

ARCHAEOLOGIA adriatica

Sveučilište u Zadru / Universitas studiorum Jadertina / University of Zadar

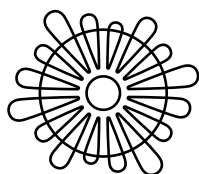
Odjel za arheologiju / Department of Archaeology / UDK 902/904

ISSN 1846-4807 / Archaeol. Adriat. / Vol. 18 / Zadar, 2024.



ARCHAEOLOGIA

adriatica



Sveučilište u Zadru
Universitas Studiorum
Jadertina | 1396 | 2002 |

SVEUČILIŠTE U ZADRU / UNIVERSITAS STUDIORUM JADERTINA / UNIVERSITY OF ZADAR
ODJEL ZA ARHEOLOGIJU / DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

UDK 902/904

ARCHAEOL. ADRIAT.

ISSN 1846-4807

ARCHAEOLOGIA adriatica

IZDAVAČ / *Publisher*
Sveučilište u Zadru / *University of Zadar*
Mihovila Pavlinovića 1, 23000 Zadar, Hrvatska

POVJERENSTVO ZA IZDAVAČKU DJELATNOST / *Publishing Committee*
Lena Mirošević (predsjednica / *Chair*)

GLAVNI I ODGOVORNI UREDNIK / *Editor in Chief*
Ante Uglešić

TAJNICA / *Secretary*
Josipa Baraka Perica

UREDNIŠTVO / *Editorial Board*
Igor Borzić (Sveučilište u Zadru), Martina Čelhar (Sveučilište u Zadru),
Tomislav Fabijanić (Sveučilište u Zadru), Josipa Baraka Perica (Sveučilište u Zadru),
Mirja Jarak (Sveučilište u Zagrebu), Marko Dizdar (Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb),
Biba Teržan (Univerza v Ljubljani), Gian Pietro Brogiolo (Università degli Studi di Padova)

ADRESA UREDNIŠTVA / *Address of the Editorial Board*
Archaeologia Adriatica
Sveučilište u Zadru, Odjel za arheologiju
Obala kralja Petra Krešimira IV., 2
23000 Zadar, Hrvatska / Croatia
Tel. +385(0)23 200 522
E-mail: archaeologia.adriatica@unizd.hr

ARCHAEOLOGICA ADRIATICA REFERIRA SE U / *Archaeologia Adriatica is abstracted and indexed in*
DOAJ: Directory of Open Access Journals
- Ulrich's international periodicals directory
- DYABOLA. Sachkatalog der Bibliothek – Römisch-
Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
ERIHPLUS: European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Science
SCOPUS

DOSTUPNO NA / *Available at*
Morepress (morepress.unizd.hr)
Hrčak. Portal znanstvenih časopisa Republike Hrvatske (hrcak.srce.hr)

ČASOPIS IZLAZI JEDNOM GODIŠNJE / *Published annually*
ISSN 1846-4807 (Tisak)
ISSN 1848-9281 (Online)
DOI 10.15291/archeo
UDK Gorica Lovrić, Sveučilišna knjižnica u Zadru

NASLOVNICA / *Cover Page*
Foto / *Photo*: L. Bogdanić

Članci u časopisu su licencirani pod Creative Commons Attribution By 4.0 International Licence
The articles in the journal are licenced under a Creative Commons Attribution By 4.0 International Licence



SADRŽAJ / CONTENTS

JOSIPA BARAKA PERICA

O životu i djelu profesora emeritusa Brunislava Marijanovića
On the Life and Work of Professor Emeritus Brunislav Marijanović

11

ANA MARINOVIĆ

Bibliografija profesora emeritusa Brunislava Marijanovića
Bibliography of Professor Emeritus Brunislav Marijanović

25

LEO ARBUTINA, MARIO BODRUŽIĆ, DARIO VUJEVIĆ

Vela Pećina kod Kali na Ugljanu - novo nalazište kasnoga gornjeg paleolitika
na sjevernodalmatinskim otocima (Izvorni znanstveni članak)
*Vela Pećina Cave near Kali on Ugljan – a New Late Upper Palaeolithic
Site in the Northern Dalmatian Islands (Original scientific paper)*

35

KRISTINA HORVAT OŠTRIĆ, NICHOLAS TRIOZZI,

SARAH B. MCCLURE, KELLY REED, DORIS VIDAS

Rezultati probnoga arheološkog istraživanja neolitičkog
nalazišta Pod Jarugom (Prethodno priopćenje)
*Results of Archaeological Trial Excavations of the
Neolithic Site Pod jarugom (Preliminary report)*

77

TIHOMILA TEŽAK-GREGL

Kakve veze imaju Brezovljani s Butmirom? (Prethodno priopćenje)
What does Brezovljani have to do with Butmir? (Preliminary report)

123

MAJA KRZNARIĆ ŠKRIVANKO

Prostorna distribucija i unutarnja organizacija naselja sopotske
kulture na vinkovačkom području (Prethodno priopćenje)
*The Spatial Distribution and Internal Organisation of Sopot-Culture
Settlements in the Vinkovci Area (Preliminary report)*

141

DRAGANA RAJKOVIĆ, SELENA VITEZOVIĆ

Ukrasni predmeti od školjki s lokaliteta Osijek –
Hermanov vinograd (Izvorni znanstveni članak)
*Mollusc-Shell Decorative items from the Osijek –
Hermanov vinograd Site (Original scientific paper)*

229

JACQUELINE BALEN

Lasinjska kultura u Bosni i Hercegovini - u svjetlu nalaza bočice
iz Visokog Brda u Lupljanici kod Dervente (Stručni rad)

Lasinja Culture in Bosnia and Herzegovina – In the Light of a Miniature

Bottle find from Visoko Brdo in Lupljanica near Derventa (Professional paper)

255

MITJA GUŠTIN

„Zajednica sa Skadarskog jezera” na prijelazu iz bakrenog
u brončano doba (Izvorni znanstveni članak)

‘Lake Skadar Community’ at the Turn from the Copper

to the Bronze Age (Original scientific paper)

267

BIBA TERŽAN, ANA KRUH

Srednjoeuropski elementi na srednjem Jadranu i njegovu

zaleđu u rano brončano doba – rekapitulacija (Pregledni članak)

Central European Elements in the Central Adriatic and its Hinterland

in the Early Bronze Age – A Recapitulation (Review paper)

297

DOMAGOJ PERKIĆ, MARKO DIZDAR, HRVOJE POTREBICA, IVAN PAMIĆ

Grob iz starijeg željeznog doba s groblja Nakovana – Zmijna

(poluotok Pelješac) (Izvorni znanstveni članak)

An Early Iron grave at the Nakovana – Zmijna cemetery

(Pelješac Peninsula) (Original scientific paper)

