ARRC – Acculturation, Romanisation, Roman Culture: Processes of Integration Across the Roman Empire

Edited by László Borhy, Kata Dévai, Linda Dobosi, and Csilla Sáró

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Edited by
László Borhy – Kata Dévai – Linda Dobosi – Csilla Sáró

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Roman glass from Ban Josip Jelačić Square in Osijek

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Abstract: In 2008, the Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts conducted a rescue excavation at Ban Josip Jelačić Square in Osijek, on the very edge of the Roman city of Mursa. Investigation of a rich cultural layer dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD revealed Roman graves and remains of residential architecture. Various Roman-period finds, including glass vessels, were recovered at the site. Although many of these vessels were fragmentary, they can still be identified typologically; in addition, a few more or less complete specimens were found in graves. This paper presents the glass finds from the site, including those from the graves and the surrounding area. These artefacts have not been published before and provide valuable insight into the material culture of Roman Mursa.

Keywords: Mursa, Osijek, Roman glass, glass vessels, *balsamaria*

In 2008, the Department of Archaeology of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts conducted a rescue excavation at Ban Josip Jelačić Square in Osijek, in the Roman city of Mursa. Previous excavations took place in 1970, 1987, and 2007; moreover, numerous finds were uncovered during various municipal works over the years.[1] The square covers more than 15,000 m², and the 2008 excavation focused on a 3,112 m² section in its eastern part, at the local market. This area lies on the edge of the ancient Roman settlement, outside its city walls (Fig. 1).

Mursa was granted the status of a colony (Colonia Aelia Mursa) during the reign of Emperor Hadrian, around AD 133.[2] The city was probably established as a military settlement or as a reward for veterans, a common practice in the Roman Empire. Its strategic position upstream on the Drava River, above its confluence with the Danube, made it an ideal site for settlement, trade, and transport. The surrounding marshlands created natural barriers that made crossing the river extremely difficult, strengthening the city's defences. This position made Mursa a key hub along the Roman limes.[3]

The research conducted at Ban Josip Jelačić Square revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence comprising five distinct phases dating from the 1st to the 4th century AD. The strata reflect a dynamic sequence of occupation and transformation and comprise three settlement layers and two grave horizons. The earliest layer represents a cemetery that predated the establishment of the Roman colony. It was followed by two settlement horizons containing the remains of buildings and infra-

1 Leleković 2008, 45.
2 Leleković 2024, 475.
3 Leleković 2024, 472.

✉ Corresponding author

structure belonging to the eastern suburb of the colony. Above these was another cemetery, dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, which developed after the destruction and abandonment of the suburban zone. The uppermost layer corresponds to the Late Antique phase and is characterised by refuse pits and architectural debris that partly disturbed earlier features, especially graves from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Fig. 2).

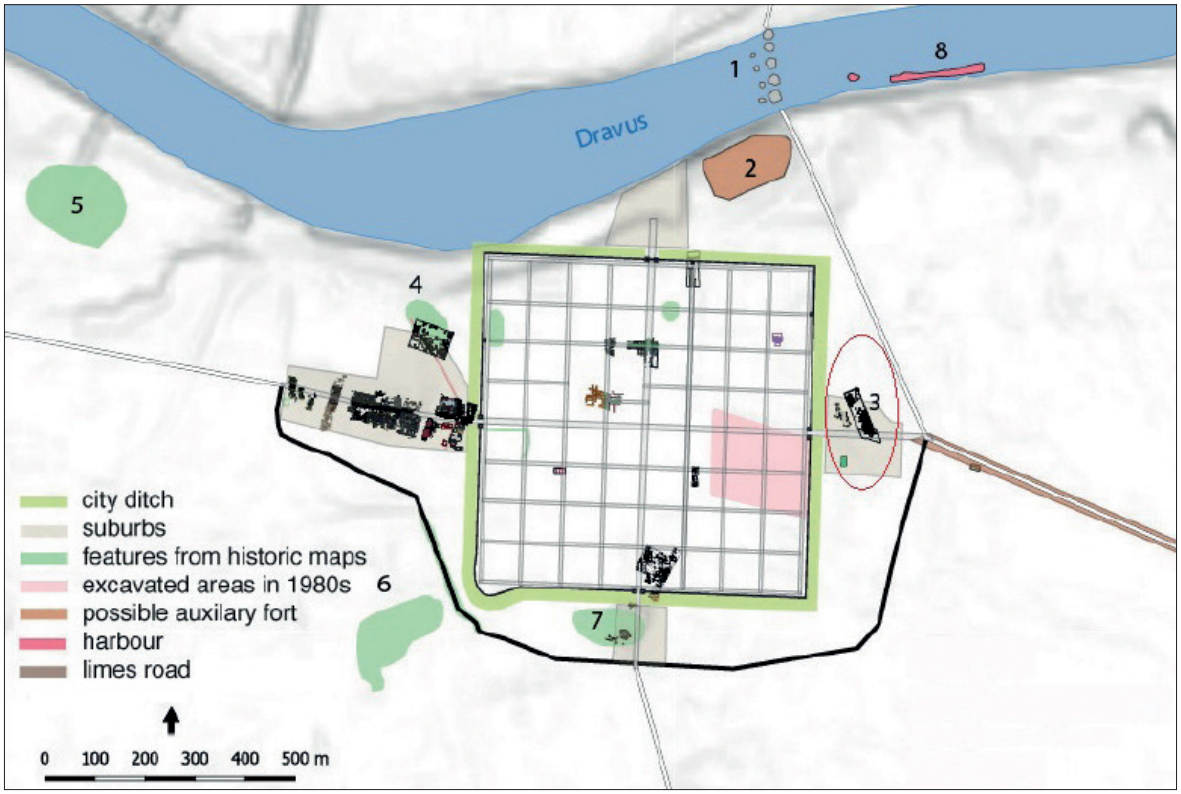


Fig. 1. Map of the colony of Aelia Mursa with the location of present-day Ban J. Jelačić Square (made by the author).

Excavations uncovered numerous Roman graves and remains of residential structures, as well as a rich assemblage of artefacts from various phases of occupation. Among these finds, glass vessels and their fragments stand out because of their typological diversity and chronological significance. The glass finds have been classified into two main categories: grave finds and settlement finds, the latter including pieces recovered from secondary contexts.

Glass from the graves

A total of 408 burials were discovered at Ban Josip Jelačić Square, forming two distinct cemetery phases. The first phase consists exclusively of cremation burials, while the second contains mainly inhumations and only a few cremation graves. All graves belong to the eastern necropolis of the ancient city of Mursa.

First cemetery phase (Trajanic–early Hadrianic period)

Glass vessels were found in only eighteen graves, some of which contained more than one vessel. Most of these are *balsamaria*; the group of grave finds also includes a cosmetic jar and a few pieces of tableware. A significant number of *balsamaria* were found melted in the graves, indicating that they had been burned on the pyre with the deceased and were placed in the grave in this state. As a result, their original shape could not be determined.

