

Grave 6 from Trogir's Dobrić necropolis *Grob 6 z nekropole Dobrić v Trogirju*

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Abstract

This paper covers the finds dated to Late Antiquity from grave 6 in the Roman necropolis in Trogir's Dobrić section, which was partially excavated in the 1980s. A portion of the goods from this sporadically excavated necropolis are held in the Archaeological Museum in Split. Documentation is lacking. However, in the case of three items, there is confirmation that they are from grave 6, and they have been dated to the period from the latter half of the 4th to the first half of the 5th century: a ceramic oil-lamp, a glass bottle, and a glass bowl. The small glass bowl with engraved decoration is particularly interesting. It stands out among similar bowls in terms of its decoration and small dimensions.

Key words: Roman grave, Trogir, Dobrić, glass, bottle, small bowl, oil-lamp

Izvlček

Članek predstavlja poznoantične najdbe iz groba 6 z rimske nekropole Trogir-Dobrić, ki je bila deloma raziskana v osemdesetih letih. Del najdb te sporadično raziskane nekropole hrani Arheološki muzej v Splitu. Kljub pomanjkljivi dokumentaciji je mogoče opredeliti najdbe iz groba 6, ki so datirane na konec 4. in v prvo polovico 5. stoletja: oljenka, steklena skodelica in steklenička. Posebej zanimiva je skodelica z graviranim okrasom, saj izstopa tako zaradi okrasa kot majhnih dimenzij.

Ključne besede: rimski grob, Trogir, Dobrić, steklo, steklenica, skodelica, oljenka

Introduction

Several Roman graves with goods in urns and under tegulae were found in the Dobrić section of Trogir in 1948. Trogir's honorary conservator, Mirko Slade-Šilović sent written notification thereof to the Archaeological Museum in Split (AMS). AMS staff examined several more excavated graves at the same site in 1980 and then 1982 (Duplančić 2017, 217, note 42). Some of the goods from this sporadically excavated necropolis are held in the AMS, although documentation is lacking. However, in the case of three items, there is confirmation that they are from grave 6, examined in 1982:

a ceramic oil-lamp, a glass bottle and a glass bowl.

The finds

The small glass bowl with engraved decoration is particularly interesting. The bowl (cat. no. 1, figs. 1 and 2) belongs to a type of hemispherical bowl with a convex, truncated rim, made of free-blown glass with a complex, engraved geometric decoration.

Their rims may be convexly everted, sometimes flat, with a flat or gently rounded base. The engraving of geometric designs in compositions arranged along horizontal bands cover the entire surface of the bowls, leaving little empty space.



Figure 1: Hemispherical bowl (Archaeological Museum in Split, inv. no. AMS-4 1272, photo: Tonči Seser).

Such bowls with facets in bands, made of colourless, sometimes green-tinted glass, were frequent in the north-western provinces (Foy *et al.* 2018, 109, IN 107), but they were found throughout the Roman Empire. Among similar bowls, the Trogir example further stands out due to its small dimensions¹ and lack of faceted circular or oval patterns, which distinguishes it from most similar examples, even those with more intricate geometric decorations (Foy *et al.* 2018, 109, IN 107). An analogy to the cross-hatched decoration in the band can be seen on a shard from Saalburg (Fremersdorf 1967, 85, P. 8. 3) and the shards from Dura-Europos (Clairmont 1963, 72-73, III B 2 g, cat. no. 273, 274, P. VII. 273, XXVII. 273) which are comparable to the Trier deep hemispherical bowl on which there is a cross-hatched decoration in arcades (Goethert-Polaschek 1977, form 49a, cat. no. 182, P. 38. 182; Clairmont 1963, 72-73, III B 2 g, P. XXXVIII. 5208). Such a decoration in the band can also be observed on three bowls from the Corn-

ing Museum (Whitehouse 1997, cat. no. 448, 449, 460), on shards from Milan (Uboldi 2017, 185-186, fig. 2. 4, 5) and on a shard from Genoa (Paolucci 1997, 142). The cross-hatched decoration is generally composed into bands of rhombuses and so forth (Sánchez de Prado 2018, 264, fig. 172. 9; Foy *et al.* 2018, 109, IN 107, no. 1, 2, 5, 6; Uboldi 2017, fig. 2. 2; Smith 2014, cat. no. 67, fig. 173f; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, 321, cat. no. 932; Price and Cottam 1998, 116, fig. 47b; Whitehouse 1997, cat. no. 447, 451; Rütli 1991, P. 59. 1322, 1323, 1324, P. 61. 1338, 1339; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, form 49a, fig. 19. 207; Fremersdorf 1967, 81, 83-87, 95, P. 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 85; Elbern 1966, fig. 1-4).