329

MARTINA ČELHAR

Fibule tipa Certosa Ic, Id i Ie u kontekstu novih nalaza

iz Nadina (Izvorni znanstveni članak)

Ic-, Id- and Ie- type Certosa Fibulae in the Context of New Finds

from Nadin (Original scientific paper)

371

MATE PARICA

Tragovi maslinarstva u prapovijesti istočnog Jadrana

(Prethodno priopćenje)

Traces of Olive Cultivation in the Prehistoric Eastern Adriatic

(Preliminary report)

413

ANA MARINović

Novac gradova Arpija i Dirahija s istraživanja
na solinskoj Zaobilaznici (Stručni rad)

*Coins of the Cities of Arpi and Dyrrachion from Research
on the Solin-Zaobilaznica Site (Professional paper)*

431

DRAŽEN MARŠIĆ

Stubci s protomama Jupitra-Amona i Gorgone iz Zadra i problem
njihova arhitektonskog konteksta (Izvorni znanstveni članak)

*The Pillars with Protomes of Jupiter Ammon and Gorgon from Zadar
and their Architectural Context (Original scientific paper)*

445

FILOMENA SIROVICA, TATJANA TKALČEC, EVA BUĆA

Izvan izvornog konteksta: keramički nalazi iz groblja
oko crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Gori
(Izvorni znanstveni članak)

*Outside of the Original Context: Ceramic Finds from
the Graveyard next to the Church of the Assumption of
the Blessed Virgin Mary in Gora (Original scientific paper)*

477

KARLA GUSAR, ANA KARADOLE

Prilog poznavanju kasnosrednjovjekovne i novovjekovne keramike
u Dalmaciji – nalazi sa zadarskog Muraja (Izvorni znanstveni članak)

*A Contribution to the Study of Late Medieval and Early Modern Pottery
in Dalmatia – Finds from Zadar's Muraj (Original scientific paper)*

529

Upute autorima / Instructions for Authors

581



B. Marijanović

Osamnaesti svezak časopisa *Archaeologia Adriatica* posvećen je profesoru emeritusu Brunislavu Marijanoviću u znak zahvalnosti za sve što je učinio za Odjel za arheologiju, Sveučilište u Zadru i arheologiju općenito.

The eighteenth volume of the journal *Archaeologia Adriatica* is dedicated to professor emeritus Brunislav Marijanović, as an expression of gratitude for everything he has done for the Department of Archaeology, University of Zadar and archaeology in general.

NOVAC GRADOVA ARPIJA I DIRAHIJA S ISTRAŽIVANJA NA SOLINSKOJ ZAIBILAZNICI

COINS OF THE CITIES OF ARPI AND DYRRACHION FROM RESEARCH ON THE SOLIN-ZAIBILAZNICA SITE

ANA MARINović

Arheološki muzej u Splitu
Archaeological Museum in Split
Zrinsko-Frankopanska 25
HR-21000 Split
ana.marinovic@armus.hr

UDK: 904.737(497.583)“652“

DOI: 10.15291/archeo.4678

STRUČNI RAD / PROFESSIONAL PAPER

Primljeno / Received: 2024-4-3

Prihvaćeno / Accepted: 2024-7-15

KLJUČNE RIJEČI:

Salona, Zaobilaznica,
novac, Arpi, Dirahij

U tekstu se objavljuju dva primjerka novca iz helenističkog razdoblja otkrivena tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na Zaobilaznici 1986. i 1987. godine. Na solinskom području novac iz helenističkog razdoblja nije čest nalaz. Do sada su s područja Solina dokumentirani nalazi novca Herakleje, Dirahija, Apolonije, Sifnosa, zatim brončani novac Ise te novac Aleksandra Makedonskog.

KEY WORDS:

Salona, Zaobilaznica,
coins, Arpi, Dyrrachion

The text presents two examples of coins from the Hellenistic period discovered during rescue archaeological research on the Zaobilaznica in 1986 and 1987. Coins from the Hellenistic period are not a common find in the Solin area. So far, finds of coins of Heraclea, Dyrrachion, Apollonia, Sifnos, bronze coins of Issa and coins of Alexander of Macedon have been documented in the area of Solin.

Pitanje postojanja predrimske naseobine na prostoru Salone vrlo je složeno, u prvom redu zbog nedostatka arheoloških podataka, ali i jasnog spomena u antičkim pisanim ili epigrafskim izvorima. Pretpostavlja se da su na tom prostoru obitavali Delmati sve dok nije potpala pod vlast Rima, međutim, za takvu tvrdnju nema nikakvih arheoloških dokaza, niti su otkriveni ostatci naselja iz brončanog ili željeznog doba. N. Cambi smještaj ilirskog delmatskog naselja pretpostavlja na padinama Kozjaka,¹ dok je D. Rendić-Miočević pretpostavio na salonitanskom području postojanje nekoliko naselja, od kojih je jedno bilo delmatsko, s lukom koju spominje Strabon.² Grčka nazočnost na području Salone zasigurno je postojala, a nalazi keramike i nakita, te sve veći broj nalaza novca govore u prilog postojanju trgovačkih veza između grčkog svijeta i domaćeg ilirskog stanovništva. Najraniji grčki nalazi iz Salone su iz arhajskog perioda, a uključuju korintsku piksidu iz 6. st. pr. Kr., dio brončane posude s grifonom, te zlatnu narukvicu s lavljim glavama, dok iz klasičnog grčkog razdoblja potječe ulomak mramornog žrtvenika s prikazom procesije grčkih bogova.³ Nalazi iz helenističkog razdoblja su nešto brojniji, a osim nadgrobnog spomenika s imenima četvorice pokojnika uključuju helenističke posude uvezene iz južne Italije kao i isejsku keramiku te novac. Nažalost, okolnosti svih tih nalaza nisu zabilježene.⁴

Tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja tzv. Zaobilaznice, 1986. – 1987. godine, istraživao je, između ostalog, dio jugoistočnog kraja Salone, u blizini pretpostavljenog južnog gradskog perimetra. Taj dio nazvan je „Sektor I“ (Plan 1), a prolazio je kroz *Urbs Vetus* i većim se dijelom nastavljao kroz *Urbs Occidentalis*. Unutar Sektora I postavljeno je 18 sondi – 11 sa sjeverne i sedam s južne strane Kaštelanske ceste. Na prostoru Sektora I pro-

