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Miloje R. VASIĆ
Belgrade

A HOARD OF DENARII AND ANTONINIANS FROM DOBRI DO (MEZUL 2)*

Abstract: The Mezul 2 hoard, discovered in Dobri Do, does not differ in composition from similar hoards found in Upper Moesia. The kind of composition made it possible to carry out a variety of analyses and comparisons among the hoards. The basic aims were to examine the possibilities of the inflow and withdrawal of coins from circulation, which was done by observing the degree of preservation of the pieces; subsequently, the size of circulation according to years and periods; the historic and economic factors that could have influenced the lesser or greater inflow and the circulation of coins. These tests clearly showed that the coins had been in continuous circulation before being deposited in a 'cache – hoard'. Likewise, it emerged that the size of the mass of coins in circulation was contingent on the emperors' passing through or residing in Upper Moesia. The composition of the hoards leads one to believe that the majority of them belonged to farmers, in other words, they constituted their profits and 'household fund'. The first half of the year 247 AD is the proposed date for the depositing of the Mezul 2 hoard.

Key words: Hoard, Mezul 2, denarii and antoninians, III century, circulation of coins.

INTRODUCTION

In November 1966, in a field called 'Mazgaj' at the Mezul archaeological site located between Dobri Do and Vlački Do (roughly 7 km south of Azanja), Radojica Ristić, a tractor-driver from the Agricultural Cooperative of Azanja, ploughed up two vessels containing Roman coins.¹ According to the data of Leontije Pavlović,

* There was a plan for this hoard to be published in the form of a monograph in the National Museum in Belgrade. Subjective and some objective circumstances led to giving up this initial idea. The tables and graphs were done before the publication of three important hoards from the time frame of Dobri Do, so

a vessel, found at a depth of approximately 70 cm, contained about seven kilograms of antoninians. Not far from it was another vessel, containing around five kilograms of silver coins; the pot had been overlaid with plating, ornamented in different colours (?). What happened to this plating is unknown. Unfortunately, these two finds did not arrive separately in the National Museum in Belgrade. The coins were mixed together. If the data given by L. Pavlović is correct we may assume that one pot contained only denarii, while the other, only antoninians (perhaps from Gordian III to Philip I with Otacilia and Philip II). The question arises as to whether the total weights Pavlović mentions were accurate. Altogether, they would have weighed 12 kilograms, which would have amounted to about 3000 pieces of coins if we took 3.5 grams as the median weight of a piece. Since 1267 coins arrived, it means that less than half of the presumed size of the find reached the National Museum. If the find had arrived in the Museum at least roughly altogether it would mean that the median weight of the coins, taking into consideration some soil and corrosion, would have been 9.5 gr. (then, the overall weight of the preserved coins would be 2978 gr. and the median weight would be 2.35 gr.). Although we cannot be certain if the find was preserved in its entirety, or at least in large part, it is very important for the history of this region, as well as for the general circulation of denarii and antoninians.

Also, at the Mezul archaeological site in the section called Bobovik (where there is a bridge), on the estate of the Agricultural Collective from Azanja, in the course of tilling the soil for a fruit plantation, a tractor unearthed a pot with coins at a depth of 65 cm, on the 19th August, 1966.² According to L. Pavlović's description,³ the colour of the pot was black and it was about 25 cm high. The plough tiller cut through the bottom of the pot and the remaining parts were crushed. Pavlović further writes that 272 denarii and antoninians were found from the time of Caracalla to Traian Decius (and family). He gives a summary list of the rulers.

that their data was not entered in this publication. We mention them here, because they can serve as control samples for the conclusions that follow: 1. B. Borić-Brešković, S. Stamenković, Roman antoniniani from the village of Supska near Čuprija (Supska I), *Numizmatičar* 26/27, 2008, 157–207; 2. B. Borić-Brešković, M. Vojvoda, Roman antoniniani from the village of Supska near Čuprija (Supska II), *Numizmatičar* 31, 2013, 9 – 153; 3. M. Vojvoda, A. D. Srndaković, Остатак денара и антонинијана из села Сикирица код Параћина (Сикирица III), (summary: M. Vojvoda, A. D. Srndaković, A hoard of denarii and antoninians from the village of Sikirica near Paraćin (Sikirica III), *Numizmatičar* 33, 2015. We also point out the hoard from Čortanovci (Lower Pannonia) which ends with the denarii of Septimius Severus and family: B. Borić-Brešković, M. Vojvoda, A Hoard of Roman Coins from Čortanovci in Srem, *Numizmatičar* 29, 2011, 9–281.

- 1 Павловић 1972, 73. According to the receipt no. 4202 of the 28th October, 1966 Radojica Ristić from Dobri Do brought 1120 coins to the National Museum in Belgrade, which were returned to him on 6th December, 1966, and according to receipt no. 4201, Milan Ristić brought 60 coins, which were also returned to him on the 6th December, 1966. The National Museum in Belgrade subsequently purchase the coins from these vessels on two occasions. One part from Milan R. Ristić (then in Belgrade) according to receipt no. 4215, recorded in the General Inventory of the Numismatic Collection of the National Museum under no. br. 835. The other part was purchased in 1966 from Borivoje Batinić from Azanja, receipt no. 4203 (General Inv. no 836), with one bronze coins from Viminacium, a glass balsamarium and a ceramic vessel with the carved image of a human face (of Silen).
- 2 This hoard was found before the Mezul 2 hoard and it is designated as Mezul 1 (published in this edition of *Numizmatičar*).
- 3 Павловић 1972, 72. Cf. Pegan 1965–1967, 112. Pegan notes that the pot was found in September and that the hoard contained 300 antoninians.

These coins are kept in the Smederevo museum. Even though it is beyond the frame of this work, one should mention that Pavlović explicitly says, 'It is said that a pick-axe was found in Mezul in the same furrow where the coins were discovered, and slightly earlier, a Roman bronze lamp from the same period'.⁴ In another place Pavlović writes: 'Today, the farm holding of the Agricultural Cooperative from Azanja lies on the terrain of the former Mezulana. In the field known as Mazgaj, on an elevation above the rivulet Ri, and below the 'Constantinople road', Radomir Jelić, a farmer from Azanja, while ploughing with his tractor, unearthed a ten-nozzled lamp shaped like a ship, at a depth of 50-60 cm, in September 1964. Sadly, we were unable to establish whether the *lucerna* was found in accumulated rubble or in a normal layer. The find was donated to the National Museum in Smederevo on the 11th December, 1965'.⁵

One can remark a certain lack of clarity in Pavlović's account. It is unclear whether the *lucerna* was found in the Bobovik section with the Mezul 1 hoard, or in the Mazgaj field (the Mezul 2 hoard), though both discovery sites are within the site of Mezul. Likewise, Pavlović mentions that a large quantity of construction material exists on this archaeological site, 'bricks of Roman format' and the remains of plumbing.⁶ Even before finding the said hoards, coins were unearthed belonging to Hadrian, Probus and 'other emperors' (which ones are not mentioned).

We shall mention some more details about this archaeological site:⁷ 'In Vlaški Do, on the site of Mezulana, in a field belonging to a Mile Jelić, the discovery was made of large-format bricks and rubble, and an elevation that perhaps indicates a building. In a vineyard in the immediate vicinity, there is yet another similar mound, on which there is a large amount of construction material. On another slope on the farm estates of Božidar, Ilija and Alexander Jelić are fragments of ceramics (one fragment of *terra sigillata*) and bricks'. Everything that has been said about this archaeological site leads one to conclude that there was a Roman settlement on Mezul, most probably a *villa rustica* with outside farm buildings.

The find of three vessels with coins is puzzling. If we assume that Find 2 (of two pots) belonged to the owner of the villa, to whom then did Find 1 belong, which was discovered in the immediate vicinity, in the Bobovik section? Is it possible that two villas existed at a short distance from each other? Or, is a *vicus* in question?

Of course, one notices a large concentration of archaeological find spots and hoards of coins on the entire territory of Smederevska Palanka, today.⁸ M. Arsenijević (Vojvoda) notes that this concentration is larger north of the line, running from the lower course of the Kubršnica River and farther eastwards of the Jasenica River and it grows smaller towards the south. Furthermore, she writes that in numerical terms, the terrains of Selevac, Azanja, Golobok, Vlaški Do, Kusadak and

4 Павловић 1972, 72. This is a well-known *lucerna* in the shape of a ship: *IMS I*, no. 83 with bibliography.

5 Павловић 1966, 123

6 *Ibid.*

7 Археолошки сјоменици 1956, 42.

8 Арсенијевић 1997, 43.

Smederevska Palanka are particularly notable regarding individual finds, mainly involving coins from Septimius Severus to Valens.⁹

Two ceramic vessels containing coins were found at a depth of nearly 60 cm, when digging was being done for water supply pipes on the southern slope of Vlajića brdo, in Smederevska Palanka in May, 1969. No other archaeological material was found in the vicinity. The discovery was made of 1156 denarii and antoninians and 136 bronze coins from the colony of Viminacium and the province of Dacia.¹⁰ The vessels were destroyed in the course of digging and in this case, too (as in Mezul 2), the coins were mixed up. The time-frame of the coins dated from Traian to the beginning of the rule of Valerian and Gallien. One more hoard, containing 89 antoninians from Gordian III to Emilian was found in 1970, very close to the spot of the previous hoard.¹¹ Here, too, a similar question arises, as in the case of the hoards from the archaeological site of Mezul, as to why two hoards existed at such a short distance from each other. Still, considering that the hoards on Vlajića brdo end in 253 AD and at the close of 253–beginning of 254 AD, respectively, it may be that these finds were the savings of one owner who buried them in three vessels. The absence of construction remains on Vlajića brdo, and generally in Smederevska Palanka, does not allow one to link the hoards reliably with some architectural complex (for instance, a *villa rustica*). Naturally, one should not exclude the existence of buildings farther away, and that the owner (owners?) of these hoards deposited them in a more concealed place.

A similar situation existed in the nearby village of Glibovac where a hoard of 375 denarii and antoninians, dating from Septimius Severus to Trebonian Gallus and Volusian, was found in the Bubanja section, in April 1919.¹² We may only assume that this hoard was also connected with a *villa rustica*.

We shall also mention Veliko Orašje, east of Smederevska Palanka (closer to Velika Plana) where the discovery was made of *figlina* (pottery), bricks, a tomb and about 200 pieces of silver.¹³ Obviously, we can only assume that this hoard, too, was closely dated to the previous ones. Interestingly, however, the hoard was found near a furnace, probably for ceramics, which tells us about some settlement or villa.

Evidently, the entire area of Smederevo southwards to Smederevska Palanka had a sizeable population with agricultural holdings and a transport network in

9 *Ibid.*

10 *Ibid.* The author notes that as time passed this find became somewhat scattered so that its content is fairly changed. In tables 1 and 2 M. Arsenijević gives the initial and present content.

11 *Ibid.*, 44. The hoard is privately owned.

12 Петровић 1930; (see Bibliography of hoards at the end of present paper)

13 TIR L 34, 1968, 118. S. M. Stojanović, *Starinar*, 1887. 63. In the Old Inventory of the National Museum in Belgrade under no. 1116 it says, «Six worn Roman coins and a fragment of the vessel containing the coins, sent by the Head of the Smederevo District. Excavated when constructing the railway embankment between Orašje and Plana (of the 10 pieces sent, only six are legible)». Unfortunately, there is no mention of the rulers represented. Under number 1155, it says, «Bronze, gold-plated coins of Julia Augusta, two worn, silver, Roman coins, of Hadrian and Vespasian. A gift from Mr. Vujičić, Attorney-at-law in Smederevo. Found in V. Orašje, when digging the railway embankment, on the Smederevo – Plana section. 1882». One should not exclude that these two pieces, as well as the aforesaid 10 pieces belong to the find near Veliki Vir. Considering that the pieces are worn, perhaps it is a hoard from the 3rd century.

the middle of the 3rd century. We may assume that such a concentration of farming estates was closely linked with supplying the mines, especially those on Mt. Kosmaj. In all likelihood, this whole region belonged to the (Tricornium) imperial domain.¹⁴

COMPOSITION OF THE HOARD

Here, we give only a tabular review of the Mezul 2 hoard, but further on in the text a more thorough analysis will be made of each ruler's coinage.

Table 1

Emperor	Number of coins	Percentage
Traian	1	0.08
Hadrian	1	0.08
Antoninus Pius	4	0.31
Faustina I	1	0.08
Lucius Verus	1	0.08
Faustina II	3	0.24
Commodus	16	1.26
Clodius Albinus	3	0.24
Septimius Severus	111	8.76
Iulia Domna	51	4.02
Caracalla	69	5.44
Geta	25	1.97
Plautilla	6	0.47
Macrinus	5	0.39
Diadumenianus	2	0.16
Elagabalus	137	10.81
Iulia Paula	7	0.55
Aquilia Severa	2	0.16
Iulia Soemias	13	1.03
Iulia Maesa	32	2.52
Alexander Severus	174	13.73
Orbiana	1	0.08
Iulia Mamaea	38	3
Maximinus Thrax	35	2.76
Gordian I	2	0.16
Balbinus	3	0.24
Pupienus	1	0.08
Gordian III	387	30.54

¹⁴ Васић 2015, 107 sq.

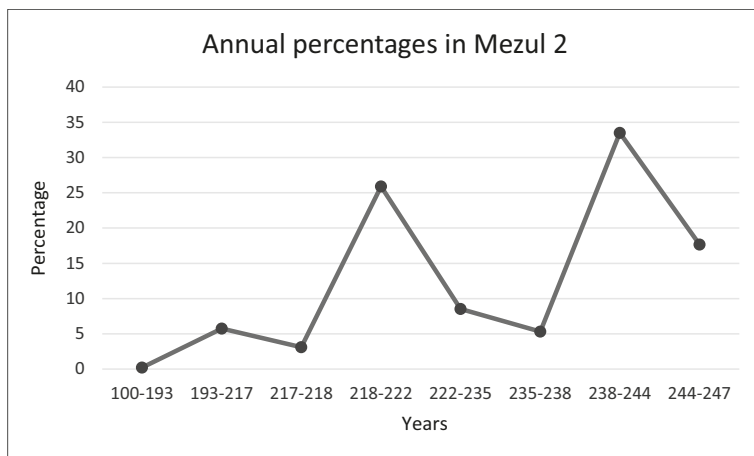
Philip I	104	8.21
Otacia Severa	19	1.5
Philip II	12	0.95
Philip I (mint of Viminacium)	1	0.08
Total:	1267	99.98%

In the further analysis it was necessary to summarise the data referring to the rulers, their co-rulers and family members (Septimius Severus and family; Elagabalus and family; Alexander Severus; Philip I and family). Thus, we give the following reduced table of the composition of the hoard (table 2 and graph 1), suitable for a certain statistical interpretation.

Table 2

Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage ¹⁵
103-193	27	0.38	0.2
193-217	265	11.04	5.74
217-218	7	5.98	3.11
218-222	191	49.87	25.92
222-235	213	16.38	8.51
235-238	41	10.25	5.33
238-244	387	64.5	33.52
244-247	136	34	17.67
Total	1267	192.4	100%

Graph 1



¹⁵ In order to obtain the annual percentage, it is necessary first to calculate the annual quotients. They are calculated when the number of specimens of one period are divided by the number of years of that period: $a = b/c$. All the annual quotients ($a, a^1, a^2... a^x$) of one unit and then added together (e), the annual quotient of the given period (a) is multiplied by 100, and then divided by ' e ', which give the following formula: $d = a \cdot 100/e$.

We get even more precise data on the composition of the hoard and the circulation of rulers (along with their families) in the analysis of the index. We present this in Table 2a:

Table 2a

Emperor	Years and months of rule	Frequency	Era of emperor	Annual inflow for emperor	Index*
Traian	14yrs. 8 mos.	1	14,67	0,07	0,80
Hadrian	20 y, 11 m.	1	20,92	0,05	0,57
Antoninus Pius	22y, 8 m.	9	22,67	0,40	4,58
Faustina I					
Lucius Verus					
Faustina II					
Commodus	12 y, 9 m.	16	12,75	1,25	14,30
Clodius Albinus	3 y, 10 m.	3	3,83	0,78	8,92
Septimius Severus	17 y, 10 m	217	17,83	12,17	139,24
Iulia Domna					
Caracalla	6 y, 2 m.	45	6,17	7,29	83,41
Geta					
Plautilla					
Macrinus	1 y, 2 m.	7	1,17	5,98	68,42
Diadumenianus					
Elagabalus	3 y, 10 m	191	3,83	49,87	570,59
Iulia Paula					
Aquila Severa					
Iulia Soemias					
Iulia Maesa					
Alexander Severus					
Orbiana					
Iulia Mamaea					
Maximinus Thrax	3 y, 1 m.	35	3,08	11,36	129,98
Gordian I	1 m.	2	0,08	0,16	1,83
Balbinus	5 m.	3	0,42	1,26	14,42
Pupienus	5 m.	1	0,42	0,42	4,80
Gordian III	6 y.	387	6,00	64,50	737,99
Philip I	4 y.	136	4,00	34,00	389,02
Otacilia Severa					
Philip II					
Philip I (mint of Viminacium)					

* Index of entire hoard: $1267 / 145 = 8.74$

And similar trends in the inflow of coins in Mezul 2 within various time-frames can be seen from the table with annual percentages (Table 2) and from Table 3 (column 'Annual inflow'), and we shall see in the further text that the trends are also similar in other hoards of Upper Moesia, dating from this period.

COINS BETWEEN THE YEARS 103 AND 192 AD

It is widely held that the denarii in hoards with a predominant number of antoninians or from the years after 254/5 were the result of a defence against bad coins. This was best explained by P. Le Gentilhomme, when publishing the hoard from Nanterre,¹⁶ 'It is fitting, therefore, to view the hoard from Nanterre and along with it the one from Mainz and Anglefort as hoards collected for speculative purposes, that is, as a customary protection against bad coins, or those considered as such. To be more precise, from 255–256, and particularly from 258–259, the antoninian had already considerably deteriorated in Roma, which explains the hoard from Nanterre. Similarly, the deterioration of the antoninian under Postumus, in the year 267, led to the one from Mainz. The uncertainty that arose with the reform of Aurelian (273–275) contributed to the burial of the hoard from Anglefort. As people in ancient times had good perception, without any checking but only on the basis of the appearance of a coin and its quality, and rejected it when it was bad, it is necessary to take care when interpreting the small number of coins struck in the eastern mints.'

The entire problem, however, could perhaps be viewed from another angle. The question arises of whether the hoards were the result of preserving better coins (according to Gresham's law¹⁷), or the product of more protracted and successive savings. In observing a whole series of hoards from the middle of the 3rd century in Lower Moesia, Thrace, Dacia and part of Pannonia, especially the places where they were found (those for which we have completely reliable information on the location of the finds), we arrive at the same conclusion as for Upper Moesia, that they were hoards primarily connected with agricultural estates.¹⁸ This fact again indicates that an entire series of hoards, like this one from Mezul 2, had been household 'caches' of farmers, where they placed the coins they had earned from the sale of their produce. We may assume that this money was the clear profit that remained after all payments of taxes and costs.

The pieces from Mezul 2 between the years 103–111 and the year 181, to all intents and purposes, had been the remains of some earlier savings. From 181 AD to 192, from the times of the rule of Commodus, perhaps we can already reckon with the very beginnings of the creation of 'savings funds', in other words, system-

16 P. Le Gentilhomme 1947, 19-20: "Il convient donc de considérer le trésor de Nanterre, et avec lui, ceux de Mayence et d'Anglefort, comme des dépôts de thésaurisation constitués dans un but de spéculation, voire de simple défense contre la monnaie du temps, mauvaise ou jugée telle. Précisément, dès 255-256, et surtout depuis 258-9, l'*antoninianus* est déjà fortement altéré à Rome, ce qui expliquerait l'enfouissement de Nanterre. De même, l'altération de l'*antoninianus* de Postume, en 267, aurait provoqué celui de Mayence. La méfiance inspirée par la réforme monétaire d'Aurélien (273-275) a fait probablement aussi confier à la terre le trésor d'Anglefort.

Comme les Anciens, sans en faire l'essai savaient bien juger, d'après l'aspect de la pièce, de la qualité de son titre, et l'eliminaient, quand elle était mauvaise, il convient d'interpréter avec prudence les chiffres peu élevés des monnaies frappées dans les ateliers orientaux."

17 *Gresham's Law* [attributed to Sir Thomas Gresham (approx. 1579 – 21 November 1579)] is that bad coins suppress good coins from circulation.

18 Васић 2015.

atic savings. In the following table we shall give the composition of pieces from the year 103 to 192, describing the degree of their preservation:

Table 3

Year		Preservation	Emperor
103	111	a bit worn	Traian
134	138	a bit worn	Hadrian
141		worn	Faustina I
145		worn	Faustina I
145		worn	Faustina I
145		worn	Faustina I
148	149	a bit worn	Antoninus Pius
155	156	a bit worn, bad strike	Antoninus Pius
156	157	worn	Antoninus Pius
160	161	worn	Antoninus Pius
162	163	very good	Lucius Verus
181		worn	Commodus
181	182	worn	Commodus
183, issue II		worn, damaged	Commodus
189		good,bad strike	Commodus
190	191	worn	Commodus
190	191	worn	Commodus
190	191	worn,bad strike	Commodus
190	191	a bit worn	Commodus
192		a bit worn, bad strike	Commodus
192		a bit worn, bad strike	Commodus
192		a bit worn, bad strike	Commodus
192		good,bad strike	Commodus
192		a bit worn	Commodus
192		good,bad strike	Commodus
192		worn	Commodus

We shall analyse the state of preservation of the pieces. Firstly, we shall give the state of preservation of the entire number of pieces:

Table 4

Preservation	Number of pieces	Percentage
very good	1	3.85
good	3	11.54
a bit worn	9	34.61
worn	13	50
Total:	26	100%

It clearly emerges from the table that the largest percentage consists of worn pieces, whereas the number of pieces that are very well-preserved is negligible. This would indicate that poorly preserved coins were not deliberately extracted from the savings but that worn pieces were also kept.

For the sake of greater certainty, we also examined all of the coins of Commodus, which were in the hoard:

Table 5

Commodus: years 189 – 192		
Preservation	Number of pieces	Percentage
good	3	25,00
a bit worn	5	41.67
worn	4	33.33
Total:	12	100,00%

Here, the conclusion is somewhat more moderate, in other words, the largest percentage consists of slightly worn, not excellently or very well-preserved coins.

And finally, we analysed the pieces from the last year of the rule of Commodus which are represented in the hoard:

Table 6

Commodus: year 192		
Preservation	Number of pieces	Percentage
good	2	28.57
a bit worn	4	57.14
worn	1	14.28
Total:	7	99.99%

The conclusion would be the same as in the previous analysis of Commodus' coins.

In our opinion, these three analyses do not entirely corroborate the hypothesis of P. Le Gentilhomme that the denarii were kept in the hoard merely as a defence against bad coins, because the question is whether the slightly worn or worn coins would be kept, irrespective of the constant internal/intrinsic value of the metal. Instead, probably, the excellently, very well- or well-, preserved coins would be singled out. Still, perhaps one should not be exclusive in drawing conclusions. The silver, certainly purer in the denarii than in the antoninians, could always

have had a specific value although the percentage of pure silver even in the denarii declined as time elapsed. In that sense it would be important for us to know definitely that the denarii in Mezul 2 were in a separate vessel, as Leontije Pavlović mentions, which could, in a certain way, confirm the hypothesis of retaining the denarius as the better nominal.

The small number of pieces until the year 193 does not permit other analysis.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS AND HIS FAMILY

One of the characteristics of the Mezul 2 hoard is the sizeable quantity of coins of Septimius Severus and his family (from 193 to 217 AD), about 20% of the total amount of coins in the hoard. Such a composition permits us to make a more definite analysis of the appearance of earlier coins in the hoards that with in coins of the 40s and 50s of the 3rd century.

Aware of the fact that we are still not certain that the entire find reached the Museum, the hoards from Belgrade, Jablanica and Vinik in Upper Moesia and Dvorska in Dalmatia, are similar in composition to the Mezul 2 hoard. Other well-known hoards from this period have only some pieces of Septimius Severus and his family so that we do not have sufficient data for any serious consideration.¹⁹ In this analysis we shall not consider the hoard from Vinik because it was too scattered. For the sake of comparison we shall examine the hoard from Mehovine (Lower Pannonia), which ends with the coins of Maximinus Thrax, meaning nearly a decade earlier than Mezul 2. However, precisely this kind of composition is essential as proof of some hypotheses which we shall present here. In order to be completely certain of those hypotheses, we also analysed two important hoards from Lower Moesia: Reka Devnija and Plevna, as well as the hoards from Ţaga from the province of Dacia (Rumania).²⁰

The condition of the pieces of coins of Septimius Severus and his family also differs both in Mezul 2 and in the Belgrade find. The first conclusion would be that all of these coins were in circulation. Some pieces were in excellent condition or very well-preserved, a substantial portion was well-preserved and one part was slightly worn. There are a few cases in which we have several pieces from the same issue, some of which were very well-preserved, whereas others were less preserved. Still, on all of them one can see traces of circulation. One should particularly stress that the issues before the year 202 were often poorly struck, and one has the impression of them having been damaged or rather worn. The next table shows the state of preservation in four time-frames:²¹

19 Other than those mentioned in Note*, in which there is a greater amount of the coinage of Septimius Severus and family.

