

STEKLENE ZAJEMALKE IZ SEVERNEGA EMONSKEGA GROBIŠČA

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V svojem prispevku o steklenih zajemalkah sem se omejila le na gradivo severnega emonskega grobišča, ki je bilo izkopano med leti 1961—1968.¹

Čprav maloštevilne, zavzemajo steklene zajemalke s severnega emonskega grobišča v primerjavi z drugimi najdišči Slovenije in Jugoslavije, Italije in zahodnorimskih provinc, v repertoarju stekla vidno in važno mesto.

S porastom steklarske obrti sredi 1. stoletja začenjajo ti izdelki včasih zamenjevati keramične posode ter mnogokrat tudi imitirajo servise terre sigillate in celo oljenke. Podobno je s steklenimi zajemalkami. Konec 1. stoletja že povsem zamenjajo verjetno dražje in kupcem težje dostopne bronaste in srebrne izdelke.

Za razliko od drugih najdišč, Pompejev, Köllna, štajerskih nekropol,² kjer je znanih nekaj zajemalk s horizontalno pritrjenim ročajem (*trulla*), so vse zajemalke iz severnega emonskega grobišča z vertikalno pritrjenim ročajem.

Na podlagi grobnih enot in drugih predmetov je tipološka in kronološka opredelitev zajemalk severnega grobišča dobro ugotovljiva. Med najstarejše spada svetlo zelena zajemalka, ki s svojo obliko, t.j. prstanastim dnom in polkrožnim trupom povsem posnema bronasti izdelek, najden v istem grobu (tab. I, sl. 1).³ Kronološko lahko zajemalko opredelimo v prvo pol. 1. stoletja, morda v Klavdijev čas, kar potrjuje krožnik iz terre sigillate, tip Ritt. 1 in sferično oblikovana keramična steklenica. Potrditev o pravilni kronološki opredelitvi teh vrst zajemalk imamo tudi v grobu 408,⁴ kjer je svetlo zelena zajemalka oblikovno podobno izdelana, skupaj s sigilatno skodelico tipa Drag. 24/24, ki časovno ne presega polovice 1. stoletja.

Med kronološko mlajše spadajo zajemalke s polkrožno ali cilindrično oblikovanim trupom brez prstanastega dna. Grobni pridatki krožnikov terre sigillate, tip Drag. 17 b⁵ (tab. I, sl. 2) in skodelice tankih sten z barbotin-ornamentom datirajo ta tip zajemalke v čas Flavijcev, t. j. v 2. polovico 1. st. V tretjo tipološko in kronološko najmlajšo obliko zajemalk sodijo primerki z nepravilno, včasih valovito, polkrožno ali cilindrično oblikovanim trupom, ki jih najdemo skupaj s predmeti s konca 1. stoletja ali na začetku 2. stoletja. Nekoliko površno izdelana oblika z nepravilno oblikovanimi stenami daje misliti, da so te zajemalke domače izdelave, še posebno zato, ker so v severnem emonskem grobišču najštevilnejše. Najdemo jih v grobovih na prehodu iz 1. v 2. stoletje ter se v nekaterih primerkih ohranijo v grobovih iz sredine 2. stoletja⁶ (tab. I, sl. 4, 5, 6, 7).

