

# ANNALES



Piran 2012

**du 19<sup>e</sup> CONGRÈS**

de l'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE  
pour l'HISTOIRE du VERRE

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du 19<sup>e</sup> CONGRÈS de l'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE  
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(Piran, 17<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> September 2012)

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*Cover photo: Glass beads from prehistoric graves in Novo Mesto – Kapiteljska njiva;  
Dolenjski muzej Novo mesto, Slovenia (see Križ, Guštin in this volume, p. 48).*

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Sylvia FÜNFSCILLING

## **PREFACE**

Every third year our members and colleagues gladly await the newest annales of the AIHV congresses. Finally, we can yet again hold another volume, the annales of the 19<sup>th</sup> congress of our society. Our many thanks go to the authors, the scientific committee, the editors and the countless helping hands who took part in developing this publication. Special thanks go to Irena Lazar: her tireless efforts on all levels of the organisation could already be felt during the congress and the post-congress-tour.

The 19<sup>th</sup> congress of the AIHV took place from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> of September 2012 in Piran/Slovenia. The University of Primorska Science and Research Centre and Institute for Mediterranean Heritage was a wonderful host. Thank-you to the city of Piran for making it possible to hold our congress in such a lovely environment as the Trevisini Palace and for the cordial welcome by the city mayor. Countless institutions that supported the congress should be mentioned: the Slovenian Research Agency, the National Museum of Slovenia in Ljubljana, the Dolenjska Museum in Novo Mesto, from

Croatia the Archaeological Museum Zagreb and the Museum of Applied Arts and Crafts in Zagreb, the Archaeological Museum of Split, the Zavicajni Museum in Biograd, the Museum of Ancient Glass in Zadar and the National Archaeological Museum of Aquileia in Italy. We are also grateful to all sponsors and beneficiaries who supported the success of the congress both financially and with their expertise.

Seventy-eight papers were given in two parallel sessions, complemented by seventy-four posters. It was extremely interesting to discover the diversity of the excavations and the material of our colleagues on the Balkan Peninsula, made easily accessible due to the translations into English. The publications about materials from the Balkans are far too poorly known amongst the neighbouring countries in Europe and even less so on other continents due to various reasons, such as language, availability etc. It was therefore a particular pleasure to have the rich results of recent research projects “served on a plate”. Of course, the other regions brought new aspects in antique, Islamic and medieval/modern glass as well.

The interesting papers and posters were ideally complemented by the post-congress tour and the in-congress tours that took us from one highlight to another. The hosting city of Piran, with its winding alleyways, was shown to us in the most loveable way. Very interesting and comprehensive was the museum in Aquileia filled with its most special collection and the impressive basilica with its mosaics. The museums in Slovenia and Croatia presented amongst other things prehistoric pearls (Novo Mesto), glasses from antiquity to the modern age (Ljubljana, Zagreb), finds from shipwrecks (Biograd), as well as form-blown vessels with production signatures (Split), rich burial finds and square bottles with relief on the bottom (Zadar). The reception at each museum was very warm.

The time period of the glass discussed spans from the first millennium BC to the modern age, with the focus, as mentioned earlier, on the Balkans, Greece, Turkey and neighbouring regions. Some papers treated pearls and inlay; many new results were presented about glass- and vessel-production. In all the different periods, the analytical discussion included the subjects of the composition of the glass, its origins and colour. The variety of subjects and the number of given papers indicates the extremely lively discussion that is going on in current research on glass.

The volume at hand contains 69 contributions that span the complete chronological period from the beginning of glass production to the modern age. Starting with the glass in Bronze Age, the papers continue through the Hellenistic period and enlighten especially the Roman period. Several contributions are dedicated to the Byzantine and Islamic glass, although the

Middle Ages and the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century AD are well represented. Not only glass vessels are discussed but also pearls and window glass, special colours and decorations, as well as glass as a grave good and its production sites and, of course, the composition and origin of the raw material.

During the general assembly, the board was renewed. Anastasios Antonaras is the new general secretary; Maria Grazia Diani and Karol Wight have become new board members. Huib Tijssens, our merited treasurer was re-elected. Marie Dominique Nenna proposed myself as her successor as president of the society. The executive committee consists now of Erwin Baumgartner and Caroline Jackson, as well as the re-elected members Yoko Shindo, Marianne Stern and Lisa Pilosi. There were no changes among the presidents of the national committees, board members too. We would like to thank the whole board for their on-going commitment, especially Marie-Dominique Nenna, who still contributes the largest part of the newsletter after Daniel Keller had to announce his retirement from this assignment.

With great grief, we had to take notice of the deaths of Hubert Cabart, Birgit Klesse, David Whitehouse and Dunja Zobel-Klein.

