

DALMATIAN GLASS VESSELS FROM THE TIME OF TRAJAN

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Many of the glass shapes known as of the mid-1st century, if not still being produced, were nonetheless still used in the early 2nd century. Direct evidence of their use in Dalmatia at this late date is rare. Therefore, here I shall show the most typical glass vessels in use as of the end of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd century, particularly those that may have been produced locally. It is known that in the latter half of the 1st century the Fourth and Seventh Legions, which were transferred from Dalmatia to Moesia Superior, from Burnum (Ivoševci near Kistanje) and Tilverium (Gardun) to Margum (Požarevac) and Viminacium (Stari Kostolac) brought with them the earliest glass at these sites dated to the end of the 1st and first half of the 2nd century. Therefore, glass which may have been taken from Dalmatia to Moesia Superior is also shown.

Key words: *Glass vessels, Dalmatia, Liburnia, Iader, Salona, Butua, Margum, Viminacium*

By the end of Trajan's (98–117 AD) reign, the Roman Empire was stable and larger than ever before. According to estimates, in about the year 116, at the peak of its military might, the Roman Empire had a population of 54 million. It is assumed that in each of the eight million households, an average of about sixty various glass vessels were used. Furthermore, if a dozen were broken annually, it has been estimated that glassworkers had to produce roughly one hundred million items per year in order to keep pace with demand, which was actually an industrial volume of production (Fleming 1999: 59–60). By

this logic, if seven hundred thousand people lived in Dalmatia at the time, approximately a million and a quarter glass vessels had to be produced annually for its roughly one hundred thousand households.¹ By the end of the 1st century, every technique of forming glass items that could be attained at the time, even by recycling, had been mastered (Buljević 2016: chapter 3), so all that was left was to develop shapes and decorations, and these were conservative modifications to shapes and ornaments known in the latter half of the 1st century (Fleming 1999: 52–53, 60–61, 68, 70, P. E.64, fig. E.36; Stern 1999:

¹ Ausbüttel 1998: 2, n. 2: estimations are that in Dalmatia since the 14th year A.D. lived 600000–700000 inhabitants.



Map 1. Sites mentioned in the text (by Zoran Podrug, preparator in Archaeological museum in Split).

467, n. 143). This was a time when coloured glass fell out of fashion, pushed aside by colourless glass more expensive than the naturally tinted glass which had flooded the market (Stern 1995: 186). Many of the glass shapes known as of the mid-1st century, if not still being produced, were nonetheless still used in the early 2nd century. Direct evidence of their use in Dalmatia at this late date is rare. Therefore, here I shall show the most typical glass vessels in use as of the end of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd century, particularly those that may have been produced locally (Map 1). It is known that in the latter half of the 1st century the Fourth and Seventh Legions, which were transferred from Dalmatia to Moesia Superior, from Burnum (Ivoševci near Kistanje) and Tullurium (Gardun) to Margum (Požarevac) and Viminacium (Stari Kostolac) brought with them the earliest glass at these sites dated to the end of the 1st and first half of the 2nd century (Karović 1995–1996: 75, 95–96; Sanader & Tončinić 2010: 46–47; Borzić *et al.* 2014: 19). Therefore, glass which may have been taken from Dalmatia to Moesia Superior is also shown.

Although there has been speculation on early Roman local, regional, glass production in southern Liburnian workshops (Fadić 2002b), particularly in Iader (Zadar) (Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 48) and then in Salona (Solin) (Buljević 2002: 389; 2016: chapter 2), and also, based on the same indicators (i.e., the high number of homogenous finds and poorer craftsmanship), possibly in Budua, there are no confirmations for this in terms of archaeological finds of early Roman glass workshops in Dalmatia. We expect to find confirmations of domestic production among utilitarian glass vessels, and in this vein particularly among semi-products, workshop discards and low-quality handicrafts.² Domestic workshops certainly produced quality glass, but citation of the high number of examples of the same types, the morphology and quality of glass in a specific local area or in the wider region indicates the possibility but does not confirm domestic production, as was the case, for example, with the ovoid ollae (P. 1: 1, 2) from Liburnia, Salona and Budua generally found in funerary contexts because they were in secondary use as urns,³ a typical western product,

² The deformed balsamaria presented in a high number of examples and found outside of context may also testify to local production as well as funerary cremation rituals. Nevertheless, they are mostly considered evidence of the funerary cremation cult.