The issue of the presence of a pre-Roman settlement in the area of Salona is very complex, primarily due to the lack of archaeological evidence, but also of a clear mention in ancient written or epigraphic sources. It is assumed that the Delmatae lived in that area until it came under the rule of Rome, however, there is no archaeological evidence for such a claim, nor have the remains of settlements from the Bronze or Iron Age been discovered. N. Cambi searched the location of the Illyrian Delmatian settlement on the slopes of Kozjak,¹ while D. Rendić-Miočević assumed the presence of several settlements in the Salonitan area, one of which was Delmatian, with a harbor mentioned by Strabo.² Greek presence in the area of Salona is certain, and the finds of pottery and jewelry, as well as an increasing number of coin finds, speak in favour of the existence of trade links between the Greek world and the native Illyrian population. The earliest Greek finds from Salona date from the archaic period, and include a Corinthian pyxis from the 6th century BC, part of a bronze vessel with a griffin, and a gold bracelet with lion heads, while the classical Greek period is represented by a fragment of a marble altar depicting a procession of Greek gods.³ The findings from the Hellenistic period are somewhat more numerous, and in addition to the tombstone with the names of the four deceased, they include Hellenistic vessels imported from southern Italy as well as Issaeian pottery and coins. Unfortunately, the circumstances of all these findings were not recorded.⁴

A part of the southeastern end of Salona, near the assumed southern city perimeter was investigated during rescue archaeological research of the so-called Zaobilaznica in 1986 - 1987. That part was called “Sector I” (Plan 1), and it passed through *Urbs Ve-*

¹ CAMBI 1991: 11–13.

² RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ 1983: 531.

³ KIRIGIN 2010: 144.

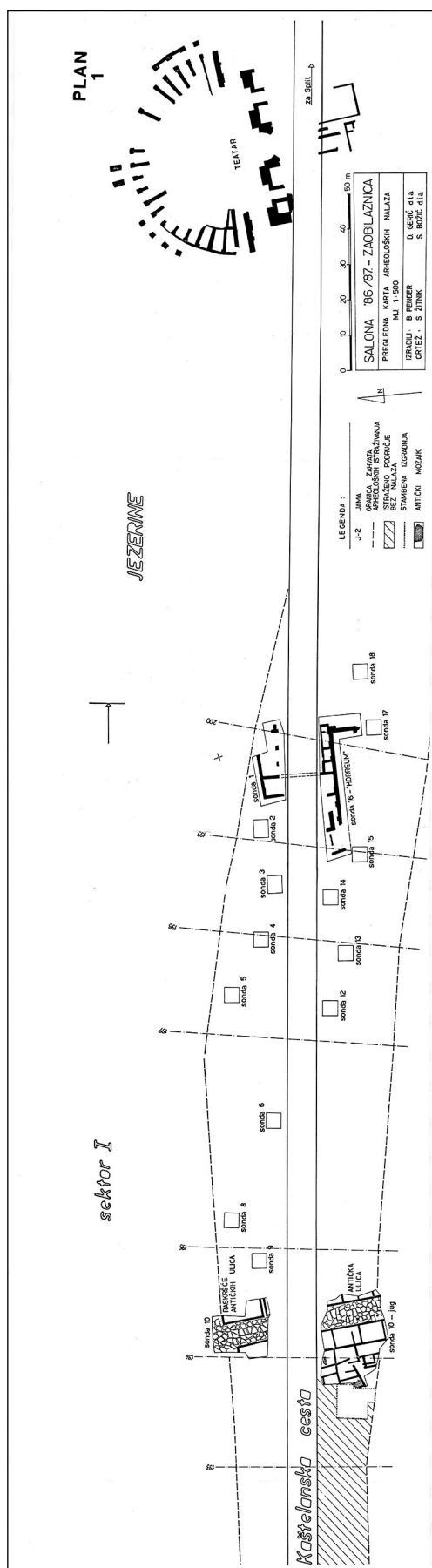
⁴ KIRIGIN 2010: 144–145.

¹ CAMBI 1991: 11–13.

² RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ 1983: 531.

³ KIRIGIN 2010: 144.

⁴ KIRIGIN 2010: 144–145.



PLAN 1. Sektor I (preuzeto iz Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku, 80; grafička obrada: M. Vuković)
 PLAN 1 Sektor I (taken from Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku, 80; graphic editing M. Vuković)

tus and mostly continued through *Urbs Occidentalis*. Within Sector I, 18 trial trenches were opened - 11 on the northern and 7 on the southern side of the Kaštela road. In the area of Sector I, a total of 185 coins were found, which can mostly be dated from the 1st to the 5th century. Among them, two coins from the Hellenistic period stand out, one found in Trench 10 - south, and the other in Trench 16.

Trench 10 (Plan 2) covered an area of about 195 m², and it yielded the city cardo and part of its intersection, as well as the remains of buildings built along the eastern and western sides of the street. Since the cardo continued in the southern profile, trial trenching was conducted on the southern side of the Kaštela road, where about 420 m² were investigated and the continuation of the Roman-era street was discovered (Plan 3). The two detected segments match in characteristics and direction of spreading. It is one of the main city communication lines in the north-east - south-west direction (cardo), which is intersected at right angles by the partially exposed decumanus at the utter northern end of the explored area.⁵ Three graves (G1, G5 and G6) were discovered in the western profile of trial trench 10 - south, two of which (G1 and G5) were graves in amphorae. Grave 6 was discovered in the lowest layer, i.e. immediately on the marl. From the field documentation, we learn that the type of grave is not completely clear. Namely, one part of it goes deep into the profile and that is why it has not been fully explored. The grave was lined with stones and slabs and largely devastated, and one part of it was below the water level. The finds associated with this grave undoubtedly belong to the Roman period – an alabaster vessel, several fragments of pottery and glass, a perforated stone pendant, an iron object (most likely a knife), a bronze object in the form of a roller with three spread plates

⁵ KIRIGIN et al. 1987: 16.

nađeno je ukupno 185 komada novca koji se uglavnom mogu datirati od 1. do 5. stoljeća. Među njima se izdvajaju dva iz helenističkog vremena, jedan pronađen u Sondi 10 – jug, a drugi u Sondi 16.

Sonda 10 (plan 2) protezala se na površini od oko 195 m², a unutar nje otkriven je gradski kardo i dio njegova raskršća, te ostaci objekata podignutih uz istočnu i zapadnu stranu ulice. Budući da se kardo nastavljao u južni profil, sondiran je i teren s južne strane Kaštelanske ceste gdje je istraženo oko 420 m² i otkriven nastavak antičke ulice (plan 3). Dva otkrivena segmenta podudaraju se u karakteristikama i smjeru prostiranja. Riječ je o jednoj od glavnih gradskih komunikacija u smjeru sjeveroistok-jugozapad (kardo), koju na samom sjevernom kraju istraživanog prostora pod pravim kutom siječe dijelom otkriveni dekuman.⁵ U zapadnom profilu sonde 10 – jug otkrivena su tri groba (G1, G5 i G6), od kojih su dva (G1 i G5) bili grobovi u amforama. U najdonjem sloju, tj. odmah na tupini otkriven je grob 6. Iz terenske dokumentacije doznajemo da tip groba nije potpuno jasan. Naime, jedan njegov dio ulazi duboko u profil i zbog toga nije istražen do kraja. Grob je bio omeđen kamenjem i pločama i uvelike devastiran, a jedan njegov dio nalazio se ispod razine vode. Nalazi koji se povezuju s ovim grobom bez sumnje pripadaju rimskom periodu – alabastrena posuda, više ulomaka keramike i stakla, perforirani kameni privjesak, željezni predmet (najvjerojatnije nož), brončani predmet u obliku valjka s trima raširenim pločicama na kraju i željezni čavli. Grob nije mogao pripadati I fazi nekropole i moguće ga je datirati najranije u 2. st. po Kr. Detaljnija datacija, međutim, nije bila moguća jer mi materijal nije bio dostupan za obradu.