The preparations for the 20<sup>th</sup> congress are in full swing. It will take place from the 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> September in Fribourg and Romont (Switzerland) ([www.aihv2015.ch](http://www.aihv2015.ch)). The focus will be laid on medieval and modern glass. The members of ICOM-Glass will meet at the same time in Fribourg, which hopefully will encourage collaboration between the two institutions.

*Translation Simone Mayer*

Sylvia FÜNFSCHILLING

## AVANT-PROPOS

Tous les trois ans, nos membres et collègues ont le plaisir de recevoir les actes des congrès de l'AIHV: ça y est, nous tenons l'exemplaire du 19<sup>ème</sup> congrès entre nos mains. Nous adressons un grand merci aux auteur(e)s, au comité scientifique, aux éditeurs ainsi qu'aux nombreux auxiliaires, qui ont contribué à la publication. Il faut évoquer en particulier Irena Lazar : son engagement insatiable sur tous les plans de l'organisation se laissa déjà remarquer durant le congrès et pendant le tour post-congrès.

Le 19<sup>ème</sup> congrès de l'AIHV a eu lieu du 17 au 21 septembre 2012 à Piran, en Slovénie. L'université Primorska Science and Research Centre and Institute for Mediterranean Heritage s'est avéré être un hôte très accueillant. Il nous faut aussi remercier la ville de Piran : Nous avons pu organiser notre congrès dans un très bel endroit, le palais Trevisini, et avons été reçus chaleureusement par le maire. Il faut nommer également de nombreuses institutions, qui ont soutenu le congrès : la Slovenian Research Agency, le Musée National de Slowénie à Ljubljana, le Dolenjska Museum de Novo Mesto, en Croatie le Musée

Archeologique de Zagreb et le Musée des arts appliqués à Zagreb, le Musée archéologique de Split, le musée Zavicajni de Biograd, le Musée du Verre Antique à Zadar ainsi que le National Archaeological Museum de Aquileia en Italie. Nous remercions finalement tous nos mécènes et contributeurs, qui ont contribué financièrement ou par leur savoir-faire au succès du congrès.

En deux sections parallèles, nous avons écoutés 78 exposés. Ceux-ci ont été complétés par 74 contributions sur poster. Cela a été grandement intéressant de pouvoir découvrir les fouilles variées de nos collègues des Balkans ainsi que leur matériel, et ça avec un accès facilité grâce aux traductions en anglais! Les publications concernant les Balkans sont, de façon générale dans les pays voisins d'Europe ou sur d'autres continents, trop peu prises en compte – à cause de plusieurs facteurs, comme la langue, la disponibilité des publications, etc. C'était par conséquent un d'autant plus grand plaisir de recevoir des résultats complets « tout frais ». A côté de ça, les autres régions ont également permis de porter un nouveau regard

sur le verre antique, islamique et médiéval/d'ère moderne.

Les exposés et posters intéressants ont été complétés au mieux par l'excursion d'après le congrès ainsi que par les excursions durant la semaine, qui nous ont menés de point fort en point fort. La ville hôte de Piran avec ses petites rues tortueuses nous a été présentée avec un soin particulier. Aquilée, avec son musée comprenant une collection exceptionnelle ainsi que l'impressionnante basilique, s'est montrée une ville très intéressante et complète. Les musées en Slovénie et en Croatie présentèrent entre autres des perles préhistoriques (Novo Mesto) ainsi que des verres de l'Antiquité jusqu'à l'ère moderne (Ljubljana, Zagreb), des objets d'épaves de navires (Biograd) ainsi que des récipients formés par moule avec signatures des producteurs (Split) et de riches objets de tombes ainsi que des bouteilles carrées avec marques sur les fonds (Zadar). Les accueils dans les musées respectifs ont été très chaleureux.

La période du verre traité couvrait du premier millénaire av. J.-C. jusqu'à l'ère moderne. L'attention était portée, comme déjà évoqué, sur les Balkans, la Grèce, la Turquie et les régions limitrophes. Certaines contributions ont traité des perles ainsi que des travaux d'incrustation, de nombreuses découvertes concernant la production du verre et de récipients ont pu être mises en valeur. En complément, des questions sur la composition du verre, de son origine et de sa couleur ont pu être analysées à travers tous les âges. La thématique variée et le nombre des contributions montrent clairement que la recherche du verre est remarquablement foisonnante.

Le rapport ci-joint comprend 69 contributions, qui comportent l'entier de la chronologie, des débuts de production du verre jusqu'à l'ère moderne. Ils commencent au verre de l'âge du Bronze, touchent à l'ère hellénistique et

mettent l'accent particulièrement sur l'ère romaine. Plusieurs contributions sont consacrées au verre byzantin et islamique, mais l'ère médiévale ainsi que les 17<sup>e</sup> au 20<sup>e</sup> siècles sont bien représentés. Autant des récipients en verre que des perles et du verre de fenêtres sont thématiques, mais aussi du verre comme offrande de tombe, des ateliers et naturellement la composition et l'origine des matériaux bruts.