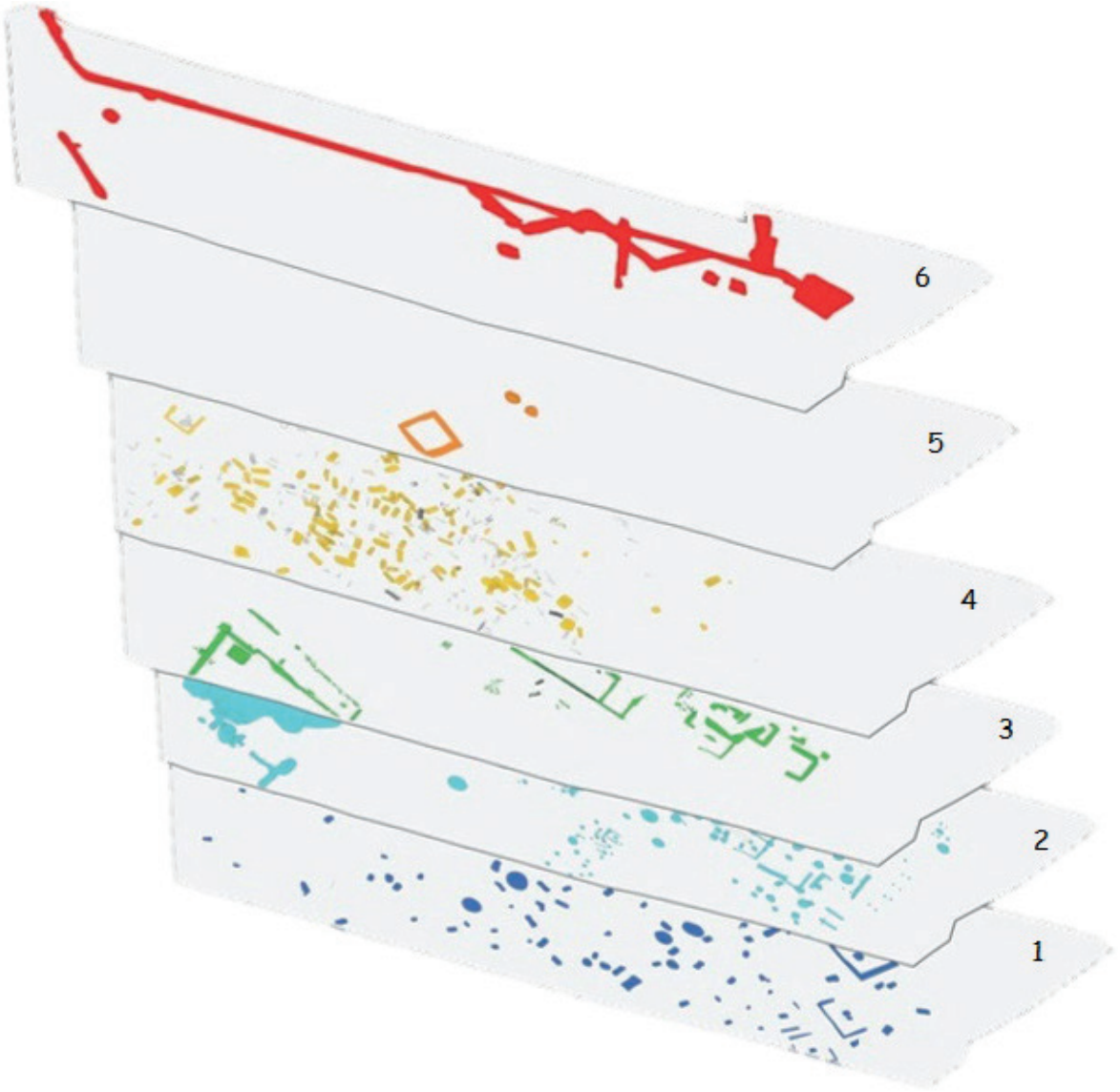


Fig. 2. Five periods of the site (graphics by the author).

Balsamaria

The *balsamaria* include tubular, triangular, conical, and biconical forms. Grave 3 contained a tubular *balsamarium* (Cat. 1.1.1) with a very short body, a rounded bottom, a long, narrow neck, and an inward-folded rim. Tubular *balsamaria* were also found in Graves 270 (Cat. 1.1.4) and 402 (Cat. 1.1.5); the necks of these pieces are slightly waisted, and they differ in shape and size. The *balsamarium* from Grave 270 has a funnel lip, a straight rim, and a flat bottom, while the one from Grave 402 has a short body, a straight rim, and a rounded bottom with a small base. Grave 286 contained two tubular *balsamaria*, one (Cat. 1.1.6) with a constricted neck, a tubular, widened body with a flat base, and an everted rim. The other (Cat. 1.1.3) has a tubular, broad body that passes directly into a small neck with an everted rim. Tubular *balsamaria* are the most widespread type and are broadly dated to the 1st–2nd centuries AD. Examples with smooth bodies occur as early as the Flavian period, and their production continued into the 2nd century AD.[4] *Balsamaria* with a constricted body remained in use for a longer period and appear in archaeological contexts from the 2nd through the 3rd centuries AD.[5]

4 Lazar 2003, 196.

5 Lazar 2003, 196.

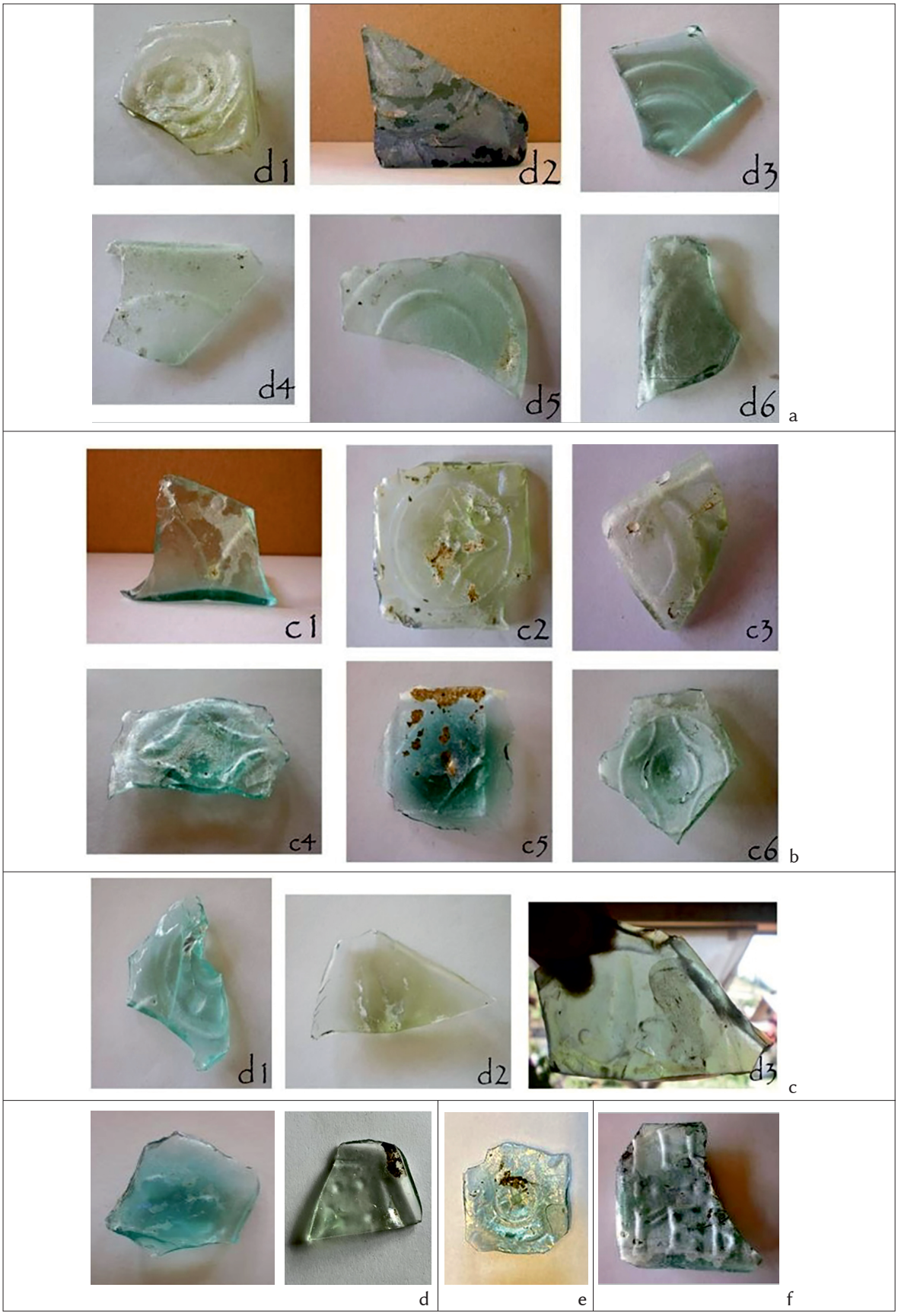


Fig. 3. a – base fragments with concentric circles, b – base fragments with diamond pattern, c – base fragments with rosette motifs, d – base fragments with beads and knobs, e – base fragment with wheel or rosette motifs within a circle, f – base fragment with inscription (photos by M. Leljak).