Uokolo groba pronađeno je 13 komada novca za koje nije moguće sa sigurnošću reći jesu li pripadali grobu ili su tu dospjeli pri zemljanim

at the end, and iron nails. The grave could not belong to phase I of the necropolis and it can be dated to the 2nd century AD at the earliest. More detailed dating, however, was not possible since the material was not available for analysis.

Around the grave, 13 coins were found, for which it is not possible to say with certainty whether they belonged to the grave or they got there during earthworks. The Roman Empire period is represented by the following coins: Claudius' sesterius minted in honor of Germanicus, Vespasian's as, M. Aurelius' sesterius with the name of Lucilla, Caracalla's denarius, follis of Constantine II, as of an unspecified emperor from the 1st - 2nd centuries, 5 unidentified minims from the 4th - 5th centuries and one AE4 from the 4th century. Among them, a Greek coin from southern Italy, minted in the Apulian city of Arpi, dated approximately to the 3rd century BC, stands out. It belongs to the Zeus head/running boar type (fig. 1a and 1b).

Arpi was one of the oldest and most important towns of Apulia, situated in the middle of the great northern plain on a branch of the Candelaro river which flows into the Adriatic near Sipont, about 20 miles (30 km) from Arpi. The nearest important city was Luceria (Λουκερία, Pol., Strab.), about 13 miles (20 km) to the west. Scarce remains of the city of Arpi can be seen about 5 miles (8 km) north of the modern city of Foggia. Ptolemy called it Ἀρπιοί, Pliny *Arpanus*, and Livy *Arpinus*.⁶ Coins of Arpi, with the exception of didrachmas of the Campanian type belonging to the second half of the 4th century BC, date back to the 3rd century BC.⁷

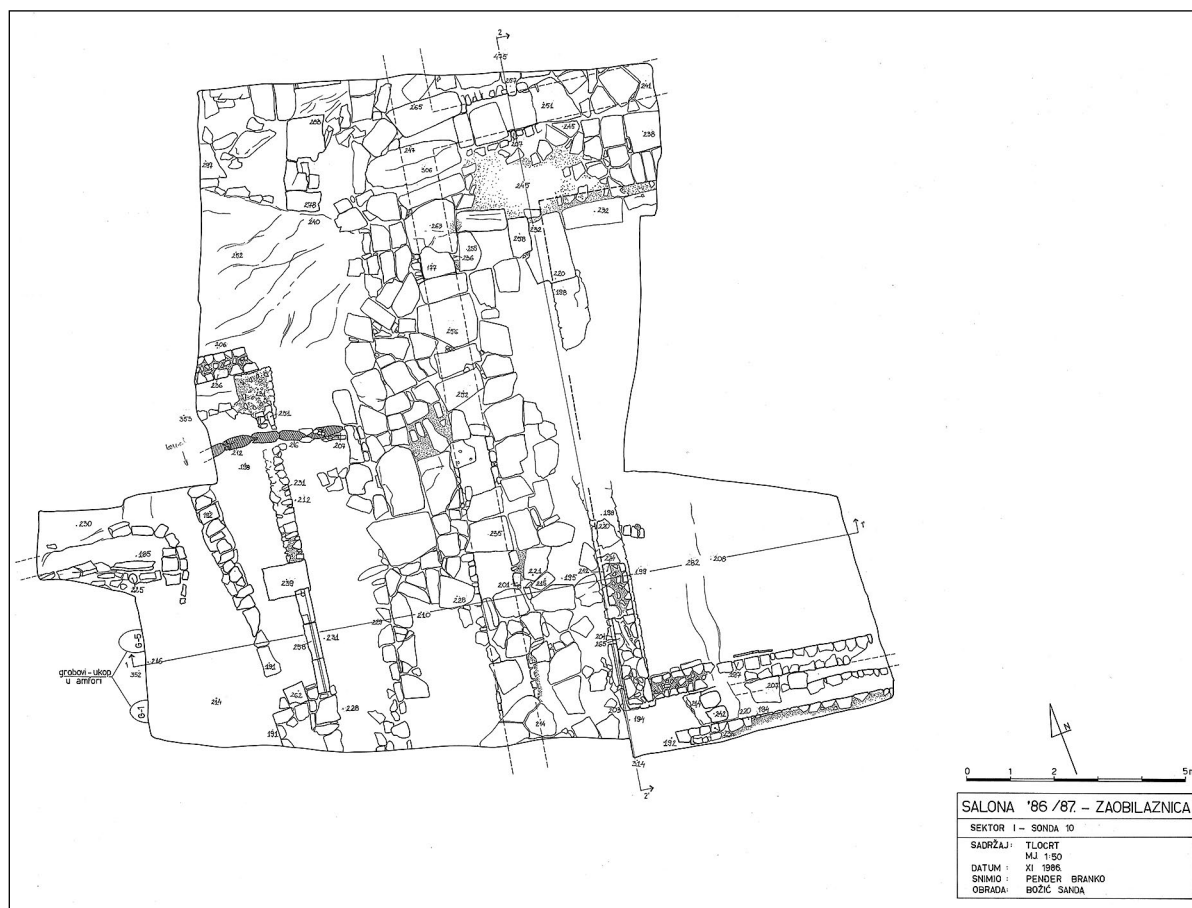
Coins of Arpi were found at several sites on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; 11 pieces come from the area of southern Liburnia,⁸ from Gradina near Prndelji, and Cviji-

⁵ KIRIGIN et al. 1987: 16.

⁶ HANDS 1912: 103-104.

⁷ HEAD 1887: 37.

⁸ ILKIĆ, ČELHAR 2017: 489.



PLAN 2. Sonda 10 (preuzeto iz *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 80; grafička obrada: M. Vuković)
 PLAN 2 Trench10 (taken from *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 80; graphic editing M. Vuković)

radovima. Periodu Rimskog Carstva pripadaju Klaudijev sestercij kovan u ime Germanika, Vespazijanov as, sestercij M. Aurelija s imenom Lucile, Karakalin denar, folis Konstantina II, as neodređenog cara iz 1. – 2. stoljeća, pet neidentificiranih minima iz 4. – 5. stoljeća i jedan AE4 iz 4. stoljeća. Među njima se izdvaja grčki novac iz južne Italije, iskovan u apulskom gradu Arpi, a datira se približno u 3. st. pr. Kr. i pripada tipu Zeusova glava/vepar u trku (sl. 1a i 1b).

