

MOLD-BLOWN GLASS FROM STOBI IN THE ROMAN PROVINCE OF MACEDONIA

STAKLO DUVANO U KALUP IZ STOBIJA U RIMSKOJ PROVINCiji MAKEDONIJI

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Abstrast:

Stobi was an important administrative, political and religious centre in the heart of the Balkans. The city received various imports from distant parts of the empire as a direct consequence of its geographical position, enhanced by its proximity to Via Egnatia as well as being positioned on the north-south route connecting the Aegean with the northern provinces of the empire. Mold-blown glass vessels were one of many different types of goods that were brought in the city. Most of them have been discovered in the excavations at the West cemetery, but not exclusively, since there are finds inside the city walls as well. The goal of this paper is to try to identify the shapes and, if possible, origin of the discovered fragments of mold-blown glass vessels at Stobi through typological and functional analysis.

Keywords: Mold-blown, glass vessels, Stobi, Macedonia

Apstrakt:

Stobi je bio važan administrativni, politički i religiozni centar u srcu Balkana. Grad je dobijao različite importe iz udaljenih djelova carstva kao direktnu posljedicu svog geografskog položaja, poboljšanog njegovom blizinom do Via Egnatia, kao i pozicioniranjem na ruti sjever-jug koja povezuje Egejsko more sa sjevernim provincijama carstva. Posude od duvanog stakla bile su jedna od mnogih različitih vrsta proizvoda koji su se donosili u grad. Većina njih je otkrivena prilikom iskopavanja na Zapadnoj nekropoli, ali ne isključivo, jer postoje i nalazi unutar gradskih bedema. Cilj ovog članka je da se identifikuju forme i, gdje je to moguće, porijeklo otkrivenih fragmenata staklenih posuda duvanih u kalup iz Stobija, preko tipološke i funkcionalne analize.

Ključne riječi: Duvano u kalup, staklene posude, Stobi, Makedonija

Stobi was an important city in the heart of the Balkans, on the territory of today's North Macedonia. It flourished during the Imperial period, acquiring the status of *municipium*, while during the Late Roman period it was an episcopal see.¹ (Fig. 1) The city received various imports from distant parts of the empire as a direct consequence of its geographical position, enhanced by its proximity to Via Egnatia as well as being positioned on the north-south route connecting the Aegean with the northern provinces of the empire. Mold-blown glass vessels were one of many different types of goods that were brought in the city.

In the 100 years of excavations at Stobi there are not many examples of mold-blown glass discovered. Most of them have been discovered in the excavations at the West cemetery, but not exclusively, since there are *intra muros* finds as well. In this paper I will present a typological analysis of a selection of the mold-blown vessels with decoration in relief that were discovered on the site in its excavation history.²

1st century

During the 1st century CE, most of the mold-blown glass vessels discovered at Stobi are small bottles/flasks with mold-blown decoration, most probably used for perfumes, scented oils or medicine, as well as drinking cups decorated in relief.

In 1977, Dragan Stojanović published two small mold-blown bottles, which he called "Sidonian", small hexagonal bottles decorated in high relief. One of them is almost completely preserved, while the other one was discovered in fragments.³ They were both discovered in grave deposits.

(Fig. 2) The first one (G-70-18) was made of light greenish glass, completely covered in a non-transparent white weathering. The neck is free blown, while the bulbous body was made in a four part mold with three vertical sections joined to a disk shaped base section. The seams are very well hidden within the decoration. The molded decoration consists of three bands. Starting at the shoulder there are six pointed arches, each containing unidentified oval-shaped objects. (Fig. 3) Below, on the middle part of the body, there are representations of vessels divided in rectangular panels separated by columns with bases and capitals. There are a few

Stobi je bio značajan grad u srcu Balkana, na teritoriji današnje Sjeverne Makedonije. Procvat je doživio tokom carskog perioda, dobivši status *municipijuma*, dok je u kasnorimskom periodu bio episkopsko sjedište.¹ (sl. 1) Grad je dobijao različite importe iz udaljenih djelova carstva kao direktnu posljedicu svog geografskog položaja, poboljšanog njegovom blizinom Via Egnatia, kao i pozicioniranjem na ruti sjever-jug, koja povezuje Egejsko more sa sjevernim provincijama carstva. Posude od duvanog stakla bile su jedna od mnogih različitih vrsta proizvoda koji su se donosili u grad.

Za 100 godina iskopavanja u Stobiju nije otkriveno mnogo primjera stakla duvanog u kalup. Većina ih je otkrivena u iskopavanjima na Zapadnoj nekropoli, ali ne isključivo, jer postoje i *intra muros* nalazi. U ovom radu predstaviću tipološku analizu izabranih posuda od stakla duvanog u kalup sa ukrašom u reljefu koje su otkrivene na lokalitetu tokom istorije njegovog iskopavanja.²

1. vijek

Tokom 1. vijeka nove ere, većina posuda duvanih u kalupu, otkrivenih u Stobiju su male bočice sa dekoracijom stakla duvanog u kalup, najvjerovatnije korišćene za parfeme, mirisna ulja ili ljekove, kao i čaše za piće reljefno ukrašene.

Dragan Stojanović je 1977. godine objavio dvije male boce od stakla duvane u kalupu, koje je nazvao „sidonske“, male šestougone boce ukrašene visokim reljefom. Jedan od njih je skoro u potpunosti očuvan, dok je drugi otkriven u fragmentima³. Oba su otkrivena kao grobni inventar.

(sl. 2) Prvi (G-70-18) je napravljen od svijetlo-zelenkastog stakla, potpuno prekriven neperiodnom bijelom korozijom. Vrat je slobodno duvan, dok je lukovičasto tijelo izrađeno u četvorodjelnom kalupu sa tri vertikalna dijela spojena sa diskoidnim dnom. Trake su veoma dobro sakrivene dekoracijom. Dekoracija kalupa se sastoji od tri trake. Počev od ramena, ima šest šiljastih lukova, od kojih svaki sadrži neidentifikovane objekte ovalnog oblika. (sl. 3) Ispod, na srednjem dijelu tijela, nalaze se predstave posuda podijeljenih u pravougaone panele odvojene stubovima sa bazama i kapitelima. Predstavljeno je nekoliko različitih vrsta posuda.⁴ Prema dnu, na najnižem dijelu tijela (sl. 4) postoje trake koje se pružaju od centra jednog panela, do

1 For information regarding the city and its development, see Blaževska 2021.

2 The presented material is grouped chronologically.

3 Стојановић 1977, 117-123.

