

AMPHORA LIDS FROM SICULI *

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Intensive archaeological excavations at Resnik, in Kaštela near Split, during the last twenty years, have confirmed the existence of the remains of the ancient settlement Siculi at this location. This settlement was mentioned in numerous written sources from Classical Antiquity, and the first one to mention it was Pliny the Elder, in his work *Naturalis Historia*, where he stated that military veterans had been sent here by the Roman emperor Claudius. Land excavations in several seasons were led by the archaeologists of the Municipal Museum of Kaštela, and those were mostly rescue excavations conducted before the construction of the sewage system. They have established the approximate perimeter of the earlier settlement with well preserved layout of streets, blocks of houses and fortifications, dated to the 2nd and 1st century BC, which has not been mentioned in any of the historical sources.

The settlement was formed during the Late Republican period, most likely in the second half of the 2nd century BC. In this period, the Romans became the real masters of this area through Greeks from Issa, and confrontations with indigenous Delmatae tribes, who were also coming into power after the fall of the Illyrian state in 167 BC, and trying to rule the mid-Dalmatian coast, were very frequent. Despite those frequent confrontations, several developed settlements surrounding the Kaštela Bay were strongly influenced by Issa, the most important ones being the nearby Tragurium and Epetion. Salona, which would later become the capital of the Roman province Dalmatia, was located in the central part of this area, near the pass of Klis, which was the most important route towards the hinterland. Siculi was founded in the most fertile area of the Kaštela field, in the immediate vicinity of the large Bronze Age hill-fort Veli Bijač¹, and close to Labinska Draga, another important pass to the hinterland. According to its position and finds, the settlement concentrated on agriculture, which was used not only for fulfilling local needs but for trade too. Thick layers of soot and



Fig. 1. Aerial view of the site during the rescue excavations 2007 (photo: Tonko Bartulović).

material from the collapsed roof constructions, which have been discovered at several locations within the researched objects, indicate that life in the settlement was abruptly ended at some point in the second half of the 1st century BC, but it was renewed not long after, although in somewhat different shape and historical circumstances.

Numerous remains have been discovered during the excavations, and a significant amount of them are amphora lids. Most of the finds have been discovered during the excavations conducted in 2007, when a 200 metres long and around 5 metres wide trench was researched (fig. 1)². Smaller amount of the material originates from the excavations that were conducted in 2008 and 2009 in the northern part of the settlement, along the remains of the first phase fortifications³. Earlier excavations of the port of the settlement from the 2nd and 1st century, which had been used only in this first phase of the settlement, are also important⁴. Most of the amphora fragments from the first phase of the settlement are of the Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6A type, which leads to the assumption that the lids which were discovered on the same occasion are of the same type.

LATE REPUBLICAN AMPHORA LIDS IN THE MID-DALMATIAN AREA

Numerous remains of shipwrecks, carrying the cargo of Greco-Italic Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6A amphorae, testify to an intensive wine trade, which was even more intensified after the rise of the Roman influence at the Eastern Adriatic coast⁵. Because of this, the lid finds are also very common⁶.

The fact that, to this date, there have been no discoveries of the Late Republican types of amphorae in mid-Dalmatian hinterland, a domicile area of the Delmatae, is very interesting. This has already been brought to attention by B. Kirigin, T. Katunarić and L. Šešelj in their work⁷, and by a subsequent work of D. Džino, who related this with the expression of cultural identity of the local Delmatae, who, according to him, did not consume wine⁸. However, it is necessary to point out to the fact that settlements in the hinterland dated to this period have not been researched properly, as well to the fact that amphorae were not intended for land transport, which was the only possible way of transport in this area, due to the fact that the rivers in Dalmatia are unnavigable. It is also hard to argue that vehicular transport existed in mid-Dalmatian hinterland during the last centuries BC⁹.

Finds of amphora lids in Dalmatian coastal area have not gained enough attention nor have they been analyzed enough, despite them being common and frequent material, especially within the layers dated to the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. This is primarily true for the nearby settlements of Tragurium, Issa, Pharos, Salona and Epetion. Publication of the amphora lids with marks



Fig. 2. Central Dalmatian area with the major settlements in the 2nd and 1st century BC.

has begun as early as the beginning of the 20th century, when K. Patsch published a large amount of lids with marks discovered in Naronia¹⁰, which was, together with settlements in the area surrounding the Kaštela bay, the most important land settlement and a sort of a bridgehead and starting point for the Roman army to breach into the hinterland.

Recent finds which have been discovered at the site Njive in Naronia have been analysed by Z. Buljević, who was the one to determine a total of 42 different types of lids¹¹. Significant amount of the Lamboglia 2 amphorae and lids was discovered through recent excavations in Hutovo blato in Herzegovina, which was the location of a port which was especially active during the 2nd and 1st centuries BC¹². An amateur archaeologist N. Lete collected and published a significant amount of lids discovered around Split. The largest amount of the published lids is from Siculi, and they are mainly the underwater finds from the Late Republican port, most of them with marks¹³. Apart of the collection of N. Lete, a large amount of the lids with marks from Siculi was collected by an amateur archaeologist I. Svilan. These finds are being prepared for publishing, together with those discovered through archaeological excavations of the Late Republican port, by Z. Brusić.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AMPHORA LIDS FROM SICULI

Various lids have been discovered by recent rescue archaeological land excavations in Siculi, and samples collected so far, together with those found in the port, represent the richest collection acquired via archaeological research in the Croatian part of the Eastern Adriatic coast. Another very common find, in addition to lids, are stamps on amphora rims and handles, which testify to the existence of trading relations with a wider area, especially with that of the Po valley and the eastern part of the Apennine peninsula.

On this occasion, one portion of the lid finds discovered within the cultural layers of the first phase of the settlement, which was devastated at the end of the 1st century BC, will be covered. The first phase of the settlement spread over around 4 hectares of land and had a regular orthogonal ground plan with elongated blocks of houses. The samples of whole amphorae found within the houses which were destroyed in a fire testify to a violent ending of the first phase of the settlement. There is a noticeable concentration of lids within the houses in quadrants 18 and 19, that is, in stratigraphy units 31, 42 and 43. Within a partially researched house several whole amphorae of the Lamboglia 2 type have also been discovered, preserved in their *in situ* position. Discovery of a whole *dolium*, also in its *in situ* position along the amphorae, indicates the abrupt ending of life, as well as of the activities that took place in the house. The house has not been completely researched yet, but concentration of lids, amphorae and *dolia* indicates that activities related to transport and storage of wine took place here.