³ Ovoid ollae without handles, the most numerous among Dalmatian jars, are found in a high number in southern Liburnia, Salona and Budua: Buljević 2016: 274–275, n. 734–738, cat. n. 816–841, P. 32: 816–819, P. 33: 820–825, P. 34: 826–831, P. 35: 832–837, P. 36: 838–841.

made without obvious formal modification from the mid-1st to the 2nd/3rd centuries.⁴ If these ollae were not made in one of the eastern Adriatic workshops, they were probably imported from northern Italy whence they were distributed via Aquileia to Dalmatia and Pannonia (Laresse 2004: 32–33).

By the same token, olliform balsamaria or small jars similar to ovoid ollae (P. 1: 3, 4), also western products typical from the Flavian era until the end of the 2nd century,⁵ were not common finds, but there are a considerable number of them in Dalmatia.⁶

As of the early 2nd century, balsamaria with extended narrow necks and conical bodies, and often with concave bottoms, became standardized (Fleming 1999: 52–53, 60–61, 68, 70, P. E.64, fig. E.36; Stern 1999: 467, n. 143). After all, conical balsamaria in fact emerged with the flattening of the bottoms of the most recent prior tubular balsamaria, those with bodies shorter than the necks (P. 1: 5) (Biaggio Simona 1991: 142), probably produced in part in the Liburnian workshops (Fadić 2002b: 390, fig. 1: 1) or in the Salona workshop (Buljević 2016: tubular balsamaria: cat. n. 304–622; tubular balsamaria with bodies shorter than the necks: cat. n. 522–543). A tubular balsamarium was found in Viminacium (Milovanović 2005: 5, I/4, cat. n. 7, fig. 2: 6). High quantities of preserved tubular and conical balsamaria primarily point to a funerary context, as well as industrial and perhaps local production.⁷ A multitude of conical balsamaria imported from nearby provinces and regional centres, i.e., crafted in some domestic workshop, for example in southern Liburnia or Salona, has been found in Dalmatia (P. 1: 6).⁸ These were predominantly utilitarian glass vessels assumed to have been the result of both local and regional, industrial production, but not imports from distant destinations as was typical of the 1st

century (Stern 1999: 467, 469–470; 2004: 103–104; Antonaras 2012: 5). Conical balsamaria were found and produced throughout the Roman Empire from the latter half of the 1st century to the first half of the 3rd century.⁹ The supposition on local production of conical balsamaria in the eastern Adriatic seaboard (Fadić 1988: 34–35; 2002b: 390; Lazar 2008: 86) may be confirmed by several finds from Salona (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 629, P. 22: 629, cat. n. 673, P. 24: 673, cat. n. 661, P. 24: 661; cat. n. 696, P. 25: 696), Liburnia,¹⁰ Doclea (Cermanović-Kuzmanović *et al.* 1975: 167–169, no. 36, type V/2C) and Budua (Veličković 1976: 168, fig. 8; Marković 2012: 216–220, type 4, variant 4a1). A conical balsamarium was found in Viminacium (Milovanović 2005, 4–5, I/2, I/3, cat. n. 2, fig. 2: 2).

Conical balsamaria with larger dimensions were also produced throughout the Roman Empire (P. 1: 7). They belonged to a very widespread type, with or without stamps on the bottom, which appeared at around the year 70 and generally persisted during the course of the 2nd century (Laresse 2004: 67, P. XXIV: 145, P. LV: 13, P. XCIX: 151). Numerous such balsamaria are known from Salona, Liburnia, Doclea and Budua (Buljević 2016: 225, n. 495–497, cat. n. 709–719, P. 26: 709–713, P. 27: 714–719). A production facility for them has been assumed to have existed in one of the eastern Adriatic local workshops (P. 1: 8) (Fadić 1982: 120, fig. 2: 39–43; 2002b: 390–391, illustration 1. 7). The quantity of Salona examples does not support the initial hypothesis of production there, but the hypothesis on southern Liburnian production should not be rejected. A conical balsamarium, possibly a Dalmatian product, was found in Margum (Karović 1995–1996: II/3, P. I: 7). Another conical balsamarium was found in Viminacium (Milovanović 2005, 3–4, I/1, cat. n. 1, fig. 2: 1).