The *balsamarium* found in Grave 172 (Cat. 1.2.1) has a wide triangular body with a flat bottom and a flared, inward-folded rim. Grave 197 contained two closely similar *balsamaria* (Cat. 1.2.2 and 1.2.3), and Grave 297 contained two identical examples (Cat. 1.2.4 and 1.2.5). Each vessel has a short triangular body, a concave bottom, a slightly waisted neck, a funnel lip, and a flat rim. They can be dated to the second half of the 1st to the 3rd centuries AD.[6]

The *balsamarium* in Grave 283 (Cat. 1.3.1) has a wide conical body, a slightly concave bottom, and a very lightly waisted neck. Its rim is horizontal and flattened. This type is characteristic of the 1st–2nd centuries AD.[7]

Grave 392 yielded two *balsamaria* with conical bodies but markedly different shapes. One (Cat. 1.3.2) has a short body, a long neck, a funnel lip, and a flat rim. The other (Cat. 1.3.3) has an elongated body, a tubular rim, and a concave base. Grave 395 contained a *balsamarium* (Cat. 1.4.1) with a biconical body, a wide funnel lip, an inward-folded rim, and a slightly concave bottom, representing a type dated to the 2nd to the first half of the 3rd century AD.[8]

Cosmetic jar

Grave 172 contained, alongside the triangular *balsamarium*, a complete cosmetic jar (Cat. 2.1) with a globular body, an outward-rolled, flared rim, and a flat bottom. These cosmetic vessels are less common than *balsamaria* in the assemblage, but they served the same purpose, namely the storage of various ointments. They were most common in the second half of the 1st to the 2nd centuries AD, but also occur in graves of the 3rd century AD.[9]

Tableware

Grave 392 contained an incomplete jug (Cat. 3.1.1) with an oval body, a ring base, an inward-folded rim, and a ribbed handle with a thumb rest on its upper part; analogies date it to the 2nd century AD.[10] Grave 189 yielded a fragmentary beaker (Cat. 3.2.1) with a biconical body, a wide conical mouth, and a bulging rim. This type is characteristic of the 1st to 2nd centuries AD.[11] Another beaker was found in Grave 286 (Cat. 3.2.3). It has a barrel-shaped body decorated with shallow engraved lines, an everted rim, and a foot disc wider than the bottom. This type is characteristic of the second half of the 1st to the first half of the 2nd century AD.[12]

The dating of this cemetery phase is based on several lines of evidence. The first is the grave goods, the production dates of which indicate a period spanning the second half of the 1st and the 2nd century AD. Stamped pottery oil lamps of the Loeschcke X type, which were not produced before the early 2nd century AD, are particularly important for dating this phase. Some graves also contained volute lamps and stamped pottery oil lamps of the Loeschcke IX type, suggesting that, although some graves were probably established at the end of the 1st century AD, most date from after the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The discovery of a road section in the southern part of the present-day square is key to dating the abandonment of this part of the cemetery. With its typical east–west orientation, this road closely resembles Roman roads in the region. Its construction destroyed several cremation graves, indicating that it was built after the first cemetery phase. On the basis of its position within the urban grid, it may be a *decumanus* that connected the cemetery

6 Lazar 2003, 196.

7 Isings 1957, 34, 35, Form 16; Ružić 1994, 22, no. 150, T. 14.6.

8 Gregl – Lazar 2008, 85.

9 Cool – Price 1995, 116.

10 Lazar 2003, 130, Form 5.1.6.

11 Leljak 2015, 85.

12 Isings 1957, Form 34.

with the settlement of Mursa during the first cemetery phase, before the AD 130s.[13] This implies that the necropolis was abandoned no later than AD 133 and provides a clear upper limit for the use of this part of the eastern necropolis during the first cemetery phase.

All glass vessels found in the graves are characteristic of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. In light of the dating of the first cemetery phase, the time of their production and use can be narrowed to the second half of the 1st and the early 2nd century AD.

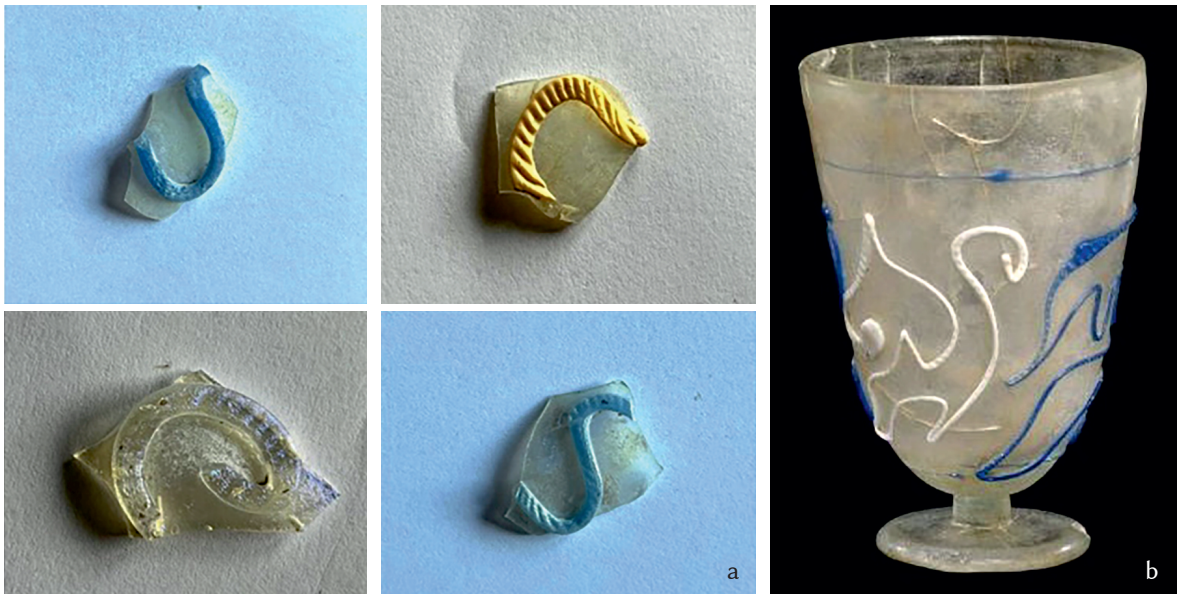


Fig. 4. a– snake-thread decorated fragments (photo by M. Leljak), b – snake-thread decorated goblet (after Corning Museum of Glass web site).

Second cemetery phase (second half of the 3rd–early 4th century AD)

Glass vessels were found in only nine graves. Most are *balsamaria*, together with a beaker, a vessel fragment, and some plain fragments unsuitable for type identification.