The closest analogy to the radially engraved bottom of the Trogir bowl can be seen on the bowl from Mainz, dated to the 4th century (Caron 1997, 28-30, cat. no. 6, fig. 28-32). I have not found a decoration analogous to the arcaded, triangular composition on the central band of the Trogir bowl.

Bowls with simple faceted band decorations, generally circular or oval, were produced in a minimum of four workshop centres. However, prevailing circumstances compelled the halt of their production in Dura-Europos, Inter-

¹ Foy *et al.* 2018, 109, IN 107: the small Gallic bowls are 5.5 to 10 cm high with mouth diameters ranging from 8 to 13 cm; Price and Cottam 1998, 115-117; Cool and Price 1995, 76-79, 218-220, Facet-cut cups and other facet-cut fragments, cat. no. 412-425, fig. 13.5, 13.6: the British examples are 7 to 12 cm high, with mouth diameters of 8 to 12 cm.



Figure 2: Hemispherical bowl, detail of the decoration (Archaeological Museum in Split, inv. no. AMS-4 1272, photo: Tonči Seser).

cisa and Tanais in roughly the mid-3rd century, but not in Cologne, where it continued during the 4th century with more intricate decorative designs (Foy *et al.* 2018, 107-108, IN 106; Antonaras 2017, 61, 174-175, type 12.ii.a.2.; Weinberg and Stern 2009, 94-96, Zone Facet Cutting; Stern 2001, 137). I believe that the Trogir bowl is a western import, probably from one of the Gallic Rhineland workshops of the 4th century, with the caveat that recent analysis indicates Rome as one of the primary production centres (Uboldi 2017, 185). In the Roman province of Dalmatia, few vessels were found with engraved facets and intricate geometric decorations; similar examples are known from Komini, near Pljevlja (Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1971, 297, P. I. 3), Stolac (Paškvalin 1976, 118, grave good, 4th c., cat. no. 37, P. VIII. 3), Narona (Buljević 2004, cat. no. 24), Salona (Kirigin 1984, 127-128, form VIII. 2, cat. no. 46),² Asseria (Kirigin 1984, 127, form VIII. 2, cat. no. 43, 2nd c.), from an unknown Dalmatian site (Kirigin 1984, 127-128, form VIII. 2, cat. no. 47, 4th c.), and a

2 A decoration similar to this one was observed on a Salontan shard: Buljević 2019, 92, cat. no. 58.

possible shard from Polače on the island of Mljet (Kovačić 2017, 16, fig. 4).

The bottle (cat. no. 2, fig. 3) belongs to a type with a gently concave bottom, ribbed spherical body, cylindrical neck with funnel-shaped mouth and no handles, in use throughout the Roman Empire from the late 3rd to the first half of the 5th century AD (Antonaras 2017, 99-100, type 51b; Gallo *et al.* 2012, 356, P. I. 11; Arveiller-Dulong and Nenna 2005, 359, cat. no. 1056; Mandruzzato and Marcante 2005, cat. no. 128; Israeli 2003, 164, cat. no. 177; Sternini 2001, 30, cat. no. 156; Barkóczy 1996, 91-92, cat. no. 285, 286, P. XXIV, LXIII. 285, 286; Kunina 1997, cat. no. 173, 174; Auth 1976, cat. no. 152; Baluta 1978, 103, fig. 2. 13).

They were made by pattern blowing, but there are some in a smooth variant, free-blown (Antonaras 2017, 99-100, tip 51a; Dalmatia: unknown site: Buljević 1994, 259, cat. no. 4; Solin: Bralić and Šuta 2018, 33-34, Grave 4, inv. no. 4960, 4970; Perović 2015, 322, fig. 2; Buljević 1994, 259, cat. no. 3; Kaštel Sućurac: Kamenjarin 2014, 13, 56-58, 64, Grave 28.7-12, Grave 32.1c; Fadić 1994b, 2, fig. 1; Kijevo: Fadić and Babić 2011, cat. no. 30; Split: Zglav-Martinac 2010, 184,