Durant l'assemblée générale, le conseil a été renouvelé. Anastasio Antonaras est nouvellement secrétaire général, Maria Grazia Diani et Karol Wight sont nouveaux membres du conseil. Huib Tijssens, notre méritant trésorier, a été à nouveau élu. Marie Dominique Nenna a proposé ma personne en tant que successeur de la présidence. Erwin Baumgartner et Caroline Jackson sont nouveaux membres du comité exécutif; les places des autres représentants, Yoko Shindo, Marianne Stern et Lisa Pilosi, ont été confirmées. Pour ce qui concerne le président des comités nationaux (eux aussi membres du conseil), aucun changement n'est à noter. Nous adressons nos remerciements à tous, en particulier à Marie-Dominique Nenna pour son engagement, qui se fait toujours sentir par sa gestion de la plus grande partie de la newsletter, après que Daniel Keller a annoncé son retrait de cette fonction.

Nous avons avec le plus grand chagrin pris connaissance des décès de Hubert Cabart, Birgit Klesse, David Whitehouse ainsi que de Dunja Zobel-Klein.

Les préparations pour le 20<sup>ème</sup> congrès battent leur plein. Celui-ci aura lieu du 7 au 11 septembre à Fribourg et à Romont (Suisse) ([www.aihv2015.ch](http://www.aihv2015.ch)). L'attention sera centrée sur le verre médiéval et moderne. Les membres de l'ICOM-glass se rencontreront parallèlement à Fribourg, afin de consolider le travail en commun entre les deux institutions.

*Traduction Johann Savary*

Sylvia FÜNFSCHILLING

## VORWORT

Alle drei Jahre freuen sich unsere Mitglieder sowie Kollegen auf die Akten der Kongresse der AIHV: nun ist es wieder soweit, wir halten den Band des 19. Kongresses unserer Gesellschaft in Händen. Den Autorinnen und Autoren, dem wissenschaftlichen Komitee, den Editoren sowie den zahlreichen helfenden Händen, die an der Entstehung der Publikation mitbeteiligt waren, ist höchster Dank auszusprechen. Besonderer Erwähnung bedarf Irena Lazar: ihr unermüdlicher Einsatz auf allen Ebenen der Organisation war bereits während des Kongresses und während der Post-Kongress-Tour spürbar.

Der 19. Kongress der AIHV fand vom 17.-21. September 2012 in Piran/Slowenien statt. Die Universität Primorska Science and Research Centre and Institute for Mediterranean Heritage war ein wundervoller Gastgeber. Dank auszusprechen ist der Stadt Piran, wir durften in einer sehr schönen Umgebung, im Trevisini Palace, unseren Kongress abhalten und wurden vom Bürgermeister herzlich empfangen. Zahlreichen Institutionen ist zu danken, die den Kongress unterstützt haben: der

Slovenian Research Agency, dem Slowenischen Nationalmuseum in Ljubljana, dem Dolenjska Museum in Novo Mesto, dem Archäologischen Museum Zagreb, dem Archäologischen Museum Split, dem Zavičajni Museum Biograd in Biograd na moru, dem Museum für antikes Glas in Zadar sowie dem Nationalen Archäologischen Museum in Aquileia/Italien. Zu Dank verpflichtet sind wir den Sponsoren und Gönnern, die finanziell und mit know-how das Gelingen des Kongresses unterstützt haben.

In zwei parallelen Sektionen hörten wir 78 Vorträge. Ergänzt wurden diese durch 74 Beiträge auf Postern. Es war ausserordentlich interessant, die vielfältigen Ausgrabungen und deren spannendes Material unserer Kollegen auf dem Balkan entdecken zu können, mit erleichtertem Zugang durch die Übersetzungen ins Englische! Die Publikationen den Balkan betreffend werden – aufgrund mehrerer Ursachen, wie Sprache, Verfügbarkeit usw. – in den benachbarten Ländern Europas oder gar auf anderen Kontinenten oft wenig zu Kenntnis genommen. Es war deshalb ein besonderes Vergnügen, die reichhaltigen und

spannenden Ergebnisse „frisch auf den Tisch“ zu bekommen. Aber auch die übrigen Regionen boten neue Einblicke in antikes, islamisches sowie mittelalterlich/neuzeitliches Glas.