1 Za informacije o gradu i njegovom razvoju pogledajte Blaževska 2021.

2 Prikazani materijal je grupisan hronološki.

3 Стојановић 1977, 117-123.

4 Anderson-Stojanović 2018, 80, sl. 7.

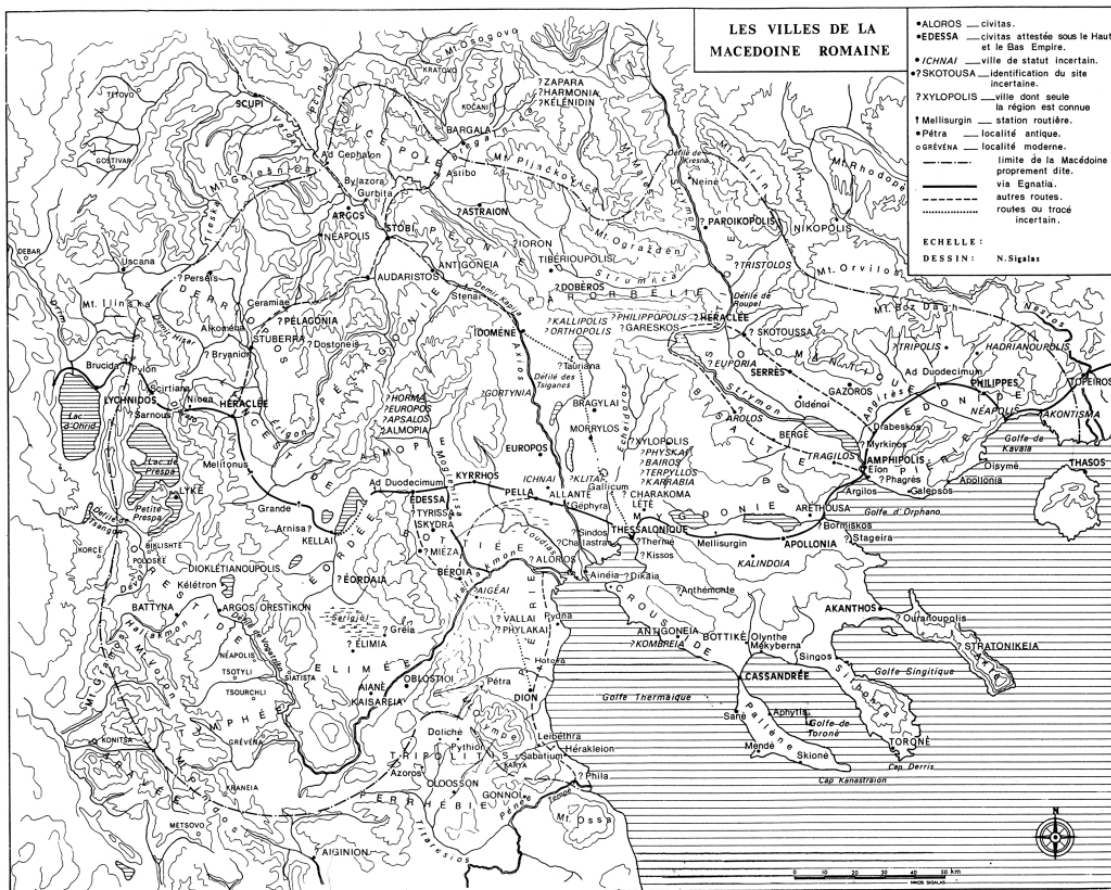


Fig. 1 - Map of the province of Macedonia during the Roman period, according to Papazoglou 1988
 Sl. 1 - Mapa provincije Makedonije tokom rimskog perioda, prema Papazoglou 1988.



Fig. 2 - Hexagonal bottle with relief decoration
 Sl. 2 - Heksagonalna boca sa reljefnim ukrasom



Fig. 3 - Details of relief decoration on the body
 Sl. 3 - Detalji reljefne dekoracije na telu

different types of vessels represented.⁴ Toward the bottom, on the lowest part of the body (Fig. 4) there are ribbons suspended from the center of one panel to the center of the adjacent panel, with alternating large and small fruits with knobbed surfaces below each column. The base is decorated with concentric circles imitating contemporary metalwares turned on a lathe. The rim is folded outward, upward and inward. Typologically the sample belongs to the Vessel type Series A3, Generation A3a according to Stern, dating to the first half of the 1st century, produced in or near Sidon.⁵ The context of discovery overlaps perfectly with this dating, since the vessel was discovered in a cremation burial in a ceramic urn⁶ at the West Cemetery at Stobi containing also two miniature glass unguentaria Isings Form 6, as well as one glass unguentarium Isings Form 28a, and one glass unguentarium Isings Form 26a. Stratigraphically, this grave belongs to the Period II of burial at the West cemetery at Stobi, dated to the late Augustan period.⁷

Fig. 5) The second hexagonal bottle (G-73-31) is only preserved in fragments, and from them it is visible that it also belongs to the Vessel type according to Stern.⁸ It is made of bluish glass, covered with yellow non-transparent weathering. The neck is free blown, while the rim is pulled outward, turned inward, and then flattened. There are very few parts of the body preserved, and even the ones that are preserved are not discernible in terms of the representations. (Fig. 6) There is only one completely preserved panel from the middle of the body that is visible, as well as small parts of two adjacent to the left and right. In all three panels there are vessels represented. The decoration in the lowest row is different from the first sample, and because of poor preservation of the fragments it is very difficult to identify what is represented. The bottom is round and flat. This sample was discovered in a grave deposit in a part of the West cemetery near the Cemetery basilica⁹, together with two Isings Form 8 unguentaria, fifteen knuckle bones, as well as an illegible coin dated widely to the 1st - 2nd century CE. Stratigraphically, it belongs to Period III, dated to the late 1st and the first half of the 2nd century

centra susjednog panela, sa naizmjenično velikim i malim voćem i ispupčenim površinama ispod svake kolone. Osnova je ukrašena koncentričnim krugovima koji imitiraju metalne proizvode rađene na strugu. Obod je savijen prema spolja, prema gore i prema unutra. Tipološki primjerak pripada tipu posude serije A3, generacije A3a prema Sternu, datovanoj u prvu polovinu 1. vijeka, proizvedenoj u Sidonu ili blizu njega.⁵ Kontekst otkrića se savršeno poklapa sa ovim datovanjem, budući da je posuda otkrivena u sahrani sa kremacijom u keramičkoj urni⁶ na Zapadnoj nekropoli u Stobiju, u kojoj se nalaze i dvije minijature staklene unguentarije Isings Form 6, jedan stakleni unguentarijum Isings Form 28a, kao i jedan stakleni unguentarijum Izingsov obrazac 26a. Stratigrafski, ovaj grob pripada 2. periodu sahranjivanja na Zapadnoj nekropoli u Stobima, datovanim u kasnoavgustovsko doba.⁷