Dalmatian ollae with handles are found in Salona, Dubrovnik, Stari Grad on the island of Hvar (Pharos), Budua but they are most numerous in southern Liburnia: Buljević 2016: 275–276, n. 747–751, cat. n. 842–847, P. 36: 842, P. 37: 843–846, P. 38: 847. There is a hypothesis of Liburnian ollae workshop: Fadić 2002a: 274–277: Iader, Aenona (Nin) or Asseria (Podgrade near Benkovac); 2002b: 395, illustration 2.

⁴ Czurda-Ruth 1979: 156; Whitehouse 1997: cat. n. 307; Lazar 2003: 166–168, 7.2.2.–7.2.4.; Laresse 2004: 32–33; Arveiller-Dulong & Nenna 2005: 32, cat. n. 437–458.

⁵ Isings 1957: 88–89, form 68; Calvi 1968: 31–32, group C; Goethert-Polaschek 1977: 241–243, form 147 c, P. 76: 1436–1438; Barkóczy 1988: 205–207, P. LX: 513–521; Rütli 1991: 51, AR 115; Roffia 1993: 171–172, cat. n. 384–392; Lazar 2003: 170, 8.2.1.; Laresse 2004: 69–70; Arveiller-Dulong & Nenna 2005: 32, 433–436.

⁶ They are found in Liburnia, Salona, Danilo Gornje, Budua and Doclea (Roman Duklja near Podgorica): Buljević 2016: 117–118, n. 357–362, cat. n. 291–300, 303). Several of them were found in Margum and in Viminacium (Karović 1995–1996: VI/4, P. VII: 7–9).

⁷ Buljević 2016: 350. Most of the Salona glass, 614 items (69.30%), was made by free blowing, and these are mostly smaller or larger balsamaria (unguentaria) and four aryballoi. Out of the total 535 balsamaria and aryballoi, most are tubular, 277 or 51.77%, while 78 or 14.57% are conical balsamaria.

⁸ They are found in Liburnia, Salona, Tilurium or Čitluk (Aequm), Čitluk and unknown Dalmatian sites, Ogorje, Stari Grad in island of Hvar, Narona, Čelebići at Livanjsko polje, Gradac near Posušje, an unknown Bosnian site, Kolovrat near Prijepolje, Komini (Municipium S.), Doclea, Budua: Buljević 2016: 197–200, n. 442–453, cat. n. 623–694, P. 22: 623–636, P. 23: 637–658, P. 24: 659–679, P. 25: 680–694.

⁹ Bonnet Borel 1997: 46–47, AV V 121; Lazar 2003: 196–197, form 8.6.5.–6., 8.6.10.; Arveiller-Dulong & Nenna 2005: 31, 186, 251, cat. n. 297–343; 717–719; 773–778.

¹⁰ Lazar 2008: 86, P. 18: 4–6: included are salonitan balsamaria from previous footnote and Fadić 1998: cat. n. 29; Fadić 2006: cat. n. 125.

Dalmatian balsamaria with narrower spheroid bodies, longer necks and funnel rims were imported from some western, possibly Aquileian workshop as of the second quarter of the 1st century (P. 1: 9).¹¹ They were among the first balsamaria to be produced in industrial fashion; they were intended for the sale of cosmetics, single-use perfumes, sometimes exclusively for funerary rituals, so that the irregularities in their rendering is not surprising (Mandrizzato & Marcante 2007: 16). Only a single Salona spheroid balsamarium has a folded rim, and given its unusual double wall, I maintain that it is likely a failed product of a Salona workshop from the end of the 1st/beginning of the 2nd century (P. 1: 10) (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 280, P. 11: 280). A folded rim can be seen on a spheroid balsamarium from Čapljina (Paškvalin 1976: 113, cat. n. 10, P. II: 1). Unfortunately, a high quantity of the homogenous material, meaning spheroid balsamaria with longer necks and folded rims that would more firmly testify to domestic production alongside failed examples, has not been preserved.