Balsamaria

Grave 17 contained a *balsamarium* (Cat. 1.3.4) with a conical body, a concave bottom, and a long neck. This type is characteristic of the 1st–2nd centuries AD.[14] Another *balsamarium* (Cat. 1.4.2) was found in Grave 79. It has a biconical body, a long neck, and a flat bottom. This type is characteristic of the 2nd to the first half of the 3rd century AD; the *balsamarium* recovered from Grave 395 of the first cemetery phase is of the same type. Grave 136 yielded a fragment of a *balsamarium* (Cat. 1.1.2) with a tubular body; the rest of the vessel is missing. Grave 3 of the first cemetery phase contained another specimen of this type.

Tableware

Grave 316 included a beaker (Cat. 3.2.2) with a hemispherical body, a wide funnel mouth, a flat, bulging rim, and a tubular foot, representing a type dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.[15]

Graves of the second cemetery phase yielded very little glass; such vessels are characteristic of the preceding Roman period, particularly the 1st–2nd centuries AD. However, *balsamaria* occur in graves up to the 3rd century AD.

13 Leleković 2011, 18–19.

14 Leljak 2015, 67.

15 Barkóczi 1988, 91, 92, Taf. 6.59; Roffia 1993, 91, no. 71.

Other grave goods, mainly coins of Emperors Gordian III, Philip II, Valerian, and others,[16] date the second cemetery phase to the second half of the 3rd century AD. These graves were dug into the ruins of a large urban villa built in the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD. This suggests that the production and use of some glass vessel types, including their deposition as grave goods, such as *balsamaria* characteristic of the early Roman period, continued into the 3rd century AD. These vessels were probably produced in local workshops.



Fig. 5. a – fragments with droplet decoration (photo by M. Leljak), b – bottle with droplet decoration from Mursa (after Fadić 1997).

Glass vessels from other contexts

Besides the two cemetery phases (Periods 1 and 4), the stratigraphy of the site includes three settlement phases (Periods 2, 3, and 5). The second period is marked by the remains of timber houses, pits, and canals along the road that cut through the first cemetery; these features were dated to the 2nd century AD. This settlement was destroyed by a fire at the end of that century. Subsequently, a new quarter was built at the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century AD. This period, Period 3, is characterised by large brick buildings, some equipped with internal heating and decorated with frescoes, stone slabs, and stuccowork. The complex comprised several representative buildings, courtyards, and gardens. The remains bear no trace of fire or violent destruction, suggesting that the buildings were not abandoned abruptly but were probably vacated because of population decline or the closure of the cities within the city walls. The abandoned *villae* were looted and used as a source of building materials, and around the second half of the 3rd century AD, the area became a burial ground again, marking the beginning of Period 4. By the beginning of the 4th century AD, this part of the cemetery had been abandoned, and the area of the present-day square had lost its function. Period 5, the last phase of the site, is the most poorly preserved; even the foundations of most buildings associated with this period were almost entirely destroyed.[17]

No complete glass vessels were found in contexts other than graves, only fragments. However, some of these are suitable for type identification. Moreover, other decorated fragments allow certain vessels to be reconstructed and their period of use to be estimated. Most sherds are base fragments of square bottles with various stamps, including circles and two or more concentric circles (Fig. 3.a). Diamond motifs are the second most common and appear in several variants (Fig. 3.b).

16 Leleković 2011, 144.

17 Leleković 2008, 46–50.

For example, fragment C2 features a palmette motif within a diamond, surrounded by the inscription 'CCRS'. Most parallels to this stamp are known from Italy;[18] these vessels were probably manufactured in workshops in northern Italy,[19] typically in the mid-1st to 2nd century AD. Three fragments feature incomplete rosette motifs (Fig. 3.c), but the original number of petals cannot be estimated in any case, which makes comparison with similar specimens difficult.



Fig. 6. a – facet-cut vessel fragments (photo by M. Leljak), b – facet-cut bowl from Mursa (after Fadić 1997).

Different kinds of beading appear on two bases (Fig. 3.d). One features large, flat knobs at the centre of the base. It is unclear whether there were more knobs, as the base is incomplete. Interestingly, vessels with such a pattern on their base are known in southern Pannonia exclusively from Mursa, where they occur at several different locations.[20] The other base fragment also features round knobs, but these are smaller and more delicate; a heart-shaped fragment of another motif appears next to them. Another fragment bears a wheel or rosette within a circle (Fig. 3.e), a common motif on the bases of hexagonal bottles.[21] The most interesting example (Fig. 3.f) is undoubtedly the one with the inscription 'FEB (or FEL) ...FEB...'. As part of the original inscription is missing, the name cannot be reconstructed; unfortunately, this particular example has no close parallels.

Snake-thread-decorated vessels

Several wall fragments featuring snake-thread decoration in different colours were discovered at the site (Fig. 4.a). This type of vessel decoration first appeared in the 2nd century AD in both the eastern and western parts of the Roman Empire and remained in use until the mid-3rd century AD. At least two centres that produced such glassware have been identified in the western part of the Empire, one in the Rhine region and another in Pannonia.[22] Evidence for production in Pannonia has been found in the western part of the province,[23] but is currently lacking in its southern part. Vessels with this decoration are difficult to reconstruct accurately; parallels from northern Pannonia, including numerous complete vessels and fragments, suggest that the fragments found at Ban Josip Jelačić Square belonged to stemmed goblets similar to the one in Fig. 4.b.

Vessels with droplet decoration

Droplet decoration is characteristic of the late Roman period. Glass droplets were applied to the vessel surface either in a straight horizontal line or in small groups, typically of three. Neither fragment recovered from the site (Fig. 5.a) features more than a single droplet, which suggests that they were probably arranged in a straight line. A complete bottle with droplets arranged in three

18 Casagrande – Ceselin 2003, 65, no. 20; Calvi 1968, 86, no. 216, T. E.4; Facchini 1999, 209, no. 499.

19 Facchini 1999, 65.

20 Leljak 2015, 116.

21 Moirin 2006, Corp. 1, 123, Pl. 58.F-HEX 030.

22 Stern 2001, 138.

23 Dévai 2019, 325.

rows, with a colour matching that of the fragments, was found in a sarcophagus in the eastern necropolis of Mursa[24] (Fig. 5.b); the fragments may have belonged to vessels of the same type.



Fig. 7. Glass rod (photo by M. Leljak).

Facet-cut vessels

Facet-cut vessels appeared as early as the 1st century AD, but reached the height of their popularity only in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD. Key production centres included Pannonia, the Rhine region, Syria, and the Pontic area.[25] A complete facet-cut bowl was found in the same sarcophagus as the bottle with droplet decoration (Fig. 5.b).[26] The body of the bowl is divided into horizontal bands; the main band, covering the central part of the body, is decorated with circles separated by T motifs, while the one below features a hexagonal pattern with a central circle and smaller circles between its arms. The decoration on the two fragments of such vessels (Fig. 6.a.1–2) is different. The fragment in Fig. 6.a.1 is decorated with oval or circular facets in one band and rice-shaped facets in another, while the other (Fig. 6.a.2) bears only small oval facets.

Glass rod

A characteristic small spiral glass rod fragment (Fig. 7) was also discovered at the site. Glass rods have been found throughout the Empire and are thought to have served various functions, although their exact purpose remains unknown.[27] They were popular in the 1st–2nd centuries AD.