(sl. 5) Druga heksagonalna boca (G-73-31) sačuvana je samo u fragmentima, a iz njih je vidljivo da i ona pripada tipu posuda po Sternu.⁸ Izrađena je od plavičastog stakla, prekrivena žutom, neprovidnom korozijom. Vrat je slobodno duvan, dok je obod izvučen spolja, okrenut ka unutra, a zatim spljošten. Sačuvano je vrlo malo djelova tijela, a ni oni koji su sačuvani nemaju sačuvanu dekoraciju. (sl. 6) Na sredini tijela je vidljiv samo jedan potpuno očuvan panel, kao i mali djelovi dva susjedna, lijevo i desno. Na sva tri panela su predstavljene posude. Dekoracija u najnižem redu razlikuje se od prvog primjerka, a zbog loše očuvanosti fragmenata veoma je teško identifikovati šta je predstavljeno. Dno je okruglo i ravno. Ovaj primjerak je otkriven kao grobni inventar u dijelu Zapadne nekropole u blizini bazilike⁹, zajedno sa dva Isings tip 8 unguentarijuma, petnaest kostiju zgloba, kao i nečitim novčićem koji je široko datovan u 1 – 2. vijek n. e. Stratigrafski pripada periodu III, datovanim u kasni 1. i prvu polovinu 2. v.n.e.¹⁰

(sl. 7) U iskopavanjima na Zapadnoj nekropoli 2016. godine u grobnom inventaru otkriven je mali fragment tijela heksagonalne boce (ST-16-18). Boju stakla je teško odrediti, pošto je fragment potpuno prekriven bijelom, neprovidnom patinom. Na fragmentu je predstavljena posuda,

4 Anderson-Stojanović 2018, 80, Fig. 7.

5 Stern 1995, 75-78, 122-124; Isings 1957, 94, Form 78b; Cat. no. 26; Clairmont 1963, 39, no. 146, pl. XXI; Whitehouse 2001, 36-37, Cat. No. 506; Antonaras 2012, 78, Cat. no. 79.

6 Wiseman and Mano-Zissi 1971, 405, Pl. 89, Fig. 14.

7 Wesolowsky 1973, 103, 110-121.

8 Stern 1995, 75-78.

9 For further information on the spread of the West cemetery of Stobi toward south-west, see Mikulčić 1973.

5 Stern 1995, 75-78, 122-124; Isings 1957, 94, Obrazac 78b; Cat. ne. 26; Clairmont 1963, 39, br. 146, pl. KSKSI; Whitehouse 2001, 36-37, Kat. br. 506; Antonaras 2012, 78, Kat. ne. 79.

6 Wiseman and Mano-Zissi 1971, 405, T. 89, sl. 14.

7 Wesolowsky 1973, 103, 110-121.

8 Stern 1995, 75-78.

9 Za dalje informacije o širenju Zapadne nekropole Stobi prema jugozapadu vidjeti Mikulčić 1973.

10 Wesolowsky 1973, 104, 121-129.

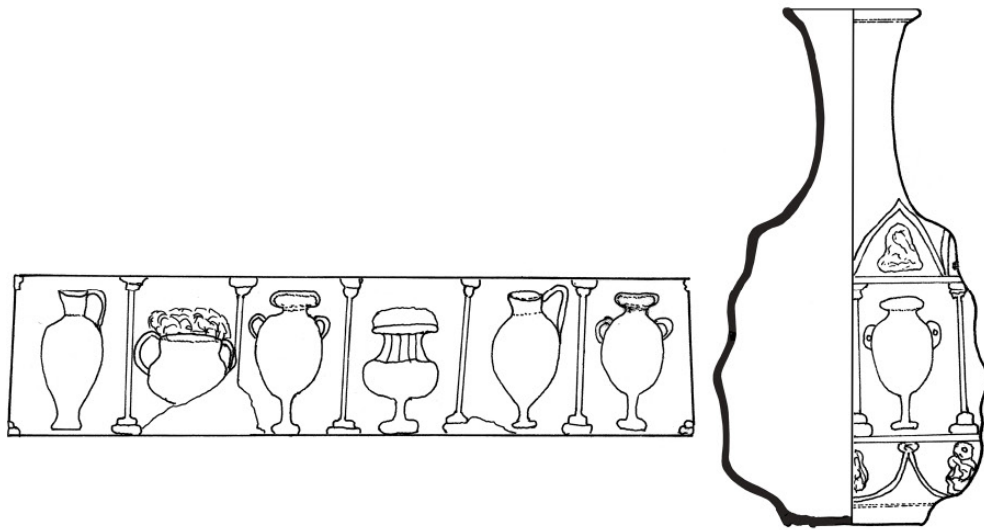


Fig. 4 - Drawing of hexagonal bottle and its decoration
Sl. 4 - Crtež heksagonalne boce i njena dekoracija