Arpi je bio jedan od najstarijih i najvažnijih apulskih gradova, a bio je smješten usred velike sjeverne ravnice na ogranku rijeke Candelaro koja se ulijeva u Jadran u blizini Siponta, koji je oko 20 milja (30 km) udaljen od Arpija. Najbliži važan grad bila je Luceria (Λουκερία, Pol., Strab.), oko 13 milja (20 km) zapadno. Malobrojni ostatci grada Arpija koji još postoje mogu se vidjeti oko 5 milja (8 km) sjeverno

na gradina in Kruševo. There are more such finds from northern Dalmatia, and these are unpublished specimens from Smokovac⁹ and Budim¹⁰ hillforts in southern Liburnia. One specimen minted in Arpi was also discovered at the Siculi site near Kaštel Štafilić,¹¹ and one, which is kept in the Archaeological Museum in Split, comes from the Dojmi collection in Vis¹².

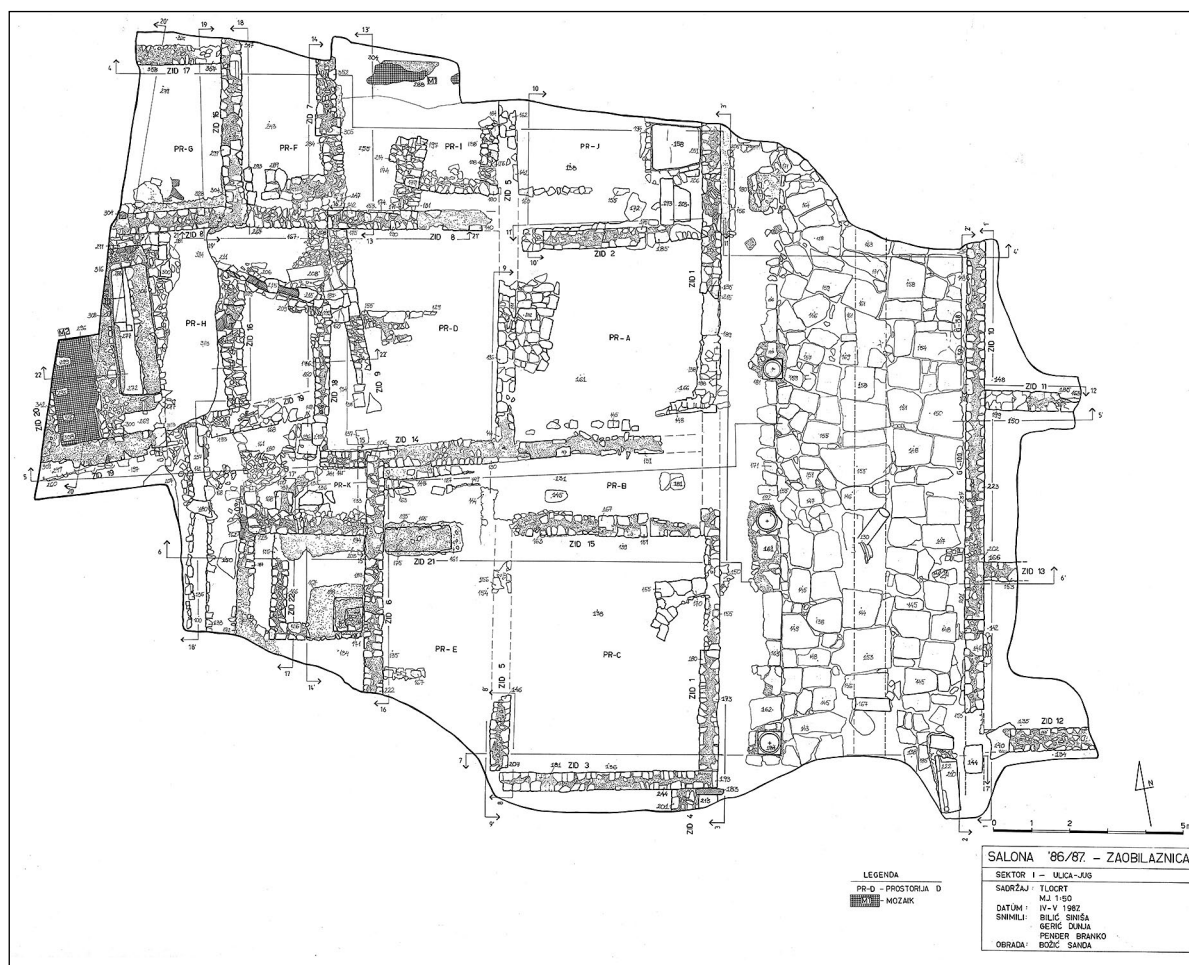
Another coin from the Hellenistic period discovered during research on the route of the so-called Bypass was discovered in Trench 16, which was located on the southern side of the Kaštela road, and was placed opposite Trench 1 in order to examine whether the discovered

⁹ ILKIĆ, ŠEPAROVIC 2023: 92.

¹⁰ ILKIĆ, ŠEPAROVIC 2023: 159.

¹¹ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2011: 136, inv. no. 3768; ILKIĆ 2019: 12, 27, cat. no. 2.

¹² BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2021: 268, 273, cat. no. 21.



PLAN 3. Sonda 10, nastavak antičke ulice (preuzeto iz *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 80; grafička obrada: M. Vuković)

PLAN 3 Trench 10, continuation of a Roman-era street (taken from *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 80; graphic editing M. Vuković)

od modernog grada Foggije. Ptolomej ga je zvao *Ἀρπιοί*, Plinije *Arpanus*, a Livije *Arpinus*.⁶ Novac Arpija, s iznimkom didrahmi kampa-nijskog tipa koji pripada drugoj polovini 4. st. pr. Kr., datira se u 3. st. pr. Kr.⁷

Novac Arpija pronađen je na više lokaliteta na istočnoj obali Jadrana; 11 komada potječe s prostora južne Liburnije,⁸ s Gradine kod Prndelja, te s Cvijine gradine u Kruševu. Ima ih još s prostora sjeverne Dalmacije, a riječ je o neobjavljenim primjercima s južnoliburnskih gradina Smokovac⁹ i Budim¹⁰. Jedan primje-

architectural remains from Trench 1 extend further south (Plan 4). In Trench 16, the northern perimeter wall and part of the western perimeter wall of a large ancient building were discovered. The walls were massive, reinforced on the outside with buttresses. The building was interpreted as a horreum, but since it was not fully explored, as it was partly located below the groundwater level, its exact purpose is unknown. A total of 13 coins were found in Trench 16, of which the oldest was a silver drachma of Dyrrachion, today's Durrës in Albania, found in the western part of the trench. It belongs to the type depicting a cow with suckling calf/floral motif (fig. 2a and 2b). Other coins found in Trench 16 are: a poorly preserved antoninianus that can be

⁶ HANDS 1912: 103–104.