Figure 3 Spherical bottle (Archaeological Museum in Split, inv. no. AMS-41301, photo: Tonči Seser).

fig. 6, 8; Buljević 2010, 178, Grave 23, P. 18, fig. 69; DeMaine 1979, P. 7. A. R 22; Resnik: Fadić 1994a, 159, fig. 3; Trogir – Dobrić: Donelli 1992.). The Cypriot bottles with pinched ribs (Lightfoot 2017, cat. no. 204; Vessberg 1952, 133, AIIα, P. VII. 16) are similar. Such smooth bottles are the most numerous vessel type of Late Antiquity in the Archaeological Museum in Split, mostly from Solin (Salona) and adjacent areas.³ Their

number and lower-quality craftsmanship indicate the possibility that they were made in Salona, all the more so since they have been dated to the period when a glass-making workshop was operating there (Auth 1975, 147). Pattern blowing is a technique for decorating and shaping an item by first blowing the glass into a patterned mould (Rumyantseva and Belikov 2017, 258, fig. 3), in which the decoration is formed, and then, once the final shape is obtained, it is largely finished by free blowing, which modifies the decoration (Stern 2001, 27). The ribbed pattern is vertical or curved. In Dalmatia, there are four such bottles from Solin (Damevski 1976, 66, P. XIII. 4; Buljević 1994, 259, cat. no. 5, 6; Perović 2015, 322, fig. 2, first on lower left, Smiljanovac site), one Salonitan (Buljević 2019, 94, cat. no.

³ Besides published examples (Buljević 2010, 178, Grave 23, P. 18, fig. 69; Buljević 1994, 259, cat. no. 3 and 4), the Archaeological Museum in Split also holds thirty-six more such bottles: one from Lokva Rogoznica (inv. no. AMS-41479), one from Kamen (inv. no. AMS-42589), nineteen from Solin (inv. no. AMS-G-67, AMS-G-69; AMS-G-70, AMS-G-78, AMS-G-382, AMS-G-383, AMS-G-384, AMS-G-385, AMS-G-389, AMS-G-808, AMS-G-843, AMS-G-921, AMS-G-931, AMS-G-982, AMS-G-1093, AMS-G-1244, AMS-G-1304 (Rižinice), AMS-G-1315, AMS-G-1345), two from Mravinci (inv. no. AMS-G-1786, AMS-G-1787), one from Klis (AMS-G-1346), one from Stobreč (Epetium) (AMS-G-936), three from Muć (Andetrium) (inv. no. AMS-G-1075, AMS-G-1788, AMS-G-1909), two from Žrnovnica (inv. no. AMS-G-1031, AMS-G-1029), two from an unknown Dalmatian site (inv.

no. AMS-42586, AMS-64603); and four more of these bottles that thus far do not have invoice numbers: one from Kamen and three from an unknown Dalmatian site, of which two may correspond to the Salonitan bottles inventoried under numbers AMS-G-68 and AMS-G-1182.



Figure 4: African oil-lamp (Archaeological Museum in Split, inv. no. AMS-41230, photo: Tonči Seser).

95), one shard from Split (DeMaine 1979, Dioletian's Palace, P. 7. A. R 23), seven bottles from Kaštel Sućurac (Bralić and Šuta 2018, 38, 40-41, Grave 7, inv. no. 4966, inv. no. 4963, Grave 9, inv. no. 4962, 4961; Kamenjarin 2014, 36-37, 82, Kratine site, Grave 14.10, Grave 47.2; Fadić 1994b, 2, Gojača site, fig. 2), one from Kaštel Lukšić (Žaja 2020, 186, Grave 4, P. 8. 1), one bottle from an unknown site (Buljević 1994, 259, cat. no. 7), possible bottles from Bakar (Volcera), Zadar (Iader), Makarska (Muccrum) (Damevski 1976, 66), a possible shard from Srma (Fadić 2005, cat. no. 9), and others.⁴

4 Six more unpublished bottles are held in the Archaeological Museum in Split: five with vertical ribs, of which three are from Solin (inv. no. AMS-G-72, AMS-G-380, AMS-G-1896), and two from an unidentified Dalmatian site (inv. no. AMS-42525, one without inv. no.) and one, thus

The oil-lamp (cat. no. 3, figs. 4 and 5) belongs among the African oil-lamps of Late Antiquity. Their name indicates their workshop origin: the main centre for oil-lamp production in the northern African provinces in the Roman era and later, in the area of what is today Tunisia (Hayes 1980, 63).