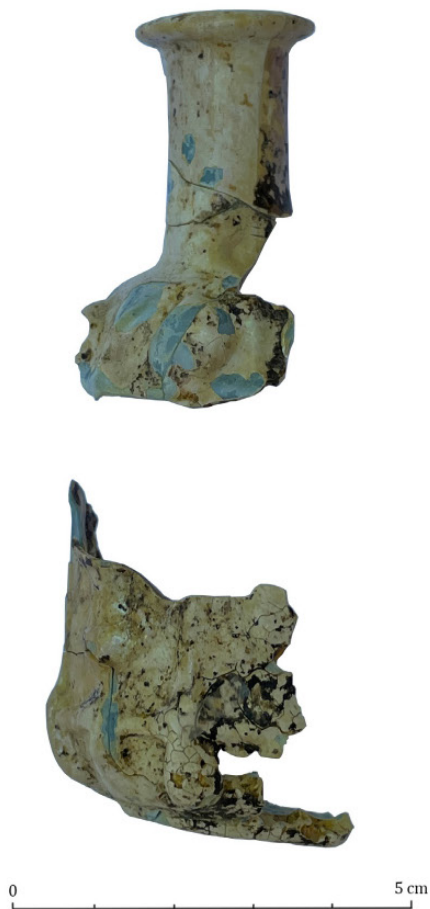


Fig. 5 - Fragments of hexagonal bottle with relief decoration
Sl. 5 - Fragmenti heksagonalne boce sa reljefnom dekoracijom

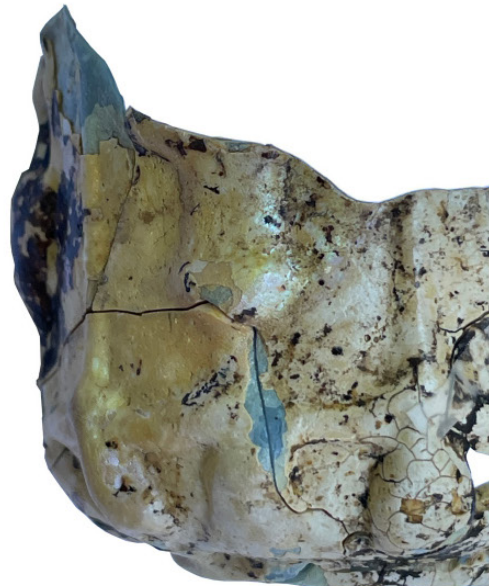


Fig. 6 - Detail of relief decoration on the body
Sl. 6 - Detalj reljefne dekoracije na telu

CE.¹⁰

(Fig. 7) In the excavations at the West cemetery in 2016, there was a small fragment of a body of a hexagonal bottle (CT-16-18) discovered in a grave deposit. The color of the glass is difficult to determine, since the fragment is completely covered with a white, non-transparent weathering. On the fragment a vessel is represented, indicating that it also belonged to the Vessel type identified by Stern. The vessel represented is a footed bowl with two handles containing fruit (?), identical as the one in the first sample.¹¹ The grave 2797 where this fragment was discovered was disturbed by a later grave, and the preserved part of it contained more than 40 grave offerings. Stratigraphically, it belongs to Period II of burial at the West cemetery at Stobi, dated to the late Augustan period.¹²

(Fig. 8) Discovered at the highest terrace of Stobi is a fragment of a cylindrical cup (CT-09-88) with a mold-blown inscription which is unfortunately not preserved. The fragment is thin, made of yellowish-greenish glass. These types of vessels are usually blown in multi-part molds. There is only a small piece of this cup preserved, with a representation of a stylized wreath consisting of two concentric circles joined by radial lines, as well as two wavy lines below the wreath indicating the ends below the knot. On the left side there is a small preserved part in the shape of palm leaves, used to separate the inscription below or above the row with the stylized wreaths, depending on which part of the vessel the preserved fragment belonged to. Samples of this type of vessels have been discovered throughout the empire: Cosa and Pompeii in Italy, Beirut in Lebanon, Vindonissa in Britain, etc.¹³ According to Stern, these vessels were made "in or near Sidon", and while there are only a few dated contexts concerning the aforementioned finds, their production is dated to the first half of the 1st century CE.¹⁴ Whitehouse suggests they be called "victory" beakers, because of the inscriptions on the discovered examples so far.¹⁵ The context of discovery is very different when compared to its production date, as this fragment was discovered in the Residential and Commercial quarter, in a fill widely dated to the 6th century CE.

(Fig. 9) Fragment of a cup with a mold-blown inscription (CT-09-97). It is made of yellowish-greenish glass.

¹⁰ Wesolowsky 1973, 104, 121-129.

¹¹ Stern 1995, 77, Fig. 47.

¹² See note 7.

¹³ Stern 1995, 98-100, Cat. No. 2, note 8; Antonaras 2022, 92, Cat. No. 144.

¹⁴ Stern 1995, 98.

¹⁵ Whitehouse 2001, 26, Cat. No. 491.

što ukazuje da je i ona pripadala tipu posuda koji je identifikovao Stern. Predstavljena posuda je zdjela na stopi sa dvije drške i voćem (?), identična prvom primjerku.¹¹ Grob 2797 u kome je otkriven ovaj fragment bio je poremećen kasnijim grobom, a njegov očuvani dio sadržao je više od 40 grobnih priloga.¹²

(sl. 8) Na najvišem platou Stobija otkriven je fragment cilindrične čaše (ST-09-88) sa natpisom urađenim duvanjem u kalup, koji, nažalost, nije sačuvan. Fragment je tanak, napravljen od žućkasto-zelenkastog stakla. Ove vrste posuda se obično duvaju u višedjelnim kalupima.

Sačuvan je samo mali dio ove čaše, sa predstavom stilizovanog vijenca koji se sastoji od dva koncentrična kruga spojena radijalnim linijama, kao i dvij talasaste linije ispod vijenca koje označavaju krajeve ispod čvora. Na lijevoj strani nalazi se manji očuvani dio u obliku palminog lista, kojim se stilizovanim vijencima izdvaja natpis ispod ili iznad reda, u zavisnosti od toga kom dijelu posude je pripadao sačuvani fragment. Primjerci ovog tipa posuda otkriveni su širom carstva: Kosa i Pompeja u Italiji, Bejrut u Libanu, Vindonisa u Britaniji itd.¹³ Prema Sternu, ove posude su rađene „u Sidonu ili blizu njega“, i uprkos što postoji samo nekoliko datovanih konteksta u vezi sa pomenutim nalazima, njihova proizvodnja se datuje u prvu polovinu 1. v. n. e.¹⁴ Whitehouse predlaže da se zbog natpisa na, do sada, otkrivenim primjercima nazivaju „pobjedničkim“ čašama.¹⁵ Kontekst otkrića je veoma različit u poređenju sa datumom proizvodnje jer je ovaj fragment otkriven u stambeno-poslovnoj četvrti, u ispuni koja je široko datovana u 6. v. n. e. (sl. 9) Fragment čaše sa natpisom nastalim duvanjem u kalup (ST-09-97). Izrađen je od providnog stakla žućkasto-braon boje, a na njemu je sačuvana dekoracija natpisa u dva reda. (sl. 10) U prvom redu je sačuvano samo jedno slovo, a to je najvjerojatnije E.¹⁶ U drugom redu su sačuvana dva slova – K je potpuno očuvano i vidljivo, dok se kod drugog prepoznaje samo prava linija. Ispod natpisa se nalaze dvije paralelne linije koje su korišćene za odvajanje natpisa od profilisane dekoracije ispod. Lijevo od natpisa je sačuvano palmino drvo, koje se obično koristi kao separator između natpisa kod ove vrste