Die interessanten Vorträge und Poster wurden auf's Beste ergänzt durch die Postcongress-Tour sowie Ausflüge während der Woche, die uns von Höhepunkt zu Höhepunkt führten. Die Gastgeberstadt Piran mit seinen verwinkelten Gassen wurde uns besonders liebevoll nahegebracht. Sehr interessant und reichhaltig zeigte sich Aquileia, das Museum mit seiner ausserordentlichen Sammlung wie auch die eindruckliche Basilika mit ihren Mosaiken. Die Museen präsentierten u.a. prähistorische Perlen (Novo Mesto) sowie Gläser von der Antike bis zur Neuzeit (Ljubljana, Zagreb), Funde aus gestrandeten Schiffen (Biograd) ebenso wie formgeblasene Gefässe mit Herstellersignaturen (Split) und reiche Grabfunde sowie vierkantige Flaschen mit Bodenmarken (Zadar). Die Empfänge in den jeweiligen Museen waren sehr herzlich.

Die zeitliche Spanne des behandelten Glases reichte vom ersten Jahrtausend vor Chr. bis zur Moderne. Der Fokus lag – wie bereits erwähnt – auf dem Balkan, auf Griechenland und der Türkei und angrenzenden Regionen. Einige Beiträge behandelten Perlen sowie Einlegearbeiten, zahlreiche neue Erkenntnisse konnten bei der Glas bzw. Gefässproduktion gewonnen werden. Ergänzend durch alle Zeiten wurden Fragen zur Komposition des Glases, dessen Herkunft, Farbe analytisch beleuchtet. Die unterschiedliche Thematik und die Vielzahl der Beiträge zeigen deutlich, dass die Glasforschung ausserordentlich lebendig ist.

Der vorliegende Band umfasst 69 Beiträge, die die gesamte chronologische Spanne von den Anfängen der Glasverarbeitung bis zur Moderne umfassen. Sie beginnen beim bronzezeitlichem

Glas, streifen die hellenistische Zeit und beleuchten besonders die römische Epoche. Mehrere Beiträge sind dem byzantinischen und islamischen Glas gewidmet, aber auch die mittelalterliche Epoche, sowie das 17.-20. Jahrhundert sind gut vertreten. Sowohl Glasgefässe kommen zur Sprache, wie auch Perlen und Fensterglas, spezielle Farben und Verzierungen, aber auch Glas als Grabbeigabe sowie Ateliers und natürlich Komposition und Herkunft des Rohmaterials.

Während der Generalversammlung wurde das board erneuert. Anastasios Antonaras ist neuer General Sekretär, Maria Grazia Diani und Karol Wight wurden neue board members. Huib Tijssens, unser verdienter treasurer wurde wiedergewählt. Marie Dominique Nenna schlug meine Person als ihre Nachfolgerin für die Präsidentschaft vor. Im Exekutive Komitee sitzen neu Erwin Baumgartner und Caroline Jackson, die übrigen Vertreter wie Yoko Shindo, Marianne Stern und Lisa Piloni wurden bestätigt, bei den Präsidenten der nationalen Komiteen gab es keine Änderungen. Wir danken allen, insbesondere Marie-Dominique Nenna, für ihr Engagement, das immer noch andauert: steuert sie doch den weitaus grössten Teil zum newsletter bei, nachdem Daniel Keller seinen Rücktritt von dieser Aufgabe bekannt geben musste.

In tiefer Trauer mussten wir den Tod von David Whitehouse, Hubert Cabart, Birgit Klesse sowie Dunja Zobel-Klein zur Kenntnis nehmen.

Die Vorbereitungen für den 20. Kongress laufen auf Hochtouren. Er wird vom 7. bis 11. September in Fribourg und Romont (Schweiz) stattfinden ([www.aihv2015.ch](http://www.aihv2015.ch)). Der Focus wird dabei auf dem mittelalterlichen und modernen Glas liegen. Die Mitglieder von ICOM-Glass werden sich ebenfalls in Fribourg treffen, auf dass die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den beiden Institutionen gestärkt werde.

CINGOLANI Sofia, PERNA Roberto

## LATE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE GLASS FROM HADRIANOPOLIS (SOUTHERN ALBANIA)

### INTRODUCTION

Since 2005, the University of Macerata and the Archaeological Institute of Tirana have been conducting archaeological investigations at the Roman site of Hadrianopolis (Fig. 1) near the modern village of Sofratikë in Southern Albania.<sup>1</sup> The town lies in the broadest section of the Drinos valley in Chaonia in the Northern Epirus.

Recent investigations have demonstrated that this Roman town was based on an ancient settlement. The site was frequented from at least the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC through the discovery of a fragment of painted architectural cornice and by the presence of black glazed pottery,<sup>2</sup> which is so far, the main marker of human presence at the site. Some tiles with the mark \$\$ have also been dated to a later phase of the Hellenistic age up to the Roman era. These finds provide proof of the monumental de-

velopment of the settlement (Fig. 2), which is evident from the construction of public buildings and the discovery of abundant pottery and findings from archaeological excavations. This growth is certainly linked with the geographic location of the site, which lies along a secondary byway of the *via Egnatia*, going from Apollonia to Nikopolis. The main phase of development of Hadrianopolis dates to Hadrian's time as the toponym – or sign of a (re)foundation – suggests. The town made remarkable economic and monumental progress from this period at least up until the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, after which data from the archaeological investigations – which are still in progress – testify to a period of crisis that continued at least until the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

From this period onwards, our investigations seem to testify to a temporary revival of the urban centre, which might have reached its peak in the Justinian period when the town assumed, but only for a short period, the name of Justinoupolis.  
(R.P.)