Aryballoi were in use throughout the Roman Empire since the reign of Claudius, and especially in the 1st and 2nd centuries (P. 1: 11).¹² Over fifty glass aryballoi have been found in Dalmatia, mostly in Liburnia (Buljević 2016: 235–237, n. 541–549, cat. n. 734, P. 28: 734, cat. n. 735, P. 28: 735, cat. n. 736, P. 28: 736; cat. n. 737, P. 28: 737). A Salona aryballos fragment has larger dimensions (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 734, P. 28: 734), was originally from a Mediterranean workshop (Sorokina 1987: 41–42, 43, rim type A, handles type C: fig. 1: 1–9), was poorly rendered and made of low quality glass, so therefore it was possibly a local product dating from the latter half of the 1st through the 3rd century. An aryballos was also found in Margum (Karović 1995–1996: 95–96, III/1C, P. II: 4) and another in Viminacium (Milovanović 2005, 6, I/6, cat. n. 9).

Also worth mentioning are the typical Mediterranean vessels of the time, small bowls and cups made of colourless glass which have a horizontal rib below the rim.¹³ Dalmatian examples are known from Liburnia, Naron, Doclea and Budua, as well as pieces from the Roman military camp in Tilurium, dating from the latter half of the 1st through the 3rd century (P. 2: 12) (Buljević 2016: 259, n. 654–658, cat. n. 784–792). A glass of this type was found in Margum (Karović 1995–1996: 95–96, III/1C, P. II: 4).

Conical faceted cups, luxury goods, had their origins in the eastern Mediterranean, from Syria or Egypt, and judging by how widespread they were in the western provinces, they may have been produced in northern Italy in the third quarter of the 1st century and in the early 2nd century.¹⁴ Dalmatian examples are known from southern Liburnia¹⁵ and Naron (Vid near Metković) (P. 2: 13) (Buljević 2004: cat. n. 25). Such a cup has also been found in Margum (Karović 1995–1996: 95, IV/1, P. II: 7).

Quadrangular and rectangular bottles with the designations of the workshop or glassworker in relief on the bottom were used for storage and transportation. The bodies and bottoms of these bottles were generally blown into multi-part moulds. Quadrangular bottles have been found throughout the Roman Empire, and they were particularly frequent in the western provinces. They were particularly common in the final quarter of the 1st and in the 2nd century, but there are examples that have been dated both before and after that period.¹⁶ A total of 212 rectangular bottles with imprints on the bottom originated from the province of Dalmatia, from the territory of today's Croatia, mostly from Liburnia.¹⁷ Most, probably over 200 of such bottles with smooth bottoms, are from the Zadar area.¹⁸ Other Dalmatian examples are known from northern Liburnia, Tilurium, Salona, Budua, Donje Vrtoče near Bosanski Petrovac

¹¹ De Tommaso 1990: 46, group/type 12; Biaggio Simona 1991: 131, 133; Larese 2004: 38; Mandrizzato & Marcante 2007: 16, cat. n. 72–81.

¹² Isings 1957: 78–81, form 61; Goethert-Polaschek 1977: 227–230, form 135, T. 73; Welker 1987: 27, no. 25; Sorokina 1987; De Tommaso 1990: 22–23, 44–45, type 10; Biaggio Simona 1991: 214–217, form 10.5.2; Stern 2001: 44–45; Israeli 2003: 215; Larese 2004: 65–66; Arveiller-Dulong & Nenna 2005: 31, cat. n. 350–355.

¹³ Clairmont 1963: 54–55, III A 6, cat. n. 226–234, P. VI, P. XXIV; Hayes 1975: fig. 6: 193; Arveiller-Dulong & Nenna 2005: 357, cat. n. 983–986.

¹⁴ Isings 1957: 37–38, form 21; Welker 1974: 55–63, P. 9: 146–150, 01, 02, P. 21: 1–3; Oliver 1984: 38, 41; Biaggio Simona 1991: 7.4.2., 108–112, 110–111, n. 41–44; Lazar 2003: 94, 3.3.4., fig. 31.

¹⁵ Zaton: Gluščević 1986: 256–257, form 2, P. 1: 3–6; Iader: Fadić 1998: 89, cat. n. 192; 2001: cat. n. 386; Iader, Aenona or Aserija: Fadić 2001: cat. n. 387.