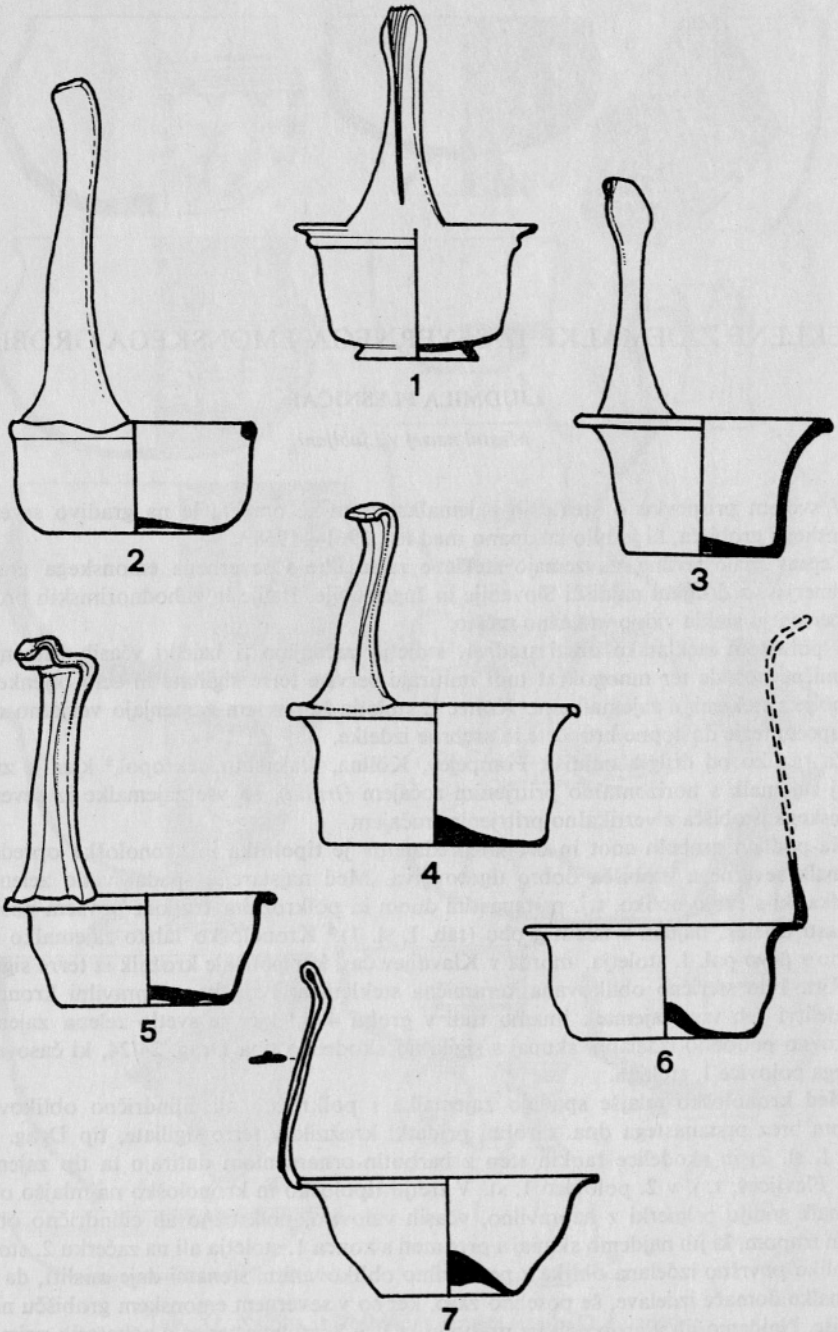


Tabla I — Plate I. Emona: Steklene zajemalke. *Glass Ladles*

Kakor sem v začetku omenila, so steklene zajemalke glede na množičnost ostalega steklenega inventarja maloštevilne, vendar tipične za severno emonsko grobišče. Vseh zajemalk je 19, kar je v primerjavi z drugimi najdišči izredno število, saj v literaturi poznamo nekaj podobnih primerkov le iz mest *Numaga* ob izlivu Rena, *Vindonissa*, Colchestra in Vechna (rimski *Fectio*).⁷

O izvoru steklenih zajemalk iz Emone vemo malo. Zajemalke iz 1. pol. 1. stoletja s prstanasto oblikovanim dnom so gotovo import iz severne Italije ali južnega Sredozemlja. Isto lahko rečemo za temno zeleno zajemalko, ki pa časovno sodi v 2. pol. 1. stoletja.⁸ Brez dvoma pa so domače izdelave predmeti, ki sem jih opredelila v tretjo skupino z nepravilno oblikovanim trupom, čeprav zaenkrat nimamo nobenih oprijemljivih dokazov o steklarski obrti na naših tleh. Lahko pa tudi domnevamo, da je njihova domovina severna Italija (Akvileja), od koder prihaja večina izdelkov 1. in 2. stoletja. Povsem pa manjkajo med prdatki skeletnih grobov. Prav tako ni znano, da bi bile najdene v naselbinskem območju Emone, iz česar lahko sklepamo, da so bile steklene zajemalke v rabi le v 1. in 2. stoletju in da so jih rabili ob daritvenih svečanostih pri sežigu pokojnika.

¹ L. Plesničar-Gec, *Severno emonsko grobišče* (1972).

² C. Isings, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds* (1957), form 75, p. 92, 1957. — S. Pahič, Maribor v rimski dobi, ČZN, 6 (1970) 190, sl. 15.