Mosaic (millefiori) glass vessels

Two fragments of mosaic glass artefacts were found at the site (Fig. 8.a–b). One is probably a base fragment that was perhaps prepared for secondary use, while the other may be part of a bowl. Both fragments feature similar millefiori decoration, a pattern of yellow circles and oval 'eye' motifs against a green background. Although it was long believed that the use of mosaic glass ceased during the AD 70s,[28] research has shown that mosaic glass vessels, in reduced quantities, remained in use until the 5th century AD.[29]

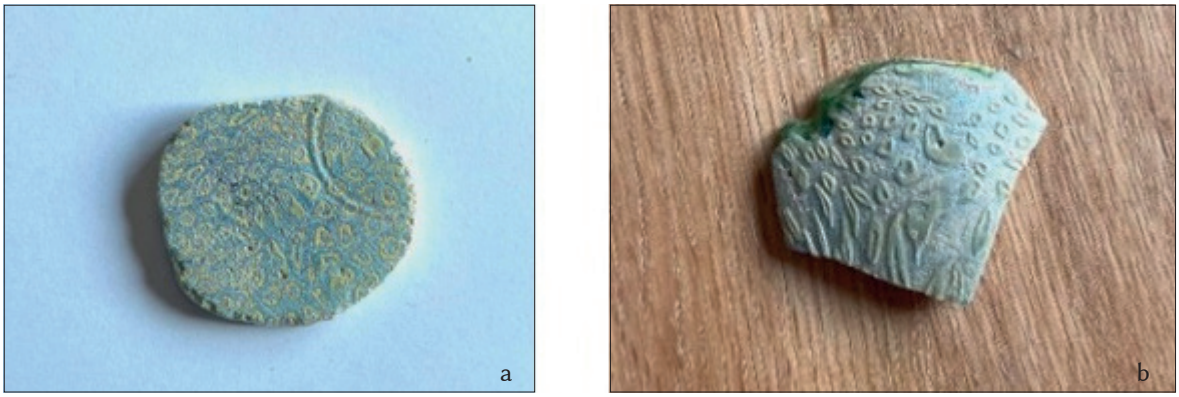


Fig. 8. a–b – mosaic fragments *(millefiori)* (photo by M. Leljak).

24 Göricke-Lukić 2000, 88–89.
25 Dévai 2021, 254.
26 Göricke-Lukić 2000, 87.
27 Biaggio-Simona 1991, 221–223.
28 Grose 1989, 262.
29 Rütti 1991, 126–133; Nenna 2002, 155–157.

Conclusion

Most glass fragments found in contexts other than graves can be attributed to Periods 2 and 3, the first two settlement phases, corresponding to the second half of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd century AD. Square bottles became highly popular from the second half of the 1st century AD and remained so for a long time; their production continued even into the 4th century AD. They were therefore probably available in both settlement phases (Periods 2 and 3), from the second half of the 2nd century until the mid-3rd century AD. Snake-thread-decorated vessels first appeared in the 2nd century AD and their production continued until the mid-3rd century AD. These vessels were probably more common in Period 3, the phase of the representative buildings. The use of facet-cut vessels also dates to this period. Both types of vessels were certainly produced in northern Pannonia, while evidence for such production in this part of the province has yet to be found. Droplet decoration, also characteristic of the late Roman period, suggests that these fragments, probably from a bottle, can likewise be associated with Period 3. Fragments of a glass rod and a millefiori vessel can also be dated to the two settlement phases, corresponding to the second half of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd centuries AD. Millefiori patterns became popular from the late 1st century AD onwards and remained so throughout the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.[30]

Most vessels from the graves are early Roman and were most likely imported into Mursa. The first glass vessels were imported into northern Croatia from Aquileia in Italy in the 1st century, during the Roman conquest of Pannonia. Most of these goods probably arrived overland directly from Aquileia along a route that passed through Emona and included key cities such as Siscia, Mursa, Cibalae, and Sirmium, while a smaller quantity came indirectly via Salona. The provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia were connected by the road linking Salona and Servitium, which then joined the longitudinal route crossing the Sava Valley.[31] The import of vessels from workshops in the Rhine region into Pannonia via the Danube began as early as the 2nd century AD; this initially small-scale trade increased significantly in the Late Imperial period, especially in the 3rd century AD, before declining again in the 4th century AD.[32] A large number of glass workshops operated in northern, and presumably also in southern Pannonia in the 3rd and especially the 4th century AD. Besides southern Pannonia, evidence points to glass production in Siscia and Cibalae,[33] although the evidence for the latter is inconclusive. To date, there is no evidence of glass production in Mursa.

In conclusion, the presented vessels of the 2nd–3rd centuries AD are probably Pannonian products. On the basis of the current state of research, the quantity of vessels, and the confirmed existence of glass workshops in northern Pannonia, it is highly probable that vessels with snake-thread, facet-cut, and droplet decoration were imported from the northern part of the province, although local production cannot be excluded.

Many uncertainties remain regarding the origin of the glass vessels found at Osijek, as well as the possibility of glass production in the area during the Roman period. These vessels represent only a small part of the glass artefacts discovered in Osijek, many of which have yet to be published. Fortunately, ongoing research in the city will certainly bring new discoveries that will, it is hoped, provide further insights in the future.

30 Fünfschilling 2015, 64–67.

31 Leljak 2015, 48.

32 Leljak 2015, 51.

33 Leljak – Lazar 2014.

Catalogue

1. *Balsamaria*

1.1. Tubular balsamaria

1.1.1. Tubular *balsamaria* (Fig. 9.1). Inv. no. PN 288. Context: Grave 3. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: H: 7.7 cm, diam. (base): 1.5 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Tubular body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, slightly everted lip, inward-folded rim, rounded bottom. Dating: 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 208. Analogies: Isings 1957, 41, Form 27; Barkóczi 1988, 111, Taf. 17.188.

1.1.2. Tubular *balsamaria* (Fig. 9.2). Inv. no. PN 2779. Context: Grave 136. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: Cannot be measured. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete. Tubular body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, rounded bottom. Dating: 1st–first half of the 2nd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 302. Analogies: Isings 1957, 41, Form 27; Barkóczi 1988, 111, Taf. 17.188.

1.1.3. Tubular *balsamaria* (Fig. 9.3). Inv. no. PN 4277. Context: Grave 286. Colour: Blue. Dimensions: H: 5 cm, diam. (base): 1.4 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete. Tubular body ending in a short neck, everted rim, rounded bottom. Dating: 1st century AD. Literature: Unpublished. Analogies: Isings 1957, f. 27/28, 41–42; Zampieri 1998, no. 203, 114.