20 Reka Devnija: Mouchmov 1934. Cf. Gerov, *ANRW* II/6, p.139, not.186: "Es Handelt sich wahrscheinlich um Staatsgeld, das auf dem Seeweg über Odessos geschickt und für die Führung des Krieges bestimmt war". Plevna: Salisbury and Mattingly 1924. Ţaga: Protase and Crişan 1968.

21 The periodisation was done, based on the Foreword in *R.I.C* IV/1, 65: a) 193-197 – war against Niger and Severus' return to Rome; war against Albinus. b) 197-203 – the great eastern wars and Severus' return to

Table 7

Year	Mezul 2			Beograd		
193- 197	Preservation	Number of pieces	%	Preservation	Number of pieces	%
	1. excellent	1	1.78	A. excellent	0	00.00
	2. very good	0	0,00	B. middle	2	12.50
	3. good	28	50,00	C. bad	11	68.75
	4. a bit worn	24	42.86	D. worn	3	18.75
	5. worn	3	5.36			
		Total: 56	100%		Total: 16	100%

Table 8

Year	Preservation	Number of pieces	%	Preservation	Number of pieces	%
198 - 203	1.	0	0.00	A.	2	6.00
	2.	17	28.81	B.	11	37.93
	3.	28	47.46	C.	15	51.72
	4.	14	23.73	D	1	3.45
	5.	0	0.00			
		Total: 59	100%		Total: 29	100%

Table 9

Year	Preservation	Number of pieces	%	Preservation	Number of pieces	%
204-211	1.	0	0.00	A	0	0.00
	2.	14	23.73	B.	12	44.44
	3.	37	62.71	C.	15	55.55
	4.	8	13.56	D.	0	0.00
	5.	0	0.00			
		Total: 59	100%		Total: 27	100%

Table 10

Year	Preservation	Number of pieces	%	Preservation	Number of pieces	%
211-217	1.	0	0.00	A.	1	5.26
	2.	29	63.04	B.	14	73.68
	3.	11	23.91	C.	4	21.05
	4.	6	13.04	D.	0	0.00
	5.	0	0.00			
		Total: 46	100%		Total:19	100%

Rome. c) 203-211 – residing in Rome; the Britannia expedition and Severus' death. d) 211-217 – Caracalla's rule.

Iulia Domna

Table 11

Year	Preservation	Number of pieces	%	Preservation	Number of pieces	%
196-211	1.	0	0.00	A.	1	7.14
	2.	2	7.14	B.	4	28.57
	3.	12	42.86	C.	9	64.28
	4.	14	50.00	D.	0	0.00
	5.	0	0.00			
		Total: 28	100%		Total: 14	99.99%

Tables 7–11 demonstrate the state of preservation more accurately. In the first period (Table 7) the largest percentage consisted of well-preserved pieces, and the rather worn pieces formed the lesser percentage; in the second and third periods (tables 8 and 9) likewise, well-preserved pieces made up the largest percentage, and then very-well preserved pieces. In the fourth period, however (Table 10), the largest percentage comprised very well-preserved pieces and then well-preserved ones. Only in the case of Iulia Domna, in the framework of undated pieces between the years 196 and 211 (Table 11), did a larger percentage consist of rather worn ones whereas the well-preserved pieces constituted a high percentage. In the first period we have a very small percentage of worn pieces (only three pieces). Naturally, at a first glance it seems that the owner of the hoard set aside only well-preserved pieces. However, if one carefully observes the tables, one sees that the rather worn pieces appear in fairly high percentages. The hoard from Belgrade offers a slightly different picture, which can also be the result of a different assessment of the state of preservation in the publication. In the first three periods in this hoard and in Iulia Domna from 196–211, more poorly preserved pieces are dominant, whereas in the fourth period a median state of preservation is predominant. However, there are very few worn pieces here, as well (three in the first and one in the second period). Likewise, there are an insignificant number of excellently preserved pieces. On this example, one can already refute the hypothesis about the deliberate withdrawal of coins in poorer condition and the retention only of well-preserved pieces in the hoards, predicated on the fact that we do not know the criterion according to which, for instance, P. Le Gentilhomme determined the good pieces and whether they were very well or only well-preserved. We shall see further on that a comparative chronological analysis of the hoards will also disprove his conclusion.

Nonetheless, the basic conclusion both regarding the hoard from Mezul 2 and the hoard from Belgrade, is that the well-preserved and more poorly preserved pieces are almost equally represented in all four periods, which means that we do not have a case in which the older pieces would be more worn and the later ones better preserved, which one can also conclude in the analysis of the coins of Commodus. As we pointed out, pieces from the same issue can be better or more poorly preserved. That would tell us that they circulated roughly for the same amount

of time and were equally worn. Traces of wear and circulation show that the pieces went into and out of circulation, and returned into circulation before they were deposited in hoards. It is more reliable for those reasons to divide the coins into four eras than to observe them from year to year.

The hitherto analyses lead us to the conclusion that the appearance of the denarius of Septimius Severus and his family in hoards of the mid-3rd century (Mezul 2 and Belgrade), as well as in the hoard from Mehovine from the year 238, is not linked with thesaurisation owing to speculation with good coins (good quality of silver), but was the result of successive savings of coins obtained from the sale of goods. One should bear in mind that 46 years had elapsed in Mehovine between 193 and 238, 55 years in Mezul 2 between 193 and 247 and in Belgrade 62 years between 193 and 253/4, which is actually not a long time-span for a stable household. Naturally, no doubt the quantity of denarii, as already mentioned, represented a certain degree of wealth and material security in the times when the antoninian appeared, which gradually lost its qualitative and thereby its purchasing power, although retaining its nominal value of two denarii. But this was not decisive in forming a hoard. Therefore, it seems to us that based on these hoards we can observe the general circulation in individual periods of time (the rule of Septimius Severus in this case), considering the coins in the hoards as chance samples.

In that sense we established tables of the annual quotients and annual percentages in all the hoards we examined.

Table 12

Mezul 2			
Period and year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
I (193-197)	70	14.00	34.41
II (198-203)	90	15.00	36.86
III (204-211)	41	5.12	12.58
IV (211-217)	46	6.57	16.15
		40.69	

Table 13

Period	Beograd			Ravna		
	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
I	20	4.00	25.54	14	2.80	24.28
II	35	5.83	37.23	29	4.83	41.89
III	25	3.12	19.92	21	2.62	22.72
IV	19	2.71	17.30	9	1.28	11.10
		15.66			11.53	

Table 14

	Jablanica			Mehovine		
Period	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
I	3	0.60	19.67	75	15.00	39.54
II	1	0.17	5.57	72	12.00	31.63
III	0	0.00	0.00	35	4.37	11.52
IV	16	2.28	74.75	46	6.57	17.32
		3.05			37.94	

Table 15

	Plevna			Reka Devnija		
Period	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
I	68	13.6	37.78	4360	726.67	24.87
II	85	14.17	39.36	7208	1201.33	41.11
III	35	4.37	12.14	4286	535.75	18.31
IV	27	10.72	10.72	3208	458.28	15.68
		36.00			2922.03	

Table 16

Taga			
Period	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
I	106	17.67	32.20
II	133	22.17	40.40
III	62	7.75	14.12
IV	51	7.28	13.27
		54.87	

The first impression gained from tables 12–16 is that the annual percentages in the hoards we observed were close to each other. Nevertheless, when analysing the four periods one can see that circulation increased from Period I towards Period II in Mezul 2, Belgrade, Ravna, Plevna, Reka Devnija, and Taga, whereas in Mehovine and Jablanica it declined. Jablanica, with its small number of pieces cannot serve as a reliable example whereas Mehovine demonstrates this tendency. From Period II towards Period III, circulation fell in all the hoards. However, the picture differs between Period III and IV: circulation grew in Mezul 2, in Mehovine and in Jablanica, while it fell in the other hoards mentioned here. Although these differences in percentages are not great they can nevertheless indicate some changes. And so we also began a cumulative analysis of all the hoards and obtained the following result:

Table 17

Period	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
I	4610	768.33	25.12
II	7520	1253.33	40.98
III	4443	555.37	18.16
IV	3371	481.57	15.74
Total:	19944	3058.6	100%

The analysis in Table 17 evens out the observed differences among the hoards and the picture would actually be like this: a growth in circulation from the first towards the second period, a decline from the second to the third, and from the third to the fourth period. Based on such an analysis perhaps we could be able to form a general pattern of monetary trends in the time of Septimius Severus and later, Caracalla, and all the digressions that we noted in the hoards are only some local anomalies that could have come about for different reasons; we can only take note of them but we cannot prove them and so we shall no longer discuss them.

Above, we mentioned that we can believe it was possible for coins to go into and out of circulation and so for that reason we are unable, reliably, to follow the real circulation from year to year. Nevertheless, we can assume that the mass of coins the state treasury released into circulation in Lower Pannonia, Upper and Lower Moesia remained within these provinces and that apart from a certain percentage of loss from circulation it was fairly stable; therefore, on the basis of the observed annual percentages, we can take into consideration the years in which there was a maximum or a minimum circulation in the designated geographical areas.

Table 18

Period 1: Hoard - frequency	193	193-196/7	194-195	195-196	196-197	197-198	Total
Mezul 2	1	2	14	9	24	23	73
Mehovine	2	0	13	9	33	22	79
Beograd	0	1	2	5	8	4	20
Ravna	0	0	5	3	6	2	16
Jablanica	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Plevna	1	2	3	11	28	25	70
Reka Devnija	255	188	898	490	1155	1380	4366
Ţaga	12	7	18	8	16	45	106
Total:	268	200	954	535	1272	1501	4733

Hoard-percentage	193	193-196/7	194-195	195-196	196-197	197-198	
Mezul 2	1.37	2.74	19.18	12.33	32.88	31.51	
Mehovine	2.53	0.00	16.46	11.39	41.77	27.85	
Beograd	0.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	20.00	

Ravna	0.00	0.00	31.25	18.75	37.50	12.50	
Jablanica	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	66.67	0.00	
Reka Devnija	5.84	4.31	20.57	11.22	26.45	31.61	
Plevna	1.43	2.86	4.29	15.71	40.00	35.71	
Ţaga	11.32	6.60	16.98	7.55	15.09	42.45	

Table 19

Period 2: Hoard- frequency	198 – 200	200 – 203	Total
Mezul 2	26	64	90
Mehovine	25	47	72
Beograd	18	17	35
Ravna	8	21	29
Jablanica	0	1	1
Plevna	31	54	85
Reka Devnija	1416	5792	7208
Ţaga	21	112	133
Total:	1545	6108	7653

Hoard-percentage	198 – 200.	200 – 203.	
Mezul 2	29.00	71.11	
Mehovine	34.72	65.28	
Beograd	51.43	48.57	
Ravna	27.59	72.41	
Jablanica	0.00	100.00	
Plevna	36.47	63.53	
Reka Devnija	19.64	80.35	
Ţaga	15.79	84.21	

Table 20

Period 3: Hoard- frequency	204	205	206	207-209	210-212	Total
Mezul 2	0	7	4	22	8	41
Mehovine	1	4	4	22	4	35
Beograd	1	2	8	13	1	25
Ravna	1	1	2	15	2	21
Jablanica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plevna	0	2	3	26	4	35
Reka Devnija	161	472	492	2458	532	4115
Ţaga	3	5	7	29	11	55
Total:	371	698	726	2585	562	4327

Hoard-percentage	204	205	206	207-209	210-212	
Mezul 2	0.00	17.07	9.76	53.66	19.51	
Mehovine	2.86	11.43	11.43	62.86	11.43	
Beograd	4.00	8.00	32.00	52.00	4.00	
Ravna	4.76	4.76	9.52	71.43	9.52	
Jablanica	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Plevna	0.00	5.71	8.57	74.28	11.43	
Reka Devnija	3.91	11.47	11.96	59.73	12.93	
Ţaga	5.45	9.09	12.73	52.73	20.00	

Table 21

Period 4: Hoard- frequency	211-215	216-217	Total
Mezul 2	36	10	46
Mehovine	18	3	21
Beograd	13	6	19
Ravna	8	1	9
Jablanica	8	8	16
Plevna	20	7	27
Reka Devnija	2578	630	3208
Ţaga	41	10	51
Total:	2722	675	3397

Hoard-percentage	211-215	216-217	
Mezul 2	78.26	21.74	
Mehovine	85.71	14.29	
Beograd	68.42	31.58	
Ravna	88.89	11.11	
Jablanica	50	50	
Plevna	74.07	25.93	
Reka Devnija	80.36	19.64	
Ţaga	80.39	19.61	

Firstly, what one notices when comparing the percentages²² of all the said hoards (Table 18– 21) is that the annual percentages did not differ from each other, regardless of how many pieces existed in the hoards, which one may remark when comparing the percentages of Reka Devnija with the rest of the hoards. This confirms once again that there was indeed a very stable pattern in the representation of coins in individual years. Such a conclusion allows us to consider all the hoards cumulatively within the frame of individual years in all the four basic periods, and subsequently the total annual percentages from the year 193 to 217 (Table 22–25 and Graph 2).

22 The percentages are calculated for each hoard individually, and within each of the four periods separately.

Table 22

Period 1:

Frequency					
193.00	193-196/7	194-195	195-196	196-197	197-198
268.00	200	954	535	1272	1501

Percentage					
193.00	193-196/7	194-195	195-196	196-197	197-198
5.66	4.23	20.16	11.30	26.88	31.71

Table 23

Period 2:

Frequency	
198	200 - 203
1545	6108

Percentage	
198	200 - 203
20.19	79.81

Table 24

Frequency				
204	205	206	207-209	210-212
371	698	726	2585	562

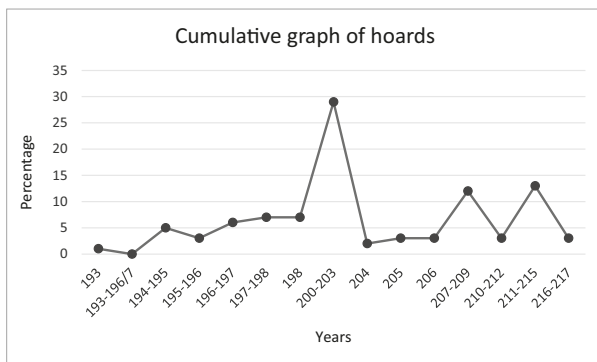
Percentage				
204	205	206	207-209	210-212
8.57	16.13	16.78	59.74	12.99

Table 25

Period 4:

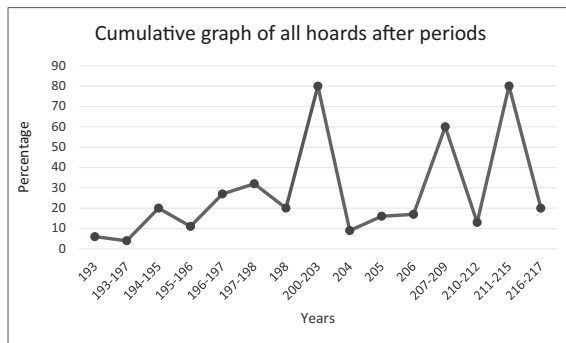
211-215.	216-217
2722	675

Graph 2



For the sake of checking once again, in the Graph 3 we present all the hoards cumulatively, retaining the percentages we acquired according to the aforementioned periods:

Graph 3



Both examinations give the same results. These two last analyses show us several years in which we have the maximum circulation. They are:

1. 196-197
2. 197-198
3. 200-203
4. 207-209
5. 211-215

We find the minimum circulation in the following years:

1. 193
2. 195-196
3. 204
4. 210-212
5. 216-217

We shall try further on in the text to compare the data we gathered from the hoards with the historical events of this time. We shall pay special attention to the

passage of Septimius Severus and Caracalla through our regions. The initial year of the Severan epoch was 193 AD, which is actually represented with very few coins in our finds. Only in Reka Devnija do we find a larger annual percentage, where they are represented in a larger number than otherwise with Pertinax, Didius Iulianus, Didia Clara, Manlia Scantila, besides a small number of Clodius Albinus and Septimius Severus himself. Such a low representation is rather unusual because at the beginning of July 193 AD. Septimius Severus set out from Rome for the East against Pescennius Niger, travelling along the Danube by way of Singidunum and Viminacium through Upper Moesia and Thrace.²³ In all probability, Severus was hurrying to resolve the issue with Pescennius Niger, as soon as possible, especially because the important siege of Byzantium lay ahead (commenced in the year 193 and not terminated until 196²⁴), and so he did not stay long in Moesia and Thrace.

However, in 194/5 the annual percentage in our finds rises, though rather negligibly. Still, the majority of the coins from the year 194 come from the eastern mints of Emesa and Laodiceia, and it is quite possible that this coinage arrived in the Danubian region in later years. During 194–195 we also find coins minted in the name of Clodius Albinus as *Caesar* from the Roma mint. Septimius minted a substantial amount between 193 and 195 for Albinus. In our hoards we found the following correlation (the percentages were calculated according to the total Severan amounts in the hoards): which nevertheless shows that there were no larger quantities of coins of Albinus in the Danubian region. To start with, Septimius

Mezul 2	Mehovine	Ravna	Plevna	Reka Devnija
194/5: 3 1.2%	4 1.9%	2 2.67%	2 0.92%	184 0.96%

Severus considered Albinus as his possible successor in the event of his premature death.²⁵ Septimius even called him 'brother', *fratri amantissimo et desideratissimo*.²⁶ The rift between Septimius with Albinus apparently occurred not long after Septimius' victory over Pescennius at Issa; perhaps in the winter of 195 AD.²⁷ However, it was not until 196 that Septimius left Mesopotamia for the West. In

23 C. A. H. XII, 6.

24 *Ibid.*, 11.

25 For the 'Concordia' between Severus and Albinus cf. H. A., Alb., 3, 2; *Ibid.*, Sev., 6, 9; Herodian, II, 15 sq.; Dio Cassius, LXXIV, 15, 1. *BMCRE* V, Intro., LXXXV.

26 H.A., Sev., 7, 2. This detail perhaps can more reliably confirm the attribution of the marble head found in Karataš (*Diana*): J. Rankov, in: *Antički portret*, 208, br.170; Srežović and Cermanović-Kuzmanović, 1987, 30, br.7. This portrait is very like Albinus' portraits on coins, on which, according to H. Mattingly, *BMCRE* V, Intr. LXXXV the portrait of Albinus is 'both individual and attractive'. On page XC, Mattingly goes on to say, 'The question naturally arises, how were the types of Albinus selected? Were they chosen by him and approved by Septimius's Master of the Mint? Or chosen by the Master and submitted to Albinus for approval? Perhaps they were marked out by representatives of Septimius and Albinus in consultation. But the Mint of Rome was certainly in the hands of Septimius, and that fact should mean that, in case of doubt, it was his wishes that prevailed.'

27 C. A. H. XII¹, 8. Cf. HA, Alb., 11, .1; *Ibid.*, Sev., 10, 1 sq; cf. *ibid.*, Alb., 7, 2; the rift was known in Rome from the 15th December, 195: C. A. H. XII¹, 10 sq., perhaps a month or two before. A more recent discussion about the date of the battle at Issa and the death of Pescennius Niger: Birley 1971 (about the war with Niger and the cooling of relations with Albinus, cf. Chapter XII: The war against Niger, 172–188).

Thrace on the 27th May, he celebrated the birthday of Geta²⁸ and subsequently arrived in Viminacium, proclaimed his elder son Bassianus as *Caesar* (instead of Albinus), and gave him the name of Aurelius Antoninus (later known as Caracalla) *et cum iret contra Albinum in itinere apud Viminacium filium suum maiorem Bassianum adposito Aurelii Antonini nomine Cesarem appellavit, ut fratrem suum Getam ab spe imperii, quam ille conceperat, summoverat.*²⁹ Several inscriptions testify indirectly to Septimius Severus staying in Upper Moesia in the year 196: in Belgrade,³⁰ Viminacium,³¹ Dubravica,³² and perhaps at Rudnik.³³

If we return to the finds of coins in the Danubian region we see that the quantity of coins, percentage-wise, grew substantially, and similarly, the annual percentages indicate a substantial rise during 196/7. We are still unable to attribute the date of each coin precisely to the year. Therefore, we can only assume that the journey of Septimius Severus through Thrace and Moesia and his stay in Viminacium were very influential in a large sum of money arriving in the Balkans. It is quite certain that large-scale preparations were made in the provinces for welcoming the emperor and the army, so a large amount of food provisions and supplying other needs of the imperial suite were required, and so the mass of coins and their circulation increased greatly.³⁴

As evidence of the increased activity of the imperial treasury and trade with the army we can provide an analysis of the appearance of coins from the eastern mints, Emesa and Laodiceia (ad Mare). In mentioning the said mass of coins from the year 194, we stated that in that year those mints played an important role and we mentioned the possibility that it resulted in the later inflow of that coinage to the Balkans. It seems to us that it was the journey of Septimius Severus from the East through the Balkans in the year 196 which contributed to the significant appearance of coins from the eastern mints. Here, we shall give a comparative table of the finds from Reka Devnija on one side, and cumulatively, of coins from all the remaining finds from between the years 193 and 196/7 which we examined:

Table 26

Reka Devnija				Remaining finds			
Emessa							
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.

28 Geta was born on the 27th May, 189, cf. *HA*, Geta, 3. 1; for the celebration of his birthday somewhere in Thrace, *HA*, Maxim. duo 2. 3.

29 *HA*, Sev. 10. 3.

30 *IMS* I, no.3.

31 *IMS* II, no.53.

32 *IMS* II, no.318. Mirković 1968, 385, no.5.

33 *IMS* I, no. 168. The marble plaque mentioning the restoration of the *Terra Mater* temple. The titlature on the inscription indicates the first years of Septimius Severus' rule and so S. Dušanić believes that the year 193 could be taken into consideration, and especially 196.

34 Cf. Васић 2015, 113.

193	10	10	2.08	193	0	0	0
194	464	464	96.43	194	20	20	100
195	7	7	1.45	195	0	0	0
	481	481	99,99%		20	20	100%

Table 27

Reka Devnija				Remaining finds			
Laodicea (ad Mare)							
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
193	3	3	2.83	193	1	1.00	16.13
193/7	123	24.6	23.18	193/7	1	0.20	3.22
194	33	33	31.1	194	1	1.00	16.13
195/6	3	1.5	1.41	195/6	1	0.50	8.06
196/7	88	44	41.47	196/7	7	3.50	56.45
Total:	250	106.1	99.99%	Total:	11	6.20	9.00

Tables 26 and 27 clearly show a considerable mass of coins from the year 194, but we would particularly like to point out the high percentage of Laodiceia in 196/7 in the Balkan hoards. A comparative observation of Reka Devnija and the other Balkan finds indicates very similar trends in the yearly percentages, except for the appearance of pieces of Iulia Domna in the 193/7 period in Reka Devnija. Still, it is the high annual percentage in 196/7 that leads us to the conclusion that the military troops, who arrived in the Balkans with Septimius, brought with them coins from the eastern mints; but not only from the year 196/7. They also brought coins from the year 193 to 196 which they had received as pay during Severus' military operations conducted in the East against Pescennius Niger, the Parths, the Arabs, and so on. Of course, it would be interesting to know the answer to the question of why a substantial amount of coins from 194 appeared: was it that the troops had received a considerable rise in pay, or were there some other reasons that had an effect on this? It goes without saying that without analysing the finds from the Orient we cannot obtain any more accurate answers. If we examine the periods 195/6, 196 and 196/7 of the Roma mint³⁵ we get the following results:

Table 28

Reka Devnija				Remaining finds			
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
195/6	113	56.5	6.79	195/6	5	2.50	3.85
196	437	437.0	52.55	196	31	47.69	47.69
196/7	676	338.0	40.65	196/7	63	31.50	48.46
	1226	831.5	99,99%		65	65.00	100.00%

³⁵ Dating according to *BMCRE* V.

If we assume that the exergue in 195/6 encompassed the very end of 195 and beginning of 196, the exergue of 196 covered the middle of the year and the exergue of 196/7 covered the second half of 196 and beginning of 197, then it turns out that the exergue of 196 in Reka Devnija significantly deviates from the other two exergues, whereas within the remaining Balkan finds it is negligibly lower than the exergue in 196/7. Although we do not have proof for the said hypothesis regarding the precise chronology (in terms of the month), we still get a predominance of exergues for 195/6 + 196 over 196/7, which convinces us again that the trip and sojourn of Septimius Severus and his suite in the Balkan provinces had the effect of increasing the mass of coins during the year 196.

Towards the end of the first period, meaning 197/8, the mass of coins in Balkan hoards rose once more. Nonetheless the Balkans were very much on the sidelines of historical events at that time because at the beginning of 197, the focus had shifted to the conflict with Clodius Albinus and the departure of Septimius Severus for Gaul, where he defeated Albinus at Lyon (Lugdunum) on the right bank of the River Saône on the 17th or the 19th February, in the year 197.³⁶ Severus returned to Rome early in June and settled accounts with his opponents in the Senate; confiscations in both the western and the eastern parts of the Empire were considerable and the confiscated estates were entered in a newly established financial institution, the *res privata*, which was in the personal possession of the emperor,³⁷ which means that substantial financial resources were at his disposal and were required, above all, for paying the army.³⁸

Even though, as we said, the Balkans were not the scene of any more important historical events we must still bear in mind that at the end of the year 197, the eastern question was opened once more and Severus decided to organise/consolidate the eastern borders. One part of the army, perhaps even the principal part, set out from Gaul and by way of the Danube, marched eastwards.³⁹ Then the army again had to pass through Upper Moesia and while travelling was able to replenish its supplies. Therefore, it is quite possible that on that occasion the mass of coins was increased as a consequence of purchasing provisions.