According to manner of their manufacture, lids can be divided into four basic types. The simplest ones are made of amphora shreds and roof-tiles. Manufacturing this type of lids required minimal effort and skill, and they are common even within the layers of the second phase of the settlement. Lids made on pottery-wheels are more common within the earlier layers of the first phase of the settlement. These lids are without any marks, and their handles are usually massive and modelled by fingers. The edges are often lifted and reinforced at the upper side, and the bottom surface is concave.

Symbols and inscriptions are more common among the lids made in a two-piece mould. A narrow line, which is an imprint of a two-piece mould and divides the lid in two halves, is characteristic of these lids. Relief imprints of the mould vary, from completely shallow and hardly noticeable ones, to those very distinctive and clear. Shallow relief on the upper surface resembling a grid-like motif, which is actually an imprint created when the mould was being lifted off from the unfired lid, is also common for this type. The largest number of symbols and inscriptions is found on the lids made in a one-piece mould.

Pottery used for manufacturing lids is no different from that used for the amphorae. This pottery is usually characterized by a dough-like texture with a lot of holes; it is soft and friable, sometimes with admixtures of larger round grains of darker shades. Some lids were produced at a higher firing-temperature, as seen by their firmness and pale green tones. It is probable that, while firing the lids, not much attention was paid to regulation of the temperature because, as opposed to amphorae, they were not required to be very firm, due to their small dimensions. The colours of the lids vary, ranging from pale brown, pale yellow and pale green tones to reddish-brown shades. Some lids have different colours and shades at their surface, depending on their exposure to oxygen during firing, and the colour of the core often differs from that of the surface.

Marks on lids obviously had certain significance for both the manufacturer as well as for the consumer. But, due to the fact that lids made on pottery wheels constitute a large portion among the lids discovered in Siculi, and that lids made on pottery wheels bear no marks, it can be assumed that marking the lids was not a very common practice. Also, a large number of lids made in moulds bear no marks. It is interesting that we

encounter the similar situation with amphora stamps, which were usually not being marked as well.

Recent excavations in the nearby Salona, where a settlement layer with material dated from the 2nd century BC to the half of the 1st century BC has been discovered at the site of Manastirine, have established predominance of lids made mostly on pottery wheels, and they are related to a so-called transitional Greco-Italic to Lamboglia 2 type of the amphorae, and to Lamboglia 2 type of amphorae¹⁴. The situation is similar in Epetion, where only lids made on pottery wheels were discovered during the excavations of the Hellenistic fortifications¹⁵. This indicates that practice of lid marking intensified in Dalmatia only during the 1st century BC, while lids made on pottery wheels, without any marks, were more in usage during the 2nd century. This assumption is yet to be confirmed by further research, since we are only talking about a small amount of finds, so this could all be a coincidence. The analysis of the lids from Sermin made by J. Horvat speaks in favour of this observation¹⁶.

Different kinds of marks on the lids testify to the existence of rich and diverse trading activities in the settlement. Lids with geometrical marks are the most common ones and they are represented in several variants. T. 1 represents straight lines, spreading from the handle of the lid towards the edge. A common type of the amphora lid with an imprint of a two-piece mould falls into this category, but it can hardly be claimed that those imprints represent marks. There are also variants with three evenly arranged lines (T. 1, 1) and four lines forming a cross (T. 1, 2). Similar to these variants are also the examples with short slanted lines in the area closer to the edge and on the edge itself (T. 1, 3-5), one example with four radial straight lines on one half, and two broken lines forming a rhomboid on the other (T. 8, 4), and one example with four lines forming a cross which are surrounded by a shallow circle (T. 8, 2). There are various examples of lids with marks placed within a circle. The example shown in T. 7, 6 is similar to the previous one, but this one also has smaller circular marks arranged evenly within four fields. Circle usually covers most of the upper surface, but there is also one variant with a smaller circle with two shorter lines facing each other (T. 8, 1).

One lid with a series of slanted lines protruding from a small round handle, that might also represent a pseudo-inscription, is bordered by a circle and shows similarities to this variety (T. 7, 5). The lid shown in T. 8, 5 is different from the others, mainly because of a carelessly executed marks shaped as circles which are cut by short slanted lines. Two lids shown in T. 9, 1 and T. 9, 4 bear semi-circular marks facing the handle.

Smaller circular or elliptical relief marks are represented in several similar examples (T. 2, 1, 2 and 4). One of the examples has two carelessly executed circular marks facing each other (T. 2, 3). One lid has an especially interesting composition comprised of a centrally placed circle with evenly arranged circular marks along its both sides (T. 2, 5).

Rectangular marks are most common within the variants with one smaller rectangle (T. 3, 3-5) or two larger ones facing each other (T. 3, 2). The only discovered lid with four smaller rectangular marks evenly arranged around the rectangular handle is shown in T. 3, 1. The variant with zigzag marks is represented in three examples. T. 9, 3 shows a simple zigzag mark on a lid made in a one-piece mould with a rectangular handle. The other example is that of a lid made in a two-piece

mould with zigzag lines facing each other (T. 8, 3), and the third one has a somewhat longer zigzag line following the edge of the lid combined with a Greek letter III (T. 7, 3).

In addition to the above mentioned examples, which can fall into a particular group according to their shape, there is also a variant such shown in T. 7, 4, which has two smaller circular marks and a small cross, then there is one severely damaged lid with a grid-like and rectangular mark (T. 7, 1), and one example combining a mark shaped as an upside-down uppercase J and a mark shaped as a lowercase T (T. 7, 2).

One lid with mark resembling a tip of an arrow (T. 9, 2), which is a motif common in moulds for manufacturing the so-called Megarian bowls which have been discovered in Siculi and Issa, has also been discovered¹⁷. One example bearing a similar motif of a line which is shorter on the edges and which cuts the imprint of the two-piece mould vertically is shown in T. 9, 5. A group of lids with marks resembling a twig (T. 10, 2, 3, 4) has been manufactured in a one-piece mould with a shallow relief, and most of those lids have a small round handle.