These are oil-lamps with an oblong or oval body and discus, with a nozzle and channel that extend from the fuel chamber, without any clear division between them. The handles, generally unpierced, are vertical and vertically grooved. The bottoms are gently concave and bordered by grooves, which extend in a decorative pattern toward the handle. The discus is smooth or adorned with a motif, generally a Christogram, seashell, rosette or geometric design. The decorative repertoire of the shoulder was similarly limited to plant or purely ornamental motifs. The division into four sub-types, A, B, C and D, is based on the shape of the shoulder: the shoulder of types A and B is convex, but the type A shoulder is decorated with stylized palm fronds, while type B features tendrils in relief; the handle on type B is pierced as a rule; the shoulder on type C is flat, while on type D it is not separated from the discus (Anselmino and Pavolini 1981, 192-198). The Trogir oil-lamp belongs to Atlante form VIII, type Arc, with convex shoulder adorned with stylized palm fronds, an open channel, a central rosette around the pouring and air hole (Anselmino and Pavolini 1981, 194, CLVII. 2).

This type was produced in Tunisia (Bussièr 2007, 30, type 10 – 4.1.1.1.2.3; Bonifay 2004, 359, type 44), distributed throughout the Mediterranean and up to the Rhine/Danube border zone and to Portugal, and dated from the latter half of the 4th through the entire 5th century (Anselmino and Pavolini 1981, 195, 196), the latter of the 4th to the early 5th century (Hayes 1972, 310-313, 313, type IB; Hayes 1980, 63, 66, cat. no. 281, North African lamps, Hayes type

far without an inv. no., with notably curved ribs, from an unidentified Dalmatian site; the neck has not been preserved, so it may belong to a similar type with a funnel-shaped neck.



Figure 5. African oil-lamp, bottom (Archaeological Museum in Split, inv. no. AMS-41230, photo: Tonči Seser).

I, Pohl type 2, P. 34. 281) and the latter half of the 4th to the first half of the 5th century (Bussi re 2007, 30, type 10 – 4.I.I.I.2.3; Bonifay 2004, 359, type 44); due to this wide distribution, they are also called Mediterranean oil-lamps, and also Early Christian due to the Christian motifs on them (Vu i  2009, 10, 13, note 23-24, 37; Bubi  2012, 119, note 2, 3).

Such Dalmatian oil-lamps with six-petal rosettes are known from  olta (Bubi  2012, 120, cat. no. 34, 35, P. IV. 34, 35), from Diocletian's Palace in Split (Dvor ak Schrunck 1979, 92-94, cat. no. 12) and, with an eight-petal rosette, from Dra evac near Zadar (Vu i  2009, 17, cat. no. 1; Vu i  and Giunio, 2009, 9, 11, cat. no. 105).

Catalogue

1. Hemispheric bowl, inv. no. AMS-41272

Material: transparent greenish-tinted glass, shaped by free blowing and decorated by shallow engraving; tiny air bubbles are visible; shattered when photographed, reassembled with adhesive.

Description: The rim of the deep hemispherical bowl is slightly convexly everted and truncated straight; the unworked, small bottom is gently concave. It is decorated with imprecisely engraved lines in three horizontal bands: intermittent horizontal lines are etched along the rim, below which there is a band with a cross-hatched engraved decoration; below another band with horizontally etched lines there is a band with irregular, asymmetric arcades and a triangular decoration that form multiple short horizontal and diagonal lines, or rice-like facets; below engraved irregular horizontal lines there is a band with an engraved cross-hatched decoration which is separated by a shallow horizontal line from the bottom with engraved radial lines.

Dimensions: ht. 3.2 cm, dia. 5.5 cm, wall thickness 0.2 cm.

Dating of type: 3rd-4th c.

Typology: Foy *et al.* 2018, 109, IN 107;

Antonaras 2017, 60-62, type 12.ii.a.3; Lazar 2003, 83-84, 2.6.2., fig. 30; Harter 1999, 70-72, form B15b, cat. no. 320-361; Price, Cottam 1998, 115-117, Hemispherical/deep convex bowl with facet-cutting, fig. 47; Whitehouse 1997, 223, 6. Third-Century and Later Objects with Geometric Decoration; R tti 1991, AR 60.1B; Goethert-Polaschek 1977, form 49a, P. 38. 182; Clairmont 1963, 72-73, III B 2 g, cat. no. 273, 274, P. VII. 273, XXVII. 273; Isings 1957, 114-116, form 96b1.