At the start of 198, after the successful war with the Parths and winning the title of *Parthicus Maximus*, Severus proclaimed Caracalla *Augustus* and Geta, *Caesar*.⁴⁰ All these events certainly led to an increase in producing coins during the year 198, both in the Roma and the Laodiceia mints,⁴¹ which could again have affected a rise in the mass of coins in the Balkans; however, with the exergue in 198 – 200 we encounter a decline in the money mass. And so we cannot quite satisfactorily explain the growth of the money mass with the exergue 197 – 198 except

36 HA, Sev., 10.7 sq.; *ibid.*, Alb., 9. 1; Dio Cassius, LXXVI. 5; Herod., III.7 sq. C. A. H. XII¹, 14.

37 C. A. H. XII¹, 15; cf. HA, Sev., 12. 1 sq; Herod., III. 8; Dio Cassius, LXXV. 7. 4 sq.

38 Cf. BMCRE V, Intr. CI, not.3. During 197 Severus increased the troops' pay: Herod., III.8 7; HA, Sev., 12. 2.

39 C. A. H. XII¹, 16.

40 C. A. H. XII¹, 16-17, not. 1: for Caracalla as *Augustus* before 3rd May, 198. cf. ILS 2485; for Geta as *Caesar* before 29th August cf. BMCRE V, Intr., CXXIX.

41 BMCRE V, Intr. CXXXVII et al.

the already offered partial explanation: the passage of the troops through Upper Moesia in 197 AD.⁴²

Once again, we can look for the solution, regarding the next exergue 200 – 202, which indicates a rather large mass of coinage in circulation in the Balkan finds, in Septimius Severus paying a visit to the Balkan provinces. In short, the sequence of events would be as follows: in the middle of 199 after the second siege of Hatra, Severus left for Egypt, stopping on the way in Syria, Palestine and perhaps in Arabia. He returned from Egypt in 201 and stayed in Antioch⁴³ to give Caracalla the *toga virilis* and had it designed for a consul for him in 202. When Severus and Caracalla received the consulate in January 202, they were still in Antioch⁴⁴ and subsequently departed westwards back to Rome by way of the Balkan provinces. There is no data in the sources that in 202 AD, Septimius stayed in Viminacium. Maybe there is indirect reference to that visit in two inscriptions from Viminacium,⁴⁵ one (no. 54) erected by the soldiers of the legion *VII Claudia, missi honesta nissione*, perhaps in connection with Caracalla's *dies imperii* (4th April, 202), which Caracalla may have celebrated in Viminacium.⁴⁶ The inscription no. 67, perhaps, was erected by Fulvius Plautianus, Caracalla's father-in-law.

The problem becomes even more complicated because in 202 several important events converged: 1. The consulate of Septimius Severus and Caracalla on January 1st; 2. The *decennalia* of Severus' accession to power on April 9th; ⁴⁷ 3. The official ceremony in honour of Septimius Severus' return to Rome; and, 4. The marriage of Caracalla to Fulvia Plautilla. All of these reasons, besides the passage of Septimius Severus through Moesia and Pannonia, could have played a part in the erecting of honorary plaques with inscriptions, the minting of coins in the colonial mints and the repair of the roads.⁴⁸

All being said, Herodian's report about the inspection of the military camps in Moesia and Pannonia remains the most reliable piece of information. And so this detail is really the most important for our topic.

On his way back to Rome from the East in 202, he must have travelled more slowly than in the previous years when he was hastening eastwards to wage war with Pescennius or with the Parths, or to Rome because of the war with Albi-

42 We must mention that the troops in Mesopotamia after the capture of Ktesiphon were given large sums of money as *donativa*: HA, Sev., 16. 5: *donativum militibus largissimum dedit concessa omni praeda oppidi Parthici*. It may occur to us that the money mass in the Balkans only increased in 202, when Severus was returning from the East, and that besides the new coins, it consisted of the money the soldiers had been given in the East between the years 198 and 202. We shall be able to see this best a little later according to the coinage from the mint in Laodiceia in the Balkan finds.

43 C. A. H. XII¹, 18.

44 For these events cf. C. A. H. XII¹, 17–18.

45 IMS II, no. 54 and no. 67.

46 Cf. commentary M. Mirković inscription no. 54 in IMS II.

47 We find this date in *Feriale Duranum*, see Bradford Welles et al. 1959. It was believed earlier that it was the 13th April (C. A. H. XII¹ 19).

48 The conclusion that it was not possible to determine the exact route Septimius Severus took in 202 was reached by Birley 1971, 213–214; cf. Dio Cassius, LXII. 9 on the preparations of the cities for welcoming the imperial family, even of those the emperor would not visit on his journey.

nus. Therefore, preparations had to be on a larger scale and also a much greater amount of foodstuffs had to be bought. Hence, it is quite clear why the mass of coins minted between 200 and the beginning of 202 must have been much greater, primarily because the issues in 200 and in 201 were used in all likelihood to pay for foodstuffs.⁴⁹ And so if our hypothesis is acceptable, that the largest number of finds in our regions was linked to *villae rusticae* and the free sale of produce, then it is clear why we come across a larger mass of coins with an exergue in 200 – 202, and perhaps in that connection, an earlier exergue in 198 – 200, as well.

Let us go back to our finds and the coins from the mint in Laodiceia which we encounter in them. We shall again analyse Reka Devnija in relation to all the rest of the Balkan finds:

Table 29

Reka Devnija				Remaining finds			
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
197/8	39	19.5	13.06	197/8	1	1.0	9.08
198-200	279	55.8	37.37	198-200	26	5.2	50.98
202	74	74.0	49.56	202	4	4.0	39.21
	392	149.3	99.99%		31	10.2	99.99%

The table shows that the annual percentages rise from 197/8 towards 198–202 in Reka Devnija and in the remaining hoards, whereas in 202 we encounter a difference among them: in Reka Devnija the percentage continues to grow, while it falls in the other hoards. However, it would seem that in this case, too, we must only reckon with some local reasons and that it would be rather more pertinent to continue considering the total mass of coinage in the Balkan finds. The table is essential to highlight the notable similarity of the Balkan finds, irrespective of individual anomalies.

In any case, such high annual percentages do not signify that Laodiceia had a substantial share in the mass of coins with the exergue in the years 197–202, just as with the first exergue in 193–197 Emesa and Laodiceia did not participate to any notable extent in the mass of coins. When we add the first and second exergue together, the eastern mints (Emesa and Laodiceia) in Reka Devnija account for 6.18% of the total number of pieces of Septimius Severus and family and in the remaining Balkan finds, for 7.31%. This would favour the previously presented idea that the coinage of the eastern mints reached the Balkans with the imperial suite, when he was travelling back from the East. Naturally, we cannot know whether this coinage was in the emperor's treasury, or acquired from individuals when it entered into circulation. But for our problem it is important that it did not arrive as regular inflow from the eastern mints, but on certain occasions which would justify us in claiming that Severus and his suite paid with their own money for their stay and supplies in the provinces, and did not draw on the *annona* collected in taxes. On the other hand, based on the coins from Laodiceia found in the span from 197 to 202, we can also more reliably defend the assumption that the mass with the exergue 198 – 202

49 The issues cannot be dated to the year or month even for the period from 200–202.

from the Roma mint, just the same, largely entered into circulation in the Balkans during the passage of Severus and his suite. For the sake of a more comprehensive consideration of this period we point to two more important elements. From *HA Sev.*, XVI, 9, we learn that while he was still in Antioch in 202 AD, immediately before his trip to Alexandria, Severus increased the army's pay. The assumption is perfectly logical that Laodicea ad Mare played the principal role in minting the coins needed for the payments. On the other hand, on returning from the Orient, Severus certainly left troops from the legions' vexillations, which were necessary for the war with the Parths, in the camps from where they had been withdrawn. Those vexillations certainly took with them the part of their wages paid out in the coinage minted in Laodicea, so it was not at all unusual for the coins to have entered in the Balkan hoards in this way, too. In no way does this challenge our basic idea that the passage of Septimius Severus through the Balkan provinces had an influence on the increase of the money mass.

In summing up this lengthy analysis of events till the year 202 AD, we arrive at three basic conclusions:

1. The mass of coins in the Balkan hoards grew during the passage and stay of Septimius Severus and his suite;
2. The supplies and sojourn of the army was paid to the people of the provinces from the state treasury (perhaps a portion of the money entered the mass from individual purchases) and not from special taxes imposed on the provincial population;
3. The coins, especially from Laodicea, could also have arrived in Upper Moesia through the vexillations of the legions *IV Flavia* and *VII Claudia*.

The annual percentage for the year 203 indicates the largest mass of coins within the Balkan finds. We are unable to find a particular reason for such a sizeable increase in the money mass. During the year 203, a triumphal arch was erected in Rome to memorialize the victories of Severus. Modern history notes this event as the most important one in 203. However, we come across the denarius with this representation only in one specimen in Reka Devnija, whereas it does not exist in other Balkan finds. There are many more of the types *INDULGENTIA AUG IN CARTH* and *FUNDATOR PACIS*. The type with *INDULGENTIA* shows Septimius Severus' interest in the province of Africa, his homeland, while the type *FUNDATOR PACIS* features generally, but it certainly had significance after the civil and eastern wars. In 203 AD, Geta was consul for the first time. Nothing said so far explains the large increase in the mass of coins. We could look for the reasons in the purely economic sphere, but at present we have no data whatsoever on the basis of which to bring about a more solid conclusion. Nor can we interpret this increase with any inflationary processes because already in the year 204, we encounter an extraordinary decline in the mass of coins in the Balkans. The reasons for this drop in 204 AD are beyond us, just as we cannot explain the increase in 203. It was in the year 204 that the Secular Games were celebrated and so it would have been normal for a greater quantity of coins to have been minted. Nev-

ertheless, all types connected with this celebration are apparently very rare.⁵⁰ That one should seek the decline in the money mass in 204 AD might lie in that fact.

An increase of coins in Balkan finds begins in 205/6 and culminates in the course of 207 – 209. We would interpret this growth in the money mass with the quite normal distribution of coins, which had its economic regularities. One can see this in the following table of annual percentages in the period from 205 to 210 AD:⁵¹

Table 30

Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. perc.
205	488	14.33
206	386	11.34
207	537	15.77
208	599	17.59
209	909	26.7
210	486	14.27
	3405	100%

Although a balanced distribution during this period is evident, we must stress the year 209 when we see an increase in distribution in all the Balkan finds. That year has no significance for the Balkans in the historical sense. The stage was set again in the West for beginning a campaign in Britannia. Among other events, a more important one was the elevation of Geta to the rank of *Augustus* and he received the title of *Imperator*. As H. Mattingly mentions,⁵² the dynasty of Severus was then at its zenith, a characteristic of which was the *aureus*, the obverse of which features Septimius and Iulia Domna with the legend FELICITAS PVBLICA, and the reverse, Caracalla and Geta with the titulature PERPETVA CONCORDIA. Perhaps this influenced the increase of the mass of coins in the Balkan provinces, whether with some extraordinary donations to the army or for some other reasons (such as the more intense minting of coins for the money mass to enter circulation), which we do not know about, had an effect on such an economic situation. Again, we can only accept this fact without any real explanation. We take the year 210 as the last year with this exergue because by February 4th, 211 AD Septimius Severus was already dead in York.

The final period of the direct successors of Septimius Severus, from 211–217, does not indicate any great deviation from the previous period. The annual percentages again show a fairly balanced distribution of coins in the Balkan finds which can be seen in the following table:⁵³

50 Hill 1964, 175: "The Secular Games of A. D. 204, which solemnly inaugurated a new Golden Age, were extensively commemorated on the coinage, although all the types are extremely rare".

51 This table did not take into consideration the imprecisely dated pieces of Caracalla (205/6) and Julia Domna (207–209), however, that does not disrupt the basic ratios. All the Balkan finds were surveyed together, including Reka Devnija. The graphs of the percentages in some individual finds show that in them the distribution is equal.

52 *BMCRE* V, Intr. CLXXVIII; cf. *ibid.*, p. 360, no.*.

53 The imprecisely dated pieces of Caracalla with the exergues 210–213, as well as with the exergues 211–215, 213–215 and 215–217 in Caracalla and Julia Domna, again, cannot be taken into account, but they do not essentially affect the general picture.

Table 31

Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. perc.
211	191	10.44
212	231	12.62
213	319	17.43
214	283	15.46
215	493	26.93
216	221	12.08
217	92	5.03
	1830	99.99%

We find a considerably greater increase in the annual percentage during the year 215 and slightly higher percentages in 213 and 214. We could seek the reason for these two last years to lie in the inspection of the Pannonian, Moesian and Dacian limes performed by Caracalla and Iulia Domna in 214.⁵⁴ Of course, considerable preparations were made during this visit, like those made during the visit of Septimius Severus. Still, by around May 215, Caracalla had arrived in Antioch in a fairly serious condition of mental disturbance,⁵⁵ and he remained in the East right up to his death on April 8th, 217 (when he was murdered by M. Opellius Marcinus, the praetorian prefect).⁵⁶ There are, nevertheless, two elements during Caracalla's independent rule that could have affected general monetary trends.⁵⁷ In the course of 212, Caracalla raised the pay of the legionaries from 500 to around 700 denarii,⁵⁸ which at that point increased the money in circulation. The other measure, which could be directly connected with our statements about the increase of the annual percentage during 215, was the introduction of a new monetary unit, the so-called antoninian or double denarius. Even though we do not find a more significant amount of antoninians of Caracalla and Iulia Domna, it is still possible that the appearance of the new nominal had the effect of increasing the mass of money and thereby, a higher annual percentage in the finds. In that case, it would not have been unusual for the owners of the coins to prefer receiving denarii or even to exchange the antoninians, as a new nominal, for denarii, which could have appeared to them as stable cash. The low annual percentage we find in 217 is quite normal because, as we said, Caracalla was murdered at the start of that year, although the information we encounter in Herodian, IV,4,7 and Dion Cassius, 78, 36, 3, that expenditure had increased to 70 million denarii, referred to the year 217.⁵⁹

At the end of this analysis of the rule of Septimius Severus and his direct successors, we shall try to sum up the main items in the results we arrived at and,

54 Cf. C. A. H. XII¹, 48. Mirković 1977, 445–446 with the most recent references mentioned. Macrea 1957, 212–251; Gerov 1977, 124 and note 77 and 78

55 Dio Cassius, LXXVIII. 20. 1.

56 C.A.H. XII¹, 50.

57 After Geta's murder on the 27th February, 217.

58 Callu 1969, 310 with a discussion about this question.

59 Based on this data the calculation was also made for the legionaries pay rise: Callu 1969, 310, note 2.

roughly, see the economic picture during that rule. After the death of Commodus, the state treasury was empty, the Empire was on the verge of bankruptcy⁶⁰ and Pertinax definitely faced many difficulties in paying out the *donativa* and the largesse Commodus had promised the army.⁶¹ In contrast to that, Septimius Severus, according to the sources available to us, left immeasurable wealth⁶² in spite of his munificence. The legends on the reverse of coins show us that there were several *liberalitates* between the years 193 and 208, and 4th century writers report a sum of 220 million denarii.⁶³ The costs for games, especially in honour of the decennialia in 202 and the Secular Games in 204, were enormous. The legionaries' pay was raised to 500 denarii. Nor should one forget the extensive building activities in all parts of the Empire, financed partly by the emperor himself and partly from municipal revenues. Similarly, the road network was repaired or expanded, particularly throughout the Danubian region from Raetia and Noricum in the north, to Thrace. All these expenses were a sign of notable and stable revenues, which would again have to have relied on a stable manufacturing base. Nevertheless, the Roman emperors, especially in the second half of the 3rd century, resorted to debasing coins when they needed more money. In present-day numismatics and historiography, Severus also is believed to have resorted to this practice and that the content of silver in the denarii was reduced by about 50%,⁶⁴ but we still have no detailed systematic analyses of the metal content in the Severan coinage.⁶⁵ Likewise, the analysis of the weight of denarii given by H. Mattingly⁶⁶ does not show any substantial oscillations during the rule of Severus.

There are certain indications that prices in Egypt had already been going up since Commodus,⁶⁷ but apparently this increase in prices was not a pervasive phenomenon.⁶⁸ Severus did not believe it was necessary to find a way out for covering expenses by ordering large and frequent issues of coins, partly because it was possible to collect taxes,⁶⁹ and partly owing to the fact that the emperor had new sources of revenue,⁷⁰ largely thanks to the confiscation of the estates belonging to his opponents.⁷¹ In that context, the creation of new financial institutions came about, the *res privata* in the possession of the emperor, as opposed to the *patrimonium*, the crown

60 Platnauer 1918, 185

61 HA., v. Pert., VI. 6; VII. 6-8. Cf. Dio Cassius, LXXIII. 5. 4.

62 Dio Cassius, LXXVI. 16. 4; Herod., II. 15. 3.

63 Philocalus.

64 C.A.H. XII¹, 27; 262. BMCRE V, Introd. XVII.

65 Guey and Condamin 1961. Guey 1962. Cf. Callu 1969, 244.

66 BMCRE V, Introd., XX. Certain local disruptions probably existed, as the decree of the senate in the city of Mylas in Caria shows (O.G.I.S., 515), according to which depressed local coinage was withdrawn from circulation, which led to a big increase in prices.

67 Cf. Heihelheim 1935, 7 sq.

68 Heihelheim 1933, 102-4.

69 One must say, nevertheless, that there is not enough information about provincial taxes in the Severan period. About the meaning of the notions of *tributum* and *stipendium*, see Grelle 1963.

70 Cf. C.A.H. XII¹, 27.

71 HA, v. Sev., XII.4. Dio Cassius, LXXIV. 8. 4. Herod., III. 8. 2.

possessions that passed down from emperor to emperor. Without going into the complicated matter of the relations between the *res privata*, *patrimonium*, *fiscus*, and *aerarium*, we only mention that from the time of Septimius Severus only the *res privata* and the *fiscus* were the basic treasuries, while the *aerarium* (the public treasury of the Roman people) was almost completely abandoned.⁷²

In the above text we already mentioned Septimius Severus' care of the provinces. Where it concerned agricultural estates, Severus apparently confirmed an earlier decree by Antoninus Pius. Namely, if anyone, in good faith (*bona fide*) purchased all deserted farmland that had not been registered in the *fiscus*, he could keep it.⁷³ We can imagine, of course with some reservation, as we do not have written sources, that some farming estates in Upper Moesia were acquired in this way, too.

Naturally, our intention is not to lessen the importance of the army but we are not convinced that under Severus and his immediate successors, the army already had such a decisive role as in the middle of the 3rd century. Though indeed, by the time of Severus, the militarization of the Empire was already reflected in the bureaucratization of imperial officials with more and more special duties,⁷⁴ but Severus himself respected the law and the rule of law too much to allow military empowerment. True, an increasing fusion developed in the career of cavalrymen (*equites*) and the military profession, but certainly the cavalry ranks also continued their civilian careers, which commenced by performing fiscal duties and ended with the most senior-ranking occupations in the imperial offices. Similarly, senators continued to perform senior functions in Rome and Italy. The importance of the praetorian prefect did not begin to grow until Macrinus, who actually belonged to that rank when he replaced Caracalla.⁷⁵ Therefore, we would rather be inclined to believe that the army's influence on the organisation of the Empire gradually strengthened until it culminated in the 4th century. Certainly, this was no rapid process and during Severus' rule, to all intents and purposes, a balance existed between civil and military institutions and power.

It seems to us, among other things, that too much importance is attached to the connection of the villages with the nearest military garrisons,⁷⁶ as well as to the creation of the institution of the *annona militaris*.⁷⁷ It is possible that general rules did not exist, but these matters were treated in a case by case manner. It would be normal for the garrisons to have had their own farms where the soldiers laboured,

72 Platnauer 1918, 183. In the regulations of the Secular Games in 204 (*CIL* VI, 32 326), we find two expressions *communi expensa* and *aerario p. R.*. Mommsen interpreted the term *communis* as municipal, and *publicus* as state ownership (*Eph. epigr.* VIII, 297; cf. *Dig.* 1. 16. 15). As for *res privata*, see also de Ceuleneer 1880, 259 sq.

73 *Inst.* II. 6.9: *Res fisci nostri usucapi non potest. Sed Papinianus scribit bonis vacantibus fisco nondum nuntiatis bona fide emptorem sibi traditam rem ex his bonis usucapere posse: et ita divus Pius, et divus Severus et Antoninus rescripserunt.* *Dig.*, 41. 3. 18; 49.1. § 2; 44.3. 10 § 1.

74 Gagé 1971, 253.

75 About the gradual militarisation of the Empire, see J. Gagé, *op. cit.*, 249-264.

76 C.A.H. XII¹, 31 sq.

77 Gagé 1971, 264 sq. Although he accepts the idea of D. van Berchem, he admits that it is not quite clear how supplying the troops was carried out.

or they were leased out to soldiers,⁷⁸ but probably larger quantities of wheat, barley and oats, and so on, were purchased from farmers. We cannot tell whether the prices for military provisions were lower than on the market because we do not have such data for the Danubian provinces. We know that there was a system called *frumentum emptum*, the purchase of wheat at fixed prices, prescribed by the state administration. This wheat served to replenish the military reserves or the *annona* in Rome.⁷⁹ The clearest example of the effects of *frumentum emptum* was presented in a series of papyri, dated to 185/6 AD;⁸⁰ the receipts with which farmers confirmed to the *strategus* that they had received a specific sum of money for barley is important for our problem; they received this money from two officials responsible for money from the state bank, for supplying an *ala* with barley.⁸¹ With these examples, we only wish to substantiate the aforementioned conclusion that the inhabitants of the provinces did not generally pay taxes to the *annona*. Instead, the state purchased the necessary amounts of foodstuffs from the farmers.⁸²

Returning to our finds of coins, we can once again say that the distribution of the money mass in the central Balkans was balanced. Likewise, we stated that the circulation of coinage existed, that is, it was issued, exited and then came back into circulation, all of which is indicative of a fairly stable monetary economy in the times of the Severan dynasty. And these would be the general conclusions.

MACRINUS AND DIADUMENIANUS

The brief rule of Macrinus and his son, Diadumenianus, from 217 to 218 did not leave sizeable amounts of coinage in our finds. At our disposal are the following details (Table 32–34):

Table 32

Mezul 2			
Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual. percentage
217	3	3	60
217/8	4	2	40
Total:	7	5	100%
Mehovine			
217	0	0	0
217/8	2	1	1
Total:	2	1	100%

78 The inscription *ILS* , 9103 from 205 is known: the legionary as the *conductor prati* on the estate which the *primipilaris* leased to him. Also see: Mócsy 1967, 211 sq. where he describes how the former military territories were turned into municipal land; cf. also Mócsy 1968, 312 sq.

79 M. Rostovtseff, *RE* VII, col. 164, s. v. *frumentum*.

80 *P. Ryl.* 85 (the year 185), cf. *P. Amh.* 107, 108 (quoted according to Rickman 1971, 271).

81 Rickman 1971, 272 (*P. Amh.*, 109). Васић 2015, 115.

82 Васић 2015, 116.

Beogad			
217	2	2.0	80
217/8	1	0.5	20
Total:	3	2.5	100%

Table 33

Jablanica			
Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual. percentage
217	0	0.0	0
217/8	1	0.5	100
218	0	0.0	0
Total:	1	0.5	100%
Plevna			
217	2	2.0	80.0
217/8	1	0.5	20.0
218	0	0.0	0.0
Total:	3	2.5	100%
Reka Devnija			
217	60	60,0	22.26
217/8	287	143.5	53.25
218	66	66,0	24.49
Total:	413	269.5	100%

Table 34

Ţaga			
Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual. percentage
217	4	4.0	72.73
217/8	3	1.5	27.27
Total:	7	5.5	100%

which mainly reveal a balanced distribution according to the hoards, and based on that we can give a cumulative table of the Balkan finds:

Table 35

Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual. percentage
217	71	71.0	24.78
217/8	299	149.5	52.18
218	66	66.0	23.04
	436	286.5	100%

Although the quantities of coins in each find were small, even in Reka Devnija, compared with the other imperial reigns, the cumulative annual percentages still show a balanced circulation. One must remember that Caracalla was killed in April 217 and Macrinus in June 218; so that if we add to Macrinus' coinage in the year 217, the coinage of Caracalla till his death, and, on the other hand, add to

Macrinus' coinage in 218, Elagabalus' coinage of that year, we obtain a fully balanced money mass. Macrinus and Diadumenianus' coins were well-preserved and one has the impression that they were either in circulation for a very short while or were not at all in circulation.