¹⁶ Isings 1957: 63–67, form 50a, 50b; Charlesworth 1966; Welker 1974: 67–78, form 13a; Goethert-Polaschek 1977: form 114, 119; Czurda-Ruth 1979: 131–136, no. 1020–1022; Welker 1985: 29–32, form 13a; Scatozza Höricht 1986: 43–48, 80–81, form 24; Biaggio Simona 1991: 177–185, 10.2.2.; Cool & Price 1995: 179–199; Bonnet Borel 1997: 51–52, AV V 140; Whitehouse 1997: cat. n. 322; Price & Cottam 1998: 194–198; Rottloff 1999; Lazar 2003: 149–156, 6.3.1.–6.3.2.; Amrein & Nenna 2006; Sánchez de Prado 2006; Follmann-Schulz 2011.

¹⁷ Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: cat. n. 1–221; cat. n. 4, 49, 50, 73, 74, 186, 206, 207 and 219 are not from Dalmatia.

¹⁸ Gluščević 1990: 149, cat. n. 27, P. 29: 27, cat. n. 24, P. 30: 24; Ravagnan 1994: cat. n. 268–280; Fadić 1998: 87, cat. n. 115–119, 121–122. Along this twentyish Perović (Perović 2013) has mentioned about 400 quadrangular bottles in Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar, however he doesn't mention how many of them are with smooth bottoms.

(Buljević 2016: 294, n. 811–814, cat. n. 856–859; P. 39: 856–859). Bottles with five circles in relief (P. 2: 14), like those with four relief petals and a circle on the bottom, are believed to be products of a local Iader workshop, mostly from the end of the 1st and the early 2nd century.¹⁹ It is possible that the bottles with irregular circlets divided into three fields on the bottom were produced locally in the second third of the 2nd century (Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 17, cat. n. 196–200, P. XXXI). Besides the bottom ornament on the quadrangular bottle with unincised four-leaf or four-petal rosette in sunken relief from Asseria (P. 2: 15)²⁰ which is analogous to the Salona bottom (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 862, P. 40: 862; Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: cat. n. 175, P. XXVIII) and the Iader bottle dated to the first half of the 2nd century (Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 17, cat. n. 173, P. XXVIII), the highest number of analogous ornaments may be observed on a different type of vessel, on the bottoms of locally produced octagonal pseudo-Mercury bottles from Liburnia²¹ and Mercury bottle from Volcera (Bakar) (Lazar 2008: 82, P. 16: 1; Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: cat. n. 249, P. XLIII). Given the aforementioned points, the possibility of workshop links in the production of these two shapes has been left open, and thereby also the possibility of local production of quadrangular bottles with unincised four-leaf or four-petal rosettes in the latter half of the 2nd and in the 3rd century. The discovery of these and similar bottles in Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg) (Rottloff 2006: 148, P. 17: D-RA 56), Mediolanum Santonum (Saintes) (Foy 2011: F-CAR 297), Eretria (Antonaras *et al.* 2011: 222, GR-ERE 6, P. 3) and Athens (Stern 2006: 406, P. 2: GR-AthAg 11), is a possible indication of trade contacts between Dalmatia and both the West and East. Also noteworthy here is the hypothesis on a Dalmatian branch of the workshop of northern Italian glassworkers Lucius Aemilius Blastus and Gneius Pompeius Cassianus, whose names were inscribed onto the bottoms of such bottles (Fadić 2002b: 398; cfr. Lazar 2008: 72). Quarangular bottles were found in Margum (Karović 1995–1996: 95–96, I/1, P. I: 1–3).