1 See, in general: Perna and Çondi 2012.

2 Cingolani 2012a, 148; Cingolani and Perna forthcoming.





Fig. 1: Map of the main sites in Chaonia and in the neighbouring regions.

#### THE GLASS

The glass finds from Hadrianopolis belong to phases dating from between the Early Imperial period and Late Antiquity.<sup>3</sup> As for the later phases on which this paper focuses, the evidence confirms that after the economically lively phase between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD due to imports from the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean, the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD was characterized by a progressive stasis of trade with a decrease of imports. Among the finds there is evidence that a form (Pl. 1. 1,2) produced already in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (to whose a wall decorated in facet technique (Pl. 1. 3) should also be related), appears frequently even during the 4<sup>th</sup> century. A cylindrical blue-green glass with

3 This paper concerns some of the glass found during the excavation from 2006-2010 (see also Cingolani 2012b, 201-207) while the study of the finds of 2011 and 2012 is still in progress. I wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Roberto Perna, the Director of the Italian archaeological mission of Hadrianopolis, for granting me permission to study and publish the material discussed.

rounded rim and concave bottom, dated to between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, comes from the necropolis of Sofratikë (Pl. 1. 4; Fig. 3). The following discoveries have also been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD: a fragment of stemmed goblet with a carinated wall, decorated with horizontal incised lines<sup>4</sup> (Pl. 1. 5); two bases with a shallow splayed foot-ring<sup>5</sup> (Pl. 1. 6); and two jug fragments Is. 120 with a hot applied coiled thread under the rim<sup>6</sup> (Pl. 1. 7).

A significant change was evident in Hadrianopolis between the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century AD: the glass might reflect the definitive decline of former long-range trade and a significant decrease of imports. Only two types of drinking vessels are widely documented in this period: the conic or tronco-conic glass and the goblet. The first group (conic or tronco-conic glass) consisted of the large series of rounded and enlarged rims (Pl. 1. 8-17) and some concave bases with a sort of false foot<sup>7</sup> (Pl. 1. 18-20) relating - with several variants -

4 See also Perna, Capponi, Cingolani *et al.* 2012, 139-142. The type is the most known in the Eastern Mediterranean. Close to our fragment for the stem and the base, see: von Saldern 1980, 61, pl. 24.

5 See also Perna, Capponi, Cingolani and Tubaldi 2012, 139-142. This type of base is a typical feature of Late Antique productions of the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century CE both in the Eastern (Harden 1936, pl. XIV, 221; von Saldern 1980, nos. 444, 465; Hayes 1975, no. 473; Gençler 2003, 722, pl. 38) and in Western Mediterranean (see Whitehouse, Costantini, Guidobaldi *et al.* 1985, fig. 5, 51 and Sternini 2001, 71, fig. 21).

6 The shape was widespread in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century CE in the entire basin of the Mediterranean and in Albania, where is attested in Butrint, Durrës and Qerret (near Kavajë): Tartari 2005, 133, pl. XVI, 244, 245, 247, 249. Considering the large number of variants in the entire Mediterranean basin, however, the typological classification of C. Isings seems to be morphologically and chronologically restricted (see also Sternini 2001, 29).