⁷ HEAD 1887: 37.

⁸ ILKIĆ, ČELHAR 2017: 489.

⁹ ILKIĆ, ŠEPAROVIC 2023: 92.

¹⁰ ILKIĆ, ŠEPAROVIC 2023: 159.

rak kovan u Arpiju otkriven je i na lokalitetu *Siculi* uz Kaštel Štafilić,¹¹ a jedan, koji se čuva u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu, potječe iz viške zbirke Dojmi¹².

Drugi novac iz helenističkog razdoblja otkriven tijekom istraživanja na trasi tzv. Zaobilaznice otkriven je u Sondi 16 koja se nalazila s južne strane Kaštelanske ceste, a postavljena je nasuprot Sondi 1 kako bi se ispitalo proteže li se otkrivena arhitektura iz Sonde 1 dalje na jug (plan 4). U Sondi 16 otkriven je sjeverni i dio zapadnog perimetralnog zida velike antičke građevine. Zidovi su bili izvedeni masivno i ojačani s vanjske strane kontraforima. Građevina je nazvana horeumom, ali, s obzirom na to da nije istražena u cijelosti, jer se dijelom nalazila ispod razine podzemnih voda, njezina točna namjena nije poznata. U Sondi 16 pronađeno je ukupno 13 komada novca od kojih je najstarija srebrna drachma Dirahija, današnjeg Drača u Albaniji, pronađena u zapadnom dijelu sonde. Pripada tipu krava doji tele/floralni motiv (sl. 2a i 2b). Ostali novac pronađen u Sondi 16 je: loše očuvan antoninijan koji je moguće datirati u 3. stoljeće, jedan primjerak novca AE2, jedan primjerak novca AE3 i jedan primjerak novca AE4, šest kasnoantičkih minimsa, jedan brončani bizantski novac i jedan potpuno istrošen, vjerojatno suvremeni novac. Svi su dosta loše očuvani te ih nije bilo moguće preciznije identificirati.

Helenistički novac iz grčkih kolonija s područja današnje Albanije u 3. i 2. st. pr. Kr. na prostoru jadranske obale nije rijedak. Upotrebljavao se kao sredstvo plaćanja u trgovini, a vjerojatno i za plaćanje vojske.¹³ Ističe se novac Apolonije i Dirahija koji predstavlja uobičajen nalaz na istočnojadranskim lokalitetima južno od prostora Liburna. Kovnice u Apoloniji i Dirahiju, kolonijama grčkih doseljenika s otoka Krfa (Korkira), imale su dugu tradiciju kovanja novca, a kratka dominacija Ilira s njihovim

dated to the 3rd century, one AE2 coin, one AE3 coin and one AE4 coin, six late antique minims, one bronze Byzantine coin and one completely worn, probably contemporary coin. All of them are quite poorly preserved and it was not possible to identify them more precisely.

Hellenistic coins from Greek colonies from the area of today's Albania in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC are not uncommon on the Adriatic coast. They were used as a means of payment in trade, and probably also to pay the army.¹³ The coins of Apollonia and Dyrrachion are particularly interesting, as common finds at the eastern Adriatic sites south of the area of the Liburni. The mints in Apollonia and Dyrrachion, colonies of Greek settlers from the island of Corfu (Korkyra), had a long tradition of minting coins, and the short dominance of the Illyrians with their king Monunius over Dyrrachion, and according to the interpretation of ancient sources also over Apollonia,¹⁴ created favorable conditions for the expansion of trade, and thus money from the aforementioned mints. Judging by the coin issues with the names of the Illyrian rulers Monunius and his successor Mytilus, Dyrrachion was probably under the rule of the Illyrian kings for some time, which supports the assumptions about Greek-Illyrian contacts and mutual connections. The beginning of the activity of the mint in Dyrrachion dates back to the time between 420 and 350 BC when silver staters with depictions taken from the Korkyra coins (the image of a cow with a calf on the obverse and a floral motif on the reverse) were abundantly minted. Around 250-240 BC in Dyrrachion, similar to neighboring Apollonia, drachmas with the motif of a cow with a calf and the name of a magistrate on the obverse, and a floral motif with the legend ΔYP and the name of another magistrate on the reverse, began to be mint-

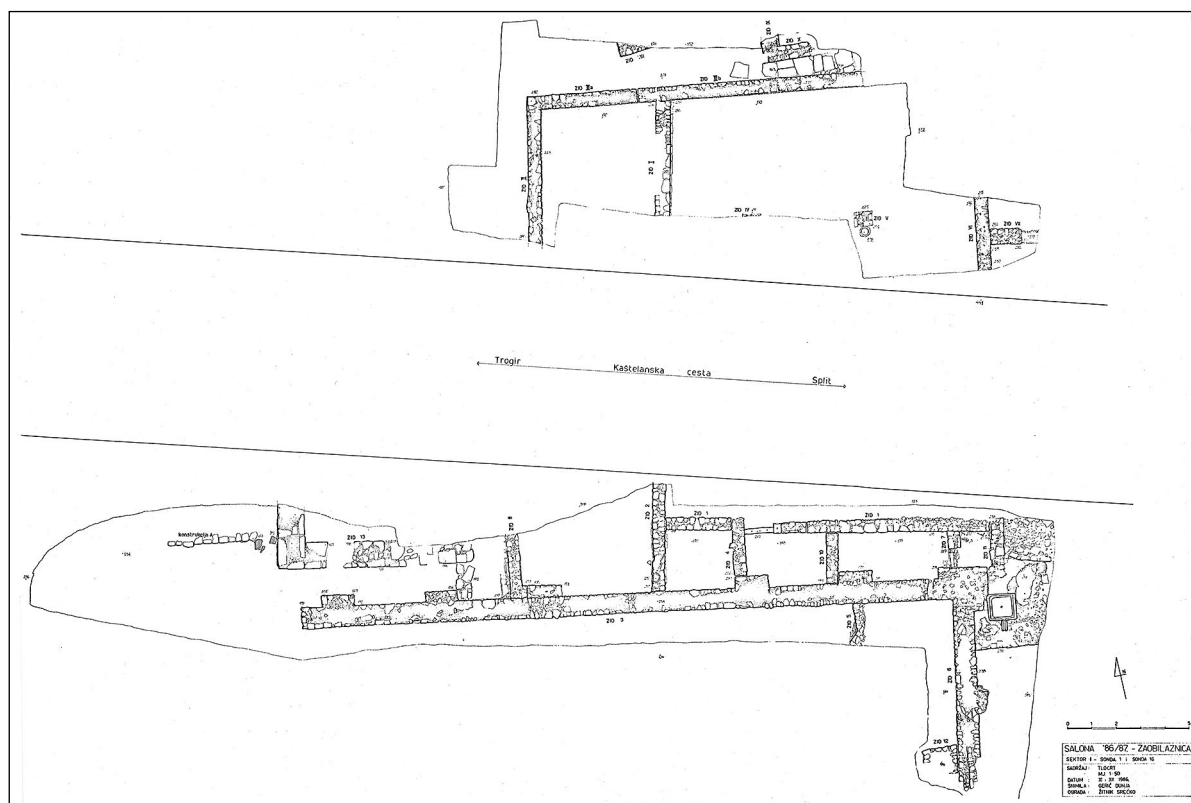
¹¹ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2011: 136, Inv. broj 3768; ILKIĆ 2019: 12, 27, kat. br. 2.