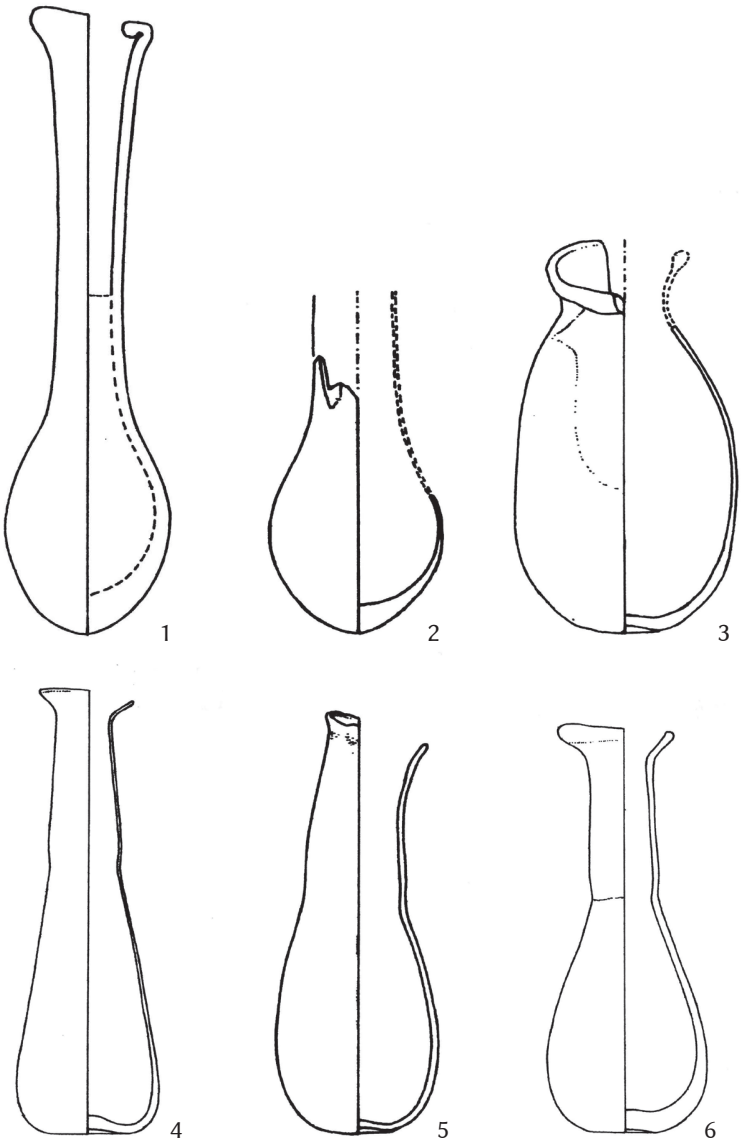


Fig. 9. 1–6 – Tubular *balsamaria.*

1.1.4. Tubular *balsamaria* (Fig. 9.4). Inv. no. PN 4132. Context: Grave 270. Colour: Light blue. Dimensions: H: 8.6 cm, diam. (rim): 1.9 cm, (base): 1.9 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Tubular body, slightly waisted long, narrow, cylindrical neck, funnel lip, straight rim, flat base. Dating: 1st–2nd centuries AD. Literature: Lelekovič 2011, 235–236. Analogies: Isings 1957, 24, Form 8; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Taf. B, Form 66b; Šaranović-Svetek 1986, 26, 27, T. 14.2; Biaggio-Simona 1991, Fig. 63.176.1.149; Gregl – Lazar 2008, 131, no. 18.

1.1.5. Tubular *balsamaria* (Fig. 9.5). Inv. no. PN 5283. Context: Grave 402. Colour: Green. Dimensions: H: 5.2 cm, diam. (rim): 1.2 cm, (base): 1.4 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Tubular body, slightly waisted long, narrow, cylindrical neck, short funnel lip, straight rim, flat base. Dating: 1st–2nd centuries AD. Literature: Lelekovič 2011, 260. Analogies: Isings 1957, 24, Form 8; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, Taf. B, Form 66a; Roffia 1993, 130, no. 169; Larese 2004, T. 25.193, 203; Bonomi 1996, 93, no. 193, 97, no. 203.

1.1.6. Tubular *balsamaria* (Fig. 9.6). Inv. no. PN 4276. Context: Grave 286. Colour: Blue-green. Dimensions: H: 9.4 cm, diam. (rim): 2.5 cm, (base): 2.5 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Tubular body, slightly waisted long, narrow, cylindrical neck, funnel lip, flat base. Dating: 1st–2nd centuries AD. Literature: Unpublished. Analogies: Isings 1957, 24, Form 8; Šaranović-Svetek 1986, 26, 27, T. 14.2; Ružić 1994, 24, T. 16.1; Bonomi 1996, 104, no. 224, 225, 226; Zampieri 1998, 101, no. 162, 163.

1.2. Triangular balsamaria

1.2.1. Triangular *balsamaria* (Fig. 10.1). Inv. no. PN 3065. Context: Grave 172. Colour: Dark green. Dimensions: H: 12 cm, diam. (rim): 2.3 cm, (base): 3.2 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete, reconstructed. Triangular body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, flared and inward-folded rim, flat base. Dating: second half of the 1st–2nd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 224. Analogies: Whitehouse 1997, 131, no. 210; Lazar 2003, 183, Fig. 50, 8.6.6.

1.2.2. Triangular *balsamaria* (Fig. 10.2). Inv. no. PN 3326. Context: Grave 197. Colour: Blue-green. Dimensions: H: 9.3 cm, diam. (rim): 2 cm, (base): 2 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete, reconstructed. Triangular body, slightly waisted, long, cylindrical neck, flared and inward-folded rim, slightly concave base. Dating: Second half of the 1st–3rd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 255–256. Analogies: Šaranović-Svetek 1986, 30, T. 15.6; Zampieri 1998, 83, no. 119; Larese – Zerbinati 1998, 45, no. 84; Whitehouse 1997, 150, 151, no. 253, 255; Buljević 2004, 91, no. 211–232; Arveiller-Dulong – Nenna 2005, 127, no. 308, 128, no. 311, 314, 129, no. 315, 316, 130, no. 319; Mandruzzato – Marcante 2007, 83, no. 167.

1.2.3. Triangular *balsamaria* (Fig. 10.3). Inv. no. PN 3320. Context: Grave 197. Colour: Blue-green. Dimensions: H: 9 cm, diam. (rim): 2.6 cm, (base): 2.7 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Triangular body, waisted, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, funnel lip, flat rim, concave base. Dating: Second half of the 1st–3rd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 226. Analogies: Šaranović-Svetek 1986, 30, T. 15.6; Zampieri 1998, 83, no. 119; Larese – Zerbinati 1998, 45, no. 84; Whitehouse 1997, 150, 151, no. 253, 255; Buljević 2004, 91, no. 211–232; Arveiller-Dulong – Nenna 2005, 127, no. 308, 128, no. 311, 314, 129, no. 315, 316, 130, no. 319; Mandruzzato – Marcante 2007, 83, no. 167.