Macrinus and Diadumenianus' coins were minted in Rome and Antioch.⁸³ It is rather hard to tell the difference between the Rome and Antioch mints, especially in the case of Diadumenianus' pieces. In maintaining the criteria laid out by H. Mattingly in *BMCRE V*, we get the following distribution of mints in the Balkan finds (though without Diadumenianus' pieces):⁸⁴

Table 36

Roma			Antioch		
Year	All hoards	Reka Devnija	Year	All hoards	Reka Devnija
217	1	4	217	7	56
217/8	6	82	217/8	4	121
218	0	0	218	0	66
	7	86		11	243

which clearly indicates the predominance of Antioch over Rome and, to some extent, it was perfectly normal because Macrinus spent the entire time in Antioch. Still, here, the basic question arises as to whether Macrinus' coinage from Antioch arrived in the Balkans during his rule or later, when the military units, who took part in the wars in the East were returning, which comes to mind because of the small amounts of coins of Macrinus and Diadumenianus in the Balkan finds, regardless of the infrequency of these coins, as we saw, in circulation. However, the outstanding portrait of Macrinus, found in Boleč near Belgrade,⁸⁵ which actually corresponds to the portraits we find on the coins from the Antioch mint, show that Macrinus' authority also functioned in the Danubian region, and that the money mass from the Antioch mint could normally arrive here. The good condition of these coins' preservation indicates that they were swiftly thesaurised, thereby bringing into question the theory that the military troops brought this money on their return from the East, because in that case it would have been more poorly preserved. Nevertheless, the question of why that mass of coins was so small remains open. According to data from *Historia Augusta*, Macrinus was generous where it concerned the *annona*, but very thrifty when giving money.⁸⁶ Still, we know the coin with the reverse *LIBERALITAS AVG* from the Antioch mint,⁸⁷ and it complies with the data from the *Historia Augusta*.⁸⁸ Yet, this primar-

83 Cf. HA, Diad., II, 6: *Hac habita contione statim apud Antiochiam moneta Antonini Diadumenii nomine percussa est, Macrini usque ad iussum senatus dilata est*. The phrase: *ad iussum senatus dilata est* is not quite clear because the Senate did not give permission for imperial coinage.

84 In Mezul 2 Diadumenianus is represented with two pieces, in Belgrade with one, in Plevna with one, and in Reka Devnija with 84 pieces.

85 See bibliography in this portrait: Срејовић и Цермановић-Кузмановић, 1987, 34

86 HA, Macr., XIII, 2: *In annonis tribuendis largissimus fuit, in auro parcissimus*.

87 *BMCRE V*, p.506, no. 69 and 70 (denarii) and 71 (aureus) and p.514, no.+ + (bronze).

88 HA, Diad., II, 9; 10. *Chronograph* from 354 AD gives the sum of * CL (150 denarii). Cf. Dio Cassius, LXXIX. 34. 3: banquet held for the Roman people.

ily referred to the citizens of Antioch. Towards the army that was with him in the East, Macrinus was relatively generous. The *Historia Augusta* mentions that the legionaries and praetorians were given a *donativum*,⁸⁹ and according to Dio Cassius apparently there were two *donativa*, one on the accession of Macrinus to power and the second when he gave Diadumenianus the name of Antoninus.⁹⁰ Based in this information, it is hard to say what Macrinus' policy was towards the other imperial provinces, as well as towards the military troops in the rest of the provinces. For the time being, we can only say that the mass of Macrinus and Diadumenianus' coinage was considerably smaller in the Balkans compared to the time of Caracalla's rule. However, it is quite certain that Caracalla's coins continued to circulate in the Danubian provinces, because, although Macrinus was responsible for Caracalla's death, he tried hard before the Roman Senate and people to portray himself to be innocent, as illustrated by Caracalla's ceremonial funeral⁹¹ and granting the name of Antoninus to Diadumenianus.⁹² The eventual shortage of coins of Macrinus in the Danubian region could have been mitigated in that way.

ELAGABALUS AND HIS FAMILY

We shall start the analysis of the coinage of Elagabalus and his family with a review of the state of preservation of the specimens from the find in Mezul 2, Belgrade and Taġa. Like the coins of Septimius Severus and his family, one also sees in Elagabalus that his coinage was in circulation. The condition of preservation of the specimens is uneven and this occurs within the same issues. One can see this comparison more clearly in the following table:

Table 37

Mezul 2			Taġa		Beograd		
218. year							
Excellent	0	0	2	13.33	Excellent	5	31.55
Very good	12	75	10	66.67	Middle	7	43.75
Good	4	25	3	20.00	Bad	4	25.00
A bit worn	0	0	0	0.00	Total:	16	100%
Worn	0	0	0	0.00			
Total:	16	100%	15	100%			
219/220. Years							
Excellent	0	0.00	2	9.09	Excellent	0	0.00
Very good	27	50.94	16	72.73	Middle	13	54.17
Good	17	32.07	4	18.18	Bad	11	45.83

⁸⁹ HA, Macr., V. 7.

⁹⁰ Dio Cassius, LXXVIII. 19. 2. It seems that this second *donativum* came to 3 000 sesterii, and maybe the first amounted to as much. Different sums are given in HA, Diad., II. 1: three *aurei* on his accession to power, and five *aurei* when Diadumenianus was named.

⁹¹ HA, Macr., V. 2 sq; 9. VI. 4; 8. Cf. Dio Cassius LXXIX. 9. 1. sq. Herod., IV. 13. 8. HA, Caracal., 9; 11. 5.

⁹² HA, Macr., III. 8.

A bit worn	8	15.09	0	0.00	Total:	24	100%
Worn	1	1.89	0	0.00			
Total:	53	99.99%	22	100%			
220/222. Years							
Excellent	0	0.00	2	2.56	Excellent	0	0.00
Very good	35	47.94	46	58.97	Middle	16	35.55
Good	25	34.25	25	32.05	Bad	29	64.44
A bit worn	13	17.81	2	2.56	Total:	45	99.99
Worn	0	0.00	3	3.85			
Total:	73	100%	78	99.99%			
218/222. Years							
Excellent	1	2.22	0	0.00	Excellent	0	0
Very good	31	68.89	20	48.78	Middle	8	8
Good	12	26.72	17	41.46	Bad	8	8
A bit worn	1	2.22	4	9.76	Total:	16	100
Worn	0	0.00	0	0.00			
Total:	45	100%	41	100%			

In examining the Mezul 2 hoard, we could say that a large number of pieces were bad strikes and so we placed those specimens in the lower category of preservation in the catalogue, with a sign indicating this. It is really a technological problem, which is partly due to the uneven strike of the movable die and partly because of the greater wear of the die. One can notice a bad strike most often on the reverse of the coins. It is highly probable that there are similar cases in the Belgrade and in the Ćaga finds. The percentage of better preserved coins thereby increased.

In all three phases, very well-preserved coins prevail in all three finds. It is the same case with specimens of Iulia Soemias and Iulia Maesa from the year 218–222 AD. In the phase 220–222, poorly preserved specimens appear in a larger percentage, and they are dominant even in the Belgrade find. That fact would again run in favour of our theory that poor pieces were not deliberately withdrawn, and the better specimens were left; likewise, that it was not important whether the pieces were older (and so more worn) because the most poorly preserved coins were in the last phase. It is essential that the percentages of preservation were close in all three finds. This allows us to consider them together:

Table 38

Preservation	Number	Percentage
1. excellent	12	2.70
2. very good	241	54.28
3. good	159	35.81
4. a bit worn	28	6.31
5. worn	4	0.90
	444	100%

From this table it clearly emerges that the very well-preserved specimens constituted the largest mass. That means that they were in circulation for a very short while and were quickly thesaurised, in other words, that they were put into a private fund immediately after the sale of produce. Of course, the relatively short rule of Elagabalus from the end of 218 to the beginning of 222 played a part in this. On the other hand, the specimens that were more worn could circulate for some time longer even during the rule of Alexander Severus; but judging by the mass of that coinage in the three finds, the percentage of the circulation was negligible.

This analysis again leads us to the conclusion that the finds came into being successively, within the reign of each individual ruler also as a consequence of the sale of agricultural produce from a farming estate.

In the wake of this analysis, we can go on to examine the circulation of Elagabalus' coins in the Danubian region. Apart from the earlier analysed finds, here, we introduce two more finds, from Glibovac and Smederevo, which begin with Elagabalus' coins. Elagabalus' issues can be divided into three phases: 218/9, 219/20 and 220–222. The coins produced for Iulia Maesa and Iulia Soemias cannot reliably be dated so that we shall not take them into consideration in this analysis. The following table offers data on the finds we did examine (Table 39–42):

Table 39

Mezul 2				Mehovine			Beograd		
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
218/9	12	6	10.91	4	2	8.33	16	8	22.86
219/20	44	22	40.00	18	9	37.50	24	12	34.28
220–222	81	27	49.09	39	13	54.17	45	15	42.86
Total:	137	55	100%	61	24	100%	85	35	100%

Table 40

Ravna				Jablanica			Smederevo		
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
218/9	6	3.0	15.91	6.00	3.0	54.54	33	16.5	61.11
219/20	17	8.5	45.14	5.00	8.5	45.45	21	10.5	38.89
220–222	22	7.33	38.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:	45	18.83	99.98%	11	5.5	99.99	54	27	100%

Table 41

Glibovac				Plevna			Ţaga		
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
218/9	2	1.0	28.57	13	6.5	15.24	13	6.5	14.71
219/20	3	1.5	43.86	40	20.0	47.06	24	12	27.17
220–222	3	1.0	28.57	48	16.0	37.65	77	25.67	58.12
Total:	8	3.5	100%	101	42.5	99.95	114	44.17	100%

Table 42

Reka Devnija			
Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
218/9	537	268.5	15.30
219/20	1398	694.5	39.56
220-222	2377	792.33	45.14
Total:	4312	1755.33	100%

We can divide the finds into three basic groups. We classified the finds from Mezul 2, Belgrade, Mehovine, Ţaga and Reka Devnija in the first group, where we see a gradual increase from the phase 218/9 to 220–222. In the second group we placed the finds from Ravna, Glibovac and Plevna, in which we notice an increase from 218/9 towards 219/20 and a decline in 220–222. Smederevo and Jablanica belong to the third group, in which the coin mass declines from 218/9 to 219/20, and there are no pieces from the period of 220–222.

In order to check what the real circulation could have been, we did a cumulative table of all the finds:

Table 43

Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
218/19	642	321,00	15,93
219/20	1594	797,00	39,55
220/22	2692	897,33	44,51
Total:	4928	2015,33	99,99%

from which we gather that there was nevertheless a gradual increase from 218 to 222 so that the deviations in our second and third group were linked with certain local deviations that we cannot explain today. It is indeed quite unclear that in the large find from Smederevo, pieces from 220–222 are nonexistent; but every explanation, as we have already stated, is quite hypothetical.

One remarks the characteristically sudden growth in the mass of coins from 218/9 to 219/20 in all finds, except in Jablanica and Smederevo which deviate completely. Apart from this synthesized analysis, we did a more precise analysis according to the years:

Table 44

Year	Frequ.	Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
2218	91	2.51	
218/9	551	15.17	
219	624	17.18	
219/20	972	26.73	
220/22	2619	36.05	
222	84	2.31	
	3631	100%	

This table even more clearly illustrates the general growth tendency of the money mass up till the year 222. The strong increase in the money mass is visible from June 218 (Elagabalus' accession to the imperial throne) towards the end of 218 and beginning of 219, as well as the sharp fall from the end of 220 and the very beginning of 222, till March 11th (the death of Elagabalus).⁹³ Meantime, there was a steady growth of the money mass in the Danubian region.

Elagabalus spent the winter of 218/19 in Nicomedia, and arrived in Rome in the late summer or early autumn of 219.⁹⁴ His progress through the Danubian provinces, apparently, was very slow.⁹⁵ In that case, it is quite normal for the money to have increased in the Danubian region in 218/9 and 219. Here, we come across the phenomenon we already noticed in Septimius Severus and Caracalla that the imperial suite's progress very likely also led to the increase in the money mass because of a pay rise. In spite of the various kinds of excesses that were going on in Rome,⁹⁶ it is possible that the provinces were fairly prosperous. The borders were calm and a whole series of inscriptions refer to construction activities, either building roads or civilian and military structures.⁹⁷ The eastern provinces, in particular, were in a privileged position and judging by the abundant local minting of coins, economic activity had never been livelier.⁹⁸ Other than these general conclusions, for Upper Moesia, at least at present, we do not have any more accurate indicators that would clarify economic policy for us in the time of the rule of Elagabalus.

Let us return for a moment to the pieces from the Antioch mint. These pieces in all the analysed finds have a 5.87% share in the mass of coins of Elagabalus. According to years, the distribution is as follows:

218/9	84
219	33
219/20	79
220/222	6
218/23	11
Total:	213

We see that the coinage from the Antioch mint has a small share in the percentage during the rule of Elagabalus in the Danubian provinces, and that he did not substantially increase the mass of coins that arrived in these parts from the mint in Rome. Obviously this is the reason for the appearance of Antioch coins on the other side. The upper table shows us that the largest mass of coins arrived in between 218 and 220 AD. It seems to us that the explanation should be sought

93 Within the time-frame of the years 220/222 we took the first issues of Alexander Severus into consideration, who became Caesar during the year 221, Cf. Dušanić 1964.

94 HA, Elag., IV. 2; *ibid.*, V. 1. Eutropius, VIII. 22. Dessau, *ILS*, 2188 – perhaps the 29th September.

95 C.A.H. XII¹, 53.

96 HA, Elag., *passim*.

97 C.A.H. XII¹, 54.

98 *Ibid.*

in the passage of Elagabalus and his suite through the Danubian provinces, which, as we have already mentioned, enlarged the mass of this coinage in this interval of time. We believe there is no need to dwell on this thesis that we have sufficiently elaborated in the upper text. But we would like to point out that the analysis of Elagabalus' coinage indicated that the imperial progress and the increase in the money mass were no coincidence, and show a firm correlation. A negligible amount of coins from the Antioch mint in the years 220–222 could have reached the Danubian region in some other way, as well: through commerce, the arrival of Syrians in the Balkans, and so forth.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS

As with earlier periods, we shall begin the analysis of coins from the rule of Alexander Severus (222–235), by observing the preservation of the coins. It is a fortunate circumstance that the coinage of this period could be precisely divided into issues and that this could be done for each year individually thanks to the dedicated work of R. A. G. Carson, resulting in the sixth book of the collection of *Roman coinage from the British Museum (BMCRE VI)*. He gave a very clear and exhaustive explanation for his distribution, so that one can accept his conclusion without any reservations. At the same time, he gave the concordance of his catalogue numbers from *Roman Imperial Coinage IV/2*, which simplifies the work on hoards that were processed only according to *RIC IV/2*. Following the coinage from year to year enables a much more precise analysis, especially where it concerns the preservation of the coins and our hypothesis that better coins were not systematically separated and buried in hoards.

In the following analysis, besides Mezul 2, we examined the hoard from Belgrade and the hoard from Țaga (Rumania) because the preservation of the pieces in these two hoards is distinctive.

During the examination of the coins from the observed finds, the relation of preservation was observed for each issue individually. In order to save space in the publication, we offer only cumulative tables of the preservation of coins belonging to Alexander Severus in these hoards.

Table 45

Roma

Mezul 2		Țaga		Beograd	
Preservation	Number of pieces	Preservation	Number of pieces	Preservation	Number of pieces
excellent	1	excellent	9	excellent	14
very good	16	very good	51	middle	78
good	169	good	70	bad	58
a bit worn	13	a bit worn	16	Total:	150
worn	0	worn	5		
Total:	199	Total:	151		

Table 46

Mezul 2		Ṭaga		Beograd	
Preservation	Percentage	Preservation	Percentage	Preservation	Percentage
excellent	0.50	excellent	5.96	excellent	9.33
very good	8.04	very good	33.77	middle	52.00
good	84.92	good	46.36	bad	38.67
a bit worn	6.53	a bit worn	10.60	Total:	100
worn	0.00	worn	3.31		
Total:	99.99%	Total:	100		

Table 47

Antioch

Mezul 2		Ṭaga		Beograd	
Preservation	Number of pieces	Preservation	Number of pieces	Preservation	Number of pieces
excellent	0	excellent	0	excellent	0
very good	0	very good	2	middle	4
good	9	good	4	bad	2
a bit worn	2	a bit worn	1	Total:	6
worn	0	worn	1		
Total:	11	Total:	8		

Table 48

Mezul 2		Ṭaga		Beograd	
Preservation	Percentage	Preservation	Percentage	Preservation	Percentage
excellent	0	excellent	0	excellent	0
very good	0	very good	25.0	middle	66.67
good	81.82	good	50.0	bad	33.33
a bit worn	18.18	a bit worn	12.5	Total:	99.99
worn	0	worn	12.5		
Total:	100%	Total:	100%		

Viewed as a whole, this analysis clearly demonstrates that the most numerous categories represented were well-preserved and slightly worn. The category of excellently preserved appears in few issues, while the category of worn pieces appears only in Ṭaga, in issues 1 and 3 from the Roma mint and in issue 1 from Antioch. This indicates unambiguously that all the coinage from the 222–235 period were in circulation. The cumulative table of the coins' preservation in all three hoards we examined shows a very close correlation. The excellently preserved pieces we encountered, as we already mentioned, in Ṭaga and Belgrade appear in relatively low percentages, but very slightly higher in Belgrade. The principal part of the coins produced in the Roma mint in these hoards falls in the categories of very well-preserved and well-preserved. Moreover, in Mezul 2 the very well-preserved pieces were represented only by 8.04%, and well-preserved by 84.92%.

The case is similar with the pieces minted in the East (Antioch), and so this clearly shows that the result of the analysis is valid, despite the fact we pointed out earlier, that a slightly different assessment of preservation in the Belgrade find would perhaps have given a rather different result, but it would have fitted in the general picture. And the picture could have been as follows: a small quantity that reached the owners of the hoards was directly distributed to them from the provincial treasury (in the purchasing of produce), or in the other case, very few were in circulation. In both cases they are excellently preserved and appear in the following years (Ţaga and Belgrade are conjoined): 222: 1 piece; 223: 1 piece; 226: 5 pieces; 227: 1 piece; 230: 1 piece; 231: 1 piece and 232: 1 piece (Mezul 2). As we shall demonstrate in the further text, these specimens appeared in the periods of maximum circulation, that is to say, when the most coins arrived in the Balkans. All the rest of the coins from the period of Alexander Severus circulated freely, and the category of well-preserved pieces illustrates that the coins were not immediately deposited in private caches (hoards). Of course, the question remains as to how the money returned to the state treasury, whether imperial, provincial or municipal, and was subsequently allowed into circulation, again. As a negligible percentage in the hoards belonged in the category of slightly worn and worn, that circulation was not entirely slow either, because its slowness would have led to the greater wear of the coins. This note is essential for further consideration of the circulation of coins belonging to Alexander Severus, since a slower circulation could obfuscate the picture of the real circulation. One should, of course, maintain a certain caution also regarding a moderate speed of circulation, because in an some X year, newly-minted coins could be found, and also coins from earlier years.

Though, in spite of this small obstacle we shall examine the circulation according to each year of mintage. Firstly, the following table (Table 49 and Graph 4) presents the frequencies and annual percentages of Mezul 2:

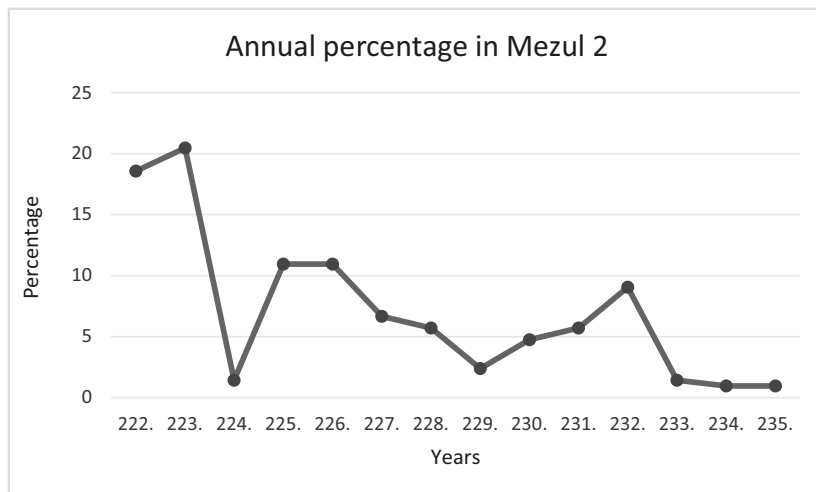
Table 49

Mezul 2: circulation

Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
222	39	18.57
223	43	20.48
224	3	1.43
225	23	10.95
226	23	10.95
227	14	6.66
228	12	5.71
229	5	2.38
230	10	4.76
231	12	5.71
232	19	9.05

233	3	1.43
234	2	0.95
235	2	0.95
Total:	210	99.98 %

Graph 4



From Table 49 and the graph, one may conclude that the circulation according to years was steady. The strongest circulation was at the beginning of the reign of Alexander Severus in 222 and 223 AD, with a strong decline in 224, and subsequently, an increase in 225 and 226, with equal percentages. From 227 to 232, the circulation was fairly regular, with minor oscillations and growth in 232. The greatest decline in circulation was in the last years of Alexander's rule, from 233 to 235 AD.

For the purpose of a more reliable examination of the representation of the coins belonging to Alexander Severus, the coins in the hoards of Upper Moesia, which are examined in more detail in the further text, are considered according to issues, and their annual percentage is provided (Table 50 and Graph 5).

Table 50

Table of annual percentages of all the observed hoards in Upper Moesia:

ROMA Year and issue	Frequ.	Ann. percent.	ANTIOCH	Frequ.	Ann. percent.	Total Roma +Antioch	Ann. percent.
222; Proclamation	9	1.29	-	-	-	9	1.21
222; issue 1	105	15.09	issue 1	20	4348	125	16.85
222; issue 2	25	3.59	issue 2	10	21.74	35	4.72
223; issue 3	100	14.37	issue 4	16	34.78	116	15.63
224; issue 4	29	4.17	Total	46	100%	29	3.91
224; Special issue	1	0.14				1	0.13

225; issue 5	59	8.48				59	7.95
225; Special issue for marriage	3	0.43				3	0.40
226; issue 6	91	13.07				91	12.26
227; issue 7	52	7.47				52	7.01
228; issue 8	7	1.01				7	0.94
228; issue 9	29	4.17				29	3.91
229; Special issue	3	0.43				3	0.40
229; issue 10	19	2.73				19	2.56
230; issue 11	36	5.17				36	4.85
231; issue 12	21	3.02				21	2.83
231; issue 13 A	4	0.57				4	0.54
231; issue 14	17	2.44				17	2.29
232; issue 15	72	10.34				72	9.70
233; issue 16	4	0.57				4	0.54
233; Special issue	1	0.14				1	0.13
234; issue 17	7	1.01				7	0.94
235; issue 18	2	0.29				2	0.27
Total:	696	99.99				742	99.97%

Graph 5

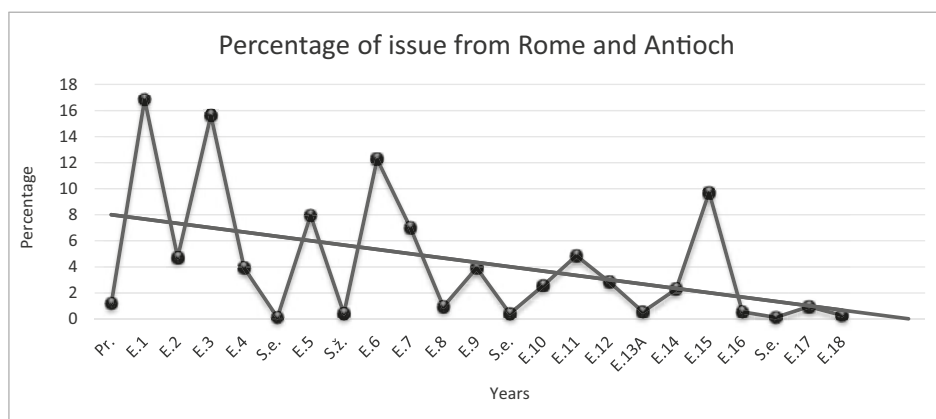


Table 50 and a Graph 5 of all the issues represented in the observed hoards of Upper Moesia show substantial oscillations from 222 to 235. The most numerous issues represented are 1, 3, 5, 7 and 15. Still, regardless of this representation, one notices a constant declined towards issue 18 from the year 235. This can also clearly be observed, according to the line of the trend. In further analyses we shall examine this phenomenon in greater detail.