¹² BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2021: 268, 273, kat. br. 21.

¹³ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2004: 10.

¹³ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2004: 10.

¹⁴ CEKA 1972: 27.



PLAN 4. Sonde 1 i 16 (preuzeto iz *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 80; grafička obrada: M. Vuković)
 PLAN 4 Trenches 1 and 16 (taken from *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 80; graphic editing M. Vuković)

kraljem Monunijem nad Dirahijem, a prema tumačenju antičkih izvora i nad Apolonijom,¹⁴ stvorila je povoljne uvjete za širenje trgovine, a time i novca iz spomenutih kovnica. Sudeći po emisijama novca s imenima ilirskih vladara Monunija i njegova nasljednika Mitila, Dirahij je vjerojatno neko vrijeme bio pod vlašću ilirskih kraljeva, što govori u prilog pretpostavka o grčko-ilirskim kontaktima i međusobnoj povezanosti. Početak djelovanja kovnice u Dirahiju datira u vrijeme između 420. i 350. god. pr. Kr. kada se intenzivno kuju srebrni stateri s osnovnim likovima preuzetim s novca Korkire – likom krave s teletom na aversu i floralnim motivom na reversu. Oko 250. – 240. god. pr. Kr. u Dirahiju se, slično kao i u susjednoj Apoloniji, pod utjecajem rimskih republikanskih denara počinju kovati drahme s motivom krave s teletom i imenom magistrata na aversu, i floralnim motivom s legendom ΔΥΡ i imenom drugog magistrata na reversu.

¹⁴ CEKA 1972: 27.

ed under the influence of Roman republican denarii. These drachmas were minted in large quantities until the middle of the 1st century BC, and were in circulation throughout the Balkans.¹⁵

In the Solin area, coins from the 4th - 2nd centuries BC are not a common finding. Until now, finds from the area of Solin have been documented with coins of Heraclea, Dyrrachion, Apollonia, Sifnos, then bronze coins of Issa and coins of Alexander of Macedon, as well as finds of Roman republican coins, including two hoards found in the Salonitan ager, in Kaštel Sućurac,¹⁶ one from the marl quarry in Sv. Kajo and one from an unknown site in Solin.¹⁷

Due to insufficient research, it is not possible to speak with certainty about the area of Salona in the context of pre-Roman settlement.

¹⁵ DRAGIČEVIĆ 2022: 41.

¹⁶ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2000a: 262-263.

¹⁷ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2002: 563-565.

Te drahme kovale su se u velikim količinama sve do sredine 1. st. pr. Kr., a bile su u optjecaju širom Balkana.¹⁵

Na solinskom području novac 4. – 2. st. pr. Kr. nije čest nalaz. Do sada su s područja Solina dokumentirani nalazi novca Herakleje, Dirahija, Apolonije, Sifnosa, zatim brončani novac Ise te novac Aleksandra Makedonskog, kao i nalazi rimskog republikanskog novca među kojima treba izdvojiti dvije ostave nađene u salonitanskom ageru, u Kaštel Sućurcu,¹⁶ jednu iz tupinoloma u Sv. Kaju i jednu s nepoznatog nalazišta u Solinu.¹⁷

Zbog nedovoljne istraženosti za sada nije moguće sa sigurnošću govoriti o prostoru Salone u kontekstu predrimskog naselja. Mali broj nalaza, često bez arheološkog konteksta, i raznovrsnost materijala u kronološkom smislu nisu dovoljni za donošenje zaključaka, ali daljnjim istraživanjima i obradom materijala s već provedenih istraživanja dobit će se bolji uvid u trgovačke i kulturne veze između ovog dijela Dalmacije i Grčke, kao i grčkih kolonija na južnom dijelu istočnog Jadrana i u Italiji. Pojedinačni nalazi helenističkog novca dokaz su tih veza jer je taj novac bio široko prihvaćen kao platežno sredstvo u predrimskom periodu, pa je u tom smislu važan i pronalazak novca Arpija i Dirahija s istraživanja na solinskoj Zaobilaznici.

Small number of finds, often without archaeological context, and chronologically diverse material are not sufficient to draw conclusions, but further research and the processing of material from already conducted research will provide a better insight into trade and cultural links between this part of Dalmatia and Greece, as well as the Greek colonies in the southern part of the eastern Adriatic and in Italy. Individual finds of Hellenistic coins stand as evidence of these connections, since these coins were widely accepted as a means of payment in the pre-Roman period, and in this sense, the finding of coins of Arpi and Dyrrachion from research on the Solin Zaobilaznica is also significant.

*Translation and proof-reading:
Marija Kostić*

¹⁵ DRAGIĆEVIĆ 2022: 41.

¹⁶ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2000a: 262–263.

¹⁷ BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ 2002: 563–565.

KATALOG

1. ARPI, Apulija

Inv. br. AMS-75481

Brončani novac, 3. st. pr. Kr.

av/[---], glava Zeusa l.

rv/vepar u trku d.

Bronca, 20,72 x 21,69 mm, 7,66 g, pol. kal.
4hSNG Cop 603 – 605, SNG Budapest 519 –
521

2. DIRAHIJ

Inv. br. AMS 75641

Drahma, 200. – 80. god. pr. Kr.

av/krava doji tele, $\Xi\text{EN}\Omega[\text{N}]$, iznad ptica
(orao) d.rv/floralni motiv, $[\Phi\text{I}]\Lambda\text{O}[\Delta\text{A}]\text{MOY}$ Srebro, 18,16 x 18,38 mm, 2,30 g, pol. kal. 3h
SNG Cop 495, Ceka 362, Petrányi (5-11)

CATALOGUE

1. ARPI, Apulia

Inv. no. AMS-75481

Bronze coin, 3rd c. BC

obv/[---], head of Zeus l.

rv/running boar r.