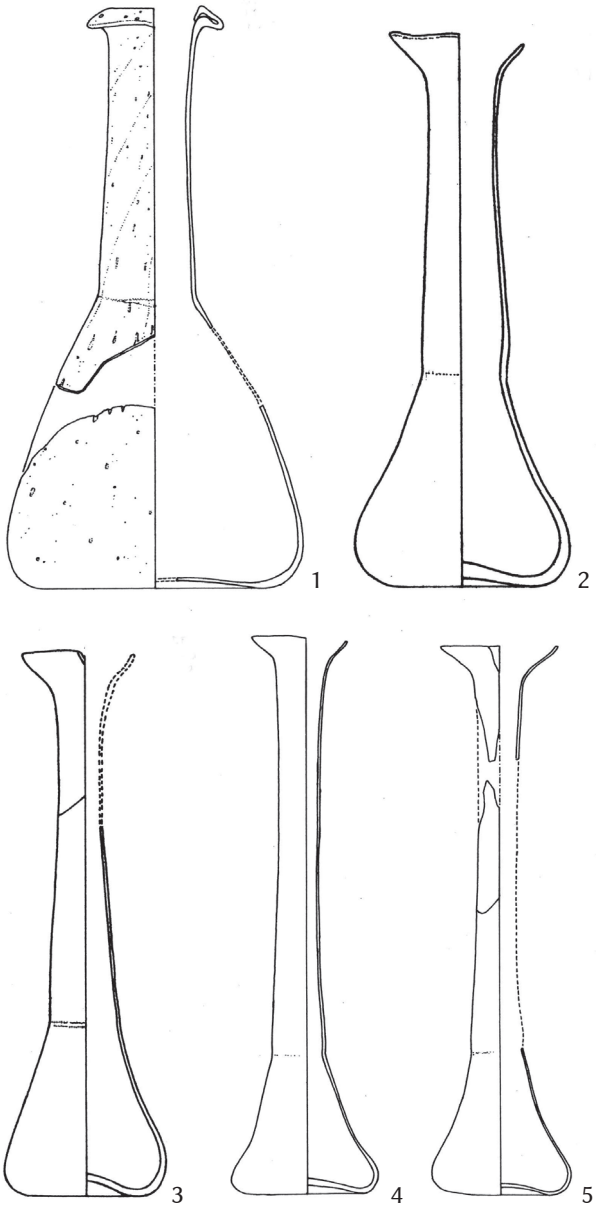


Fig. 10. 1–5 – Triangular *balsamaria.*

1.2.4. Triangular *balsamaria* (Fig. 10.4). Inv. no. PN 4359. Context: Grave 297. Colour: Blue-green. Dimensions: H: 9 cm, diam. (rim): 2.6 cm, (base): 2.7 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Triangular body, waisted long, narrow, cylindrical neck, funnel lip, flat rim, concave base. Dating: Second half of the 1st–3rd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 242. Analogies: Šaranović-Svetek 1986, 30, T. 15.6; Zampieri 1998, 83, no. 119; Larese – Zerbinati 1998, 45, no. 84; Whitehouse 1997, 150, 151, no. 253, 255; Buljević 2004, 91, no. 211–232; Arveiller- Dulong – Nenna 2005, 127, no. 308, 128, no. 311, 314, 129, no. 315, 316, 130, no. 319; Mandruzzato – Marcante 2007, 83, no. 167.

1.2.5. Triangular *balsamaria* (Fig. 10.5). Inv. no. PN 4360. Context: Grave 297. Colour: Blue-green. Dimensions: H: 9 cm, diam. (rim): 2.6 cm, (base): 2.7 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete. Triangular body, waisted long, narrow, cylindrical neck, funnel lip, flat rim, concave base. Dating: Second half of the 1st–3rd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 242. Analogies: Šaranović-Svetek 1986, 30, T. 15.6; Zampieri 1998, 83, no. 119; Larese – Zerbinati 1998, 45, no. 84; Whitehouse 1997, 150, 151, no. 253, 255; Buljević 2004, 91, no. 211–232; Arveiller-Dulong – Nenna 2005, 127, no. 308, 128, no. 311, 314, 129, no. 315, 316, 130, no. 319; Mandruzzato – Marcante 2007, 83, no. 167.

1.3. Conical balsamaria

1.3.1. Conical *balsamaria* (Fig. 11.1). Inv. no. PN 4220. Context: Grave 283. Colour: Light blue. Dimensions: H: 13.5 cm, diam. (rim): 3.3 cm, (base): 5.7 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete, reconstructed. Conical body, slightly waisted long, narrow, cylindrical neck, flared and flattened rim, slightly concave base. Dating: 1st–2nd centuries AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 239–240. Analogies: Isings 1957, 34, 35, Form 16; Goethert-Polaschek 1997, T. B, no. 70b; Ružić 1994, 22, no. 150, T. 14.6.

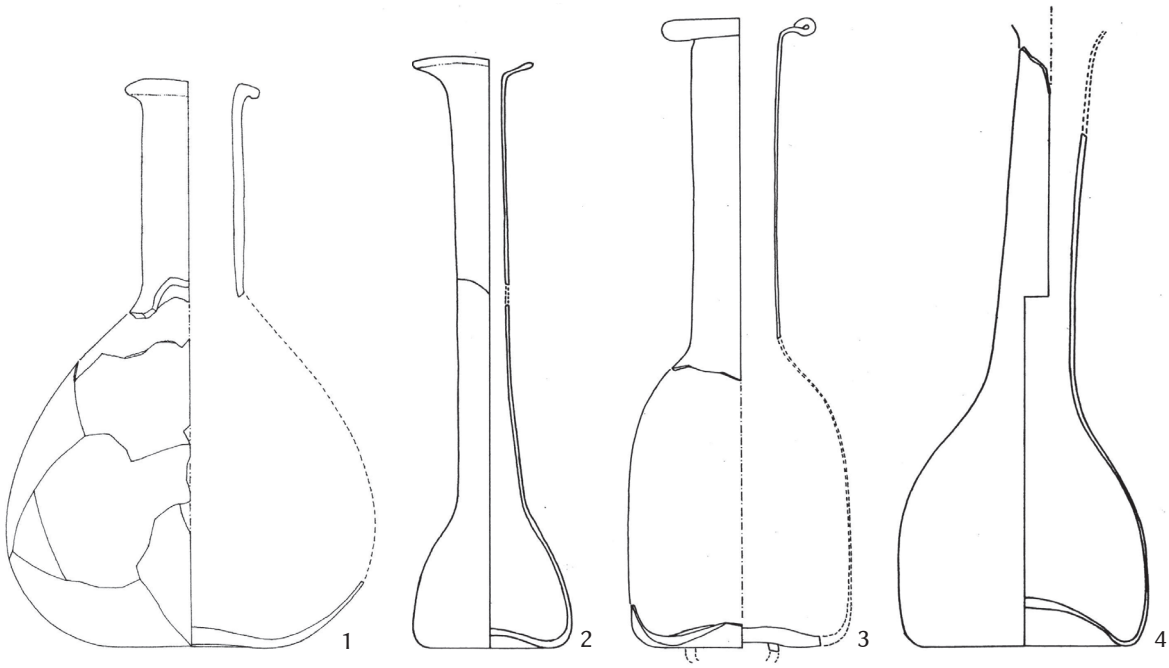


Fig. 11. 1–4 – Conical *balsamaria.*

1.3.2. Conical *balsamaria* (Fig. 11.2). Inv. no. PN 5252. Context: Grave 392. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: H: 11.9 cm, diam. (rim): 2 cm, (base): 2.7 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Conical body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, flared lip, flat rim, concave base. Dating: First half of the 2nd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 254–255. Analogies: Barkóczi 1988, 115, T. 17.202; Facchini 1999, 78, no. 117.

1.3.3. Conical *balsamaria* (Fig. 11.3). Inv. no. PN 5253. Context: Grave 392. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: H: 16 cm, diam. (rim): 3.8 cm, (base): 4.8 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete, reconstructed. Conical body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, flared and inward-folded rim, concave base. Dating: 1st–2nd centuries AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 254–255. Analogies: Sternini 1990, 43, P. 22, no. 115; Zampieri 1998, 38, no. 20; Larese 2004, 84, T. 56, no. 20.

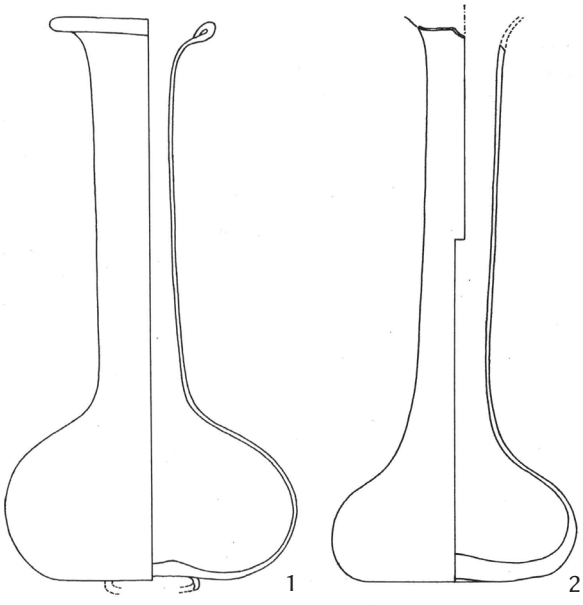


Fig. 12. 1–2 – Biconical *balsamaria.*

1.3.4. Conical *balsamaria* (Fig. 11.4). Inv. no. PN 400. Context: Grave 17. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: H: 11.6 cm, diam. (base): 4 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete. Conical body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, concave base. Dating: 1st–2nd centuries AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 299–300. Analogies: Šaranović-Svetek 1984, 67, no. 174, T. 16.3; Kunina 1997, 325, no. 365; Gregl – Lazar 2008, 136, no. 37.