In the following tables, besides Mezul 2, we checked the annual percentages from the finds from Mehovine, Belgrade, Ravna, Glibovac, Plevna, Źaga and the big hoard from Reka Devnija (Markianopolis):

Table 51

Mezul 2			Mehovine		Beograd	
Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Annual percent.	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Annual percent.	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Annual percent.
222	39	18.57	30	26.55	38	24.05
223	43	20.48	16	14.16	21	13.29
224	3	1.43	12	10.62	5	3.16
225	23	10.95	3	2.65	9	5.70
226	23	10.95	19	16.81	22	13.92
227	14	6.66	6	5.31	14	8.86
228	12	5.71	4	3.54	7	4.43
229	5	2.38	5	4.42	5	3.16
230	10	4.76	5	4.42	10	6.33
231	12	5.71	4	3.54	8	5.06
232	19	9.05	8	7.07	15	9.49
233	3	1.43	0	0.00	3	1.90
234	2	0.95	1	0.88	1	0.63
235	2	0.95	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total:	210	99.98%	113	99.97%	158	99.98%

Vlajića brdo			Glibovac		Ravna	
Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Annual percent.	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Annual percent.	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Annual percent.
222	15	20.8	2	11.76	14	25.92
223	12	16.67	1	5.88	6	11.11
224	5	6.94	1	5.88	2	3.7
225	2	2.78	1	5.88	3	5.55
226	10	13.89	5	29.41	7	12.96
227	11	15.28	2	11.76	5	9.26
228	3	4.17	1	5.88	3	5.55
229	3	4.17	1	5.88	0	0.00
230	2	2.78	0	0.00	1	1.85
231	2	2.78	0	0.00	5	9.26
232	7	9.72	2	11.76	8	14.81
233	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
234	0	0.00	1	5.88	0	0.00
235	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total:	72	99.98%	17	99.97%	54	99.97%

Skoplje			Taga		Plevna	
Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
222	21	17.95	35	19.89	16	9.94
223	15	12.82	16	9.09	20	12.42
224	2	1.71	5	2.84	9	5.59
225	15	12.82	16	9.09	24	14.91
226	5	4.27	31	17.61	17	10.56
227	6	5.13	24	13.64	9	5.59
228	9	7.69	10	5.68	11	6.83
229	3	2.56	7	3.98	5	3.1
230	7	5.98	8	4.54	14	8.69
231	9	7.69	17	9.66	15	9.32
232	23	19.66	7	3.98	17	10.56
233	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.62
234	2	1.71	0	0.00	2	1.24
235	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.62
Total:	117	99.99%	176	100%	161	99.99%

Reka Devnija		
Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
222	1676	20.13
223	1068	12.82
224	267	3.21
225	625	7.50
226	1282	15.39
227	573	6.88
228	578	6.94
229	263	3.16
230	483	5.80
231	567	6.81
232	871	10.46
233	44	0.53
234	24	0.29
235	6	0.07
Total:	8327	99.99%

Table 52

ANTIOCH				
Year	Mezul 2	Beograd	Vlajića brdo	Skoplje
222	6	2	3	3
223.	5	2	3	4
Total	11	4	6	7
Various issue	2			1

Generally, though with minor differences, the circulation in the observed hoards are similar to Mezul 2. This induced us to cumulatively analyse all the mentioned hoards:

Table 53

Cumulative table of all hoards:

Year	Frequ. and Ann. quot.	Ann. percent.
222	1865	20.42
223	1200	12.93
224	311	3.35
225	706	7.61
226	1414	15.24
227	654	7.05
228	630	6.79
229	294	3.17
230	531	5.72
231	631	6.80
232	953	10.27
233	50	0.54
234	31	0.33
235	9	0.10
Total:	9279	100.32

It would proceed even in this analysis that the circulation was high in 222 and 223, that there was a great decline in 224, a greater increase in 225, and especially in the year 226. Subsequently, between 227 and 231, circulation was mainly balanced to be followed by a substantial decline in the years 233- 235. It is characteristic that the year 235 is represented only in Mezul 2, Reka Devnija and Plevna, with a small number of pieces.

Unfortunately, we do not have sufficient data on monetary policy in the time of Alexander Severus. Obviously, that this policy had had to change after the various excesses during the rule of Elagabalus. The very fact that antoninians were completely excluded from minting at this time, might lead in that direction. One has the impression that this policy was aimed at avoiding inflation, and that minting coins was strictly controlled. In that sense, perhaps we can understand the accusations of Iulia Mamaea being tight-fisted in the *Historia Augusta*. Probably, it this does not only refer to her parsimony, but the mass of money in circulation was substantially reduced, which is illustrated by the data about the preservation of the pieces, in other words, about the slower circulation of coins, and so they were longer in use. Indirectly, we come across information about the monetary reform in *HA*, but only referring to the minting of gold coins.⁹⁹ Modern historiography raises doubts regarding the monetary reform of Alexander Severus and only bronze coins are taken into consideration, based on the legends *MONETA REST-*

⁹⁹ *HA*, Alex., 39, 7 – 10.

TITUTA and RESTITUTOR MONETAE on the *dupondii*.¹⁰⁰ Our analysis may, however, speak of a much more comprehensive monetary policy. Still, Alexander continued with state *donativa* and gave five *congiaria* in coins to the Roman population. Where metrology is concerned, the data on the weight in Mezul 2 gives an arithmetical average of 3.05 gr. for 198 specimens¹⁰¹ (the theoretical weight should be 3.41 gr. = 1/96 of a *libra*).¹⁰² According to this, the average weight of the denarius was about 3 gr., which continued as the median weight in the time of Elagabalus. From that viewpoint there were no essential changes in monetary policy.

In Mezul 2, when we separate the average weights according to issues of the Roma mint we obtain approximate results to the overall arithmetical median:

Table 54

Issue	Average weight	
Proclamation	3.28	
1	3.04	
2	3.12	
3	3.00	
4	2.93	
5	3.18	1 piece
Marriage issue	2.69	1 piece
6	3.04	
7	2.91	
8	3.95	1 piece
9	2.90	
10	2.70	
11	2.90	
12	3.41	
13A	2.88	1 piece
14	3.28	
15	3.12	
16	2.86	1 piece
Spec.	2.92	1 piece
17	3.34	
18	3.00	

It is a characteristic, however, that in the time of Alexander Severus, hybrids appeared and denarii with a bronze core plated in silver, which one could consider to be counterfeits.¹⁰³ This phenomenon could in fact be interpreted as a smaller mass of money in circulation, and so producing counterfeit coins was a resort in order to increase this mass.

100 C. A. H. XII¹, 65.

101 Standard deviation = 0.37; variation = 0.14; quotient of variation = 12.11.

102 Carson in *BMCRE* VI, 16, got the arithmetical median of 2.48 gr. for 365 pieces.

103 BMC VI, 24 – 25. Modern term *subaerati*; English *plated*.

Since Carson gave the statistics of several hoards, which included hoards from Plevna and Reka Devnija, and also several hoards from Britannia, as well as one from Cologne and one from Hungary,¹⁰⁴ we compared these statics with the frequency of Mezul 2. And this parallel produced the same results as the previous analysis:

Table 55

Year and issue	Mezul 2	%	Hoards from BMCRE VI	%
222; Proclamation	3	1.49	83	1.15
222; issue 1	24	11.94	1107	15.32
222; issue 2	6	2.98	83	1.15
223; issue 3	38	18.9	937	12.96
224; issue 4	4	1.99	206	2.85
225; issue 5	24	11.94	598	8.27
225; Marriage issue	1	0.50	79	1.09
226; issue 6	23	11.44	1275	17.64
227; issue 7	14	6.96	691	9.56
228; issue 8	1	0.5	39	0.54
228; issue 9	11	5.47	145	2.01
229; Spec. issue	1	0.50	27	0.37
229; issue 10	4	1.99	237	3.28
230; issue 11	10	4.97	532	7.36
231; issue 12	6	2.98	270	3.73
231; issue 13 A	1	0.50	25	0.34
231; issue 14	5	2.49	184	2.55
232; issue 15	19	9.45	630	8.72
233; issue 16	1	0.50	44	0.61
233; Spec. issue	1	0.50	3	0.04
234; issue 17	2	0.99	25	0.34
235; issue 18	2	0.99	7	0.10
Total:	201	99.97%	7227	99.98%

Table 56 and Graph 6 gives the annual percentages of Mezul 2 and the hoards from *BMCRE VI*, so we can check the size of the circulation in individual years.

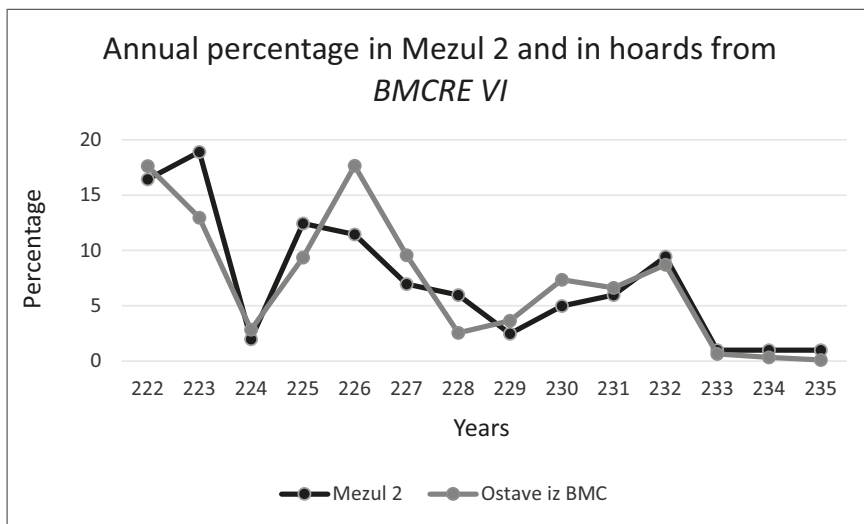
Table 56

Year	Mezul 2		Hoards from BMCRE VI	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
222	33	16.42	1273	17.61
223	38	18.90	937	12.96
224	4	1.99	206	2.85
225	25	12.44	677	9.37
226	23	11.44	1275	17.64

¹⁰⁴ BMC VI, p. 42 – 45.

227	14	6.96	691	9.56
228	12	5.97	184	2.55
229	5	2.49	264	3.65
230	10	4.97	532	7.36
231	12	5.97	479	6.63
232	19	9.45	630	8.72
233	2	0.99	47	0.65
234	2	0.99	25	0.34
235	2	0.99	7	0.10
Total:	201	99.97%	7227	99.99%

Graph 6



Accordingly, we found the maximum circulation in the following years:

222

223

225

226

232

And the minimum in:

233

234

235

In several hoards from the province of Dacia available to me, the coins of Alexander Severus were represented and in some their number was larger. Consequently, I included these hoards in the analysis and the hoard from Țaga so as to compare these results with the ones from Upper Moesia. The hoards are not giv-

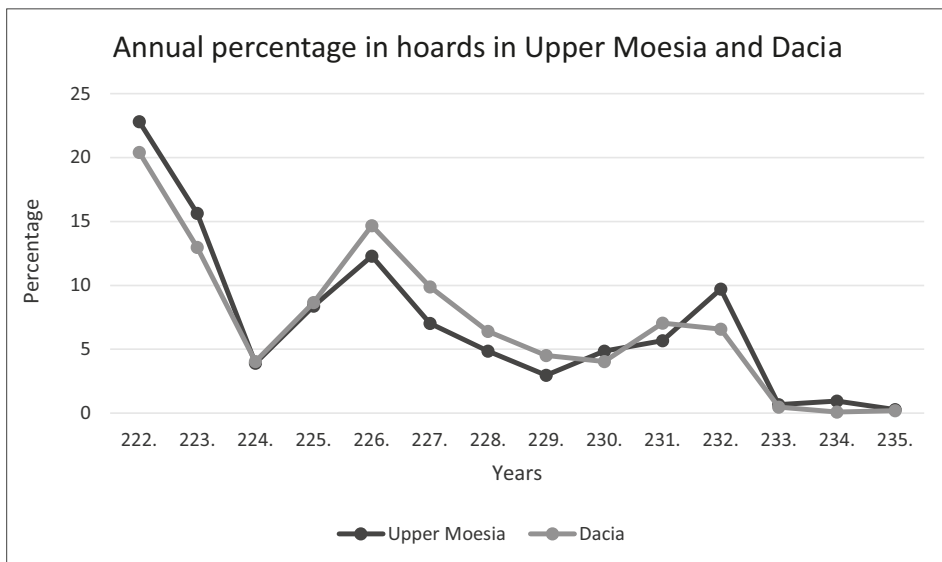
en individually, but the total number of specimens of Alexander Severus is presented.

The table 57 and graph 7 gives the comparative frequencies of the hoards from Upper Moesia and Dacia:¹⁰⁵

Table 57

Year	Hoard from Moesia Superior: frequency and annual quotient	Annual percentage	Hoard from Dacia frequency and annual quotient	Annual percentage
222	169	22.81	217	20.41
223	116	15.65	138	12.98
224	29	3.91	43	4.04
225	62	8.37	92	8.65
226	91	12.28	156	14.67
227	52	7.02	105	9.88
228	36	4.86	68	6.40
229	22	2.97	48	4.51
230	36	4.86	43	4.04
231.	42	5.67	75	7.05
232.	72	9.72	70	6.58
233	5	0,67	5	0,47
234	7	0,94	1	0,09
235	2	0.27	2	0.19
Total:	741	100.00%	1063	99.96%

Graph 7



¹⁰⁵ Hoards from Dacia: Țaga; Jieț-Popi; Birca I; Birca II; Olteni; Leurda. See Bibliography of Hoards in this study.

This analysis also shows similar results to the previous one. Certain differences are observed in the year 231, when there was a slight increase in Dacia, and then a slight decrease in 232, in comparison to the hoards of Upper Moesia. This, however, did not essentially affect the general monetary trend, but rather shows a great concordance, so that this analysis also indicates the stability of monetary policy in the time of Alexander Severus, whatever it may have been.

We shall compare this analysis with the historical events in the time of Alexander Severus and on that basis we shall attempt to give an answer to the question of how they affected circulation. Alexander Severus was born in Phoenicia. His mother was Iulia Mamaea, the daughter of Iulia Maesa, and the sister of Iulia Soemias, Elagabalus' mother. Under the powerful influence of Iulia Maesa (the sister of Iulia Domna), Elagabalus, most probably in June 221, proclaimed Alexander *Caesar* and adopted him.¹⁰⁶ Apparently, Elagabalus soon regretted his act and wanted to get rid of Alexander.¹⁰⁷ This precipitated the demise of Elagabalus and, under the influence of Maesa with her wealth, the praetorians killed Elagabalus.¹⁰⁸ Following Elagabalus' murder on the 11th March 222,¹⁰⁹ by the 13th March the praetorians proclaimed Alexander Severus *Augustus*.¹¹⁰ According to Dio Cassius, he immediately appointed Domicianus Ulpianus, a well-known lawyer as the prefect of the praetorians.¹¹¹ Very strict and definitely ambitious, with the help of Iulia Maesa and Iulia Mamaea, he exerted a strong influence on the immature Alexander. Nevertheless, as a wise man and excellent lawyer, he launched a series of reforms which characterised the rule of Alexander Severus. Owing to his severity and not being a career soldier, Ulpianus was not to the liking of the praetorians, and so in a rebellion prepared by the influential freedman M. Aurelius Epagathus, they killed him in 224 or 228 AD.¹¹² If Ulpianus was indeed murdered in 224, then his role is much less than is attributed to him. It is possible that he insisted on and started some reforms but did not have time to finalise them. And it is this event that may have affected the circulation of money. We saw that after the strong inflow of coins during the years of 222 and 223, there was a tangible decline in 224.

106 C. A. H. XII¹, 56. For some matters of co-rulership, and especially in connection with the diploma from Niš from the year 222, see Dušanić 1964, 479–498.

107 *BMCRE* V, CCXL; *BMCRE* VI, 1.

108 *Ibid.*

109 Dio, 80, 20, 3. C. A. H. XII¹, 56. Kienast 1990, 172.

110 Kienast 1990, 177

111 Dio Cassius, 80, 1, 1 (Loeb ed. p. 479). U C. A. H. XII¹, 62 mentions that in March, 222 Ulpianus was the *praefectus annonae*, and became the prefect of the praetorians before the 1st December, 222 *CJ* VIII, 37, 4; IV, 65, 4: the emperor names him *praefectus praetorio et parens meus*.

112 The opinion prevails in modern historiography that Ulpianus was killed in the year 228. In C. A. H. XII¹, 64, the assumption is that the murder of Alexander's father-in-law, Caesar Sallustius, angered the praetorians, and so they vented their anger by killing Ulpianus. Piganiol 1962, 405 also takes the year 228 as the date of Ulpianus' death. In the foreword to the translation of Ulpianus' *Knjige regula* (Book of Rules), A. Romac points to the then more recent research on p. 11 (in 1966) of the papyrus (Pap. Oxyr. 2565 – Modrzejewski – Zawadski, *RHDFE* 4/1967), according to which the conspiracy and murder of Ulpianus already came about perhaps in July 223, in any case, before the middle of 224: 'this conclusion is drawn from the irrefutable proof that M. Aurelius Epagathus, the chief culprit for the death of Ulpianus, that past year already held the office of governor of Egypt'. That would mean that Epagathus had already been driven into some sort of exile and was soon killed in Cyprus.

This could be interpreted as the beginning of the important reforms in the monetary sphere that Ulpianus had started, but immediately after his death there was serious disruption in the state treasury and mint. It was not until circumstances had settled that circulation rose during 225. Furthermore, it was also affected by some other events that we shall mention a little later.

A council (*consilium*) was characteristic of the rule of Alexander Severus, which he formed with 70 members, 20 of whom were lawyers (*iuris consulti*), among them the renowned lawyer Paulus, and probably the lawyer Papinianus. It is certain that internal policy in the Empire was influenced by this council. However, besides the *consilium*, Iulia Mamaea, Alexander's ambitious mother, also exerted a great influence on him. Iulia Maesa, in all likelihood, died in the year 225¹¹³ and Mamaea was able to conduct her own policy more freely. She married off her son in 225 to Sallustia Orbiana (Cn. Seia Herennia Sallustia Barbia Orbiana), the daughter of the senator Sallustius Macrinus (Seius? Sallustius Macrinus). Orbiana acquired the title of *Augusta* and her father became *Caesar*.¹¹⁴ This marriage was short-lived perhaps because of Mamaea's jealousy and desire to maintain control of her son, exclusively.¹¹⁵ Sallustius Caesar was murdered in 227¹¹⁶ and Orbiana was sent off that same year into exile in Africa.¹¹⁷ Thus, Mamaea fulfilled her ambitious plans, which is also visible on the reverses of Alexander's coins with the legend SALUS and FELICITAS AUGUSTI, as well as on Mamaea's coins, bearing the legend FELICITAS PUBLICA minted in the issue 9A from the year 228.¹¹⁸ The title Mamaea is expanded with: *mater Augusti et castrorum et senatus atque patriae et senatus*.¹¹⁹ Finally, she was represented as the mother of the gods with an addition in the title: *et universi generis humani*.¹²⁰ The events described in the course of 225 and 226 could have led to an increase in the mass of coins minted, and thereby circulation, particularly because in those years special issues were also minted: to mark the death of Iulia Maesa, the marriage of Alexander and Orbiana, and in 226, to mark Alexander's second consulate and the construction of the Nymphaeum. Apart from this special coinage, regular series were also minted. In Mezul 2, of these special issues we only find those marking the marriage, but the special consulate issues are represented in Reka Devnija and Plevna, while again coins marking the marriage were found in Reka Devnija and a hoard from an unknown discovery site in Bulgaria.¹²¹

As we have said, the emperor, with the support of the imperial council, tried to carry out a whole series of reforms. In the first place, it was necessary to bring

113 *BMCRE* VI, 58 sq.

114 *C. A. H.* XII¹, 63.

115 Herodian, 6, 1, 9-10. *C. A. H.* XII¹, 63.

116 Kienast 1990, 181.

117 *C. A. H.* XII¹, 63. Kienast 1990, 179.

118 *BMCRE* VI, 66-67.

119 Perhaps in the year 226 already, as mentioned by Kienast 1990, 180. *C. A. H.* XII¹, 64.

120 *ILS* 485. On the medallion from the British Museum she is depicted as *Dea Panthea* with the attributes of Diana, Victoria and Felicitas: *C. A. H.* XII¹, 64.

121 *BMCRE* VI, 43.

order to the collection of, and the increase of taxes, and the taxes introduced in the time of Elagabalus. In this way, many taxes were abolished or substantially reduced, as we are told by the author of the *Historia Augusta*.¹²² Nevertheless, forced labour and liturgy still burdened the population. On the other hand, public revenues were left to the city communities for the promotion of certain crafts. Likewise, banks loaned state money at an interest rate of 4%, and even poor people were loaned interest-free money to enable them to buy land, and the loan was repaid from their profits.¹²³ One could gather from Alexander's biography in *HA* that a great deal of attention was paid to the land being worked and producing a yield, and that care was taken to populate the already empty areas that had resulted from depopulation.¹²⁴ During his reign, as was mentioned before, Alexander gave five *liberalitates* to mark the following events:¹²⁵ 1. The *processus consularis* in 222; 2. The consecration of the temple to Jupiter Ultor in 224; 3. The second consulate in 226; 4. The third consulate in 228; 5. The triumph after the war with the Persians in 233.

Certain clauses mentioned in *HA* can be important for us. During campaigns, military supplies were very carefully planned so that the troops were given provisions at each rest area.¹²⁶ Apart from the state *annona*, some of the provisions were purchased from landowners on the open market. There is a clause that if any soldier encroached on private land he was punished, depending on his rank. In it is mentioned that the emperor on that occasion declared, 'Do you want anything to happen on your land (estate) that you do to others?'¹²⁷

At the end of 230 and beginning of 231, the Persian king Artaxerxes conquered Mesopotamia and invaded Syria. The Romans were compelled to prepare for war.¹²⁸ In the spring of 231, Alexander left the capital, accompanied by his mother. On his way to the East, he recruited troops and this army had to be numerous and strong. From Upper Moesia he took the legion *VII Claudia Severiana Alexandriana*, judging by an inscription from Viminacium erected by an officer of the legion *IV Flavia Severiane Aleksandriana*, which would indicate that a vexillation of the former legion was stationed in Viminacium; hence, the *VII Claudia* was not in this camp at the time. On the return of the *VII Claudia* to Moesia, the vexillation returned to Singidunum.¹²⁹ During the year 231, Alexander arrived in Antioch and tried to negotiate with the Persians, but without success. He launched an offensive in the year 232. Piganiol mentions that he attacked Cappadocia, Nisibis

122 *HA*, Alex., 39, 6-7; 16, 1; 32, 5. *C. A. H.* XII¹, 64 sq. Piganiol 1962, 405 sq.

123 *HA*, Alex., 21, 1-2; 26, 2-3. The interest rate was low, see *HA*, Antoninus Pius, 2, 8 and the note. See also Dio, 52, 28, 3 sqq.

124 *C. A. H.* XII¹, 65. We shall mention the inscription from Viminacium, *IMS* II, 102, no. 58 from 228 AD on which it says *lustrum* – the division of military land leased for five years, which was carried out by the soldiers of the legion *VII Claudia Severianae Alexandrianae*.

125 *BMCRE* VI, 49, not. 1.

126 *HA*, Alex., 47, 1.

127 *HA*, Alex., 51, 6.

128 *BMCRE* VI, 75.

129 Mirković 1973, 906 – 908 = *IMS* II, p. 38, no. 58.

and the bank of the Euphrates, but his right flank suffered defeat.¹³⁰ Still, Mesopotamia was seized once again. This Persian campaign was halted in 233 without a concluded peace treaty,¹³¹ and due to the danger of barbarians on the Danube and in Italy the emperor had to release the Illyrian troops so that they could defend the Danubian border.¹³² It was probably then that the legion *VII Claudia* went back Viminacium.

We saw that in the hoards from the Danubian region there was a high percentage of coins from 232. This is a rather inexplicable occurrence because it would have been at the height of the war with the Persians. It would be more logical that the increase was in 231, when Alexander was passing through these regions on his way to the East, or in the year 233, when he was returning. In both cases, and according to the said clause about supplying the troops, it would be more normal to have a greater circulation in those two years and not in 232. But, to get back to the preservation of coins. In addition to the excellently preserved specimens (in Țaga, which has the highest percentage), Mezul 2 and Belgrade have a high percentage of very-well preserved pieces, meaning that a sizeable portion of the coins from this issue were in greater circulation. Still, could it mean that this coinage arrived in the Danubian region on the return of the troops from the East and that this was the money the troops had received there and spent it while they were returning? At this point it can seem to be the most acceptable solution, especially if we take into account the return of the Illyrian troops to the Danubian region.

In the year 233, Alexander celebrated his triumph over the Persians in Rome and he granted the fifth *liberalitas*.¹³³ However, the attacks by the Alemanni compelled him in 234 to go together with Iulia Mamaea to Mainz (Mogontiacum).¹³⁴ Instead of attacking the enemy, Alexander attempted to bribe the barbarians. The Roman army desired war, and they were discontented with the selfishness of Mamaea, who did not wish to give the money to the troops at that point, even exerting strong pressure on her son and thus, she turned against Alexander. The Pannonian troops proclaimed their commander Maximinus (Thrax) as emperor. They were joined by the rest of the troops and Alexander, completely abandoned, was murdered with his mother in Vicus Britannicus in 235 (Bretzheim near Mainz).¹³⁵

We have seen from the analysis of the monetary circulation that the issues 233–235 were the least represented. It is hard to explain this phenomenon, which was characteristic of the largest part of the Roman Empire.¹³⁶ It is very likely that the war against the Alemanni on the Rhine was not on such a scale as to have an effect on the balanced distribution particularly in the regions of the central and

130 Piganiol 1962, 407.

131 C. A. H. XII, 70.

132 Piganiol 1962, 407.

133 *BMCRE* VI, 82 sq.

134 C. A. H. XII¹, 71. Piganiol 1962, 407.

135 C. A. H. XII¹, 71.

136 Compare the hoards mentioned in *BMCRE* VI, 45 and those given in this study.

lower Danube, where there were no important military operations. Yet in Mezul 2, we nevertheless find two pieces from the last, 18th issue. This lack of coins still remains an unsolved question.

MAXIMINUS THRAX

The brief rule of Maximinus Thrax (235–238 AD) did not leave a deep trace in the circulation of coins within the hoard from Dobri Do. The results are much the same as in other hoards from Upper Moesia. The quantity of these coins is not suitable for any meaningful statistic observation, and so we shall devote all of our attention to the preservation of the coins. In the next table we present the quantity and the preservation of the coins according to years and issues.