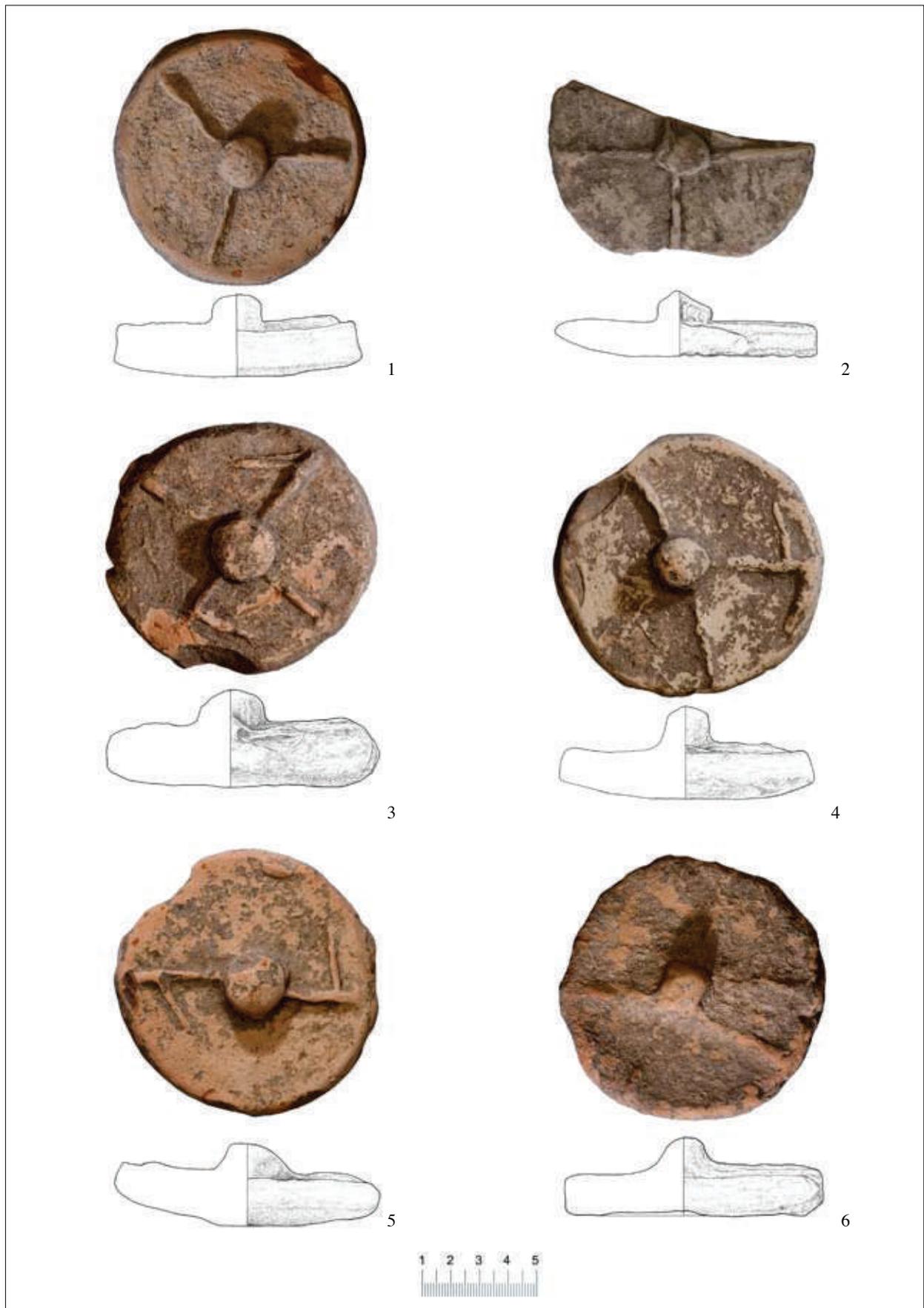
Lids which are shown in T. 4 fall into the group of lids bearing individual alphabetic marks. Marks shaped as a Greek letter *psi* are very common and they can usually be found individually (T. 4, 2) or in compositions of four (T. 4, 1). Mark shaped as the letter X is also common, and it might be symbolising a cross (T. 4, 5 and 6). Marks shaped as letters T (T. 4, 3), H (T. 4, 4) and D (T. 10, 1) are somewhat less common.

Inscriptions can be found on lids made in one-piece moulds (T. 5, 1-3, 5-6). The only example made in a two-piece mould that has been discovered in Siculi (T. 5, 4) bears the inscription DIPILI, imprinted in negative. Some examples have damaged and unclear textual marks (T. 5, 1, 3, 5), which require more serious epigraphic analysis, yet some bear clearer marks, for example the one with the inscription BATO (T. 5, 2). Amphora stamps with the inscription BATON were discovered on the handles of the Brindisi amphorae¹⁸. All lids with marks that fall into the group of pseudo-inscriptions (T. 6, 1-6) have been made in a one-piece mould with circular handles.

Amphora lids found at Resnik represent a rich collection which is a valuable resource for study, as well as a referential collection for the mid-Dalmatian area. Along with stamps on rims and handles, lids are most definitely worthy of attention because they represent an extremely diverse material which can help understand trading routes and economical history of Dalmatia and the surrounding Adriatic area in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. It is thus necessary to systemize the existing unpublished finds which were discovered during the research of Issa, Tragurium, Pharos and Salona.

CATALOGUE OF FINDS

- 1- Special find 546, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 90, quadrant 18, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 1, 1)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Three protruding straight lines spread from a round handle to the edge, thus dividing the upper surface in three equal parts. The outer edge is slightly slanted inwardly, relative to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm

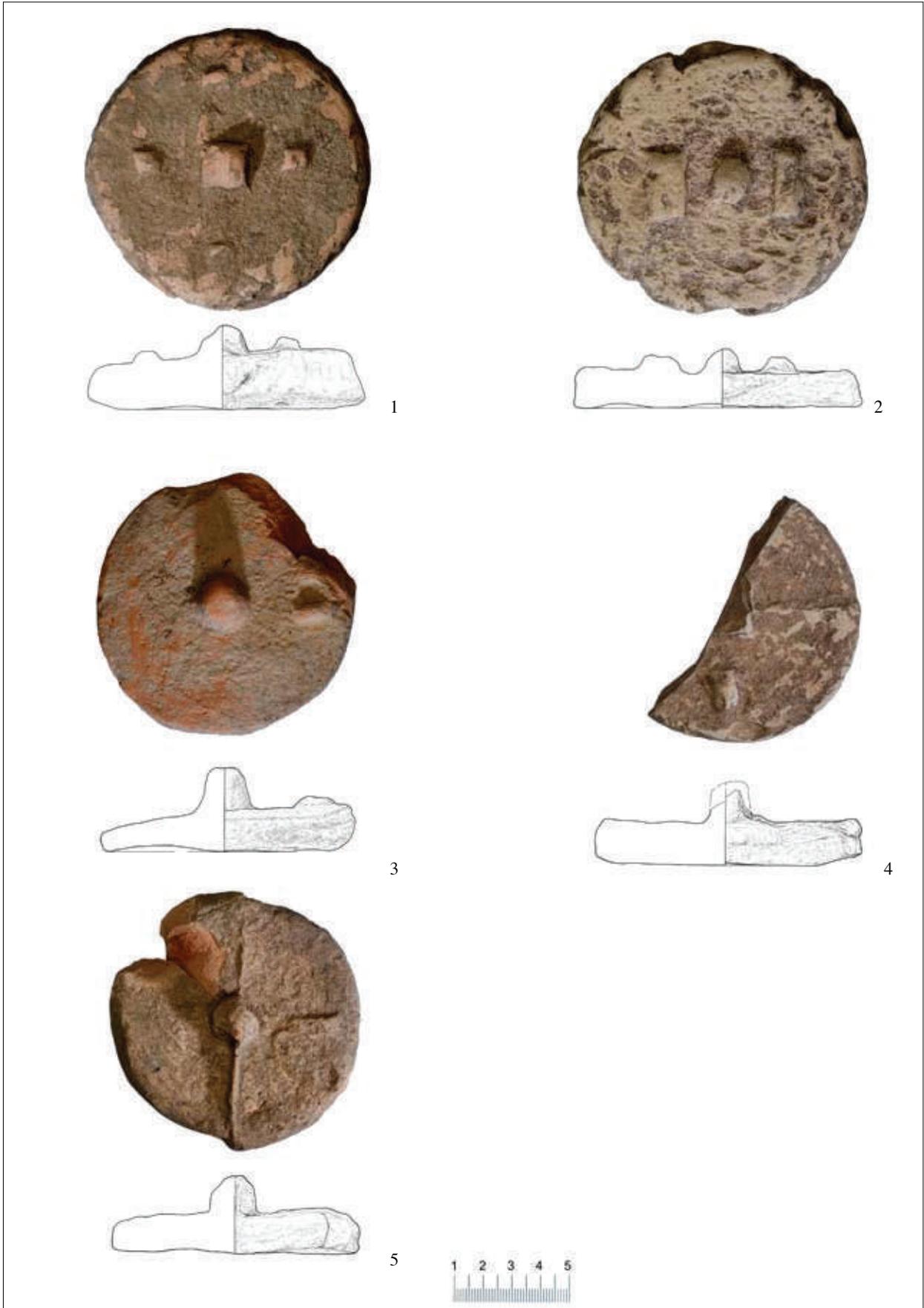


Tav. 1.

- 2- Special find 634, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 50, height 65, quadrant 15, 28 Aug 2007 (T. 1, 2)
Damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Four straight lines spread from an elliptical handle to the edge, thus dividing the upper surface in four equal parts. The outer edge is in most parts perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 10YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9.3 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 3- Special find 426, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 76, quadrant 19, 03 Jul 2007 (T. 1, 3)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Four straight lines spread from a regularly shaped round handle, thus dividing the upper surface in four equal parts. Two opposite lines on the outer edge have an addition of two shorter lines which are slanted inwardly. The outer edge is rounded, relative to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 4- Special find 525, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 83, quadrant 19, 14 Aug 2007 (T. 1, 4)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Three straight lines spread from a regularly shaped round handle to the edge. The lines divide the upper surface in three unequal parts. One of the lines on the outer edge has the addition of two shorter lines extending perpendicularly to the line extending from the handle. One line is separated at the very edge, and the other is slightly more retracted. The outer edge has sharp edges and it is slightly slanted inwardly.
Colour: 10YR 8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 5- Special find 539, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 90, quadrant 19, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 1, 5)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Two straight lines spread from a regularly shaped round handle, thus dividing the upper surface in two equal parts. Along their outer end they have an addition of two lines slanted inwardly. The outer edge is rounded, relative to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR 8/6
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 6- Special find 429, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 76, quadrant 19, 04 Jul 2007 (T. 1, 6)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Three straight lines spread from a rectangular handle and divide the upper surface in three unequal parts. The outer edge is in most parts perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 7- Special find 552, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 12, height 71, quadrant 25, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 2, 1)
Damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is elliptical. Circular mark is only slightly protruding and it is placed at half the distance between the edge and the handle. The outer edge is rounded, relative to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 10YR8/2
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 8- Special find 564, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 100, quadrant 19, 20 Aug 2007 (T. 2, 2)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is rectangular. A protruding circular mark is placed on the edge of the upper surface of the lid. The outer edge is in most part perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR 8/4
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 9- Special find 577, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 12, height 71, quadrant 26, 21 Aug 2007 (T. 2, 3)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round and protruding. Two smaller protruding circular marks are placed opposite to each other close to the edge of the lid. The outer edge is rounded, relative to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR7/6
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 10- Special find 614, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 45, height 96-106, quadrant 13, 27 Aug 2007 (T. 2, 4)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is rectangular and protruding. There is an elliptical mark placed on the edge of the lid. The outer edge is in most part perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 10YR 8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9.5 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 11- Special find 665, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 57, height 115, quadrant 13, 03 Sep 2007 (T. 2, 5)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. A circularly shaped mark comprises the largest part of the upper surface, and on both sides around it, there is a total of 10 regularly arranged smaller circular marks.
Colour: 7.5YR7/6
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 12- Special find 427, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 76, quadrant 19, 04 Jul 2007 (T. 3, 1)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is rectangular. There are four small evenly arranged rectangular marks around the handle. The outer edge has partial sharp edges; it is slightly slanted inwardly, and, in smaller part, rounded. Thickness of the lid in cross section is uneven.
Colour: 10YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 13- Special find 442, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 42, height 58-67, quadrant 22, 09 Jul 2007 (T. 3, 2)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round and not very protruding. There are two rectangular marks close to the handle. The upper surface is extremely rough. The outer edge is sharp in most parts and slightly slanted inwardly.
Colour: 10YR 8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 14- Special find 551, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 12, height 71, quadrant 25, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 3, 3)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round and protruding. There is a small rectangular

