

Stare najdbe v novi luči: ponovna obravnava kiparskih del Apsora

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Vabljen predavanje

Povzetek O pomenu municipija Apsorus v zgodnjem cesarskem obdobju pričajo tudi kiparski spomeniki, pri čemer so pozornost običajno pritegnile zlasti marmorne glave članov julijsko-klavdijske dinastije. Nasprotno so bila druga kiparska dela, ki bodo predstavljena v pričujočem prispevku, deležna precej manj pozornosti. Relief Spinaria predstavlja edini znani kamniti reliefni prikaz tega slavnega zgodnje helenističnega motiva, ki ga je v Apsoru reinterpretila neka lokalna delavnica. Prilagoditev grškega prototipa nikakor ni bila izjemna, saj so umetnine, ki koreninijo v grškem klasičnem kiparstvu, v provinci Dalmaciji znane že v desetletju po utrditvi rimske oblasti. Nagrobna stela pomorskega centuriona Likeja je še posebej enigmatična zaradi okroglega predmeta, ki ga ta drži v rokah. V primerjavi z zgodnje cesarskimi steli pomorskih centurionov iz Ravenne je mogoče, da je ta predmet vsaj v tistem obdobju simboliziral vitis, splošno priznani statusni simbol avtoritete centurionov. T.i. muza-kariatida je bila med kiparskimi najdbami iz Osorja omenjena le sporadično, saj je že v 16. stoletju postala del Grimanijeve zbirke v Benetkah. Kip odraža tip kariatid Tralles/Cherchell in velja za eno izmed njegovih derivacij. Glede na variacije v položaju rok med ohranjenimi primeri se zdi verjetno, da so bile te figure zasnovane kot komplementarni pari ter so služile kot dekorativni oporniki arhitekturnih objektov.

Ključne besede Apsorus, kiparstvo, kariatida, Likej, Spinario

Old Discoveries, New Insights: Reconsidering the Sculpture of Apsorus

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Invited Lecture

Abstract The significance of the municipium of Apsorus during the Early Imperial period is also evidenced by its sculptural material, particularly the marble portrait heads of members of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, which have frequently been the focus of scholarly attention. By contrast, other sculptural finds have received considerably less notice and will be re-examined in this contribution. The Spinario relief presents the only known stone relief representation of this celebrated Early Hellenistic motif, here reinterpreted by a local workshop. Such adaptation of a Greek prototype was hardly incidental, as artworks derived from Classical statuary-especially in the province of Dalmatia-appeared within a decade of the establishment of Roman authority. The funerary stele of the naval centurion Liccaeus is particularly enigmatic because of the circular object held in his hands. In comparison with Early Imperial stelae of naval centurions from Ravenna, it is possible that, at least in that period, it symbolised the vitis, the widely recognised emblem of centurions' authority. The so-called Muse-Caryatid has been only sporadically mentioned among the sculptural discoveries from Osor, as it entered the Grimani collection in Venice as early as the 16th century. The statue reflects the Tralles/Cherchell type of Caryatids and is regarded as one of its derivations. Given the variations in arm position among extant examples, it seems likely that such figures were originally conceived as complementary counterparts, serving as decorative supports for a single architectural structure.

Key words Apsorus, sculpture, Caryatid, Liccaeus, Spinario