Table 58

Maksiminus I				
Year	Issue	Preservation		Number of pieces
Roma				
235	1	very good		6
		good		20
		a bit worn		1
Total:				27
236	Special issue	very good		1
Total:				1
236	2	good		2
Total:				2
236	3/4	good		5
Total:				5

In terms of the scale of preservation, the category of well-preserved coins predominates in all four issues. It may be that the coins were in circulation, but only briefly for as long as Maximinus' rule lasted. There is no mention in the sources of any more serious barbarian incursions into Roman territory during the reign of Maximinus. Nevertheless, Maximinus waged war against the Germani on the Rhine in the year 235.¹³⁷ W. Enßlin¹³⁸ mentions that during 235, Maximinus elevated his son C. Iulius Verus Maximus to the rank of *Caesar*, probably in Sirmium at his winter camp.

In *HA*, Maxim, duo XIII, 3, the following is written: *Pacata Germania Sirmium venit. Sarmatis inferret bellum parans atque animo concupiens usque ad Oceanum septentrionales partes in Romam ditionem redigere*. Herodian says nothing about the intended invasion of Sarmatia. As D. Magie notes,¹³⁹ Maximinus waged some

¹³⁷ Waging war in Germania is described in Herodian, VII, 2 and in *HA*, Maxim. duo XI, 7 – XII, 5.

¹³⁸ C. A. H. XII¹, 74.

¹³⁹ *HA*, Maxim. duo, p.340, not.2.

sort of war north of the Danube because in inscriptions from 237 and 238, Maximinus and Maximus bore the title of *Sarmaticus Maximus* and *Dacicus Maximus*.¹⁴⁰ In the spring of 238, Maximinus was back in Sirmium.¹⁴¹ Here, he learned of the rebellion in Africa and further events in Rome, and set out for Aquileia by way of Emona,¹⁴² where he was killed together with his son.

GORDIAN I; BALBINUS AND PUPIENUS

The totally ephemeral rule, first, of Gordian I and subsequently, of the co-rulers Balbinus and Pupienus during the year 238, is also clearly reflected in the quantity of their coinage in Mezul 2. There is no need for any broader elaboration. But one should still draw attention to the pieces of Balbinus and Pupienus being described as well-preserved. We would rather maintain a cautious attitude in this respect, and believe that it referred to badly struck coins as the consequence of hastily minted new coins. Attention should be drawn to the re-introduction of the antoninian as a nominal.

Table 59

Year	Emperor	Number of pieces	Preservation
238	Gordian I	2	excellent
238; issue1	Balbinus	1	very good
		1	good
238; issue 2	Balbinus	1 Ant.	good
	Pupienus	1 Ant.	good

GORDIAN III

The highest representation in the Mezul 2 hoard is of coins belonging to Gordian III, 30.54%. This amount permits a more detailed examination of mintage, the distribution of reverse types, preservation and circulation. The question of denarii minted during the reign of Gordian III is examined elsewhere.¹⁴³

All the coins of Gordian III have been distributed according to issues and *officinae* separately, those in the Mezul 2 hoard, and those in all the hoards from Upper Moesia which I took into consideration. Firstly, tables 60 and 61 give the total number of pieces, divided into issue.

140 ILS, nos. 488 and 489. U HA, Max. et Balb. XVI, 3 it is said: *sub his pugnatum est a Carpis contra Maesos. Fuit et Scythici belli principium, fuit et Istriae excidium eo tempore, ut autem Dexippos dicit, Istricae civitatis*. Cf. C. A. H. XII¹, 74.

141 C. A. H. XII¹, 74. Cf. commentary C. R. Whittaker along with Loeb edition of Herodian, II, pp.166/7.

142 C. A. H. XII¹, 79. For these events see: HA, Maxim. duo, XX, 7 and further; Herod., VIII

143 Vasić 2014.

Table 60: Mezul 2

OFFICINA	1	2	3	Total
issue1 / 2	13	21	17	51
issue 3	18	19	30	67
issue 4	54	61	47	162
issue 5	18	26	11	55
Total	104	129	105	335

Table 61: All hoards from Upper Moesia

OFFICINA	1	2	3	Total
issue 1 / 2	254	256	248	758
issue 3	399	328	492	1219
issue 4	826	696	903	2425
issue 5	431	419	359	1209
Total	1911	1701	2005	5611

K. Pink and H. Mattingly were the first to deal with the problem of issues and officinae and laid out the basic principles. The distribution of the coins in the issues is under no question and is made simpler with the changes in Gordian's obverse legends and the marking of the tribunitial authority. The dilemma arises in the distribution of officinae. H. Mattingly upheld the theory, which was accepted, that the Roma mint operated in six officinae where denarii and antoniniani were minted. S. Eddy¹⁴⁴ presented a new hypothesis, according to which the mint in Rome produced coins in three officinae. This hypothesis was accepted by V. Kondić when processing the Belgrade find,¹⁴⁵ but he made some corrections to Eddy's system, quite rightfully, in our opinion. As I accepted the arguments of V. Kondić, I adhered to his distributions when processing the hoards:

Table 62

	issue 1 / 2	issue 3	issue 4	issue 5	Total of issues
Hoards	Total of. 1-3	Total of. 1-3	Total of. 1-3	Total of. 1-3	
Bgd	101	185	351	186	823
Sm	321	473	857	542	2193
M 2	51	67	162	55	335
M 1	22	33	88	34	177
V.B.	26	38	90	32	186
Gl	10	13	40	13	76
K-J	5	8	27	11	51
J	67	127	189	102	485
NK	44	53	186	53	336
N 2	39	88	166	81	374

144 See: Bibliography of Hoards for the Smyrna hoard = S. Eddy 1967.

145 See: Bibliography of Hoards.

Po	6	42	23	3	74
Sk	21	4	111	42	178
N.n.	45	88	135	56	324
Total:	758	1219	2425	1209	5611

The data from Mezul 2, as well as the data we obtained from all the observed hoards of Upper Moesia (Table 62), compared with the results Kondić obtained in the Belgrade find, largely coincided where it concerned the size of the officina's production, and also indicates that the distribution of coins coming from three officinae was much more balanced than a distribution coming from six officinae. According to the results we obtained, in the first/second and fifth issues, the second officina had the most specimens both in Mezul 2 and in the other hoards of Upper Moesia, as well as in the Belgrade find. Contrastingly, the second officina featured with fewer specimens in the third and fourth issues, compared with the first and third in the collective table of hoards and the Belgrade find, whereas in Mezul 2, officina 2 was numerically the most representative in the fourth issue. Naturally, certain oscillations can be perceived when examining each hoard individually. Nevertheless, the overall frequencies even out those individual cases. It would be too hazardous to derive some pattern of work of the officinae based merely on the hoards from Upper Moesia, but it is important to highlight that phenomenon. We find confirmation that some general pattern did indeed exist in the fact that the fourth issue was the most numerous, and that Mattingly also pointed to this¹⁴⁶ on the assumption that it was the outcome of the new policy that Timisitheus, the prefect of the praetorians and Gordian's father-in-law had started to pursue. One should also include in this issue a special emission of denarii minted to mark the event of Gordian and Sabinia Tranquillina's marriage. Based on similar results which H. Mattingly had reached for the fourth issue and those from the hoards of Upper Moesia, perhaps we would be permitted to confirm that a general pattern also existed in the quantity of coinage from each of the three officinae that we highlighted. The reasons why the officinae operated in this way are not easy to make out. It is possible that those officinae with a smaller number of antoninians minted issues of bronze coins; but from Upper Moesia we do not have hoards with this coin from the Roma mint because in that province the need for bronze coins was met with colonial coins minted in Viminacium so that we lack the numerical data for the bronze coins from the Roma mint.

I shall continue the analysis of coins belonging to Gordian III with an unusual procedure. As one can clearly see from tables 63–68 of the Mezul 2 hoard, the distribution of the types/legends on the reverse was not the same. How should one interpret this? Was it, for some reason, that the owner of an estate acquired a large quantity of one type/legend on the reverse in an interval of time, regardless of how very short it was, or was this a constant of the mintage during Gordian III, in other words, were certain types/legends more frequent, or less? In order to check, on the one hand, I compared how many types of legends on denarii and antonin-

¹⁴⁶ *RIC* IV/3, p. 10.

ians in *RIC IV/3* were distributed in the Mezul 2 hoard (tables 63–68), and subsequently in the series of hoards in Upper Moesia (tables 69–73), also taking into account the marks of rarity mentioned in *RIC IV/3*.

Table 63

238-239

Issue 1 and 2

Officina 1				Officina 2			
Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces	Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Piece
FIDES MILITVM. Fides	1	744-747	4	PAX AVGVSTI. Pax	3	757-765	9
P M TR P II COS P P. Fides	15	748-750	3	P M TR P II COS P P. Pax	17	766-767	2
VICTORIA AVG. Victoria	5	751-755	5	VIRTVS AVG. Virtus	6	768-776	9
P M TR P II COS P P. Victoria	19	756	1	P M TR P II COS P P. Virtus	20	777	1
Total::			13	Total			21

Officina 3			
Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
IOVI CONSERVATORI. Iupiter	2	778-786	9
P M TR P II COS P P. Iupiter	16	787	1
PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia	4	789-792	4
P M TR P II COS P P. Providentia	18	793-795	3
Total::			17

Table 64

240

Issue 3

Officina 1			
Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
VIRTVS AVG. Virtus	39	796-798	3
VIRTVS AVG. Virtus	56	799	1
VIRTVS AVG. Virtus	71	800-801	2
ROMAE AETERNAE. Roma	38	802-807	6
ROMAE AETERNAE. Roma	70	808-813	6
Ukupno:			18

Officina 2			
Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
AEQVITAS AVG. Aekvitas	34	814-820	7
AEQVITAS AVG. Aekvitas	51	821-823	3

AEQVITAS AVG. Aekvitas	63	824-830	7
CONCORDIA AVG. Concordia	35	831	1
CONCORDIA AVG. Concordia	52	832	1
Total:			19
Officina 3			
Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
P M TR P II COS P P. Imperator	37	833-836	4
P M TR P II COS P P. Imperator	68	837-839	3
P M TR P III COS P P. Imperator	69	840	1
LIBERALITAS AVG II. Liberalitas	36	841-844	4
LIBERALITAS AVG III. Liberalitas	67	845-850	6
CONCORDIA MILIT. Concordia	65	851-856	6
P M TR P III COS P P Imperator	81	857-862	6
Total:			30

Table 65

241

Special issue of marriage

Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
DIANA LVCIFERA. Diana	127	1025-1028	4
PIETAS AVGVSTI. Pietas	129	1029-1033	5
SALVS AVGVSTI. Salus	129 A	1034-1037	4
SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Securitas	130	1038-1040	3
VENVS VICTRIX. Venera	131	1041-1046	6
Total:			22

Table 66

241-243

Issue 4

Officina 1			
Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
IOVIS STATOR. Iupiter	85	863-864	2
IOVIS STATOR. Iupiter	112	. 865-868	4
IOVI STATORI. Iupiter	84	. 869-897	29
LAETITIA AVG N. Laetitia	86	898-912	15
LAETITIA AVG N. Laetitia	113	913-916	4
Ukupno:			54

Officina 2			
Legenda reversa	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
P M TR P III COS II PP. Imperator	91	917	1
P M TR P III COS II P P. Imperator	115	918-920	3
P M TR P III COS II P P. Imperator	92	921-932	12

P M TR P V COS II P P. Imperator	93	933-941	9
P M TR P VI COS II P P. Imperator	94	942	1
AETERNITATIA-VG. Sol	83	943-975	33
AETERNITATI AVG. Sol	111	976-977	2
Ukupno:			61
Officina 3			
Legenda reversa	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Hercul	95	978-1000	23
VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Hercul	116	1001-1002	2
P M TR P III COS II P P. Appolo	87	1003	1
P M TR P III COS II P P. Appolo	114	1004	1
P M TR P III COS II P P. Appolo	88	1005-1014	10
P M TR P V COS II P P. Appolo	89	1015-1024	10
Total:			47

Table 67

244

Issue 5

Officina 1			
Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
IOVIS STATOR. Iupiter	85	863-864	2
IOVIS STATOR. Iupiter	112	. 865-868	4
IOVI STATORI. Iupiter	84	. 869-897	29
LAETITIA AVG N. Laetitia	86	898-912	15
LAETITIA AVG N. Laetitia	113	913-916	4
Total			54

Officina 2			
Legenda reversa	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
P M TR P III COS II PP. Imperator	91	917	1
P M TR P III COS II P P. Imperator	115	918-920	3
P M TR P III COS II P P. Imperator	92	921-932	12
P M TR P V COS II P P. Imperator	93	933-941	9
P M TR P VI COS II P P. Imperator	94	942	1
AETERNITATIA-VG. Sol	83	943-975	33
AETERNITATI AVG. Sol	111	976-977	2
Total.:			61
Officina 3			

Legenda reversa	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Hercul	95	978-1000	23
VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Hercul	116	1001-1002	2
P M TR P III COS II P P. Appolo	87	1003	1
P M TR P III COS II P P. Appolo	114	1004	1
P M TR P III COS II P P. Appolo	88	1005-1014	10
P M TR P V COS II P P. Appolo	89	1015-1024	10
Total:			47

Table 68

Antioch

242-244

Legend of reverse	RIC	Cat. no.	Pieces
FIDES MILITVM. Fides	209 var.	1102	1
FORTVNA REDVX. Fortuna	210	1103-1113	11
ORIENS AVG. Sol	213	1114-1121	8
PAX AVGVSTI. Pax	214	1122-1124	3
SAECVLI FELICITAS. Imperator	216	1125-1131	7
Total:			30

In the analysis of the hoard (tables 70–75), I used material only from published hoards and only included material from the Vinik hoard (Niška Kamenica), though only a negligible part of it is the National Museum in Belgrade. However, that quantity is sufficient to serve as a control sample. I would like to point out that similarly, the hoards were separated according to the geographical principle: hoards on the limes – Belgrade and Smederevo; hoards concentrated in central Serbia – Mezul 1 and 2, Vlajića brdo and Glibovac; hoards provisionally from the Dardanian region – Kruševac-Jagodina and Jablanica (western) and Niška Kamenica (Vinik), Niš 2, Podrimce and Skopje (eastern), while we can only say that the hoard from an unknown discovery site was from the territory of Serbia. Thus, we have 5721 specimens of denarii and antoninians from the Roma mint (the denarii from the marriage issue were also included in this number), which credibly constitute a completely satisfactory statistical threshold for analysis.

Table 69

Issues of the coins from the Roma mint, of Gordian III, in the hoards of Upper Moesia

Issue 1 / 2 (238-239)													
	Officina 1				Officina 2				Officina 3				Total
RIC	1	15	5	19	3	17	6	20	2	16	4	18	
Bgd	16	3	13	2	13	5	16	3	9	3	10	8	101
Sm	34	12	49	9	41	4	56	11	37	6	44	18	321
M 2	4	3	5	1	9	2	9	1	9	1	4	3	51
M 1	5	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	3	2	22
V.B.	4	0	2	0	2	1	4	2	4	0	2	5	26
Gl	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	10
K-J	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5

J	7	4	12	2	12	3	4	4	6	2	9	2	67
NK	9	3	6	1	0	2	10	1	7	4	0	1	44
N 2	4	1	9	2	6	0	3	0	4	6	4	0	39
Po	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Sk	1	0	7	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	2	2	21
N.n.	5	2	5	0	7	3	8	1	2	4	7	1	45
Ukupno	91	30	114	19	100	20	113	23	89	26	87	46	758

Bgd= Belgrade; Sm= Smederevo; M 2= Mezul 2; M 1= Mezul 1; V.B.= Vlajića brdo; J= Jablanica; NK= Niška Kamenica; N 2= Niš 2; Po= Podrimce; Sk= Skopje; N.n.= Unknown discovery site

Table 70

Issue 3 (240)													
Officina 1							Officina 2						
RIC	39	56	71	38	55	70	34	51	63	35	52	64	
Bgd	10	3	14	10	3	14	16	5	16	12	5	0	108
Sm	32	10	33	30	12	41	46	14	34	35	7	2	296
M 2	3	1	2	6	0	6	7	3	7	1	1	0	37
M 1	2	1	5	2	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	17
V.B.	3	0	4	1	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	0	23
Gl	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
K-J	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
J	12	2	7	6	1	20	11	5	7	6	3	0	80
NK	8	0	0	4	1	7	4	4	3	2	1	0	34
N 2	6	3	6	7	1	4	7	4	3	6	2	0	49
Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sk	5	0	0	2	1	3	4	1	4	3	0	0	23
N.n.	6	3	7	4	3	3	5	3	5	3	3	2	47
Total	89	24	79	72	26	109	104	42	83	72	23	4	727

Officina 3												
RIC	37	54	68	69	36	53	66	67	65	*81		Total off. 1-3
Bgd	6	4	8	7	9	1	1	21	18	2	77	185
Sm	35	13	23	15	37	6	0	27	21	0	177	473
M 2	4	0	3	1	4	0	0	6	6	6	30	67
M 1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	2	0	16	33
V.B.	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	15	38
Gl	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	7	13
K-J	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
J	8	3	4	1	8	2	0	9	12	0	47	127
NK	3	1	3	2	3	1	0	3	3	0	19	53
N 2	6	3	5	1	10	4	0	1	9	0	39	88
Po	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	4
Sk	7	0	3	1	1	0	0	3	4	0	19	42

N.n.	15	0	0	3	5	3	1	10	4	0	41	88
Total:	91	27	50	31	85	19	2	99	80	8	492	1264

*= denarii

Table 71

241 Denarii from the marriage issue in the hoards of Upper Moesia:

RIC	127	128	129	129 A	130	131	139 A	Total
Bgd	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	8
Sm	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M 2	4	0	6	3	3	6	0	22
M 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V.B.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gl	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
K-J	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NK	16	0	11	14	9	8	2	60
N 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Po	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
Sk	4	0	2	0	1	2	0	9
N.n.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	1	23	18	20	21	2	110

Table 72

Issue 4 (241-243)												
	Officina 1					Officina 2						
RIC	85	*112	84	86	*113	91	*115	92	93	94	83	*111
Bgd	5	1	56	57	8	7	3	24	13	4	48	0
Sm	18	0	166	145	0	10	1	80	67	6	0	1
M 2	2	4	29	15	4	1	3	12	9	1	33	2
M 1	1	0	12	16	0	0	0	6	5	0	17	1
V.B.	1	0	13	14	0	1	1	4	11	0	11	0
Gl	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	7	0
K-J	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	3
J	1	0	30	23	0	0	0	10	17	2	31	0
NK	0	10	12	21	6	2	8	16	8	0	19	15
N 2	0	0	24	30	0	3	0	14	15	4	23	0
Po	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2
Sk	3	2	9	15	3	1	0	7	11	2	18	2
N.n.	2	0	23	21	0	9	0	15	10	3	16	0
Total:	33	17	387	368	21	34	18	199	172	22	225	26

Officina 3								
RIC	95	*116	87	*114	88	89	90	Total of.1-3
Bgd	58	3	2	0	28	30	4	351
Sm	200	0	12	0	82	54	15	857
M 2	23	2	1	1	10	10	0	162
M 1	18	0	0	0	6	6	0	88
V.B.	15	1	1	0	9	8	0	90
Gl	7	0	0	0	3	6	1	40
K-J	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	27
J	35	0	2	0	19	17	2	189
NK	37	0	1	11	8	12	0	186
N 2	28	0	1	0	13	11	0	166
Po	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	23
Sk	20	2	0	3	9	4	0	111
N. n.	19	0	3	0	3	11	0	135
Total:	467	8	24	15	192	173	24	2425

*= denarii

Table 73

Issue 5 (242-244)												
	Officina 1										Officina 2	
RIC	143	144	154	155	156	148	149	150	151	152	153	Total
Bgd	19	15	15	0	9	31	0	0	25	2	9	125
Sm	42	86	38	3	41	48	3	39	53	3	28	384
M 2	1	10	5	0	2	9	0	8	4	0	5	44
M 1	3	1	3	0	2	5	0	2	8	0	0	24
V.B.	1	1	4	0	3	4	0	1	4	0	2	20
Gl	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	1	9
K-J	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
J	11	9	9	1	6	10	1	4	11	1	1	64
NK	5	17	4	0	6	3	0	1	2	0	3	41
N 2	6	4	6	0	6	14	2	3	12	0	5	58
Po	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Sk	3	9	1	1	1	8	0	0	8	0	2	33
N.n.	4	0	8	0	6	9	0	3	8	0	2	40
Total	95	152	95	5	84	144	7	63	140	6	59	850

Officina 3								
RIC	140	141	142	145	146	147		Total of. 1-3
Bgd	18	2	8	16	3	14	61	186
Sm	51	5	29	49	2	22	158	542
M 2	2	1	1	4	0	3	11	55
M 1	4	0	1	3	0	2	10	34
V.B.	4	1	1	6	0	0	12	32
Gl	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	13

K-J	1	1	0	2	0	1	5	11
J	19	3	6	6	0	4	38	102
NK	5	0	2	4	0	1	12	53
N 2	12	1	2	4	1	3	23	81
Po	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Sk	3	1	2	1	0	1	8	41
N.n.	5	1	1	5	2	2	16	56
Total:	124	17	55	102	8	53	359	1209

Table 74

Tables of the total number of all examined hoards from Upper Moesia:

	Issue 1 / 2 238-239		Issue 3 240		Issue 4 241-243		Issue 5 242-244	
	RIC	Total	RIC	Total	RIC	Total	RIC	Total
Officina 1	1	91	39	89	85	33	143	95
	15	30	56	24	*112	17	144	152
	5	114	71	79	84	387	154	95
	19	19	38	72	86	368	155	5
	-	-	55	26	*113	21	156	84
	-	-	70	109	-	-	-	-
Total of officina 1:		254	-	399	-	826	-	431
Officina 2	3	100	34	104	91	34	148	144
	17	20	51	42	*115	18	149	7
	6	113	63	83	92	199	150	63
	20	23	35	72	93	172	151	140
	-	-	52	23	94	22	152	6
	-	-	64	4	83	225	153	59
	-	-	-	-	*111	26	-	-
Total of officina 2:		256	-	328	-	696	-	419
Officina 3	2	89	37	91	95	467	140	124
	16	26	54	27	*116	8	141	17
	4	87	68	50	87	24	142	55
	18	46	69	31	*114	15	145	102
	-	-	36	85	88	192	146	8
	-	-	53	19	89	173	147	53
	-	-	66	2	90	24	-	-
	-	-	67	99	-	-	-	-
	-	-	65	80	-	-	-	-
	-	-	*81	8	-	-	-	-
Total of officina 3:		248	-	492	-	903	-	359
Total of issues		758	-	1219	-	2425	-	1209

* = denarii

Firstly, I shall return to the analysis of the types/legends in relation to RIC IV/3. This volume lists 99 types/legends of the reverse of denarii and antoniniani. In the hoards of Upper Moesia, of that number, 77 types/legends, or 77.78%, are represented and of that number, the following marks of rarity are represented: c-c3 = 38. s = 23. r = 15. r2 = 1.¹⁴⁷ Not represented are 22 types/legends of the reverse, or 22.22%, with the marks of rarity s = 8. r = 15. r2 = 3. Consequently, it turns out that the majority of types /legends on the reverse are represented in the hoards of Upper Moesia, whereas a much smaller part does not appear among the observed coins and truly represents a very rare mintage and not a single ordinary type is among them. The types/legends that are not represented in our hoards were definitely minted in small series and they had no influence on the distribution of coins of Gordian III. It is difficult to answer the question of why fewer of these types were minted so we shall not discuss them.¹⁴⁸ According to this, however, we may conclude that the entire coinage of Gordian III, used in regular daily circulation, was represented in the hoards of Upper Moesia.

In that sense, the analysis of the distribution of all types/legends in the hoards themselves is far more important. The collective tables of types/legends (Table 74) give the frequency of their distribution in all hoards of Upper Moesia. From a careful review and comparison with the system of rarities that Mattingly proposed, primarily based on the hoard from Dorchester, one clearly sees that the frequencies completely fits in with the said system of rarities and distinctly corroborate Mattingly's sequence.

An analysis of the distribution of the types /legends in each hoard individually imposes the first conclusion that the size of the hoard was determined by a larger or smaller distribution. Thus, in hoards like those from Belgrade, Smederevo, Mezul 2, Jablanica or Vinik, we come across the most numerous types/legends on the reverse, but the frequencies vary. And where frequencies are concerned, the highest are again in the hoards from Belgrade with 831 specimens of Gordian III, and Smederevo with 2194 specimens, compared with, for instance, 387 specimens in Mezul 2, 486 specimens in Jablanica, 396 in Vinik, 374 in Niš 2, or 355 specimens from the unknown discovery site. And so Mezul 2 amounts to 47% of the Belgrade and 18% of the Smederevo hoards. According to these ratios, it is clear that the size of the hoard also has an influence on the distribution of the types /legends and on their individual frequencies, and so one cannot draw the conclusion that for some particular reason in a hoard, a type/legend is represented with considerably more specimens, but is generally the normal distribution. This is especially noticeable when one analyses only types/legends with the sign 'r'. Other than RIC 64 and 66, all the other types are denarii. Their sequence in the hoards of Upper Moesia is balanced, except in the one from Niška Kamenica (Vinik), where the frequencies are higher, which is once again a consequence of the size of the find, irrespective of its being drastically scattered.