7 Sternini 1995, fig. 13, 167-168; Foy 1995, 200, pl. 9, 80-83; Tartari 1996, pl. XV, 236; Sternini 2001, 31, fig. 17.

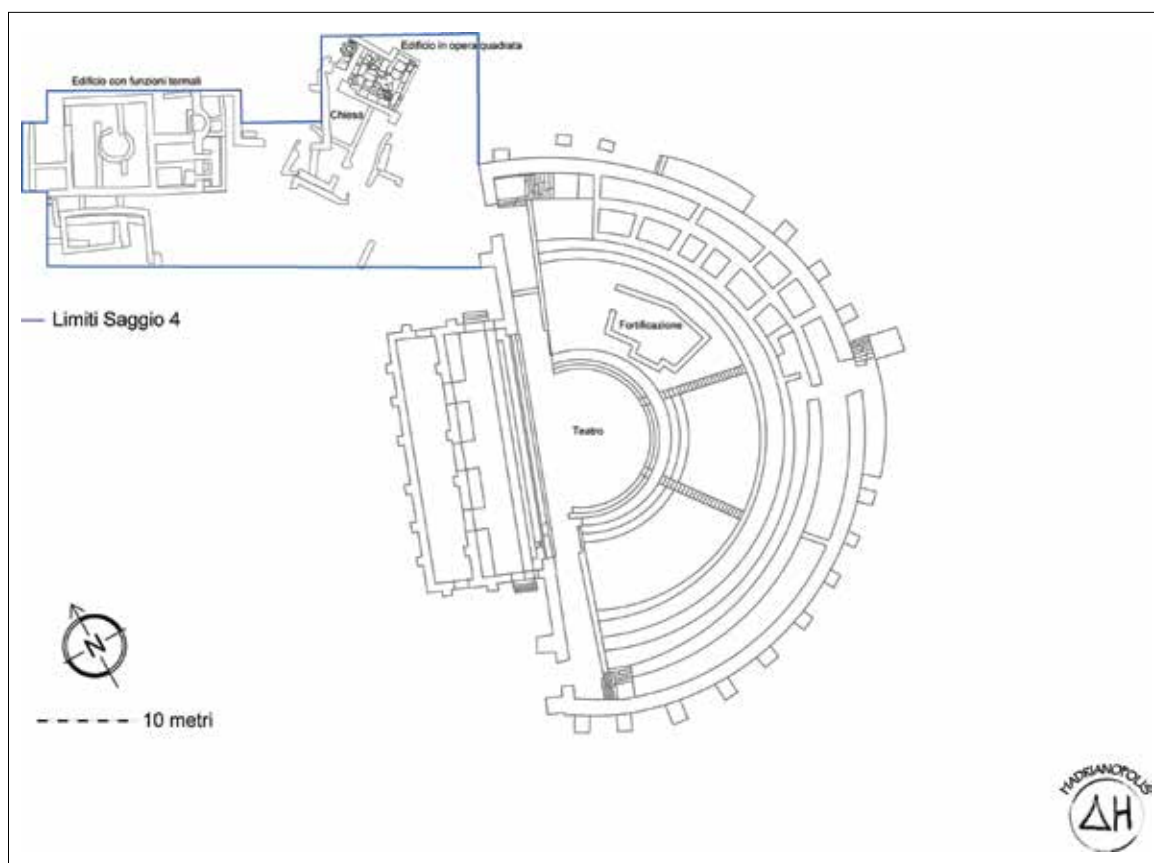


Fig. 2: Hadrianopolis (Sofratikë). Planimetry of the area of archaeological investigation.

to the type of conical beaker or lamp<sup>8</sup> Is. 106. However, it should be pointed out, that it is difficult to precisely define the shape and the relative chronology of the type of rims, which relate to several different shapes between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

The stemmed goblets belong to a more advanced phase, which are dated to the second half/end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. The shape was widespread in the entire Mediterranean basin with a particular concentration in the Central

8 Several variants of lamps are attested in Late Antique contexts in Epirus (between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> century CE) in Arapaj (Hidri 1991, pl. IX, 4-5, 11-14), Onhezmit (Lako 1984, pl. XI, 1-2), Paleokastër (Baçe 1981, pl. X, 18 to which an unpublished fragment of hollow stem preserved in storage at the Archaeological Museum of Tirana and classified by me should be added), Mesaplikut (Komata 1984, 1-9). In Hadrianopolis a sole specimen is currently known. As for the survey on Late Antique and Early Medieval glass lamps, see in general Uboldi 1995, 93-145 with previous bibliography.

and Eastern regions and was still largely produced from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD. The goblet, known in a large range of variants, is easily recognizable because of its very characteristic base, which is also the most reliable feature of this shape. As for its use, it was primarily, but not exclusively, intended for the table: the frequent discovery of numerous specimens in Early Christian churches on many Mediterranean sites suggests that it was also used as lighting devices.<sup>9</sup>

At the same time, our items represent the later more widely disseminated shapes in Hadrianopolis. Most of the specimens have a base and an incomplete goblet: thanks to the match between some of these bases with rounded rims found in the same stratigraphic layers, three recurrent types - whose reconstruction of the complete profile is possible - have been identified. The first type has a straight rim featuring an enlarged

9 Lamps in the form of a wineglass are still in use today (see Yelda Olcay 2001, 86-87).

border with tronco-conic goblet (Fig. 4.1); the second has an everted rim and rounded goblet (Fig. 4.2); finally, a third has an inward rim with tronco-conic goblet (Fig. 4.3).

Three recurrent types of bases, all created with the one-time technique, have also been identified: the first type with tubular rim and cylindrical stem; the second with tubular rim and hollow stem with a bulging knot; the last type with concave base and solid tronco-conic stem (Fig. 4.1-3).