Bronze, 20.72x21.69 mm, 7.66 g, die axis
4hSNG Cop 603 – 605, SNG Budapest 519 –
521

2. DYRRACHION

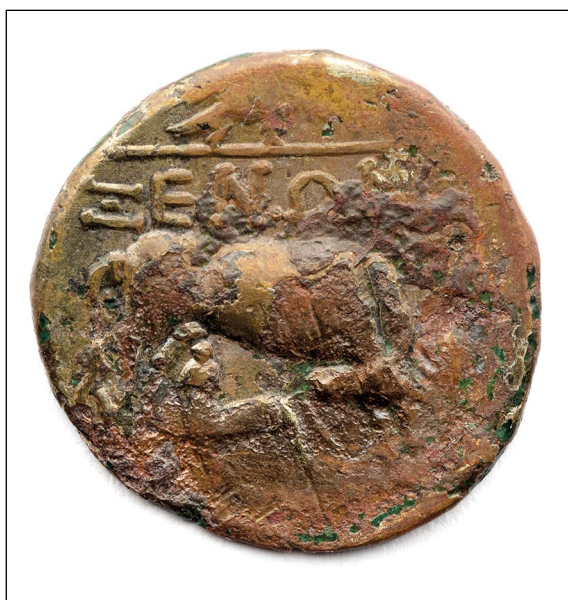
Inv. no. AMS 75641

Drachma, 200 – 80 BC

obv/cow with suckling calf, $\Xi\text{EN}\Omega[\text{N}]$, bird
(eagle) above r.rv/floral motif, $[\Phi\text{I}]\Lambda\text{O}[\Delta\text{A}]\text{MOY}$ Silver, 18,16x18.38 mm, 2.30 g, die axis 3h
SNG Cop 495, Ceka 362, Petrányi (5-11)



SLIKA 1A I 1B. Novac Arpija (foto: V. Vidan)
FIGURE 1A AND 1B Arpi coin (photo: V. Vidan)



SLIKA 2A I 2B. Novac Dirahija (foto: V. Vidan)
FIGURE 2A AND 2B Dyracchium coin (photo: V. Vidan)

LITERATURA / REFERENCES

- BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ, M. 2000a, Novac Isse i Farosa u zbirci Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum u Budimpešti, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 92, 255–267.
- BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ, M. 2000b, Numizmatika, u/in: *Salona III, Manastirine*, Duval, N., Marin, E. (ur./eds.), Split: Arheološki muzej u Splitu, École française de Rome, 183–190.
- BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ, M. 2002, Ostave rimskog republikanskog novca, u/in: *Longae Salonae*, Marin, E. (ur./ed.), Split: Arheološki muzej u Splitu, 561–596.
- BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ, M. 2004, *Grčki novac u stalnom postavu Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu*, Split: Arheološki muzej u Splitu.
- BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ, M. 2011, Antički novac / Ancient Coins, u/in: *Antički Sikuli, Katalog izložbe*, Grad Kaštela: Muzej grada Kaštela, 133–143.
- BONAČIĆ MANDINIĆ, M. 2021, *Novac*, u/in: *Vis-à-Vis 200, Arheološka baština grada Visa, Katalog izložbe u povodu 200. obljetnice Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu*, Ivčević, S. (ur./ed.), Split: Arheološki muzej u Splitu, 264–304.
- CAMBI, N. 1986, Salona i njene nekropole, *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru, Razdio povijesnih znanosti*, 25(12), 61–108.
- CAMBI, N. 1991, *Antička Salona*, Split: Književni krug Split.
- CEKA, H. 1972, *Questions de numismatique illyrienne*, Tirana: Universite d'etat de Tirana, Institut d'histoire.
- ČAČE, S. 1999, Manijski zaljev, Jadastini i Salona, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 90-91, 75–87.
- DRAGIĆEVIĆ, I. 2022, Nove spoznaje o grčkom i grčko-ilirskom novcu u Hercegovini, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 114, 29–68.
- HANDS, A. W. 1912, *Italo – Greek Coins of Southern Italy*, London: Spink & Son Ltd.
- HEAD, B. V. 1887, *Historia Numorum, A Manual of Greek Numismatics*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- ILKIĆ, M. 2019, *Antički novac iz Sikula / Ancient coins from Siculi*, Kaštela: Muzej grada Kaštela.
- ILKIĆ, M., ČELHAR, M. 2017, South-Liburnian pre-imperial numismatic finds from Southern Italy and Sicily, u/in: *XV International Numismatic Congress. Proceedings, Taormina 2015, Volume 1*, Caccamo Caltabiano, M. (ur./ed.), Roma - Messina Università degli Studi di Messina, 489–492.
- ILKIĆ, M., ŠEPAROVIĆ, T. 2023, *Numizmatička topografija zadarskog područja. Antika i rani srednji vijek / Numismatic topography of the Zadar area, Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*, Split: Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika - Split.
- ILKIĆ, M., ŠEŠELJ, L. 2017, Noviji nalazi grčko-ilirskog novca s područja sjeverne Dalmacije / Recent finds of Graeco-Illyrian coins from northern Dalmatia, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 110(1), 281–302.
- KIRIGIN, B. 2008, *Grčko – Helenistička zbirka u stalnom postavu Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu / The Greek and Hellenistic Collection on Exhibit in the Archaeological Museum in Split*, Split: Arheološki muzej u Splitu.
- KIRIGIN, B., LOKOŠEK, I., MARDEŠIĆ, J., BILIĆ, S. 1987, Salona 86/87, Preliminarni izvještaj sa zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na trasi zaobilaznice u Solinu, *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku*, 80, 7–56.
- KIRIGIN, B. 2010, *Salona*, u/in: *Antički Grci na tlu Hrvatske*, katalog izložbe, Zagreb: Galerija Klovićevi dvori, 144–145.

- PETRÁNYI, G. 1996, Relative chronology of the drachms of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium in the final period of minting, *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, XCIV-XCV, 3–18.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1983, Salona „Quadrata“. Salonitanski oppidum (Caes. B. C. III 9) u svjetlu novih istraživanja, *Zbornik za narodni život i običaje Južnih Slavena*, knj. 49, Marković, M. (ur./ed.), Zagreb: Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, 529–545.
- SNG Cop, Italy – Sicily 1981, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum*, Vol. 1. Italy – Sicily, New Jersey: Sunrise Publications, Inc.
- SNG Cop, Greece: Thessaly to Aegean Islands 1982, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum*, Vol. 3. Greece: Thessaly to Aegean Islands, Thessaly - Illyricum, New Jersey: Sunrise Publications, Inc.
- SNG Budapest, Hispania – Apulia 1992. – M. Torbágy (ed.) *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Hungary, Budapest, Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum*, Vol. I Hispania – Sicilia, Part 1 Hispania – Apulia, Milano: Edizioni ennerre.