¹¹ Stern 1995, 77, sl. 47.

¹² Vidi bilješku 7.

¹³ Stern 1995, 98-100, Kat. br. 2, napomena 8; Antonaras 2022, 92, Kat. br. 144.

¹⁴ Stern 1995, 98.

¹⁵ Whitehouse 2001, 26, Kat. br. 491.

¹⁶ Slovo je identično ipsilonu na konveksnoj čaši sa natpisom nastalim duvanjem u kalup, vidi Stern 1995, 102-103, Kat. br. 6, 276.



Fig. 7 - Detail of relief decoration of the body of a hexagonal bottle
Sl. 7 - Detalj reljefne dekoracije tela heksagonalne boce

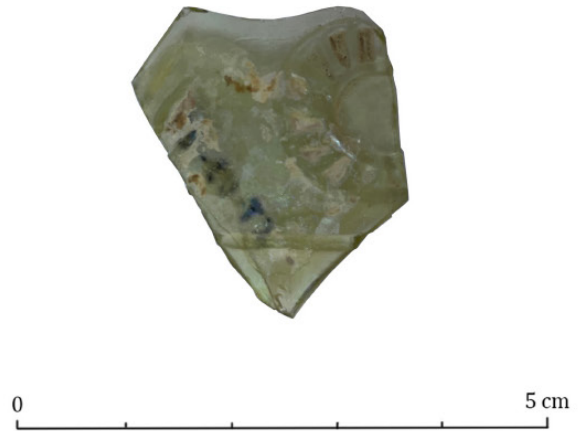


Fig. 8 - Fragment of a cylindrical cup
Sl. 8 - Fragment cilindrične čaše



Fig. 9 - Fragment of a cup with mold-blown inscription
Sl. 9 - Fragment čaše sa natpisom duvanim u kalup

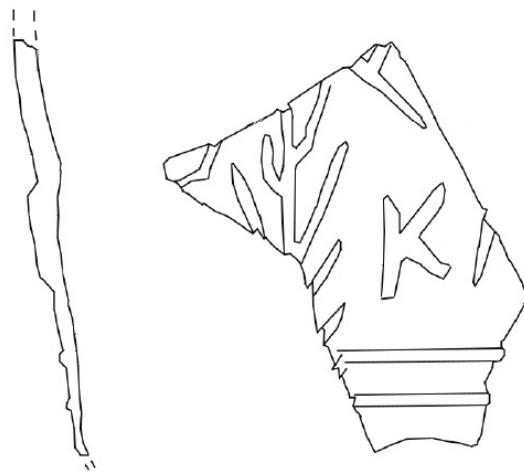


Fig. 10 - Drawing of a fragment of a cup with mold-blown inscription
Sl. 10 - Crtež fragmenta čaše sa natpisom duvanim u kalup

lowish-brownish transparent glass, and on it is a preserved decoration of an inscription in two rows. (Fig. 10) In the first row, there is only a single letter preserved, which is most probably E.¹⁶ In the second row, there are two letters preserved - the K is completely preserved and visible, while only a straight line from the second one can be recognized. Below the inscription there are two parallel lines which were used to separate the inscription from the molded decoration below. To the left of the inscription, there is a palm tree preserved, typically used as a separator between inscriptions in this type of cups. In the literature available to me, I could not identify a second line of text in these well-known cups that starts with a K. Typologically, this fragment belongs to the barrel-shaped cups with a mold-blown inscription dated to the mid 1st century CE.¹⁷ The Stobi sample was discovered in the excavation in 2009 in the Residential and Commercial quarter, in a context widely dated to the 6th century CE.

(Fig. 11) A miniature amphora shaped bottle (CT-95-158) made of dark blue glass, blown in a two-part mold with two vertical sections. There is a single continuous mold seam around the body, decorated with concentric horizontal lines up to the beginning of the freeblown neck. (Fig. 12) The body ends in a pointed base. The rim is folded outward, upward and inward. (Fig. 13) There is only one handle preserved, made of light-bluish glass, covered with a yellow/ochre weathering. According to Stern, these bottles imitate ceramic transport amphorae¹⁸, while Whitehouse slightly disagrees¹⁹. Their production is dated to the second half of the first century CE²⁰, and although they have been suggested to be made in the Levant, the biggest frequency of finds edges toward the western part of the Empire.²¹ The sample from Stobi was discovered in the West cemetery in 1995, in grave 2071, together

čaša. U literaturi koja mi je dostupna, nisam mogao da identifikujem drugi red teksta kod ovih dobro poznatih čaša koje počinju slovom K. Tipološki, ovaj fragment pripada čašama oblika bureta sa natpisom nastalim duvanjem u kalup, iz sredine 1. v. n. e.¹⁷ Primjerak sa Stobija otkriven je 2009. godine tokom iskopavanja stambeno-poslovne četvrti, u kontekstu koji se široko datuje u 6. v. n. e.