The quantity of the specimens, the high repetition and the homogeneity of the two shapes might suggest that local glass production started along with the brief economic revival of the centre following the Justinian re-foundation. Poor quality and the workmanship of the examined fragments indicate that they may have come from the same workshop: clear indicators are, in particular, the typological and technological uniformity and homogeneity of the chromatic range (greenish/brownish-colourless/greyish), maybe due to the repeated recycling of cullet. So far, no specific evidence, such as kilns, confirms this assumption; however, glassworking waste, lumps and pieces of raw glass (Fig. 5) are found too often to discard this hypothesis. Only further studies will permit a more accurate assessment of this evidence within the productive and economic system of the late antique settlement.

(S.C.)

#### CONCLUSIONS

The spread of conical beakers and goblets in Hadrianopolis is dated to a phase of economic upturn following the crisis that began at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, an observation supported both by new commercial dealings, trade of the city and by building activities in the urban area.<sup>10</sup> Fragments of African Red Slip Ware D2,<sup>11</sup> dated to between the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, *spatheia* and Keay 34<sup>12</sup> amphorae suggest a resumption of



Fig. 3: Hadrianopolis (Sofratikë, Necropolis). Cylindrical glass.

connections with the African world. It is worth noting, however, that there is little evidence of D2 production of African Red Slip Ware in Hadrianopolis, especially when compared with finds from other coastal areas and the rest of the Albania.<sup>13</sup> This is an indication that in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, the commercial trade of the city was still active through the roadway Apollonia – Nikopolis, which still maintained its fundamental role, despite the fact that the liveliest coastal markets were more connected to Tunisian productions.<sup>14</sup>

The few imports of Aegean amphorae common in Butrint<sup>15</sup> and Durrës<sup>16</sup> and the presence of a type of local amphora known as “Epirote

13 E.g. in Durrës, Butrint and Shkodra: Shkodra 2005b, 132-136; Reynolds 2004, 228; Hoxha 1995, 253-259.

14 For what concerns these commercial trends see: Reynolds 2004, 239-240.

15 Reynolds 2004, 229, 241-242. On the contrary, African amphorae are common in Skutari where in a smaller quantity seem to be attested the Aegean types: Hoxha 1992, 209-243.

16 Shkodra 2005a, 224-238.

10 Perna 2012b, 251-254.

11 See Tubaldi 2012a, 166-167.

12 Lahi and Shkodra 2012, 188.

amphora<sup>17</sup> suggest a sort of regionalization of the commercial circuits. This trend seems to be confirmed by the coarse ware<sup>18</sup> and cooking ware,<sup>19</sup> which is now only locally produced.<sup>20</sup>

The assumption of local glass production fits well with the picture of a new economic order connected to narrower trade and markets and therefore, to the predominance of local and regional production.

Regarding the use of goblets as stemmed lamps in ecclesiastical buildings, is important to highlight that, from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, the town was involved in a process of urban reorganization, which also consisted of the construction of cult buildings. Besides the structure to which the impost block found in the theatre<sup>21</sup> belonged, other important elements that can be connected to a cult building have also been found. This structure with worship functions might date to the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD although it is more likely to originate from the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, when during the Justinian period, it was reorganized into three aisles with a narthex and probably an atrium.<sup>22</sup>

(R.P.)

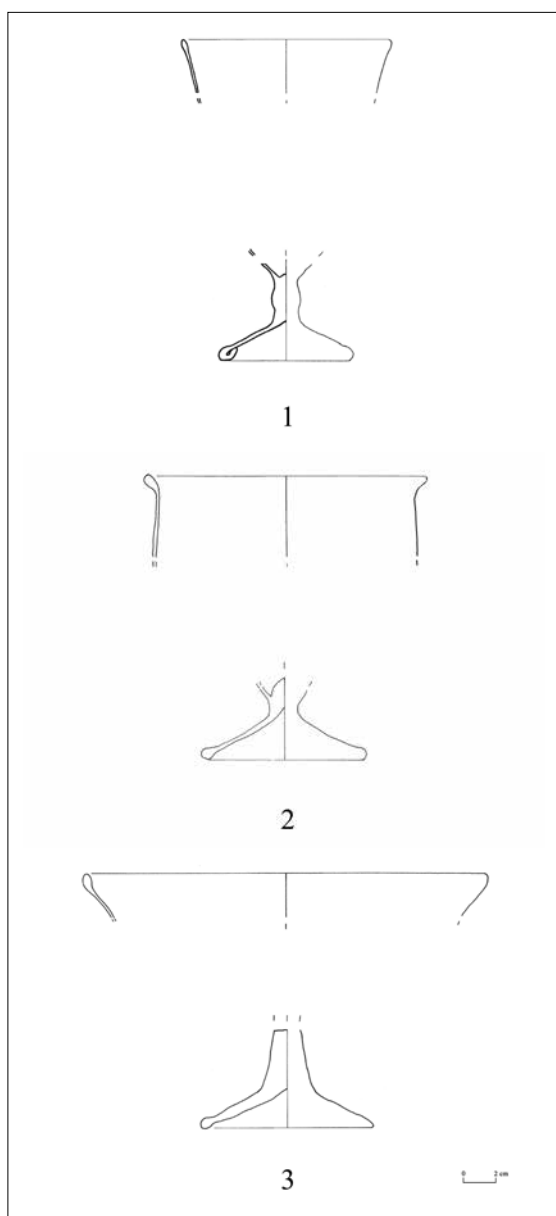


Fig. 4: Types of goblets from Hadrianopolis (drawings S. Cingolani).