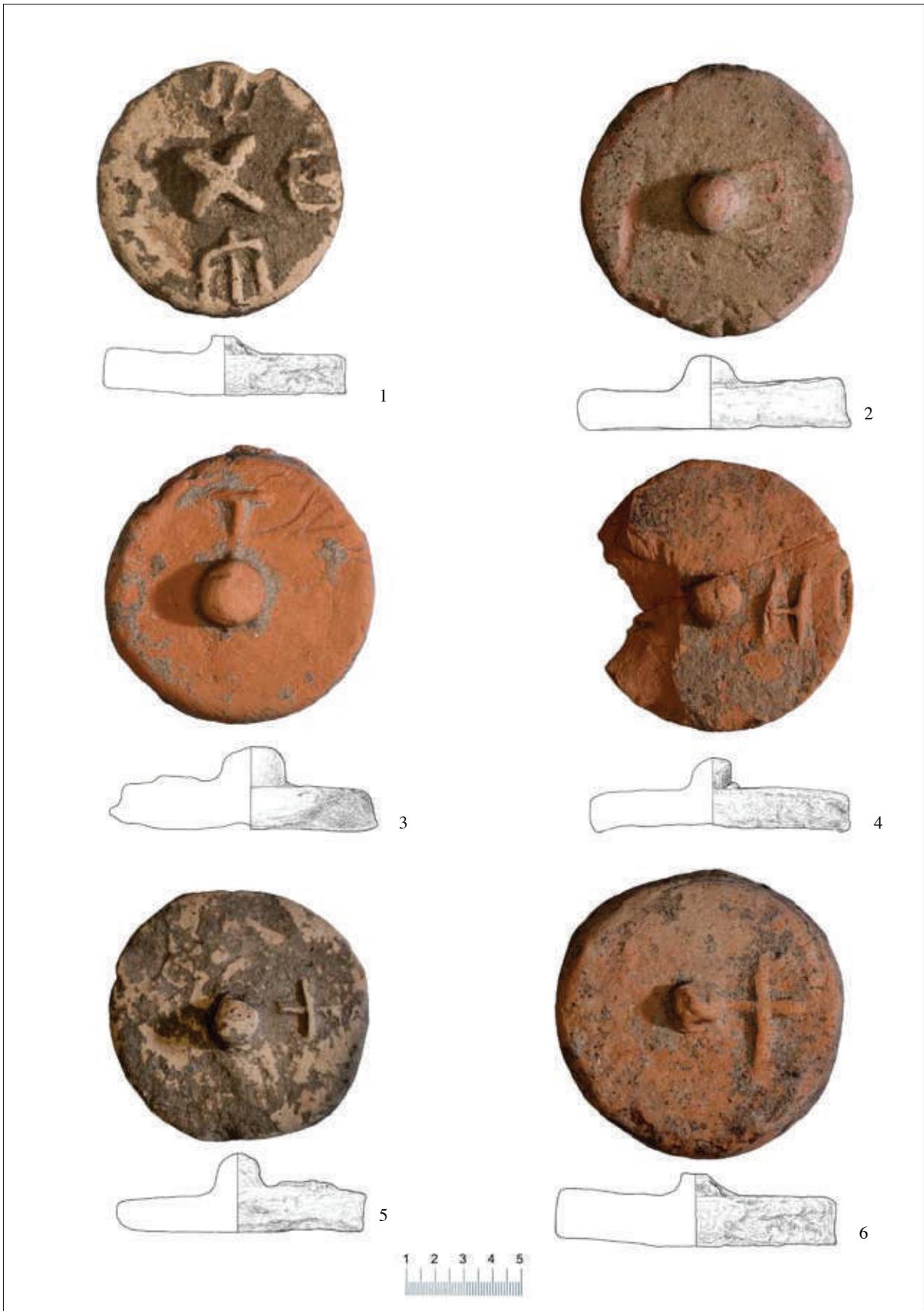


Tav. 2.



Tav. 3.

- lar mark along the edge of the lid. Thickness of the lid in cross section is uneven, and the outer edge is mostly rounded.
Colour: 5YR7/6
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 15-Special find 590, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 90, quadrant 19, 22 Aug 2007 (T. 3, 4)
One half of an amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is rectangular. There is a smaller rectangular mark close to the edge of the lid. The outer edge is almost vertical, with sharp edges.
Colour: 10YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 16-Special find 544, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 82, quadrant 18, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 3, 5)
Amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is round and not very protruding. There is a smaller rectangular mark close to the edge of the lid.
Colour: 10YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 17-Special find 55/09, Resnik, eastern extension of older trench, stratigraphy unit 10, 6 Apr 2009 (T. 4, 1)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is protruding and it is shaped as a cross. There are four marks, shaped as the Greek letter III or a trident, arranged evenly and facing the edge. The outer edge is almost perpendicular to the upper and lower surface.
Colour: 10YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9.3 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 18-Special find 532, Resnik, trench II, cleaning of the northern profile, quadrant 23, 16 Aug 2007 (T. 4, 2)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The mark shaped as the Greek letter III or a trident is facing the handle. The outer edge is in most parts slightly rounded, and slanted inwardly. The thickness of the lid is uneven in cross section.
Colour: 7.5YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 19-Special find 526, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 83, quadrant 19, 14 Aug 2007 (T. 4, 3)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round and protruding. The mark is shaped as the letter T. The outer edge is slanted inwardly and has a thickened bottom part.
Colour: 5YR7/7
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 20-Special find 275, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 15a, height 70, quadrant 33, 12 May 2007 (T. 4, 4)
Damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The mark is shaped as the letter H. The outer edge is almost vertical and has sharp edges.
Colour: 5YR7/6
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 2 cm
- 21-Special find 112, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 15, height 117, quadrant 12, 6 Feb 2007 (T. 4, 5)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The mark is shaped as the letter X or
- a cross. The outer edge is partially rounded, and partially vertical with sharp edges.
Colour: 10YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 8.4 cm, thickness 1.4 cm
- 22-Special find 604, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 43, height 100-111, quadrant 19, 24 Aug 2007 (T. 4, 6)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round and not very protruding. The mark is shaped as a larger letter X or a cross. The outer edge is almost vertical with sharp edges.
Colour: 7.5YR7/6
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 2.2 cm
- 23-Special find 78, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 14, quadrant 25, 29 Jan 2007 (T. 5, 1)
One half of an amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round and not very protruding. It has an inscription LLVIS or SIATI, which is expanding straight and not following the edge of the lid. The outer edge is slanted inwardly, and has slightly rounded edges.
Colour: 2.5YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 2 cm
- 24-Special find 607, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 43, height 100, quadrant 19, 24 Aug 2007 (T. 5, 2)
Damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round and protruding. It has an inscription BATO which follows the edge of the lid. The outer rim is partially slanted inwardly, and partially rounded.
Colour: 10YR 8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 25-Special find 111, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 15, height 117, quadrant 12, 06 May 2007 (T. 5, 3)
One half of an amphora lid probably made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The inscription is illegible and worn out, and the part of the inscription following the edge of the lid is missing. There is a series of smaller circular marks placed along the edge. The outer edge is slightly slanted inwardly, and has round edges.
Colour: 2.5Y8/4
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 2 cm
- 26-Special find 78/09, Resnik, test pit 3, stratigraphy unit 10, 15 Apr 2009 (T. 5, 4)
One half of an amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is round and protruding. The inscription follows the edge of the lid on one half, and has been imprinted in negative. The inscription probably reads DIPLI. The outer edges are slightly slanted inwardly and round.
Colour: 10YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9.4 cm, thickness 1.8 cm
- 27-Special find 505, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 27, height 65, quadrant 23, 08 Aug 2007 (T. 5, 5)
Larger part of an amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is protruding. The inscription is illegible and follows the edge of the lid. The outer edge is partially slanted inwardly, thickened at the bottom, and partially rounded.
Colour: 10YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm



Tav. 4.



Tav. 5.

- 28-Special find 548, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 90, quadrant 18, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 5, 6)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Four short lines forming a cross spread from a small round handle. The inscription AC is laid straight. The outer edge is almost vertical, with sharp edges.
Colour: 10YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 29-Special find 423, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 76, quadrant 17, 03 Jul 2007 (T. 6, 1)
Slightly damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The symbols are in shape of a cross, smaller circles, and letters T or Y, and I. The outer edge is slanted inwardly.
Colour: 2.5Y8/4
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 30-Special find 618, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 45, height 106, quadrant 13, 28 Aug 2007 (T. 6, 2)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Larger part of the upper surface is filled with symbols shaped as small circles, letters Y and I and a lowercase T. The outer edge is slanted inwardly, with sharp edges.
Colour: 7.5YR 8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.2 cm
- 31-Special find 653, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 54, height 96, quadrant 13, 30 Aug 2007 (T. 6, 3)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Larger part of the upper surface is filled with symbols shaped as small circles and letters Y and T. The outer edge is slanted inwardly and rounded.
Colour: 2.5Y8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.2 cm
- 32-Special find 697, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 59, height 124-135, quadrant 12 (T. 6, 4)
One half of an amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. There are two symbols shaped as letters Y placed next to each other on the edge of the lid. The outer edge is vertical with slightly rounded edges.
Colour: 2.5Y8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 33-Special find 723, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 26a, height 52-64, quadrant 34/35, 30 Apr 2007 (T. 6, 5)
Larger part of an amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Larger part of the upper surface is filled with symbols shaped as the letters A, T and U. The outer edge is slanted inwardly and rounded.
Colour: 2.5Y8/4
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 34-Special find 432, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 37, height 74, quadrant 17, 04 Jul 2007 (T. 6, 6)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The marks are shaped as a cross, a smaller circle and letters T and V. The outer edge is slanted inwardly; it is partially rounded, and one part has a thickened bottom.
Colour: 10YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 8 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 35-Special find 271, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 15a, height 70, quadrant 33, 11 May 2007 (T. 7, 1)
Larger part of an amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The upper surface has been severely damaged, and it bears marks shaped as a grid and a square. The outer edge is rounded.
Colour: 2.5Y8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 36-Special find 274, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 7a, height 65, quadrant 35, 12 May 2007 (T. 7, 2)
Amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is rectangular. On one side there is a mark shaped as the letter J in negative, and on the other side as a lowercase T.
Colour: 10YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 37-Special find 382, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 65, quadrant 19, 20 Jun 2007 (T. 7, 3)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The marks are shaped as a zigzag line and the Greek letter III. Outer edge is slanted inwardly and rounded.
Colour: 5YR7/7
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 38-Special find 608, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 33, height 123, quadrant 15, 27 Aug 2007 (T. 7, 4)
Amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is rectangular. The marks are shaped as a small cross and two smaller circles. The outer edge is perpendicular to the surface, with sharp edges.
Colour: 10YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9.5 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 39-Special find 724, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 11a, height 82-96, quadrant 32/33, 21 Apr 2007 (T. 7, 5)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Several straight thin lines, surrounded by a circle at approximately half the distance from the handle to the edge, spread from an elliptical handle. The outer edge is vertical and slightly rounded.
Colour: 2.5Y8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 2 cm
- 40-Special find 412, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 34, height 76, quadrant 17, 29 Jun 2007 (T. 7, 6)
One half of an amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Four straight lines forming a cross spread from a round handle. There are four smaller circular marks placed between the lines. The outer edge is mostly rounded.
Colour: 2.5Y8/4
Dimensions: diameter 8 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 41-Special find 467, Resnik, trench I, devastated layer around the old sewer manhole, height 120, quadrant 13, 16 Jul 2007 (T. 8, 1)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Two short thick lines surrounded by a circle spread from a round handle. The outer edge is rounded.
Colour: 7.5YR7/6
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm



Tav. 6.