(sl. 11) Minijaturna boca u obliku amfore (ST-95-158) od tamnoplavog stakla, duvana u dvodjelnom kalupu sa dva vertikalna presjeka. Oko tijela postoji jedna kontinuirana traka od kalupa, ukrašena koncentričnim horizontalnim linijama do početka vrata koji je slobodno duvan. (sl. 12) Tijelo se završava šiljatim dnom. Obod je savijen prema spolja, prema gore i prema unutra. (sl. 13) Sačuvana je samo jedna drška od svijetloplavkastog stakla, prekrivena žuto/oker korozijom. Prema Sternu, ove boce imitiraju keramičke transportne amfore¹⁸, dok se Whitehouse ne slaže u potpunosti sa tim¹⁹. Njihova proizvodnja je datovana u drugu polovinu prvog vijeka n. e.²⁰, i iako se sugerije da se prave na Levantu, najveća učestalost nalaza je ivica ka zapadnom dijelu Carstva²¹. Primjerak iz Stobija otkriven je na Zapadnoj nekropoli 1995. godine, u grobu 2071, zajedno sa tri staklene unguentarije tipa Isings tip 8. Datovanje njegovog konteksta korelira sa periodom kraja 1. i početka 2. v. n. e., u III periodu sahranjivanja na Zapadnoj nekropoli Stobija²².

(sl. 14, 15) Fragment cilindrične čaše (ST-12-03) od blijedozelenkastog providnog stakla, najvjerojatnije rađene u višedjelnom kalupu. Kroz sredinu fragmenta vidljiva je jedna traka od kalupa. Sačuvan je manji dio njegovog ravnog dna. Na njegovom tijelu su dva veća i četiri manja ispupčenja. Pretpostavlja se da dekoracija predstavlja Heraklovu batinu, za koju se smatra da je napravljena od stabla masline²³. Postoje i mišljenja da ove izbočine

16 The letter is identical to the epsilon on a convex cup with a mold-blown inscription, see Stern 1995, 102-103, Cat. No. 6, 276.

17 Stern 1995, 100-102, Cat. No. 5; Whitehouse 2001, 21-22, Cat. No. 484.

18 Stern 1995, 157-158, discussing particular types of ceramic transport amphorae which could have been the inspiration for the form.

19 Whitehouse 2001, 46, disagrees that the form imitates particular types of ceramic transport amphorae, but agrees that it does in fact imitate transport amphorae in general.

20 A glass bottle with an identical decoration and shape was discovered in Dura Europos: Clairmont 1963, 40-41, no. 154; For an example from Scupi, see Mikulčić 1974, 200-201, 206; For examples from Montenegro, see Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1974, 186, 188, pls. 1:4, 3:16; Antonaras 2012, 79-80, Cat. no. 83, 85.

21 Stern 1995, 158, see notes 6-11.

17 Stern 1995, 100-102, Kat. br. 5; Whitehouse 2001, 21-22, Kat. br. 484.

18 Stern 1995, 157-158, raspravljajući o određenim tipovima keramičkih transportnih amfora koje su mogle biti inspiracija za formu.

19 Whitehouse 2001, 46 se ne slaže da forma imitira određene vrste keramičkih transportnih amfora, ali se slaže da zapravo imitira transportne amfore uopšte.

20 Staklena boca identične dekoracije i oblika otkrivena je u Dura Europos: Clairmont 1963, 40-41, br. 154; Za primjer iz Scupija vidjeti Mikulčić 1974, 200-201, 206; Za primjere iz Crne Gore vidjeti Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1974, 186, 188, pls. 1:4, 3:16; Antonaras 2012, 79-80,

21 Stern 1995, 158, vidi bilješke 6-11

22 Wesolowsky 1973, 121-126.

23 Stern 1995, 104-105; Prva koja je ovu vrstu čaše povezala sa Heraklovom batinom je Klasina Isings. Za više detalja vidjeti Isings 1976, 353.



Fig. 11 - Miniature transport amphora
Sl. 11 - Minijaturna transportna amfora



Fig. 12 - Detail of mold connection on miniature transport amphora
Sl. 12 - Detalj spoja kalupa na minijaturnoj transportnoj amfori

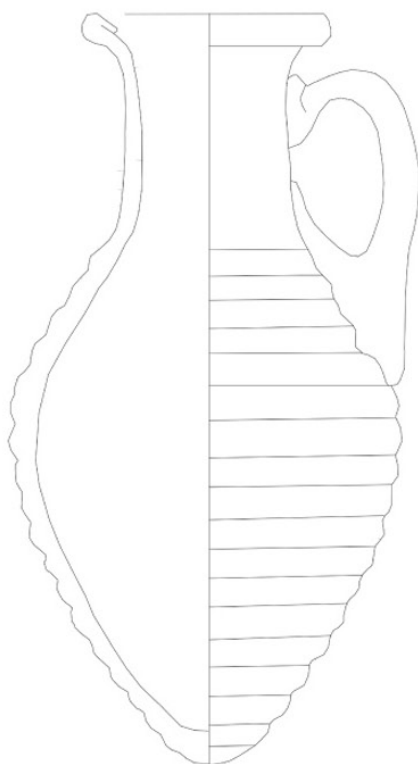


Fig. 13 - Drawing of miniature transport amphora
Sl. 13 - Crtež minijaturne transportne amfore

with three Isings Type 8 glass unguentaria. The dating of its context correlates to the period of the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century CE, in the Period III of burials in the West cemetery of Stobi.²²

(Fig. 14, 15) Fragment of a cylindrical cup (CT-12-03) made of pale greenish transparent glass, most probably made in a multi-part mold. There is a single mold seam visible through the middle of the fragment. A small part of its flat bottom is preserved. There are two bigger protrusions and four smaller ones on its body. The decoration is presumed to represent Herakles' club, considered to be made from the trunk of an olive tree.²³ There are also opinions that these protrusions represent almonds, as well as lotus blossoms.²⁴ Typologically, the fragment came from a vessel of eastern provenience, based on its decoration. Stern suggests at least one production center in the eastern Mediterranean, dating to the second half of the 1st century CE.²⁵ The Stobi sample was discovered in a 1st century CE deposit in the excavations in the Theatre in 2012.²⁶

(Fig. 16) In the excavations in 2009, a fragment of a similar cup (CT-09-95) was discovered, but with a different variation of the decoration. Made of green transparent glass, the decoration consists of almond-shaped protrusions, as well as smaller double circles between them. The fragment was discovered in the Residential and Commercial quarter, in a context which can be widely dated to the 6th century CE.