1.4. Biconical balsamaria

1.4.1. Biconical *balsamaria* (Fig. 12.1). Inv. no. PN 5271. Context: Grave 395. Colour: Light blue. Dimensions: H: 13.7 cm, diam. (rim): 4.1 cm, (base): 4.7 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Oblate spherical body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, funnel lip, inward-folded rim, slightly concave base. Dating: 2nd–first half of the 3rd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 256–257. Analogies: Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1976, 188, T. 3.6; Ravagnan 1994, 102, no. 193; Ružić 1994, 29, T. 18.4; Lazar 2003, 185, Fig. 50, 8.6.7; Arveiller-Dulong – Nenna 2005, 143, no. 370; Mandruzzato – Marcante 2007, 126, no. 150.

1.4.2. Biconical *balsamaria* (Fig. 12.2). Inv. no. PN 2409. Context: Grave 79. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: H: 12.2 cm, diam. (base): 4.6 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete. Oblate spherical body, long, narrow, cylindrical neck, flat bottom. Dating: 2nd–first half of the 3rd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 286. Analogies: Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1976, 188, T. 3.6; Ravagnan 1994, 102, no. 193; Ružić 1994, 29, T. 18.4; Lazar 2003, 185, Fig. 50, 8.6.7; Arveiller-Dulong – Nenna 2005, 143, no. 370; Mandruzzato – Marcante 2008, 126, no. 150.

2. Cosmetic jar

2.1. Cosmetic jar (Fig. 13). Inv. no. PN 3064. Context: Grave 172. Colour: Green. Dimensions: H: 3.6 cm, diam. (rim): 4.4 cm, (base): 2.8 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Oblate spherical body, short neck, outward-rolled rim, flat base. Dating: Second half of the 1st–2nd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 224. Analogies: Isings 1957, 88, 89, Form 68; Mandruzzato – Marcante 2007, 88, no. 198.

3. Tableware

3.1. Jugs

3.1.1. Jug (Fig. 14). Inv. no. PN 5254. Context: Grave 392. Colour: Green. Dimensions: H: 17.4 cm, diam. (rim): 5.2 cm, (base): 6 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Incomplete, partially reconstructed. Oval body, inward-folded rim, ring base, ribbed handle with a thumb rest. Dating: Second half of the 1st–2nd century AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 254–255. Analogies: Barkóczi 1988, 170, Taf. 36, no. 399; Lazar 2003, 130, Sl. 38, no. 5.1.6.

3.2. Beakers

3.2.1. Beaker (Fig. 15.1). Inv. no. PN 3228. Context: Grave 189. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: H: 8.2 cm, diam. (rim): 8.5 cm, (base): 4 cm. Technique:

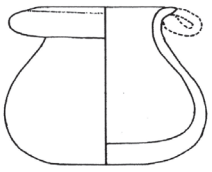


Fig. 13. Cosmetic jar.

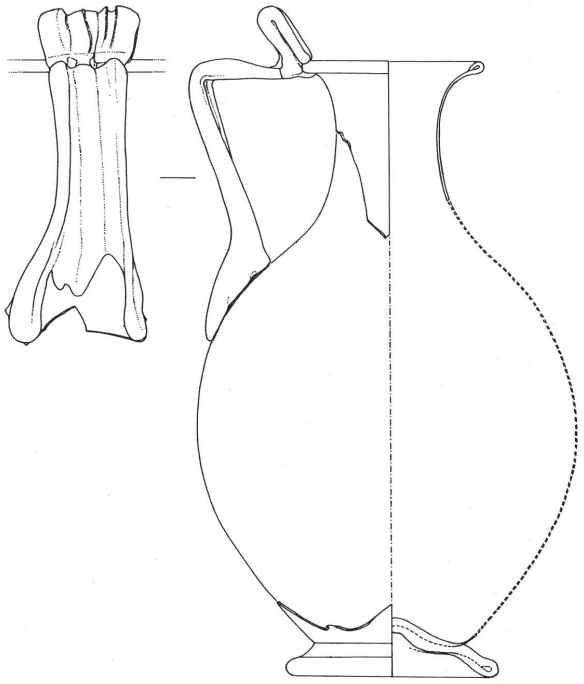


Fig. 14. Jug.

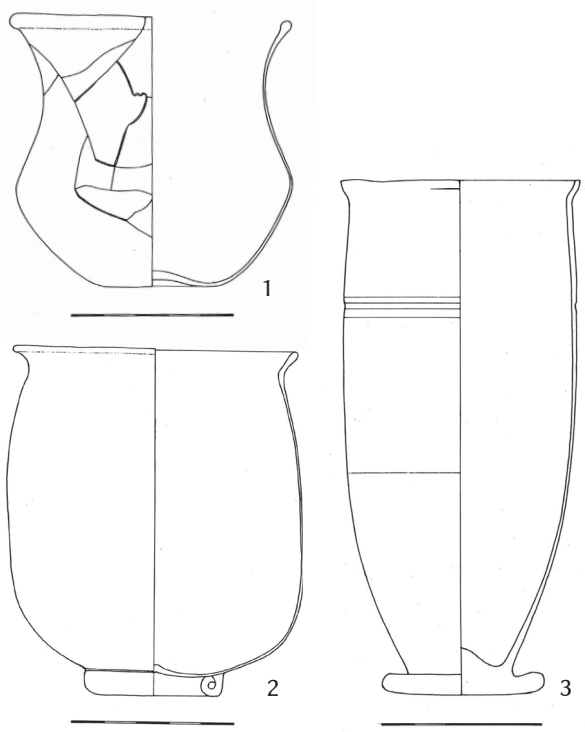


Fig. 15. 1–3 – Beakers.

Free blowing. Description: Incomplete, reconstructed. Biconical body, wide mouth, everted, bulging rim; concave base. Dating: 1st–2nd centuries AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 224–225. Analogies: Klemenc 1938, 49; Gregl 1989, 30, G. 114.1, T. 31.2; Whitehouse 1997, 226, no. 383; Nin 2003, 426, 427, Fig. 12.88.

3.2.2. Beaker (Fig. 15.2). Inv. no. PN 4584. Context: Grave 392. Colour: Light green. Dimensions: H: 10.2 cm, diam. (rim): 8.9 cm, (base): 4 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Cylindrical body, funnel lip, flat, bulging rim, inward-rolled ring foot. Dating: 2nd–3rd centuries AD. Literature: Leleković 2011, 254–255. Analogies: Barkóczi 1988, 91, 92, Taf. 6.59; Fadić 1997, 196, no. 195; Lazar 2003, 105, Sl. 33.3.6.3; Roffia 1993, 91, no. 71.

3.2.3. Beaker (Fig. 15.3). Inv. no. PN 4314. Context: Grave 286. Colour: Blue. Dimensions: Diam. (rim): 7.5 cm, (base): 5 cm. Technique: Free blowing. Description: Complete. Barrel-shaped body with shallow horizontal lines, wide mouth, short everted rim, foot disc wider than the bottom. Dating: Second half of the 1st–first half of the 2nd centuries AD. Literature: Unpublished. Analogies: Isings 1957, 48, 49, Form 34; Foy – Nenna 2003, 183, 184, no. 311, 312.

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