Rectangular bottles have been dated from the Flavian to Severan eras, and most often to the Antoninian era (Isings 1957: 108, form 90; Price & Cottam 1998: 200–202; Taborelli & Mennella 1999). Finds of rectangular bottles are also rare in Dalmatia in comparison to quadrangular bottles. Several of such

bottles with small dimensions – possibly products of the Aquileian workshops, probably from the end of the 1st/early 2nd century (Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 30–32) – originally came from Liburnia, i.e. from Volcera, Crepsa (Cres), and Asseria (Buljević 2016: 296–297, n. 840–842). Bottles with larger dimensions from Argyruntum (Starigrad) and from Budua were found as urns (Buljević 2016: 297, n. 844–845), and it has been assumed that they were products of a possible Aquileian workshop at the end of the 2nd century (Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 30). In general, it is maintained that rectangular bottles were produced in the western workshops of the Roman Empire. Among them there are no examples that would indicate eastern Adriatic production. A mould for the bottoms of such glass bottles with larger dimensions did, however, originate in Salona (P. 2: 16) (Buljević 2016: 297–299, cat. n. 864, P. 40: 864). These bottles would be the most similar to the bottles with inscription of the glassworker Sentia Secunda, who was active in Aquileia (Buljević 2016: 297, n. 853–856) at the end of the 1st and first half of the 2nd century (Stern 1993; 1995: 69; 1999: 457, n. 68, fig. 23–25; 2015: 215), and the bottle from Aquae Statiellae (Acqui) with an image of a gladiator on the bottom, dated to the end of the 1st century (Buljević 2016: 297, n. 857). As on the bottles with the inscription of the Aquileian glassworker, the Salona mould bears the name of the Salona glassworker in the nominative case with the verb *fecit*. Given the image, I maintain that Miscenius Ampliatus blew the glass bottles that were filled with oil for the victors in the arena. The Salona example is thus far the sole known mould for the bottoms of rectangular bottles, and specifically the rare types with figural images, images of gladiators, from Mediterranean workshops (Buljević 2016: 298, n. 861, 862), of which one was probably located in Salona at the end of the 1st and in the 2nd century.

On the matter of mould blowing, the then typical bicephalomorphic balsamaria with bodies shaped like Medusa heads, probably imported into Dalmatia from Italy in the 2nd century, are noteworthy (P. 2: 17) (Stern 1995: 208, type B, fig. 88). The Roman-era bicephalomorphic bottle of Medusan type with the earliest dating, the latter half of the 1st century, was found in northern Italy, in Vigorvea, in a grave containing glass vessels possibly produced in Italy, which points to the conclusion that such bicephalomorphic bottles were also produced in the West, and

¹⁹ Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 15, 17, cat. n. 106–121, P. XIX–XX; cat. n. 146–170, P. XXV–XXVII; from the graves dated with the money of Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva and Trajan, i.e. from 80 to 120 AD.

²⁰ Fadić 1988: 39, P. 9: 3, cat. n. 122; Buljević 2011: 179, CRO-SP 7; Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 17, cat. n. 174, P. XXVIII.

²¹ Lazar 2006: P. 4: CRO 33; Fadić 2006: cat. n. 76–78; 2011: 340, fig. 3: 9, P. 4: 27–31; Fadić & Štefanac 2012a: 26–29, cat. n. 266–270, P. XLV; 2012b: 208.

not just in the eastern Mediterranean, where they remained popular during the 2nd century (Stern 1995: 206–208, type C, fig. 86; Zampieri 1998: 27–28, cat. n. 5). Three such balsamaria were found in Salona (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 876–878, P. 41: 876–878), and one in Aenona (Fadić & Štefanac 2014: 382–383, fig. 4, cat. n. 9, P. V). One of the Salona balsamaria was partially melted, which, I maintain, more likely reflects the fact that it was burned on a funeral pyre rather than the possibility of local production.

Virtually colourless molded vessels, bowls and plates, appeared in the Flavian era, and were common in the first decades of the 2nd century and possibly in use until the mid-2nd century (Cool & Price

1995: 38; Weinberg & Stern 2009: 88). They are colourless like quartz and often faceted, in line with the tastes and fashion of that period. Such vessels were found in Tilurium (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 150–158), and the concentric grooves on the bottom and rim indicate its eastern Mediterranean workshop origin (P. 2: 18) (Weinberg & Stern 2009: 88).

Among the numerous vessel types produced and used from the end of the 1st century and during the 2nd century and later, I have presented the most characteristic, those that may have been produced in Dalmatia and those which may have been brought to Moesia Superior after the Roman army left Dalmatia.