3rd century

(Fig. 17) Completely preserved mold-blown bottle with a head-shaped body (CT-95-146). Made of transparent light greenish glass, the vessel was blown in a two-part mold. There is a continuous, very pronounced seam at the junction of the two vertical sections. The body is decorated in the shape of a child's head with emphasized cheeks. The eyes, nose and chin are visible, and on the front part a small amount of hair can be noticed. The back of the head is completely covered in hair. The neck

predstavljaju bademe, kao i cvjetove lotosa²⁴. Tipološki, fragment potiče od posude istočne provenijencije, na osnovu njegove dekoracije. Stern predlaže najmanje jedan centar proizvodnje u istočnom Mediteranu, koji datira iz druge polovine 1. v. n. e.²⁵ Primjerak iz Stobija otkriven je u sloju iz 1. v. n. e. u iskopavanjima teatra 2012. godine²⁶.

(sl. 16) U iskopavanjima 2009. godine otkriven je fragment slične čaše (ST-09-95), ali sa drugačijom varijacijom ukrasa. Napravljen je od zelenog providnog stakla, a ukras se sastoji od bademastih izbočina, kao i manjih duplih krugova između njih. Fragment je otkriven u stambeno-poslovnoj četvrti, u kontekstu koji se u velikoj mjeri može datovati u 6. v. n. e.

3. vijek

(sl. 17) Potpuno očuvana boca od stakla duvanog u kalup, sa tijelom u obliku glave (ST-95-146). Izrađena od providnog svijetlo-zelenkastog stakla, posuda je duvana u dvodijelnom kalupu. Na spoju dva vertikalna presjeka postoji kontinuirana, veoma izražena traka. Tijelo je dekorisano u obliku dječje glave sa naglašenim obrazima. Vidljive su oči, nos i brada, a na prednjem dijelu se uočava i mala količina kose. Zadnji dio glave je potpuno prekriven kosom. Vrat je slobodno duvan, a obod je zaobljen, zadebljan i uglačan na visokoj temperaturi. Dno je kružno, ali nije dobro zaravnjeno, pa zbog toga ova posuda nije baš stabilna kada se postavi na ravnu površinu. Kontinuirana traka svjedoči o ne baš vještom majstoru duvaču stakla - reljef nije mnogo oštar i veoma je plitak, a detalji nisu uočljivi, vjerovatno kao posljedica neprekidne upotrebe kalupa. Postoji primjerak koji predstavlja Antinoja kao Dionisa koji je po obliku dna²⁷ najbliži, dok je drugi sličan po obliku vrata i oboda.²⁸ Nisam mogao da pronađem analogije sa sličnim prikazom na tijelu. Primjerak iz Stobija otkriven je tokom iskopavanja Zapadne nekropole 1995. godine, kao grobni inventar. Nema podataka o ostalim grobnim priložima, tipu groba ili periodu sahrane, pa se datovanje ovog primjerka zasniva samo na tipološkim analogijama. Vjerujem da je na primjerku iz Stobija predstava Erosa ili Dionisa kao djeteta, a ako se

22 Wesolowsky 1973, 121-126.

23 Stern 1995, 104-105; The first one to connect this type of cup with Herakles' club is Clasina Isings. For more detail, see Isings 1976, 353.

24 Isings 1957, 46.

25 Stern 1995, 104.

26 The fragment was discovered together with a large amount of fragments of pottery and coins. The latest finds indicate that this layer was brought to the Theatre post 76 AD. I would like to express my gratitude to my colleague from NI Stobi, Goce Pavlovski, for sharing this information with me.

24 Isings 1957, 46.

25 Stern 1995, 104.

26 Fragment je otkriven zajedno sa velikom količinom ulomaka keramike i novca. Najnoviji nalazi ukazuju na to da je ovaj sloj donijet u teatar poslije 76 g. n. e. Želio bih da izrazim svoju zahvalnost kolegi iz NI Stobi, Goce Pavlovskom, što je podijelio ovu informaciju sa mnom.

27 Stern 1995, 228-229, Kat. br. 147.

28 Stern 1995, 230-232, Kat. br. 148.



Fig. 14 - Fragment of cylindrical cup with a decoration imitating Herakles' club
Sl. 14 - Fragment cilindrične čaše sa ukrasom koji imitira Heraklovu batinu

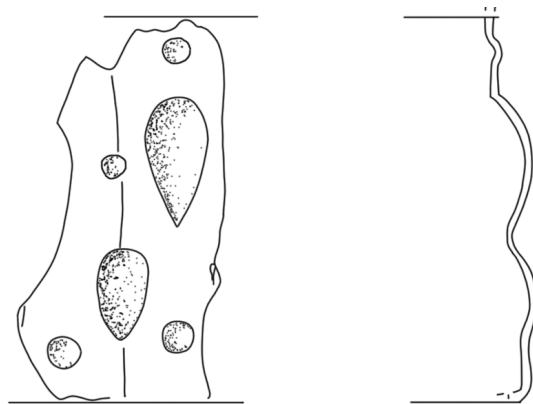


Fig. 15 - Drawing of fragment of cylindrical cup with a decoration imitating Herakles' club
Sl. 15 - Crtež fragmenta cilindrične čaše sa ukrasom koji imitira Heraklovu batinu



Fig. 17 - Bottle with a head-shaped body
Sl. 17 - Boca sa telom u obliku glave



Fig. 16 - Fragment of cylindrical cup
Sl. 16 - Fragment cilindrične čaše

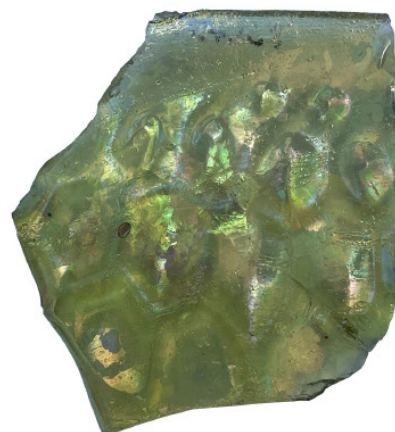


Fig. 18 - Hemispherical bowl with honeycomb
Sl. 18 - Poluloptasta posuda sa dekoracijom u obliku saća

is free-blown, and the rim is rounded, thickened and polished on a high temperature. The bottom is circular, but not well flattened, and as a consequence this vessel is not very stable when placed on a flat surface. The continuous seam attests to a not-so-skillful master glassblower - the relief is not very sharp and very shallow, and the details are not discernible, probably as a consequence of the continuous usage of the mold. There is a sample which represents Antinous as Dionysus which is the closest in the shape of the bottom²⁷, while another one is similar in the shape of the neck and rim.²⁸ I could not identify analogies with a similar representation on the body. The sample from Stobi was discovered in the excavations at the West cemetery in 1995, in a grave deposit. There is no information about the other grave offerings, the grave form or the burial period, so the dating of this sample is based only on typological analogies. I believe that the representation on the Stobi sample is of Eros or Dionysus as a child, and if the analogy based on the shape of the neck, rim and bottom is to be used, it can be widely dated to the 3rd century and/or 4th century.