147 c - c3 = common; s = scarce; r - r2 = rare.

148 Vid. komentar Mattingly-a u RIC IV/3, p. 18, nos. 27-33 (no. 31 nalazi se u ostavi iz Smedereva, *Starinar*, 1933, str. 38, br. 79 - 1 kom); p. 20-21, nos. 48-50 C; p. 29-30, nos. 136-139.

The general conclusion one could draw from the entire analysis is that in Upper Moesia, coinage from the Roma mint in the time of Gordian III was evenly distributed in the provincial *officium*, from where it was again almost evenly distributed to the market on the province's territory, or to put it more precisely, to the farmers who sold their produce if our hypothesis that all the hoards can be tied to agricultural estates is correct. Naturally, in the territory of Upper Moesia, one should not overlook the wages of the military units, who likewise took part in the general circulation of money and the purchase of various goods.

ANTIOCH

Table 75

238 – 239

Imp Caes M Ant Gordianus aug

RIC	177	180	182	183	187	189	192	196	197	198	199	Total
Bgd	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sm	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	9
M 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V.B.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
K-J	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
J	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NK	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	12
N 2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.n.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	2	3	1	2	6	5	7	3	4	1	2	36

In the Antioch mint in the first period of producing Gordian III coins all the types we encounter in the hoards of Upper Moesia are marked in RIC IV/3 as 'r'. The quantity of pieces in the hoards clearly shows that this mark was justified. Only in the Smederevo hoard and the one from Niška Kamenica do we find a slightly larger number of pieces, which is again a consequence of the size of the hoard.

Table 76

242–244

Imp Gordianus pius fel aug

RIC	E.T.	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	206	207	216	217	218	219	Total
Bgd	0	4	20	0	1	22	2	0	0	0	29	2	0	2	82
Sm	0	3	86	0	10	71	10	0	3	2	73	0	2	1	261
M 2	0	1	11	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	30
M 1	0	1	9	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	34
V.B.	0	4	2	0	1	14	4	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	33

Gl	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
K-J	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
J	2	1	12	0	1	22	4	0	1	0	14	0	0	1	58
NK	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	22
N 2	0	1	11	0	4	13	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	37
Po	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.n.	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	26
Total:	2	16	172	1	17	181	26	5	5	3	167	5	2	6	608

In the second period of the Antioch mint, the number of pieces in the hoards of Upper Moesia increases. But in this period most of the types belong to the category 'r', except those which in RIC IV/3 under the numbers 210, 213 and 216, which have the category 'c'. And, in these hoards, too, the justification for categorisation that H. Mattingly gave is confirmed because in the hoards we examined, these three types are represented the most, while the others are represented in a considerably lesser quantity. Focusing on both periods of the Antioch mint together, one comes to the same conclusion as in the case of the Roma mint, that the distribution of coins was normal and balanced in the entire territory of the province of Upper Moesia.

In the further text we shall deal with the preservation of coins. The following tables give the categories of preservation, issue by issue, for specimens of Gordian III.

Table 77

Roma

Issue 1 / 2

Preservation	Number of pieces	Percentage
excellent	0	0.00
very good	15	29.41
good	36	70.59
Total:	51	100.00 %

Table 78

Issue 3

Preservation	Number of pieces	Percentage
excellent	0	0.00
very good	38	56.72
good	29	43.28
Total:	67	100.00 %

Table 79

Issue 4

Preservation	Number of pieces	Percentage
excellent	94	58.02
very good	34	20.99

good	34	20.99
Total:	162	100.00 %

Table 80

Marriage issue

excellent	22
Total:	22

Table 81

Issue 5

excellent	55
Total:	55

Table 82

Antioch: 242 – 244

excellent	30
Total:	30

Table 83

Total of Gordian III

excellent	202	52.2%
very good	87	22.48%
good	98	25.32%
Total:	387	100.00%

We shall begin the analysis by observing each issue separately. In issue 1–2 we do not find the category of excellently preserved coins, but only very well-preserved in a smaller percentage and well-preserved in a high percentage. The situation is the same in issue 3: there are no excellently preserved ones, but the category of those that are very well-preserved is represented slightly more than the well-preserved pieces. Contrastingly, in issue 4, excellently preserved coins predominate while very well- and well-preserved appear in equal percentages. The denarii of the marriage issue belong only to the category of excellently preserved. In issue 5 we only come across excellently preserved pieces. The coins of Antioch from the issue in 242–244, belong in the category of excellently preserved pieces. One has to mention that the technique of minting the reverse of Gordian's coins was either fairly poor, or that the coins were minted in haste, and so it often seems that they were poorly preserved. Nonetheless, in observing the obverse and reverse of a piece one can establish the category of each coin.

These observations again clearly illustrate that the coins up to the fifth issue were in normal circulation and for a long while, given the greater representation of the category of well-preserved coins. Excellently preserved coins appear only from 242–243, which clearly shows that the newly acquired coinage was immediately placed in a private 'savings fund'.

Table 83, which gives the cumulative frequency of the category of preservation, naturally, shows a slightly different result in the sense that the highest percentage is in the category of excellently preserved, whereas the categories of very well- and well-preserved is half as much, with a slightly higher percentage of well-preserved pieces. Still, even these results clearly show that the coins of Gordian II circulated for a longer period and did not immediately, at least not before 242-244, end up in the funds of private individuals.

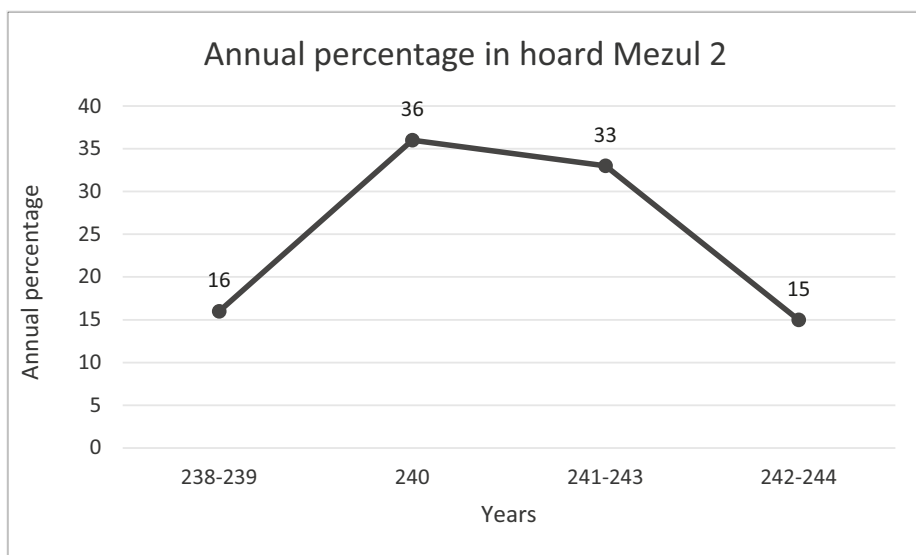
Table 84 and Graph 8 gives the frequencies and annual quotients, and percentages from the Mezul 2 find:

Table 84

Mezul 2

Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
238-239.	51	25.5.	14.00
240.	67	67.00	36.78
241-243.	184	61.33	33.67
242-244.	85	28.33	15.55
Total:	387	182.16	100.00%

Graph 8



According to these results, apparently, circulation grew from 238/9 to 240 and then there was a gradual decline towards the year 244. The decline in the issues of 242-244 is notable (Roma and Antioch were observed together).

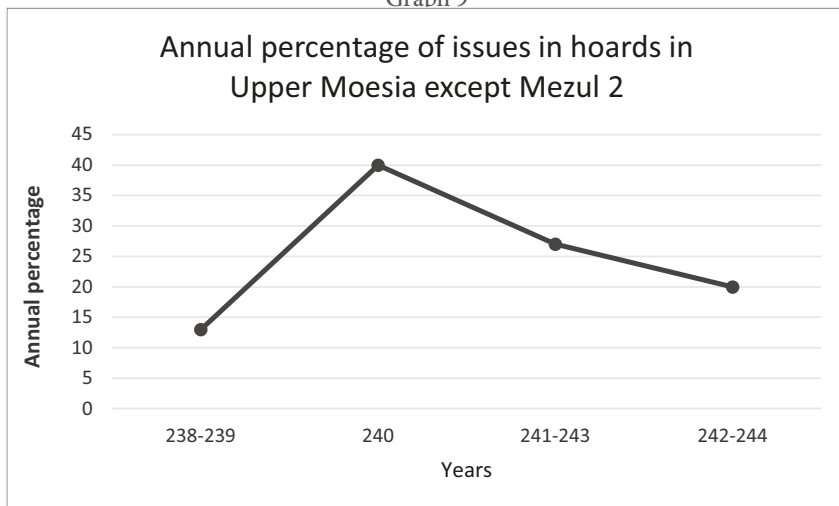
We also conducted similar examinations of all the hoards from Upper Moesia that we included in this chapter, except Mezul 2. The results are given in Table 85 and Graph 9.

Table 85

Table of all the hoards in Upper Moesia, except Mezul 2:

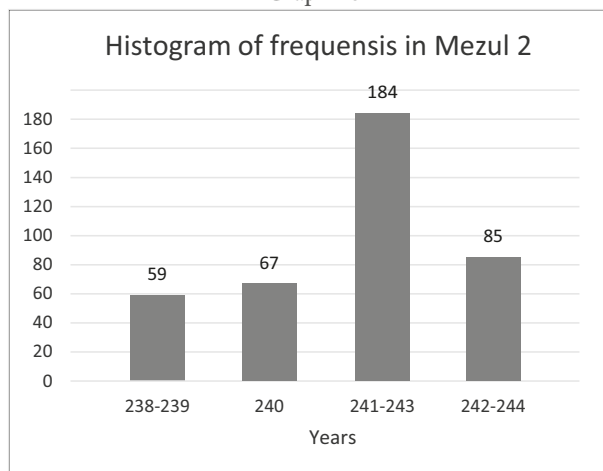
Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
238-239.	743	371.50	12.88
240	1152	1152.00	39.94
241-243.	2351	783.67	27.17
242-244.	1732	577.33	20.01
Total	5978	2884.50	100.00 %

Graph 9



The result of this examination was the same as for Mezul 2, which indicate the same tendencies in the circulation in Upper Moesia. And, comparative histograms (Graph 10–11) clearly illustrate this phenomenon:

Graph 10



Graph 11

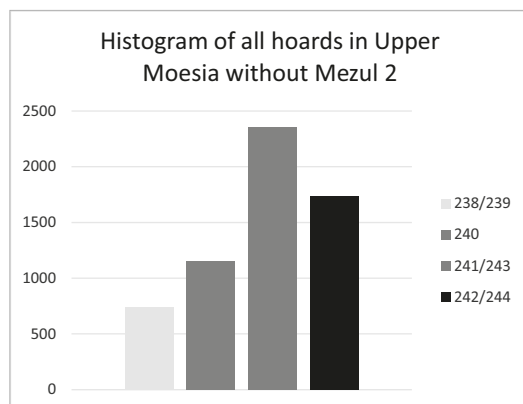


Table 86

Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
238 – 239	794	397.00	11.00
240	1219	12190	33.76
241 – 244	3143	785.75	21.76
244	1209	1209.00	33.48
Total:	6365	3610.75	100.00%

In Table 86 all the hoards from Upper Moesia (including Mezul 2) are arranged according to years a little differently from tables 84 and 85. This order shows the growth of circulation from 238/9 towards 240 (like the previous two analyses), but subsequently a mild decline during 241-244 and then again growth, reaching that of the year 240. Most probably events in the Balkans and the war with Persia waged by Gordian III, in which he was killed, had an effect on the monetary circulation in Upper Moesia. I shall quote the conclusion from a study on the denarii of Gordian III:¹⁴⁹

‘The barbarians were already becoming restless on the Danube limes by 238 AD, during the short reign of Balbinus and Pupienus, because of the Goths settling on the shores of the Black Sea. These emperors appointed M. Tullius Menophilus, the defender of Aquileia, as governor of Moesia Inferior.¹⁵⁰ Menophilus remained in this post in the time of Gordianus also and succeeded in pacifying the Carps in 241 AD, but he was recalled in that year. The Carps, the Goths and the Sarmatians renewed their attacks but, on the way to Persia in 242, the praetorian prefect Timesitheus turned the army around and cleared the lower Danube of the barbarians.¹⁵¹ Gordianus arrived in Mesopotamia in 242.¹⁵² As we have seen, the

¹⁴⁹ Vasić 2014, 229.

¹⁵⁰ CAH XII², 33; 225.

¹⁵¹ For these events, see CAH XII², 35.

¹⁵² CAH XII², 468.

issues of denarii were minted from before July 240 until May 241, that is, at the time of Menophilus' campaign and a little before the Roman army passed through on its way to Persia. Both Timesitheus and Gordianus had to cross through Moesia Superior, and it was then that they led the vexillations from the legions VII Claudia and IV Flavia to the Persian front.¹⁵³ These events certainly influenced the increase in the amount of money in circulation in this province, because the military had to pay for the provisions they bought from the local farmers'.

PHILIP I AND HIS FAMILY

The coins of Philip and his family (Otacilia Severa and Philip II) are represented in Mezul 2 by 10.73%. In comparison to the previous period in the hoard, this coinage was not represented in a high percentage. That is understandable because Mezul 2 ends with the third issue of Philip's coins, dated to a slightly longer interval, from 245–247. However, the hoard also contained a bronze colonial coin from the mint in Viminacium that is precisely dated to 245/6 (AN VII), and it somewhat simplifies the analysis of Philip's coinage because it offers a more secure chronological limit.

Tables 87–91 give the composition of the mint's issues and types of coins during the rule of Philip I which are represented in Mezul 2.

ROMA

Table 87

244: Issue 1

Officina 1		
Victoria aug	RIC IV/3, 49b	6
Victoria aug	RIC IV/3, 50	2
Laet fundata	RIC IV/3, 35b	1
Laetit fundat	RIC IV/3, 36b	4

Officina 2		
Virtus aug	RIC IV/3, 52	1
Virtus aug	RIC IV/3, 53	9
Fides milit	RIC IV/3, 32b	3

Officina 3		
Salus aug	RIC IV/3, 46b	3
Salus aug	RIC IV/3, 47	2
Pax aetern	RIC IV/3, 40b	1
Pax aetern	RIC IV/3, 41	5

¹⁵³ Душанић 1961, 147

Table 88

245: Issue 2

Officina 1		
Securit orbis	RIC IV/3, 48b	2
Felicitas temp	RIC IV/3, 31	3

Officina 2		
Pudititia aug	RIC IV/3, 123c	5
Concordia augg	RIC /V/3, 119b	5
Pietas aug	RIC IV/3, 122b	1
Principi iuvent	RIC IV/3, 216c	4

Officina 3		
Liberalitas augg II	RIC IV/3, 38b	4

Table 89

245–247: Issue 3

Officina 1		
Romae aeternae	RIC IV/3, 44b	5
Aequitas augg	RIC IV/3, 27b	16

Officina 2		
Concordia augg	RIC IV/3, 125c	6
Principi iuvent	RIC IV/3, 217	1
Principi iuvent	RIC IV/3, 218c	4
Principi iuvent	RIC IV/3, 219	3

Officina 3		
P M trp II cos pp	RIC IV/3, 2b	3
P M trp III cos pp	RIC IV/3, 3	3
P M trp IIII cos pp	RIC IV/3, 4	2
Annona aug	RIC IV/3, 28c	19
Annona aug	RIC IV/3, 29	1

ANTIOCH

Table 90

244

Pax fundata cum Persis	RIC IV/3, 69	3
Spes felicitatis orbis	RIC IV/3, 70	2
Virtus exercitus	RIC IV/3, 71	2

Table 91

Colonia Viminacium		
P M S C-OL VIM. In the exergue AN VII		

We were confronted with the same problem as with the coinage of Gordian III, in terms of the distribution of the officinae in the issues. H. Mattingly believed that under Philip, also, minting was done in six officinae within the Roma mint. This view was generally upheld. Subsequently, S. Eddy and V. Kondić, however, opposed this viewpoint and believed that the first three issues of Philip I were minted in three officinae, and that minting only started in six officinae from the fourth issue, which is clearly marked on the reverses of the coins either in Roman numerals or in Greek letters. In the analysis of Mezul 2, I concurred with this latter opinion and divided all three issues in three officinae, according to the system proposed by V. Kondić for the Belgrade find.

I examined the distribution of the officinae in the issues in Mezul 2, in tables 92, 93 and 94 in the hoards of Upper Moesia and the hoards from Dacia.¹⁵⁴

Table 92

Mezul 2

	Officina 1	Officina 2	Officina 3	Total
Issue 1	13	13	10	36
Issue 2	5	15	4	24
Issue 3	21	14	28	63
Total:	39	42	42	123

Table 93

Hoards from Upper Moesia

	Officina 1	Officina 2	Officina 3	Total
Issue 1	201	180	176	557
Issue 2	173	216	195	584
Issue 3	747	617	791	2155
Total:	1121	1013	1162	3296

Table 94

Hoards from Dacia

	Officina 1	Officina 2	Officina 3	Total
Issue 1	8	3	8	19
Issue 2	7	3	15	25
Issue 3	20	23	30	73
Total:	35	29	53	117

Accordingly, the sequence in the order of issues and officinae is as follows:

1. Issue 1: in Mezul 2, the officinae 1 and 2 have the same frequencies, whereas in officina 3, the frequency is slightly less. In the hoards of Upper Moesia officina 1 is represented the most, whilst officina 3 has the fewest specimens. In the hoards of Dacia, officinae 1 and 3 have the same frequencies, whereas officina 2 has fewer specimens.

¹⁵⁴ The hoards from Dacia are as follows: Ioanești Govorii; Slăveni 1; Slăveni 2; Leurda; Jieț-Popi; Bîrca; Alba Iulia; Timișoara. For bibliographic data see: Bibliography of Hoards in this study.

2. Issue 2: in Mezul 2, officina 2 is as predominant as in the hoards of Upper Moesia, while in the hoards of Dacia, officina 3 prevails with a considerably smaller representation of officina 2.
3. Issue 3: in Mezul 2, officina 3 is as prevalent as in the hoards of Upper Moesia, and this is so in the hoards of Dacia, as well.

Table 95 presents an analysis of the issues 1–3 from the hoards of Upper Moesia.

Table 95

Hoards of Upper Moesia

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	
Hoards	Total off. 1-3	Total off. 1-3	Total off. 1-3	Total of issue
Bgd	71	76	277	424
Sm	216	257	960	1433
M 2	36	24	63	123
M 1	7	16	54	77
V.B.	14	37	76	127
Gl	16	8	33	57
K-J	9	15	20	44
J	74	63	301	438
NK	23	2	8	33
N 1	0	2	6	8
N 2	49	51	219	319
Po	7	0	0	7
Sk	18	10	26	54
N. n.	35	33	138	206
Total:	575	594	2181	3350

Bgd= Belgrade; Sm= Smederevo; M 2= Mezul 2; M 1= Mezul 1;
 V.B.= Vlajića brdo; J= Jablanica; NK= Niška Kamenica; N 2= Niš 2;
 Po= Podrimce; Sk= Skopje; N.n.= Unknown discovery site

According to the frequencies in all these hoards the most represented issue is 3, except in the hoard from Vinik (Niška Kamenica), but considering that it was extremely scattered, it cannot be used in the analysis. Issues 1 and 2 were unevenly distributed in individual hoards. Nevertheless, when one observes the number of pieces altogether, issue 1 is represented the least (17.16%), the number grows in issue 2 (17.73%), and in issue 3 it is nearly four times greater compared to issue 2 (65% of the overall number of pieces). One should, however, take into consideration the fact that issue 3 encompasses the interval from part of the year 245 to part of the year 247 so this issue, too, divided into three parts could offer a different picture. But even then, if we mechanically divide issue 3 into three parts, each part would have 727 pieces, which is again considerably more than in issues 1 and 2.

In tables 96–100, all the coins of Philip I from the hoards in Upper Moesia are divided according to types.

Table 96

	Issue 1 (244)		Issue 2 (245)		Issue 3 (245-247)	
	RIC	Total	RIC	Total	RIC	Total
Officina 1	49b	48	48b	93	44b	281
	50	57	31	87	45	84
	35b	9	-	-	27b	390
	36b	74	-	-	-	-
	37b	19	-	-	-	-
Total off. 1:		207	-	180		755

Officina 2	52	24	123c	85	125c	212
	53	67	119b	32	126	66
	32b	66	120b	1	218d	270
	33	15	121	6	217	7
	34b	13	122b	6	219	66
	-	-	215	0	220b	3
	-	-	216c	88	-	-
Total off. 2:		185	-	218	-	624

Officina 3	46b	56	38b	101	2b	114
	47	39	26b	95	3	158
	40b	39	-	-	4	110
	41	36	-	-	28c	335
	42	13	-	-	29	85
Total off. 3:		183	-	196	-	802
Total of issue:		575	-	594	-	2181

Table 97

ANTIOCH

RIC	69	70	71	Total
Bgd	2	2	4	8
Sm	0	0	0	0
M 2	3	2	2	7
M 1	0	0	0	0
V.B.	2	2	2	6
Gl	0	0	0	0
K-J	2	0	0	2
J	1	0	3	4
NK	1	3	1	5
N 1	0	0	1	1
N 2	0	1	3	4
Po	1	1	0	2
Sk	1	2	0	3
N. n.	0	1	2	3
Total:	13	14	18	45

Table 98

ROMA

Issue 1 (244)					
Officina 1					
RIC	49b	50	35b	36b	37b
Bgd	10	5	2	2	2
Sm	11	31	2	31	6
M 2	6	2	1	4	0
M 1	0	0	0	3	0
V.B.	1	2	0	0	6
Gl	1	2	0	0	2
K-J	3	0	0	2	0
J	5	8	0	14	2
NK	1	1	0	1	0
N 1	0	0	0	0	0
N 2	3	3	2	7	0
Po	2	1	1	0	1
Sk	3	0	0	3	0
N.n.	2	2	1	7	0
Total RIC	48	57	9	74	19

Officina 2					
RIC	52	53	32b	33	34b
Bgd	3	7	5	0	1
Sm	9	22	27	5	5
M 2	1	9	3	0	0
M 1	0	0	0	1	0
V.B.	0	1	0	1	0
Gl	2	1	1	0	0
K-J	1	0	0	0	1
J	1	12	9	3	2
NK	0	6	5	0	0
N 1	0	0	0	0	0
N 2	4	5	8	2	1
Po	0	1	1	0	0
Sk	0	2	1	0	2
N. n.	3	1	6	3	1
Total RIC	24	67	66	15	13
Officina 3					
RIC	46b	47	40b	41	42
Bgd	2	13	9	9	1
Sm	24	13	20	7	3
M 2	2	2	1	5	0
M 1	0	1	0	2	0
V.B.	2	0	1	0	0

Gl	1	2	2	2	0
K-J	1	1	0	0	0
J	6	1	1	7	3
NK	4	0	0	0	5
N 1	0	0	0	0	0
N 2	9	2	3	0	0
Po	0	0	0	0	0
Sk	1	2	1	3	0
N. n.	4	2	1	1	1
Total RIC	56	39	39	36	13

Table 99

Issue 2 (245)		
Officina 1		
RIC	48b	31
Bgd	10	12
Sm	45	42
M 2	2	3
M 1	2	3
V.B.	7	3
Gl	3	0
K-J	1	0
J	6	10
NK	1	0
N 1	0	0
N 2	8	8
Po	0	0
Sk	4	3
N.n.	4	3
Total RIC	93	87

Officina 2							
RIC	123c	119b	120b	121	122b	215	216c
Bgd	10	1	0	2	1	0	11
Sm	38	4	0	1	1	0	33
M 2	5	5	0	0	1	0	4
M 1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
V.B.	4	9	0	0	0	0	3
Gl	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
K-J	3	9	0	0	0	0	0
J	7	1	0	1	3	0	14
NK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
N 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N 2	5	1	1	1	0	0	13
Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sk	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N.n.	7	1	0	0	0	0	7
Total RIC	85	32	1	6	6	0	88

Officina 3			
RIC	38b	26b	Total off.1-3
Bgd	16	13	76
Sm	44	49	257
M 2	4	0	24
M 1	3	3	16
V.B.	10	1	37
Gl	1	1	8
K-J	1	1	15
J	9	12	63
NK	0	0	2
N 1	1	1	2
N 2	5	9	51
Po	0	0	0
Sk	1	0	10
N. n.	6	5	33
Total RIC	101	95	594

Table 100

Issue 3 (245 – 247)			
Officina 1			
RIC	44b	45	27b
Bgd	25	12	57
Sm	126	44	170
M 2	5	0	16
M 1	9	0	12
V.B.	14	1	10
Gl	4	1	5
K-J	4	0	4
J	45	7	57
NK	1	0	1
N 1	2	0	1
N 2	30	13	38
Po	0	0	0
Sk	0	6	2
N.n.	16	0	17
Total RIC	281	84	390

Officina 2						
RIC	125c	126	218d	217	219	220b
Bgd	25	13	40	1	10	0

Sm	98	26	111	1	34	2
M 2	6	0	4	1	3	0
M 1	5	0	7	0	0	0
V.B.	0	0	10	0	2	0
Gl	3	3	5	0	0	0
K-J	1	1	1	0	0	0
J	33	6	44	1	11	0
NK	0	0	1	0	0	0
N 1	0	1	0	0	0	0
N 2	23	7	26	2	6	0
Po	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sk	1	1	4	0	0	1
N.n.	17	8	17	1	0	0
Total RIC	212	66	270	7	66	3

Officina 3			
RIC	2b	3	4
Bgd	13	21	16
Sm	56	66	49
M 2	3	3	2
M 1	0	7	3
V.B.	8	0	3
Gl	3	1	2
K-J	1	0	3
J	11	23	11
NK	3	0	0
N 1	0	0	0
N 2	8	17	9
Po	0	0	0
Sk	1	4	0
N. n.	7	16	12
Total RIC	114	158	110

Consequently, it emerges that the types AEQUITAS AUGG (RIC 27b) and ANNONA AUGG (RIC 28c) are the most numerous. Next come the types: ROMA AE AETERNAE (RIC 44b), PRINCIPI IUVENT (RIC 218d), CONCORDIA AUGG (RIC 125c), PM TRP III COS PP (RIC 3), PM TRP II COS PP (RIC 2b), PM TRP IIII COS PP (RIC 4), and LIBERALITAS AUG II (RIC 38b). Least represented are the types: PIETAS AUG (RIC 120b), PIETAS AUG (RIC 121), PIETAS AUG (RIC 122b), LAET FUNDATA (RIC 35b), PRINCIPI IUVENT (RIC 217) and PRINCIPI IUVENTUTIS (RIC 220b). The type Philip I, RIC 35b, in Mattingly is marked as an ordinary (C), but in our hoards there are only nine pieces. As opposed to that, Mattingly marked the types of Otacilia Severa, RIC 120b, 121, as well as of Philip II (RIC 220c), as rare (R), and the type of Philip II, RIC 217, as scarcer (S), which fully corresponds to the representation of these types in the hoards of Upper Moesia. The remaining types are unevenly distributed in the

hoards and their appearance depends on the quantity of coins of Philip I and family in the finds. This occurrence shows that a quite accidental specimen of coin was allowed from the central provincial cash fund into circulation, in which the rarer and rare antoninians were represented with only five types in a small number of pieces, which corroborates H. Mattingly's system of evaluating the coins of Philip's rule.

