

Steklene najdbe kot pokazatelj bogastva in prestiža v Osorju

Irena Lazar

Vabljeno predavanje

Povzetek V 2. in 1. stoletju pr. n. št. so bile helenistične države Sredozemlja osvojene s strani rimske države in kot province vključene v imperij. Ta vključitev je pomenila za rimsko državo kulturne in družbene vplive in premike; do številnih novosti je prišlo tudi na področju različnih obrti, kar velja tudi za steklarstvo. To se je v rimski državi razvilo na osnovi znanja iz helenističnih središč in je pomenilo elan za oblikovanje in razvoj samostojne rimske steklarske industrije, ki je cvetela od avgustejske dobe do konca rimskega imperija. Nobeno obdobje ne ilustrira bolje izjemne raznolikosti tehnoloških praks kot prav avgustejski čas. Steklene najdbe arheoloških kontekstov tega obdobja kažejo bistveno večjo širino in razpon v oblikah, barvi, okrasih ter proizvodnih tehnikah. V vse večjem obsegu so začeli izdelovati enobarvne posode iz prosojnega stekla, ki so jih izdelali z oblikovanjem s pomočjo kalupov, ko so steklen disk segreli in oblikovali po ogretem kalupu. Importi teh izdelkov v novo nastalih mestih odražajo ekonomsko moč prebivalcev. Prisotnost steklenega gradiva izdelanega s različnimi steklarskimi tehnikami, kot lahko prepoznamo med gradivom iz Osorja, kaže da je imela naselbina v tem času široko razvejano trgovino in prebivalce z ustrežno kupno močjo. Pretežni del v kalupu izdelanega gradiva je bil uvožen iz na novo osnovanih steklarskih delavnic osrednje Italije, posamični kosi po so morda prišli tudi iz sredozemskih delavnic vzhodnega dela imperija.

Ključne besede rimsko steklo, steklo izdelano v kalupu, steklo pihano v kalupu, dekolorirano steklo, poslikano steklo

Glass Finds as an Indicator of Wealth and Prestige in Osor

Irena Lazar

Invited Lecture

Abstract In the 2nd and 1st centuries BCE, the Hellenistic states of the Mediterranean were conquered and incorporated into the Roman empire as provinces. This brought cultural and social influences, as well as intense development and many innovations in various crafts, including glassmaking. Glassworking developed in the Roman state based on knowledge from the Hellenistic centres and provided the impetus for the creation and development of an independent Roman glass industry, which flourished from the Augustan era until the end of the Roman Empire. No period better illustrates the remarkable diversity of technological practices than the Augustan period. Glass finds from archaeological contexts of this period show great variety and range in form, colour, decoration, and production techniques. Monochrome transparent glass vessels, made in moulds, and later also decolourised vessels, were increasingly produced. Imports of these products into newly created cities along the Adriatic reflect the economic strength of the population. The presence of glass objects made using various glass-making techniques, as evident in the material from Osor, suggests that the settlement had a wide trade network and a population with corresponding economic power at that time. Most early glass vessels were imported from the newly established glass workshops of central Italy, but individual pieces may also have originated from workshops in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Keywords Roman glass, mould-made glass, mould-blown glass, decolourised glass, painted glass