2. *Spherical bottle, inv. no. AMS-41301*

Material: transparent light green glass shaped by pattern blowing into a mould; many air bubbles in the walls.

Description: bottle preserved in several pieces: a part of the mouth to the shoulder has been assembled from several shards. Body is partly preserved in two pieces assembled from two or more shards and two unconnected shards, bottom partially preserved in three reassembled shards. Cylindrical neck narrows toward the funnel-shaped mouth with a rounded edge. Spherical body is decorated with curved ribs from the articulated shoulder probably to the bottom. Bottom is gently concave.

Dimensions: ht. of upper section 10.05 cm, dia. of mouth 7.5 cm.

Dating of type: late 3rd c. – first half of 5th c. AD

Typology: Antonaras 2017, 99-100, type 51b; Dévai 2016, 263, fig. 4, Pa1.2b; Lazar 2003, 141-142, 6.2.3., fig. 41; Harter 1999, 147-148, form G27b, cat. no. 1050-1051; Ružić 1994, 14-15, I/4b, cat. no. 54, 61, 63, P. V. 2, 6; Rütli 1991, AR 148; Šaranović-Svetek 1986, 23, VI.3, cat. no. 91, 92, P. X. 5; Isings 1957, 119-120, form 101.

3. *African oil-lamp, inv. no. AMS-41230*

Material: ceramic without preserved slip, colour: 2.5 YR 7/8 reddish orange.

Description: entirely preserved oil-lamp with open channel. Traces of charring on nozzle, channel and part of shoulder. Discus oval, concave with pouring and air hole in middle, separated from shoulder with bent articulation that continues to end of channel. Discus and shoulder decorated in relief. Discus has six-petal rosette around pouring and air hole. Stylized palm frond motif on shoulder. Handle full (unpierced), flat with vertical groove. Bottom gently concave. Central vertical incision from edge of bottom toward handle, which on both sides has

two short vertical and two opposing diagonal incisions with rounded ends along edge of bottom.

Dimensions: ht. 5.3 cm, lng. 11.86 cm, wid. 7.8 cm.

Dating of type: latter half of 4th c. – first half of 5th c.

Typology: Bussière 10 – 4.1.1.1.2.3: Bussière 2007, 30; Bonifay 44: Bonifay 2004, 359; Atlante form VIII, A1c: Anselmino, Pavolini 1981, 192-198; Hayes IB: Hayes 1972, 310-313; Pohl 2d: Pohl 1962; Broneer type XXXI: Broneer 1930, 118-119.

Conclusion

Several Roman graves with goods in urns and under tegulae were found in the Dobrić section of Trogir in 1948. AMS staff examined several more excavated graves at the same site in 1980 and then 1982. Some of the goods are held in the AMS, although documentation is lacking. However, in the case of three items, there is confirmation that they are from grave 6, examined in 1982: a ceramic oil-lamp, a glass bottle and a glass bowl.

The small glass bowl with convex, truncated rim made of free-blown greenish glass and featuring engraved geometric decorations arranged in horizontal bands over the vessel's entire surface is particularly interesting (cat. no. 1, fig. 1, 2). It stands out among similar bowls in terms of its decoration and small dimensions. An analogous example could not be found. There are analogies to the cross-hatched decoration on bowls from Dura-Europos (Clairmont 1963, 72-73, III B 2 g, cat. no. 273, 274, P. VII. 273, XXVII. 273), in the Corning Museum (Whitehouse 1997, cat. no. 448, 449, 460) in Milan (Uboldi 2017, 185-186, fig. 2. 4, 5) and Genoa (Paolucci 1997, 142). The closest analogy to the radially engraved bottom of the Trogir bowl can be seen on the bottom of the bowl from Mainz (Caron 1997, 28-30, cat. no. 6, fig. 28-32). Bowls with simple faceted band decorations, generally circular or oval, were produced in a minimum of four workshop centres. Prevailing circumstances compelled the halt of

their production in Dura-Europos, Intercisa and Tanais in roughly the mid-3rd century, but not in Cologne, where it continued during the 4th century with more intricate decorative designs (Weinberg and Stern 2009, 94-96). I believe that the Trogir bowl is a western import, probably from one of the Gallic Rhineland workshops of the 4th century.

