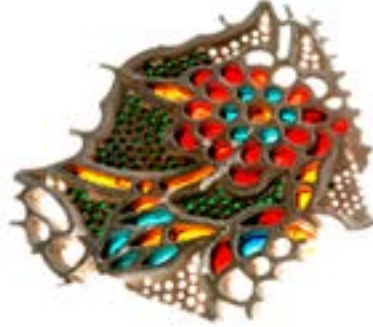




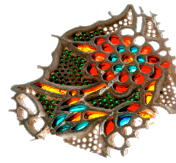
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ISTANBUL TURKEY 2018

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR L'HISTOIRE DU VERRE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE HISTORY OF GLASS



ABSTRACTS RÉSUMÉS



JEREMIĆ Gordana

EARLY CHRISTIAN LUXURIOUS GLASS FINDS IN SERBIA

The period of the Late Antiquity was prosperous age in the history of provinces that existed at the territory of the modern Republic of Serbia (*Pannonia Secunda, Moesia Prima, Dacia Ripensis, Dacia Meditteraneaand Dardania*). This prosperous period is embedded in the fact that several Roman emperors had been born here who left significant influence in their birthplaces in construction activities including economy and other measures: *Sirmium* (Sremska Mitrovica) that was one of the capitals in the Roman Empire, *Romuliana* (Gamzigrad), *Šarkamen*, and *Naissus* (Niš).

The best way to track the Christianisation of the late antique cities in Serbia is with artefacts of the 4th and first half of 5th centuries. During this period of prosperity luxurious glass vessels tells a story about the needs and tastes of the inhabitants in the Roman cities. The vessels ware was done in techniques of mosaic, *fondi d'oro* or with relief figural presentations or inscriptions and it was mostly discovered in the grave units or within settlement's layers, as well as within the church buildings in the larger or small settlements: *Sirmium*, *Kruševlje*, *Singidunum* (Belgrade), *Bor* vicinity, *Camps* (Ravna), *Diana* (Karataš), *Aquae* (Prahovo) and *Mediana* (Brzi Brod, Niš).

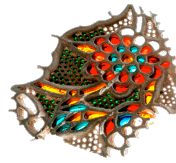
Workshops for manufacture of glass tableware from late antiquity have been discovered until present in *Sirmium*, *Mediana* nearby *Naissus*, as well as several sites close to the mine centres, however, it is possible that these supplied local and regional inhabitants. Luxurious vessels with Christian symbols or from Christian context, especially those done by mosaic glass, could reach these areas by trade roads or as some present or moving.

JEREMIĆ Gordana, ČERŠKOV Toni

RECENT FINDS OF THEROMAN AND LATE ANTIQUE GLASS FROM NAISSUS (NIŠ, SRB)

Naissus was important city in *Moesia Superior* (later in *Dacia Mediterranea*) province as well-developed economic, political and religious centre in the Roman period and in the time of late antiquity and early Christianity. Historical sources witness that here were born emperors Constantine I, Constantius III and possibly Flavius Severus. The city had state factory for military equipment (*fabrica*), court *officina* for manufacture of luxurious objects of precious metals including other smaller private or public *officinae* in the city and its vicinity for local and regional markets.

Roman and late antique city *Naissus* that is preserved below layers of modern and middle age cities of Niš is researched more than 150 years with various intensities and it is, however, known to a very modest extent. Until present days the best explored areas are the necropolises formed along main magistral roads. During extent excavations due to needs of underground passages construction performed in 1990-1991 at the left bank of *Navisos* (Nišava) river, registered were the late antique (4th-5th century) necropolis of the skeletal buried individuals within



occupational layers from the end of the 1st to the mid-3rd centuries. At this area was registered certain number of glass vessels from different archaeological units that are the subject of various analyses of style and context within this contribution. Here will be also taken into consideration the recent glass findings (2009-2015) from other larger necropolis of the skeletal buried individuals of *Naissus* at the right bank of Nišava river formed along the road to *Rataria* (Arčar, BG) that belong to 4th and beginning of 5th centuries.

During the protective archaeological excavations at the area of luxurious *domus* (the assumed late antique imperial palace) *intra muros* of the *Naissus* fortification during 1987-1988 were explored late antique and early Byzantine layers dated from second half of 4th to 6th centuries. In these layers were found glass materials (lamps, vessels, window glass) that provide data of period and the way of usage of this unique space that through these periods experienced its transformations from luxurious representative building to modest residential units and added workshops. Glass artefacts from these excavations belong to standard late antique repertoire with parallels in numerous localities within *Naissus* and its vicinity.

KÜRTÖSI Brigitta Maria

A DIVERSE PRODUCTION METHOD OF GOLD GLASS MOSAIC TESSERAE FROM THE MEDIEVAL HUNGARY, ROYAL BASILICA OF ALBA REGIA/SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR

The earliest written mention of the art of making gold mosaics is related to the Lucca Manuscript dating to the 8th century AD based on Greek tradition. The gold tesserae are composites. The precious metal sheets hammered to sensitive foils had to be adequately protected from both sides. The thin gold "leaf" is able to keep good condition between the applied two layers of glass (the glass support above and *cartellina*, the thin covering sheet of glass, on the top).

The methods of mercury gilding have been known and used for decorating of various objects, mainly metalworks, for more than two millennia. There are several version of making in the historical knowledge, apart from *amalgam gilding*, such as *cold mercury gilding*, *powder gilding*, and the so called *vermeil* technique.

LERMA Simone Giovanni, BERICHILLO Chiara

A RECONSTRUCTION OF A MEDIEVAL GLASS PRODUCTION FURNACE DURING THE "GAITE" MARKET IN BEVAGNA (UMBRIA, ITALY)

The poster shows reconstruction of a medieval glass furnace made on the occasion of the Bevagna (Umbria, Italy) gaita market by the young volunteers of the San Pietro gaita. They have been progressively realized the different processing areas of a glass production area following data from archaeological and written sources. So