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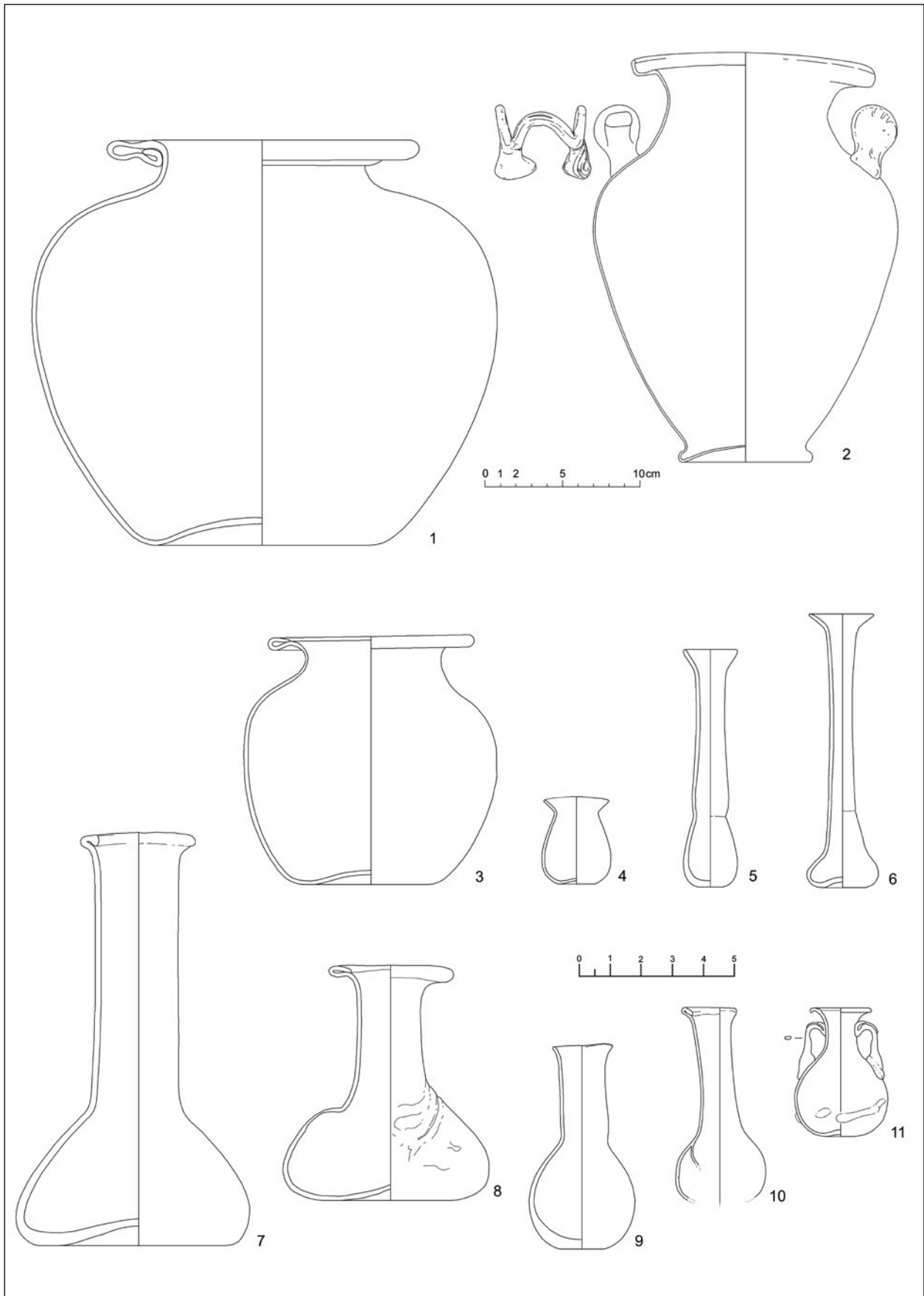


Plate 1: 1–11: Salona: Buljević 2016: cat. n. 817, 844, 292, 302, 526, 673, 713, 712, 264, 280, 735 (by Zoran Podrug, preparator in Archaeological museum in Split).