³ L. Plesničar-Gec, *op. cit.* grob 526, tab. CXXI, 15.

⁴ L. Plesničar-Gec, *op. cit.* grob 408, tab. CXI, 8.

⁵ L. Plesničar-Gec, *op. cit.* grob 371, tab. XCVIII, 9. grob 896, tab. CLXXII, 9.

⁶ L. Plesničar-Gec, *op. cit.* grob 35, tab. IX, 16. V grobu tudi pečatna oljenka FAOR, po Loeschkeju tip X. Grob 424, tab. CCII, 8. Grob 977, tab. CXCVII, 4. V grobu je bila pečatna oljenka FORTIS, po Loeschkeju tip X. Grob 194, tab. LV, 8.

⁷ C. I *op. cit.* p. 92.

⁸ L. Plesničar-Gec, *op. cit.* grob 341, tab. CCXXV, sl. 1.

GLASS LADLES FROM THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF EMONA

Summary

This article on glass ladles is limited to a discussion of the material from the northern cemetery of Emona, which was excavated during the years 1961—1968¹.

Although few in number, glass ladles from the northern cemetery occupy an important place in the total glass inventory, in comparison with other sites in Slovenia and the rest of Yugoslavia, Italy and the western Roman provinces.

With the growth of the glass industry in the middle of the 1st century, glass products began to replace pottery vessels and often imitated terra sigillata services and even oil lamps. This tendency can also be seen in the case of glass ladles. At the end of the 1st century they were everywhere replacing the more expensive and less readily available bronze and silver ware.

In contrast to other sites — Pompeii, Cologne and the Styrian cemeteries² — where several ladles have horizontally affixed handles (*trulla*), all ladles from the northern Emona graveyard have vertically affixed handles.

A typological and chronological classification of ladles from the northern cemetery can be fairly accurately made on the basis of grave units and other grave goods. One of the oldest is a light green ladle, whose ringed base and semi-spherical bowl completely correspond to the bronze ladle found in the same grave (pl. I, fig. 1)³. Chronologically, this ladle belongs to the first half of the 1st century, perhaps to Claudius's reign, which is confirmed by the terra sigillata plate, type Ritt. 1, and the spherical ceramic bottle. A confirmation of the accuracy of the chronological classification of this

kind of ladle can be found in grave 408⁴, where a similar form can be seen in the light green ladle, which was found together with a sigillata cup, type Drag. 24/24, which cannot be later than halfway through the 1st century.

A chronologically later type of ladle are those with semi-spherical or cylindrical bowls without a ringed foot. Grave goods of terra sigillata plates, type Drag. 17b⁵ (pl. I, fig. 2) and thin-walled cups with a barbotine ornamentation date this type of ladle into the period of the Flavii, in the second half of the 1st century. The third, typologically and chronologically youngest form of ladle are those with irregular, at times wavy, semi-spherical or cylindrical bowls, and are found together with objects from the end of the 1st or beginning of the 2nd centuries. A somewhat shoddily produced form with irregular walls supports the idea that these ladles were produced locally, especially as they were the most numerous in the northern cemetery of Emona. We find them in graves dating from the transitional period at the end of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd centuries and some examples are also to be found in graves from the middle of the 2nd century⁶ (pl. I, fig. 4, 5, 6, 7).

As was mentioned at the beginning, the actual number of glass ladles in comparison with the large quantity of other glass objects is small. There are a total of 19 ladles, which is an exceptionally large number in comparison with other sites, as a few similar examples are known only from Numag at the mouth of the Rhine, *Vindonissa*, Colchester and Vechten (Roman *Fectio*)⁷.

Very little is known about the origin of glass ladles from Emona. Those from the first half of the 1st century with a ringed base are certainly imports from northern Italy or the southern Mediterranean. The same can be said of the dark green ladle, although this belongs to the second half of the 1st century⁸. Those ladles classified in the third group, with irregularly formed bowls, are undoubtedly local products, although we do not as yet have any tangible proof that glass-making was a trade practised here. We could also theorise that their place of origin was northern Italy (*Aquileia*) where most products of the 1st and 2nd centuries came from.

We find glass ladles in Emona only in cremation graves of the 1st and 2nd centuries. They are not found at all among the grave goods of the skeleton graves, neither have they been found within the town of Emona itself, from which we may conclude that glass ladles were only in use in the 1st and 2nd centuries and were used in the presentation ceremonies at cremation burials.