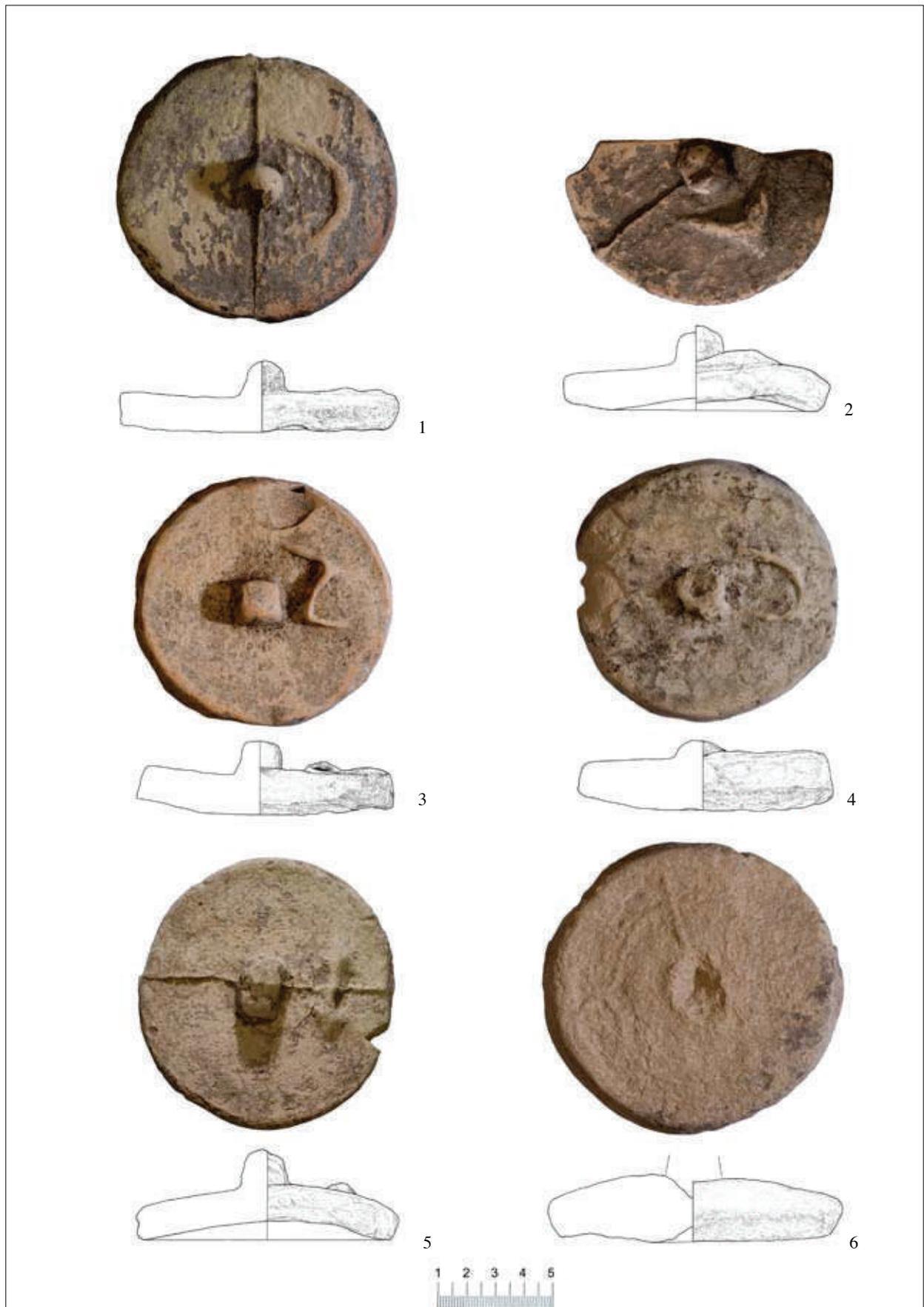


Tav. 7.



Tav. 8.

- 42-Special find 547, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 90, quadrant 18, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 8, 2)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Four straight lines forming a cross spread from a round handle. Close to the edge of the upper surface, the lines are surrounded by a circle. The outer edge is slanted inwardly and thickened at its lower part.
Colour: 7.5YR8/6
Dimensions: diameter 8 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 43-Special find 521, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 41, height 106, quadrant 20, 14 Aug 2007 (T. 8, 3)
Amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is missing, but its imprint shows that it used to be elliptical. The mark is shaped as two oppositely placed zigzag lines. The outer edge is perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface, and has a sharp edge.
Colour: 5YR7/6
Dimensions: diameter 9.5 cm, thickness 1.8 cm
- 44-Special find 649, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 42, height 113, quadrant 19, 30 Aug 2007 (T. 8, 4)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. Seven lines spread from a round handle, five of them being linear ones leading to the edge of the lid, and two of them forming a rhomboid on the other side of the upper surface.
The outer edge is slanted inwardly and thickened at its lower part.
Colour: 2.5Y7/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.2 cm
- 45-Special find 468, Resnik, trench I, devastated layer around the old sewer manhole, height 120, quadrant 13, 16 Jul 2007 (T. 8, 5)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Carelessly executed mark shaped as a circle is placed close to the edge. Short lines spread from the circle transversally at both sides. The outer edge is rounded.
Colour: 10YR8/3
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 46-Special find 504, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 27, height 65, quadrant 23, 08 Aug 2007 (T. 8, 6)
Damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. The marks are in shaped of the letters D and P and executed in negative. The outer edge is perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface, and rounded at its edges.
Colour: 2.5Y7/4
Dimensions: diameter 7.8 cm, thickness 1.5 cm
- 47-Special find 503, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 27, height 65, quadrant 23, 08 Aug 2007 (T. 9, 1)
Amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is round. Semicircular mark is facing the lid. The outer edge is perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface.
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 48-Special find 506, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 45, height 83, quadrant 21, 09 Aug 2007 (T. 9, 2)
One half of the amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is round. The mark shaped as a tip of an arrow is facing the edge of the lid. The outer edge is partially vertical and partially slanted outwardly relative to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 49-Special find 553, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 12, height 71, quadrant 25, 17 Aug 2007 (T. 9, 3)
Slightly damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is rectangular. The mark is shaped as a negative of the letter Z. The outer edge is slightly slanted towards the upper surface.
Colour: 7.5YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 50-Special find 559, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 12, height 71, quadrant 25, 20 Aug 2007 (T. 9, 4)
Slightly damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Semicircular mark is facing the lid. The outer edge is slightly slanted towards the upper surface.
Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 51-Special find 567, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 43, height 108, quadrant 19, 20 Aug 2007 (T. 9, 5)
Slightly damaged amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. The handle is rectangular. The mark shaped as an arrow with two blades cuts vertically the thin line made by the mould imprint. The bottom of the lid is rounded, and the edges are slanted outwardly.
Colour: 2.5Y8/4
Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.3 cm
- 52-Special find 478, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 27, height 75, quadrant 13, 18 Jul 2007 (T. 9, 6)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is missing, but its imprint shows that it used to be round. A straight line expands from the handle to the edge. One rounded line diverges from this line close to its end, and ends with a circular line. The outer edge of the lid is slanted outwardly.
Colour: 10YR8/2
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 1.2 cm
- 53-Special find 418, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 34, height 82, quadrant 17, March 2007 (T. 10, 1)
One half of an amphora lid made in a two-piece mould. Carelessly executed handle is rectangular. The mark is poorly visible and shaped as the letter D. Outer edges are perpendicular to the upper and bottom surface.
Colour: 7.5YR8/4
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 1 cm
- 54-Special find 276, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 15a, height 67, quadrant 34, 12 May 2007 (T. 10, 2)
One half of an amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Mark shaped as a twig spreads from the edge to the handle of the lid. The outer edge is rounded.
Colour: 7.5YR8/5
Dimensions: diameter 10 cm, thickness 2 cm
- 55-Special find 558, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 43, height 100, quadrant 19, 20 Aug 2007 (T. 10, 3)
Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Mark shaped as a twig spreads from the edge to the handle of the lid. The outer edge is slanted inwardly.