Fig. 5: Glass-working waste and lumps from Hadrianopolis.

17 Lahi and Shkodra 2012, 190.

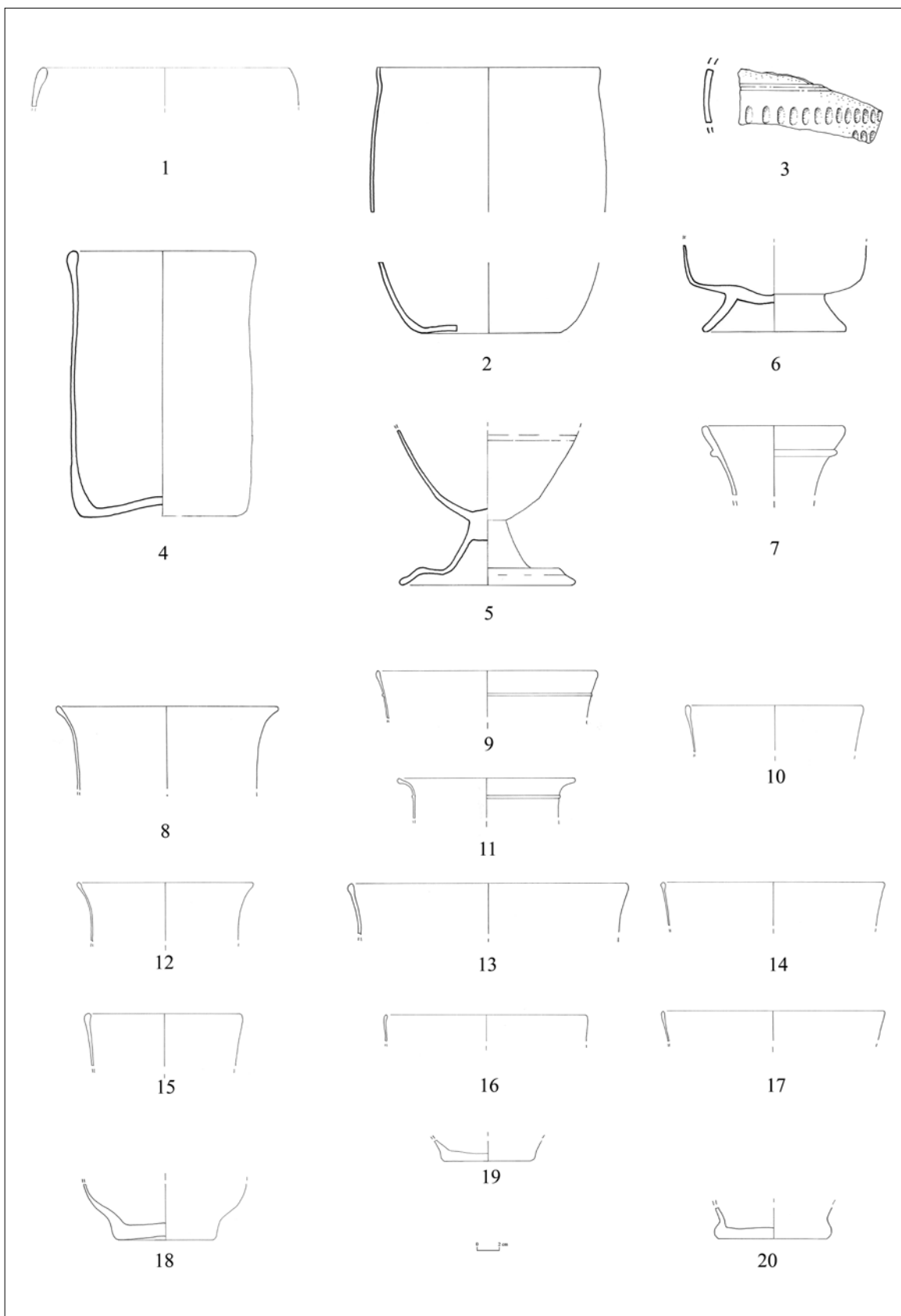
18 Capponi 2012, 171-174.

19 Tubaldi 2012b, 177-181.

20 In Butrint the range of imports reflect the importance of active commercial trade, which is very complex and articulated in Reynolds 2004, 234-236.

21 Montali 2012, 218-221.

22 Perna 2012a, 126-134.



Pl. 1: Glass from Hadrianopolis (drawings S. Cingolani).

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