The bottle (cat. no. 2, fig. 3) belongs to a type with a gently concave bottom, ribbed spherical body, cylindrical neck with funnel-shaped mouth and no handles, in use throughout the Roman Empire from the late 3rd to the first half of the 5th century AD, a well-represented type in Dalmatia, mostly in Salona and adjacent areas.

The oil-lamp (cat. no. 3, fig. 4, 5) belongs among the African oil-lamps of Late Antiquity with an oval body and discus, a nozzle and channel that extend from the fuel chamber, without any clear division between them. Their name indicates their workshop origin. More narrowly, it belongs to a widely distributed type having a convex shoulder decorated with a stylized palmette frond motif, an open channel, a central rosette around the pouring and air hole, dated from the latter half of the 4th through the first half of the 5th century. Given this, Grave 6 at the Dobrić necropolis in Trogir has been dated from the latter half of the 4th through the first half of the 5th century.

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Summary

Several Roman graves were found in the Dobrić section of Trogir in 1948. AMS staff examined several more excavated graves at the same site in 1980 and then 1982. Some of the goods are held in the AMS. The documentation is lacking but in the case of three items, there is confirmation that they are from grave 6, excavated in 1982: a ceramic oil-lamp, a glass bottle and a glass bowl. The bowl with convex, truncated rim made of free-

blown greenish glass and featuring engraved geometric decorations arranged in horizontal bands over the vessel's entire surface is particularly interesting. There are analogies to the cross-hatched decoration on bowls from Dura-Europos, in the Corning Museum and Genoa. The closest analogy to the radially engraved bottom of the Trogir bowl can be seen on the bottom of the bowl from Mainz. Bowls with simple faceted band decorations were produced in a minimum of four workshop centres, in Dura-Europos, Intercisa, Tanais and Cologne. The author believes that the Trogir bowl is a western import, probably from one of the Gallic Rhineland workshops of the 4th century. The bottle belongs to a type with a gently concave bottom, ribbed spherical body, cylindrical neck with funnel-shaped mouth, in use throughout the Roman Empire from the late 3rd to the first half of the 5th century AD. The oil-lamp belongs among the African oil-lamps dated from the latter half of the 4th through the first half of the 5th century. The grave 6 at the Dobrić necropolis in Trogir can be dated from the latter half of the 4th through the first half of the 5th century.

Povzetek

Leta 1948 so na območju Dobrića v Trogirju odkrili več rimskih grobov. Ekipa Arheološkega muzeja Split je na istem najdišču leta 1980 in nato leta 1982 raziskala še več grobov. Del gradiva hrani Arheološki muzej Split. Dokumentacija je pomanjkljiva, a vseeno je bilo mogoče potrditi, da keramična oljenka, steklenička in steklena skodelica pripadajo grobu 6, odkritem leta 1982. Posebej zanimiva je pihana skodela iz zelenkastega stekla, z ravno odrezanim in rahlo navzven nagnjenim ustjem in graviranim geometrijskim okrasom, ki je v vodoravnih trakovih razporejen po vsej površini ostenja. Primerjave za soroden okras najdemo na skodelah z najdišč Dura-Europos, Genova in v Muzeju stekla Corning. Najbližjo primerjavo za radialno gravirano dno skodele iz Trogirja pa najdemo na dnu skodele iz Mainza. Skodele s preprostim okrasom v trakovih so izdelovali v delavnicah najmanj štirih centrov, Dura-Europos, Intercisa, Tanais in Köln. Avtorica članka meni, da je skodela iz Trogirja uvožena iz ene od galsko-renskih delavnic, ki so delovale v 4. stoletju. Steklenička z rahlo vboklim dnom, narebrenim kroglastim ostenjem, cilindričnim vratom in lijakasto oblikovanim ustjem sodi med obli-

ke, ki so bile razširjene po vsem rimskem imperiju od poznega 3 do prve polovice 5. stoletja. Afriški tip oljenke iz groba pa je opredeljen na konec druge polovice 4. stoletja in prvo polovico 5. stoletja. Grob 6 iz nekropole Dobrič v Trogiru lahko na osnovi tega časovno umestimo na konec druge polovice 4. stoletja in v prvo polovico 5. stoletja.

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