4th century

(Fig. 18) A fragment of a mold-blown hemispherical bowl with a honeycomb decoration (G-71-85) was discovered in the excavations in the 1970s. It is made of greenish transparent glass. The rim is slightly everted and rough, unworked, while the body is hemispherical and decorated with a honeycomb pattern. These vessels were first blown in a smaller mold and then further expanded by free-blowing. The honeycomb cells are larger as the vessel expands toward the bottom, as a direct consequence of the further free-blowing after the initial mold-blowing process. They are believed to be the expression of the revival of the mold-blowing technique in the 4th century CE. The provenance of these vessels is still difficult to determine.²⁹ The Stobi sample was discovered in the excavations in 1971, at the Bridge Access Area, in a widely dated Late Roman deposit. Based on the typological analogies, I believe that a 4th century date would be appropriate.

27 Stern 1995, 228-229, Cat. No. 147.

28 Stern 1995, 230-232, Cat. No. 148.

29 Antonaras 2017, 64-65, see note 243, for more places of discovery see notes 247-277.

koristi analogija zasnovana na obliku vrata, oboda i dna, može se široko datovati u 3. i/ili 4. vijek.

4. vijek

(sl. 18) U iskopavanjima sedamdesetih godina prošlog vijeka otkriven je fragment od stakla duvanog u kalup, poluloptaste posude sa ukrasom od saća (G-71-85). Izrađen je od providnog stakla zelenkaste boje. Obod je blago izbočen i grub, neobrađen, dok je tijelo poluloptasto i ukrašeno šablonom u vidu saća. Ove posude su prvo duvane u manjem kalupu, a zatim dalje proširene slobodnim duvanjem. Čelije saća su veće kako se posuda širi prema dnu, što je direktna posljedica daljeg slobodnog duvanja nakon početnog procesa duvanja u kalup. Vjeruje se da su one izraz oživljavanja tehnike duvanja kalupa u 4. v. n. e. Još uvijek je teško utvrditi porijeklo ovih posuda.²⁹ Primjerak iz Stobija otkriven je tokom iskopavanja 1971. godine, u dijelu pristupa mostu, u široko datovanom kasnorimskom sloju. Na osnovu tipoloških analogija, smatram da bi datovanje u 4. vijek bilo prikladno.

Zaključak

Kao što je to slučaj širom Carstva, posude od stakla duvanog u kalup otkrivene u Stobiju preklapaju se sa već prihvaćenim mišljenjem da je duvanje u kalupu bilo najmodernije tokom 1. v. n. e.³⁰ Čak i na vrhuncu svoje popularnosti, doprinijelo je kvantitativno malom količinom ukupne proizvodnje staklenih posuda širom Carstva, kao direktna posljedica težine procesa duvanja kalupa.³¹ Najvjerovatnije je nastalo kao želja da se imitiraju metalne, reljefno ukrašene, posude.³²

Učestalost nalaza otkrivenih u Stobiju, koji pripadaju 1. v. n. e., predstavlja približno 90% posuda od stakla duvanog u kalup, od sveukupnog broja identifikovanog na lokalitetu. Postoji samo nekoliko fragmenata ili potpuno očuvanih posuda iz kasnorimskog perioda, u poređenju sa znatno većim brojem donijetih u Stobi tokom I v. n. e. Postoji jaz u 2. v. n. e., kao i u cijelom 3. v. n. e., duvanih posuda sa reljefnom dekoracijom, a očigledno se ponovo vratilo u modu u poznom 3. i 4. v. n. e. Neki fragmenti/posude otkriveni su na Zapadnoj nekropoli, dok je nekoliko otkriveno *intra muros*, u kontekstu dosta kasnijem od prvobitnog datuma proizvodnje.

29 Antonaras 2017, 64-65, vidjeti napomenu 243, za više mjesta gdje su pronađene vidjeti napomene 247-277.

30 Antonaras 2010, 241.

31 Antonaras 2017, 17.

32 Isings 1957, 45.

Conclusion

As it is the case throughout the Empire, the mold-blown glass vessels discovered at Stobi overlap with the already established opinion that mold-blowing was most fashionable in the 1st century CE.³⁰ Even at the peak of its popularity, it contributed a quantitatively small amount of the total production of glass vessels throughout the Empire, as a direct consequence of the difficulty of the mold-blowing process.³¹ It most probably came about as a desire to imitate metal relief decorated vessels.³²

The frequency of finds discovered at Stobi belonging to the 1st century CE represents approximately 90% of the mold-blown vessels identified at the site overall. There are only a few fragments or completely preserved vessels from the Late Roman period, compared to a significantly larger number that were brought to Stobi in the 1st century CE. There is a gap of mold-blown vessels with relief decoration in the 2nd century CE, as well as throughout the 3rd, and it was obviously in vogue again in the later parts of the 3rd and 4th century CE. Some fragments/vessels were discovered at the West cemetery, while a few were discovered *intra muros*, in a context quite later than their original date of production. In Stobi it is the case as throughout the empire that mold-blown glass vessels decorated in relief are a rarity, just a small percentage of the vast amount of glass material discovered at the site in the excavations so far. Most of the fragments discovered have an eastern provenience, although very loosely determined.

U Stobiju su, kao i u cijelom carstvu, reljefno dekorisane posude od stakla duvanog u kalup rijetkost, i predstavljaju samo mali procenat ogromne količine staklenog materijala otkrivenog na lokalitetu u dosadašnjim iskopavanjima. Većina otkrivenih fragmenata ima istočnu provenijenciju, iako je vrlo široko određena.

30 Antonaras 2010, 241.

31 Antonaras 2017, 17.

32 Isings 1957, 45.

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