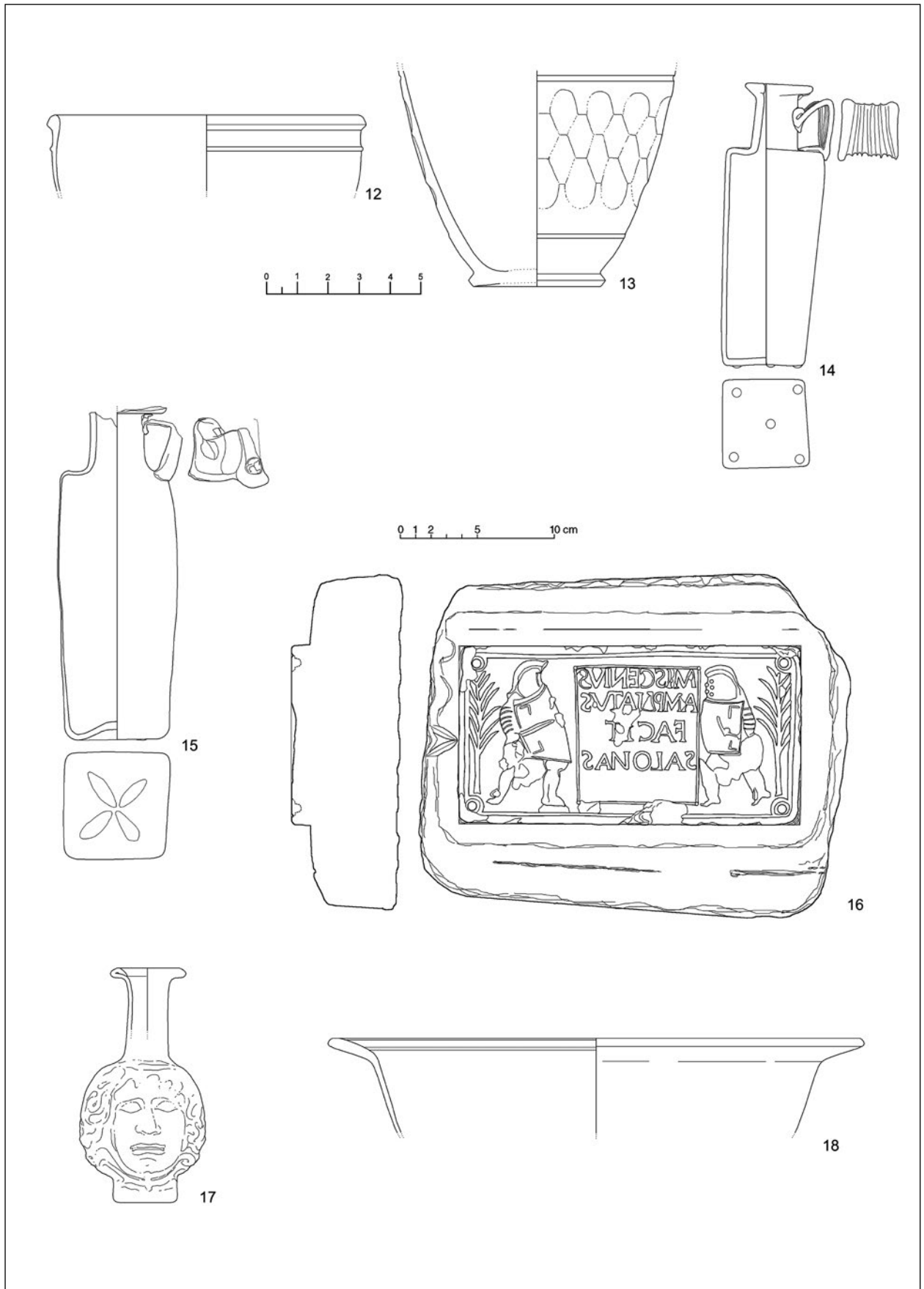


Plate 2: 12, 18: *Tilurium* (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 784, 158); P. 2: 13: *Narona* (Buljević 2004: cat. n. 25); P. 2: 14, 15: *Asseria* (Buljević 2011: P. 1: CRO-SP 4; P. 2: CRO-SP 7); P. 2: 16, 17: *Salona* (Buljević 2016: cat. n. 864, 877, 158) (by Zoran Podrug, preparator in Archaeological museum in Split).