Tav. 9.



Tav. 10.

I. ŠUTA, Amphora lids from Siculi

Colour: 10YR8/3

Dimensions: diameter 8 cm, thickness 1 cm

56-Special find 574, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 43- removal of the grave 8, height 76, quadrant 19, 21 Aug 2007 (T. 10, 4)

Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round, with a small dent at the top. The mark is placed close to the edge and shaped as the letter Y. The outer edge is slanted inwardly.

Colour: 7.5YR8/4

Dimensions: diameter 9 cm, thickness 1.2 cm

57-Special find 430, Resnik, trench I, stratigraphy unit 31, height 76, quadrant 19, 04 Jul 2007 (T. 10, 5)

Amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is round. Three thin lines spread from each of the two opposite points on the handle, and expand radially to the edge. The outer edge is rounded.

Colour: 10YR8/4

Dimensions: diameter 7.5 cm, thickness 2 cm

58-Special find 572, Resnik, trench II, stratigraphy unit 12, height 71, quadrant 26, 21 Aug 2007 (T. 10, 6)

Damaged amphora lid made in a one-piece mould. The handle is shallow and rectangular. Carelessly executed mark is shaped as two straight lines

expanding gently from the edge to the lid. The outer edge is rounded.

Colour: 7.5YR7/8

Dimensions: diameter 8.5 cm, thickness 1.7 cm

NOTES

* English translation: Tamara Tomić Grčić.

- 1 ČAČE 1992, pp. 41-42.
- 2 KAMENJARIN, ŠUTA 2008, p. 458.
- 3 KAMENJARIN 2009, p. 551.
- 4 BRUSIĆ 2008, p. 172.
- 5 VRŠALOVIĆ 2011, pp. 166-175.
- 6 VRŠALOVIĆ 2011, T. 6, 10, 15, 47, 117.
- 7 KIRIGIN, ŠEŠELJ, KATUNARIĆ 2005, p. 14.
- 8 DŽINO 2006, p. 76.
- 9 ŠUTA 2009, p. 153.
- 10 PATSCH 1908, p. 93; ŠKEGRO 1999, p. 147.
- 11 BULJEVIĆ 1999, pp. 223-236.
- 12 VASILJ 2008, p. 149.
- 13 LETE 2005, p. 12-28.
- 14 ŠUTA 2012, p. 16.
- 15 FABER 1984, p. 11.
- 16 HORVAT 1997, pp. 77-82.
- 17 BRUSIĆ 1999, fig. 22, A 121.
- 18 DESY 1989, p. 70.

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Riassunto

I resti dell'antico insediamento *Siculi* si trovano nelle vicinanze di Spalato, nella fertile piana di Kaštela che, nell'antichità, era compresa nell'*ager* di *Salona*, capoluogo della provincia romana di Dalmazia. L'insediamento fu fondato alla metà del II secolo a.C. e ha continuato la sua esistenza fino al periodo tardoantico. Il centro è menzionato da Plinio il Vecchio, il quale attesta che l'imperatore romano Claudio vi insediò i legionari dell'XI legione che erano rimasti a lui fedeli durante la ribellione di Scriboniano, nel 42 d.C.

La ricerca archeologica ha messo in luce numerosi frammenti di anfore che sono stati scoperti negli strati di distruzione degli edifici bruciati e delle vie di comunicazione. Le anfore scoperte appartengono principalmente alle tipologie Lamboglia 2 e Dressel 6A; si può pertanto ritenere che i numerosi coperchi d'anfora trovati appartenessero a questi tipi di anfore.

I marchi si trovano sui coperchi realizzati a stampo e sono rappresentati soprattutto da varie combinazioni geometriche e simboli, mentre le iscrizioni con elementi onomastici sono rare. Lo scopo di questo lavoro è quello di introdurre la diversità tipologica dei coperchi d'anfora dalla Dalmazia e di contribuire alla ricerca con nuovi dati.

Parole chiave: *Siculi*; Dalmazia; coperchi d'anfora; tipologia; marchi.

Summary

The remains of ancient settlement *Siculi* are located in vicinity to Split, in the fertile field of Kaštela which, during ancient times, was a part of the *Salona ager*, the capital of the roman province of Dalmatia. The settlement was founded in the middle of 2nd century BC and has existed until the Late Antique period. The settlement is mentioned by Pliny Elder who stated that the roman emperor Claudius populated the settlement with legionars of the XI. Legion, which were faithful to him during the Scribonianus rebellion, 42 A.D.

Archaeological research provided numerous amphorae debris which were discovered in layers of destruction of the burnt houses and communications. The discovered amphorae belonged mainly to Lamboglia 2 and Dressell 6A types, so it can be concluded that the numerous amphora stoppers found belonged to these types of amphorae.

The markings can be found mostly on the stoppers manufactured in moulds. The markings are mainly represented by various geometrical combinations and symbols, while the inscribed signatures are rare. The aim of this paper is to introduce typological diveristy of amphora stoppers from Dalmatia, and to contribute the research with new data.

Key words: *Siculi*; Dalmatia; amphora lids; tipology; marks.

