p. 280, cat. no. 146, fig. 91, left.

37 Marković, Č. 2012, gr. 39, 27/2, A-I/11.

38 Marković, Č. 2012, gr. 174, A-I/8.

39 Marković, Č. 2012, p. 168, pl. 97.

40 Stern, E. M. 1995, p. 22, no. 142.

34 Fadić, I., Štefanac, B. 2010, str. 285.

35 Fontaine, S., Roussel-Ode, J. 2003, str. 190, br. 96.

36 Kunina, N. 1997, str. 280, kat. br. 146, sl. 91, lijevo.

37 Marković, Č. 2012, gr. 39, 27/2, A-I/11.

38 Marković, Č. 2012, gr. 174, A-I/8.

39 Marković, Č. 2012, str. 168, T. 97.

40 Stern, E. M. 1995, str. 22, br. 142.

century.<sup>41</sup>

## CONCLUSION

The town of *Budua* lied on the Roman coastal road – *via publica Epidaurus-Scodra* (Cavtat-Skadar) and is mentioned in *Tabula Peutingeriana*.<sup>42</sup> The Roman town was a successor of Greek *emporium* and without a doubt the variety of glass goods from the Mediterranean workshops in Budva necropolis gives a valuable insight into the lively trade city on the Adriatic coast. Already from the Hellenistic period on the town was included in intensive trade with the Mediterranean along the ancient trade routes, where goods from east (and west) were traded. The study of the glass assemblage in the necropolis has shown that glass vessels from Italian workshops were imported predominantly during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, while the import of glass vessels from the eastern Mediterranean is represented through the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, although in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries in a lesser extent. It is worth to mention that in the area of the nearby Dalmatia or more precisely on the sites of Liburnia, with numerous excavated graves and abundant glass assemblage as grave goods, the aforementioned and presented mould-blown vessels do not appear in such quantity and even not with such diverse forms on only one site such as is the case in Budva.<sup>43</sup>

Based on the published material from 1980-1981 excavations and vessels from the collections in Zagreb and Belgrade it can be concluded that trade was much more intensive with the eastern Mediterranean. In the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century vessels from Syro-Palestinian workshops presented above were most popular and

na bazi - dva dijamanta konkavnih strana u izdignutom okviru koji okružuju pupak. Iđentična boćica je nađena u grobu iz Zadra koji je datovan u kraj 1. vijeka.<sup>41</sup>

## ZAKLJUČAK

Grad *Budua* je smješten na rimskom priobalnom putu - *via publica Epidaurus-Scodra* – (Cavtat - Skadar) i pominje se u *Tabula Peutingeriana*.<sup>42</sup> Rimski grad je bio naslednik grčkog *emporium*-a i bez sumnje raznovrsnost staklene robe iz mediteranskih radionica u nekropoli Budve daje dragocjen uvid u živu trgovinu grada na jadranskoj obali. Već od helenističkog perioda grad je preko starih trgovačkih puteva bio uključen u intenzivnu trgovinu sa Mediteranom, odakle se trgovalo robom s istoka (i zapada). Analiza skupine stakla iz nekropole pokazala je da su staklene posude iz italijanskih radionica pretežno uvožene tokom 1. i 2. vijeka, dok je import staklenih posuda iz istočnog Mediterana zastupljen kroz period od 1. do 4. vijeka, iako je u 3. i 4. vijeku manjeg obima. Vrijedi pomenuti da na području obližnje Dalmacije ili taćnije na lokalitetima Liburnije, sa brojnim istraženim grobovima i bogatim staklenim grobnim priložima, pomenute i predstavljene posude duvane u kalup se ne pojavljuju u takvoj kolićini, pa čak i ne sa tako raznovrsnim oblicima ni na jednom mjestu kao što je to slućaj u Budvi.<sup>43</sup>

Na osnovu objavljenog materijala sa istraživanja 1980-1981. godine i posuda iz zbirki u Zagrebu i Beogradu, mođe se zaključiti da je trgovina bila mnogo intenzivnija sa istoćnim Mediteranom. U 1. i 2. vijeku najpopularnije su posude iz sirijsko-palestinskih radionica predstavljene iznad a od druge polovine 2. vijeka nadalje prilićno su brojni proizvodi iz kiparske ra-

41 Fadić, I. and Štefanac, B. 2014, p. 400.

42 Martinović, J. 2011, p. 23.

43 Fadić, I., Štefanac, B. 2010, p. 275; Štefanac 2017 forthcoming.

41 Fadić, I., Štefanac, B. 2014, str. 400.

42 Martinović, J. 2011, str. 23.

43 Fadić, I., Štefanac, B. 2010, str. 275; Štefanac 2017 forthcoming.

from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards products from Cypriot workshops are rather numerous. It also seems that from Italy or more precisely from Italian workshops the cheaper, ordinary types or vessels for everyday use were imported, like tubular and conical toilet bottles or square transport bottles. On the other side more luxurious vessels, like numerous mould-blown vessels made of translucent coloured glass, were imported from the East i.e. the Syro-Palestinian workshops. The detailed study of complete glass assemblage and grave groups is yet to follow.

dionice. Takođe se čini da su iz Italije, ili preciznije iz italijanskih radionica, uvezeni jeftiniji, jednostavni tipovi posuda za svakodnevnu upotrebu, kao što su cjevaste i konične toaletne bočice ili kvadratne transportne boce. Sa druge strane mnogo luksuznije posude, poput brojnih posuda duvanih u kalup izrađenih od providnog obojenog stakla, uvezene su sa Istoka tj. iz sirijsko-palestinskih radionica. Detaljna analiza kompletnog staklenog materijala i grobnih cjelina tek treba da uslijedi.

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