As in previous periods, during the period of rule of Philip I, I paid special attention to the preservation of the pieces, which is given in Table 101:

Table 101

MEZUL 2					
Roma					
Issue 1	Total	Issue 2	Total	Issue 3	Total
excellent preservation	35	excellent preservation	26	excellent preservation	67

Antioch: 244 – 245?	Total
excellent preservation	7
Total Philip I	Total
excellent preservation	135

This examination showed that all the coins in Mezul 2 were excellently preserved, clearly indicating that in this period, immediately on receiving the money from the state treasury, it was put away into a private individual's fund and did not return into circulation.

The analyses of the types of reverses in the hoards of Upper Moesia and their preservation in Mezul 2 show the real monetary circulation in the time of Philip I and the distribution of the types of reverses from the Roma mint in the province of Upper Moesia up to the third issue in the years 245–247.

In tables 102, 103, 104, graph 12 and 13, I considered the annual inflow of coins.

Table 102

Mezul 2

Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
244	36	36	40.91
245	31	31	35.23
245-247	63	21	23.86
Total:	130	88	100

Table 103

Hoards of Upper Moesia without Mezul 2

Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
244	539	539	29.09
245	608	608	32.81

245-247	2118	706	38.1
Total:	3265	1853	100

Graph 12

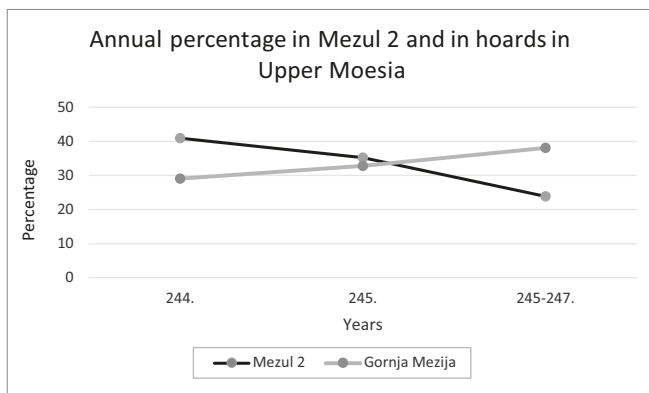


Table 104

All hoards of Upper Moesia

Year	Frequency	Annual quotient	Annual percentage
244	575	575	29.62
245	639	639	32.92
245-247	2181	727	37.45
Total:	3395	1941	99.99

Graph 13

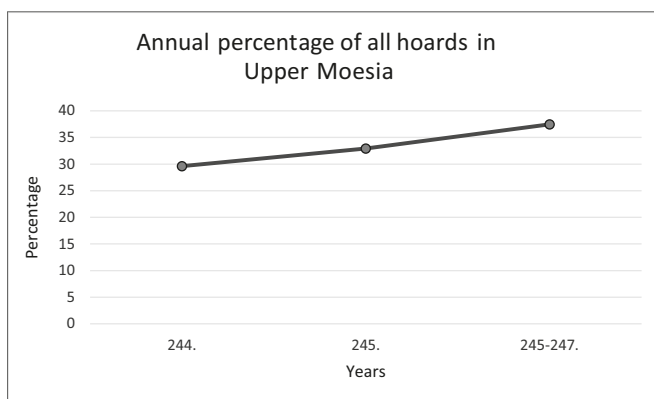


Table 102 deals only with the Mezul 2 hoard. It turns out that there was a constant decline in the inflow of money from 244 to the years 245–247. In Table 103, all the hoards of Upper Moesia are observed (except for Mezul 2) and here the picture is entirely different. One notes a constant rise in the inflow of coins from the year 244 to 245–247. The same conclusion can be drawn in Table 104 in which it

is combined with Mezul 2. On the other hand, if we observe only the frequencies I gave in tables 98, 99 and 100 this trend predominates, but in Glibovac, Skopje and the hoard from the unknown discovery site one notices that the decline in the inflow was during issue 2 in the year 245. Comparing this conclusion with Mezul 2, one can say that these oscillations were rather the consequence of some local events and not a general tendency in the inflow of coins to the province. The decline in the inflow did not occur until the fourth issue in the year 247 (which is not represented in Mezul 2 and so it is not separately analysed in this study).

CONCLUSION

At the end of this study we shall summarise the basic postulates we arrived at in the text. First of all, we point out that the Mezul 2 hoard has no new types in its composition that would supplement the issues given in the reference catalogues. For that reason we did not particularly deal with purely formal numismatic problems, other than with an analysis of the officinae in the coinage of Gordian III and Philip I. The analysis of coins of each emperor, individually, aroused our keener interest. The amount of coins in the hoard, coupled with a constant comparison with the hoards in the provinces neighbouring on Upper Moesia permitted different statistical examinations that proceeded in different directions:

- Circulation according to years and periods was considered in order to obtain reliable data on the reduction or increase of circulation. It turned out that the percentages of the quantities of coins in the hoards did not essentially differ from each other regardless of the number of pieces in the hoards, which can be seen best if one compares the percentages of Reka Devnija with the other hoards. This confirms to us that there truly was a very firm pattern of representation of coins in certain years.
- The condition of the preservation of coins was examined, providing us with data on the entry and exit of coins from circulation. Both one and the other analysis were to show that the coins were not deposited in hoards in one moment, like some sort of income or expense, but were successively collected and placed in a 'cache' throughout generations in a family. So as to test this, we analysed published and processed hoards of denarii and antoninians from the territory of the province of Upper Moesia.
- The analyses, in our opinion, do not fully support the hypothesis of P. Le Gentilhomme that the denarii were kept in hoards only as a defence against bad coins because it is questionable as to whether slightly worn or worn coins would have continued to be deposited irrespective of the constant internal value of the metal, but excellent, very well-preserved and well-preserved coins would probably have been set aside. Still, perhaps we should not be exclusive in our conclusions. Certainly, silver, purer in the denarii than in antoninians, could always have had a specific value even though the percentage of pure silver in the denarii was reduced as time passed.

Undoubtedly, the quantity of denarii represented a measure of wealth and material security in the time when the antoninian appeared, which gradually lost its qualitative and thereby its purchasing power although it retained its nominal value of two denarii. But this was not crucial for the formation of a hoard. Therefore, based on the hoards mentioned in the text, we could view the general circulation in specific periods of time, if we considered coins in the hoard to be chance specimens.

- In checking the condition of the coins according to the categories we established, it emerges that all of these coins were in circulation, except in the years of the rule of Gordian III and of Philip I, which are represented in Mezul 2, where the money obtained was immediately put in a 'cache'. Some pieces of other rulers were excellently or very well-preserved, a considerable portion was well-preserved, and another portion was slightly worn. There are a fair amount of cases where we have several pieces from the same issue, some of which are very well-preserved, whereas others are more poorly preserved. Traces of wear and circulation show that the pieces entered, exited and returned into circulation before they were deposited in a hoard.
- We may assume that the mass of coins the state treasury put into circulation in Lower Pannonia, Upper and Lower Moesia and Dacia remained within these provinces and despite a certain percentage being lost from circulation, it was rather stable. Thus, on the basis of the observed annual percentages, we can survey the years in which there was a maximum and a minimum circulation in the designated geographic region. For the sake of more reliable conclusions, an attempt was made in the rule of the emperors represented in the hoard to tie circulation to historical or economic events linked with Upper Moesia. The results obtained were connected, in particular, with the passage of (or temporary residence) of the emperors through Upper Moesia or other Balkan provinces, and in this examination it turned out that they could have had a crucial effect on the amount of money in the provinces. The supplying and stationing of the army was paid out to locals in the provinces from the state treasury (perhaps a portion of the money also entered the mass from the individual purchase of goods), not from special taxes imposed on the provincial folk. But the coins, especially from Laodiceia, could also have reached Upper Moesia through the vexillations of the legions IV Flavia and VII Claudia, when they were returning to their camps in Upper Moesia. The absence of prices of goods and produce in the Balkan provinces in the 3rd century poses a difficulty in this research so that it is impossible to establish the ratio of money and prices.

- We still maintain our conclusion that in most cases the hoards of coins were the savings of farmers (except in the finds from Belgrade and Reka Devnija). A more detailed account of this has already been written¹⁵⁵ but in this study it was documented with numerical data.

In spite of some indicators, it is not simple to determine the date of burial of the Mezul 2 hoard. Even if we assume that all the buried coins reached us (which is unlikely), or that the missing portion did not contain coins from later issues, the broad time-frame of the mintage of issue 3 (245–247 AD) does not offer a definitive date. It was mentioned that in Mezul 2, the fourth issue from the year 247 was not represented. This could narrow down the date of minting the third issue to the end of 246 or beginning of 247, which would partly coincide with the find of definitively dated bronze coins from the Viminacium mint in AN VII (245–246). Unable to precisely date the end of the hoard, we propose the year 247 as the approximate date till the beginning of minting and distributing the silver coins from the fourth issue of the Roma mint.¹⁵⁶

Was the hoard's burial affected by some military conflict that ended in Upper Moesia roughly in the year 247 or were some other events crucial? A reference to events described in the exergue on Maximinus Thrax indicates that neither Upper Moesia nor part of Pannonia was under any threat of imminent war,¹⁵⁷ and that the reasons for not finding the hoard from Ravna (Upper Moesia) and Mehovine (Pannonia) from Roman times should be sought elsewhere.

But, as we have mentioned regarding the exergue on Gordian III, the movement of the Goths and the incursions by the Goths, Carpi and Sarmatians into Lower Moesia already began in the time of Balbinus and Pupienus (238 AD). The governor of this province, Menophilus, and then the praetorian prefect Timisitheus, removed this danger in the course of 241 and 242. The available data about the hoards found in Upper Moesia shows that not a single hoard can be connected with the period of the rule of Gordian III, which indicates the peaceful and stable situation in this province. We shall look, in the measure that historical sources allow, into what happened in the Danubian region during the rule of Philip I. It is public knowledge that, as a rule, ancient writers paid little attention to Upper Moesia. Often, data was quite general and referred to 'Illyricum' in the broad sense of that idea. Apart from that, frequent borrowings by some authors from others obscure the true picture. Without proper critical analysis of the sources, we will not be able to obtain definitive answers to a whole range of questions for a long time.

In modern historiography it is assumed that, by the beginning of 244, the Carps already presented a threat to the borders of the Empire.¹⁵⁸ Nevertheless, serious incursions by the Carps in Lower Moesia actually occurred in 245. Neither

¹⁵⁵ Васић 2015

¹⁵⁶ On the coins of Philip I, minted in July or August, a shorter legend started being used on the obverse: IMP PHILIPPUS AVG (Loriot 1972, 248, not. 20), which does not appear on the coins in Mezul 2.

¹⁵⁷ Cf. Gerov 1977, 126.

¹⁵⁸ C. A. H. XII¹, 90.

Prastina Messalinus, the governor of Lower Moesia, nor the father-in-law of Philip I, Severianus, who commanded sizeable forces, were able to repel the enemy across the Danube.¹⁵⁹ The local mint in Markianopolis ceased operation at that time.¹⁶⁰ The situation was so serious that Philip himself had to take supreme command.¹⁶¹ Dacia appears to have suffered the most, it appears, evidence of which can be seen in the inscription CIL III 1054: *a Carpis liberatus*.

In the summer of 246, Philip I was in Dacia and then, most probably, a provincial mint of bronze coins was opened in the course of July. It appears that Philip was then engaged in some clashes with Germanic tribes, most likely the Quadi, because he acquired the title of *Germanicus Maximus*.¹⁶² No end was in sight in the war against the Carps even during the year 247. According to Varo's reckoning, the millennial of Rome fell on April 21st, 247, but according to the coinage in honour of this celebration, one can see that the issues were not struck until the year 248, when Philip returned to Rome.¹⁶³ After his victory over the Carpi, Philip was given the title of *Carpicus Maximus* and his son, that of *Carpicus*.¹⁶⁴

The next great invasion by the Goths occurred in 248, again in Lower Moesia.¹⁶⁵ When we analyse the scanty information the different sources provide (Roman writers, epigraphic monuments and numismatics), it is evident that the major theatre of the barbarian invasion was Lower Moesia and Dacia. There is no data whatsoever that Upper Moesia was in any danger, except possibly on its eastern border (in present-day Bulgaria). Accordingly, the hoards in Upper Moesia that could have belonged to the horizon of 247 were not buried and abandoned due to imminent danger from the barbarians. There were some other causes which led to this; however, we can only speculate and therefore, we shall not deal with them. Still, one should point to the campaign of Philip I in Dacia because then there would indeed have been a larger inflow of money in order to supply the army with foodstuffs and meet the other needs of the troops, while they were advancing through part of Upper Moesia.

159 C. A. H. XII¹, 90. Pegan 1984, 100. Gerov 1977, 128. Gerov emphasizes that not a single hoard containing Gordian III is known from the year 244 AD, and for those reasons the invasion by the Carps could not have taken place until the year 245.

160 Pick 1898.

161 See literature in note 11.

162 C. A. H. XII¹, 90.

163 *RIC* IV/3, p. 62. C. A. H. XII¹, 91.

164 Stein, *RE* X/1, s. v. Iulius (386=Philippus), col. 758; 762. Gerov 1977, 129. Gerov rejects the opinion of Enslin, C. A. H. XII¹, 90 that in the addition to Lower Moesia, the Carps devastated Thrace and Macedonia.

165 Stein, *RE*, col. 762.



CATALOGUE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

- AR = silver
- D = Denarius
- Ant = Antoninianus
- Cat. No. = Catalogue Number
- W = Weight
- Dm = Diameter
- P = Preservation: 1 = excellent ; 2 = very good; 3 = good; 4 = a bit worn; 5 = worn; 6 = excellent, bad strike; 7 = excellent, bad strike on Rev. ; 8 = very good, bad strike; 9 = good, bad strike; 10 = a bit worn, bad strike; 11 = worn, bad strike; 12 = worn, damaged; 13 = worn, illegible.
- NM Coll. = The National Museum in Belgrade collection – inventory number
- BMCRE V = H. Mattingly, Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, Volume V: Pertinax to Elagabalus, Oxford University Press, 1950.
- BMCRE VI = R, A. G. Carson, Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, Volume VI: Severus Alexander to Balbinus and Pupienus, Oxford University Press, 1962.
- Б. Борић-Брешковић, Новац колоније Виминацијума у збирци Светозара Ст. Душанића/ B. Borić-Brešković, Coins of Viminatium in the Collection of Svetozar St. Dušanić, Музеј града Београда/City of Belgrade Museum, 1976.
- RIC II = H. Mattingly and E. Sydenham, Roman Imperial Coinage II, Vespasian to Hadrian, Spink and Son, London, 1926.
- RIC III = H. Mattingly and E. Sydenham, Roman Imperial Coinage III, Antoninus Pius to Commodus, Spink and Son, London, 1930.
- RIC IV/1 = H. Mattingly and E. Sydenham, Roman Imperial Coinage IV/1: Pertinax to Geta , Spink and Son, London, 1936.
- RIC IV/2 = H. Mattingly and E. Sydenham, Roman Imperial Coinage IV/2: Macrinus to Pupienus, Spink and Son, London, 1938.
- RIC IV/3 = H. Mattingly, E. Sydenham and C. H. V. Sutherland, Roman Imperial Coinage IV/2: Gordian III – Uranus Antoninus, Spink and Son, London, 1949.

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Traian MINT OF ROME Year: 103-111						
1	IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P	COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC	RIC II, p. 252, no. 118; D	3,01 19	4	835/1
Hadrian MINT OF ROME Year: 134-138						
2	HADRIANVS-AVG COS III P P	FORTV-NA AVG	RIC II, p. 368, no. 244; D	3.08 18	4	835/2
Antoninus Pius MINT OF ROME Year: 148-149						
3	ANTONINVS AVG- PIVS P P TR P XII	COS-III	RIC III, p. 48, no. 183; D	3.25 18	4	835/3
Year: 155-156						
4	ANTONINVS AVG- PIVS P P IMP II	TR POT XIX-COS III	RIC III, p. 56, no. 249; D	3.56 17	10	835/4
Year: 156-157						
5	ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P IMP II	TR POT XIX-[COS II]II	RIC III, p. 57, no. 264; D	3.25 18	5	835/5
Year: 156-157						
6	ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII	FORTVNA-COS III	RIC III, p. 63, no. 310; D	3 17	5	835/6
Faustina I Stiking under Antoninus Pius Year: 141						
7	DIVA-FAVSTINA	AV-GV-S-TA	RIC III, p. 71, no. 363; D	3.54 17	5	835/7
Year: 145						
8	[FAVSTINA]- AVGVSTA	AVGVS-TI-PII FIL	RIC III, p. 93, no. 497; D	3.34 17	5	835/8
9	FAVSTINA AVG-PII AVG FIL	CON-C-ORDIA	RIC III, p. 93, no. 502 a; D	3.53 18	5	835/9
10	FAVSTINA AVG-PII AVG FIL	CONCO-RDIA	RIC III, p. 93, no. 502 a; D	3.28 17	5	835/10
Lucius Verus Stiking under Antoninus Pius Year: dec. 162-autumn 163						
11	IMP L VERVS AVG	PROV DEOR TR P III COS II	RIC III, p. 253, no. 491; D	3.34 17	2	835/11
Commodus Year: 181						
12	M COMMODVS- ANTONINVS AVG	TR P VI-IMP-III COS II P P	RIC III, p. 368, no. 13; D	2.74 16	5	835/12

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Year: 181-182						
13	M ANTONINVS CO- MMODVS AVG	[TR P VII IMP]-IIII- COS II P P	RIC III, p. 369, no. 25; D	3.01 18	5	835/13
Year: 183, issue II						
14	M COMMODVS- [ANTON] AVG PIVS	TR P VIII IMP-VI- COS III P P	RIC III, p. 372, no. 54; D	2.65 17	12	835/14
Year: 189						
15	[M COM]M ANT P FE-L AVG BRIT P P	SEC ORB P M TR P XIII COS V, in ex. DE	RIC III, p. 386, no.190; D	2.55 17	9	835/15
Year: 190-191						
16	[M COM]M ANT P FEL-AVG BRIT P P	FIDEI COH P M TRP-XVI [COS VI]	RIC III, p. 390, no.220; D	2.54 17	5	835/16
17	M COMM ANT P FE-L AVG BRIT P P	MIN AV-G P M TR P [XVI COS VI]	RIC III, p. 390, no. 222 a; D	2.67 17	5	835/17
18	M COMM ANT P F-EL AVG BRIT P P	ROM FEL P M [TR P] XVI COS VI	RIC III, p. 391, no. 224; D	2.83 17	11	835/18
19	[M COMM] ANT P FE-[L AVG BRIT P P]	[ROM] FEL P M TR P XVI COS VI	RIC III, p. 391, no. 224; D	2.83 16	4	835/19
Year: 192						
20	L AEL AVREL CO- MM AVG P FEL	P M TR P XVII-[IMP V]II COS VII P P	RIC III, p. 392, no. 233; D	3.27 17	10	835/20
21	L AEL AVREL CO- MM AVG P FEL	P M TR P XVII IMP VIII COS VII P P	RIC III, p. 393, no. 236; D	2.61 16	10	835/21
22	L AEL AVREL CO- MM AVG P FEL	P M TR P XVII [IMP VIII] COS VII P P	RIC III, p. 393, no. 237; D	2.66 17	10	835/22
23	L AEL AVREL CO- MM AVG P FEL	P M TR P XVII IMP VIII-COSVII P P	RIC III, p. 393, no. 237; D	2.56 19	4	835/23
24	L AEL AVREL CO- MM AVG P FEL	FELIC PER-PETVAE AVG	RIC III, p. 395, no. 249; D	2.99 16	9	835/24
25	L AEL AVREL COMM AVG P FEL	HER-CVL/RO-MAN/ AV-GV	RIC III, p. 395, no. 251; D	3.83 16	4	835/25
26	L AEL AVREL COM- -M AVG P FEL	HERCVLI R- OMANO AVG	RIC III, p. 395, no. 254 a; D	3.74 16	9	835/26
27	L AEL AVREL COM- -M AVG P FEL	[VOT] SOLV PRO SAL P R	RIC III, p. 397, no. 262; D	2.95 16	5	835/27
Clodius Albinus MINT OF ROME						
Year: 193						
28	D CLOD SEPT- ALBIN CAES	C-O-S-I-I	RIC IV/1, p. 44, no. 2; D	2.83 17	5	835/28
29	D CLOD SEPT- ALBIN CAES	FELICI-T-[A]-S- COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 44, no. 4	3.41 18	4	835/29
30	D CLOD SEPT- ALBIN CAES	MINER-[PACI]F COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 45, no. 7; D	2.72 17	5	835/30

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Septimius Severus and his family						
MINT OF ROME						
Julia Domna						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 193-196						
31	IVLIA DO-MNA AVG	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/1, p. 165, no. 538, BMCRE V, p. 28, no. 56; D	2.93 17	4	835/142
32	[IVL]IA DO-MNA	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/1, p. 165, no.538, BMCRE V, p. 28, no. 56; D	2.48 18	5	835/143
Septimius Severus						
Year: 194, issue II						
33	L SEPT SEV PE-RT AVG IMP III	P M TR P-II-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 95, no.34; BMCRE V, p. 31, no. 69; D	2.98 18	9	835/31
Year: 195, issue II						
34	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG IMP V	[ARA]B ADIAB-COS II [P P]	RIC IV/1, p. 98, no.58; BMCRE V, p. 39, no. 107; D	3.02 17	9	835/140
35	[L SEPT SEV PERT]- AVG IMP V	[ARAB]-ADIAB COS II P-P	RIC IV/1, p. 98, no.58; BMCRE V, p. 39, no. 107; D	2.93 17	4	835/32
36	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG IMP V	P M TR P III-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 98, no.60; BMCRE V, p. 39, no. 110; D	3.38 17	9	835/33
37	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG IMP V	P M TR P III-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 98, no.60; BMCRE V, p. 39, no. 110	3.66 17	4	835/34
38	L SEPT SEV PE-RT AVG IMP V	PART ARAB PART ADIAB, in ex. COS II P	RIC IV/1, p. 98, no.63; BMCRE V, p. 40, no. 120; D	3.37 17	4	835/35
Year: 195, issue III						
39	L SEPT SEV PER[T- AVG IMP IIII]	LIBERO-PATRI	RIC IV/1, p. 97, no.44;BMCRE V, p. 34 *; D	2.73 17	5	835/36
40	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG IMP VII	P M TR P III-C-OS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 99, no.67; BMCRE V, p. 41, no. 122; D	2.79 17	4	835/38
41	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG IMP VII	P M TR P III-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 99, no.68; BMCRE V, p. 41, no. 124; D	2.68 17	4	835/39
42	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG IMP VII	P M TR P III-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 99, no.68; BMCRE V, p. 41, no. 124; D	3.63 17	4	835/40
Year: 195-196						
43	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG IMP VII	ARAB ADIAB-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 99, no.64; BMCRE V, p. 42, no. 131; D	3.51 17	4	835/37

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Year: 196, Issue I						
44	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VII	P M TRP-III COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 99, no.71 A; BMCRE V, p. 43, no. 137; D	3.24 17	4	835/41
Year: 196, Issue II						
45	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	P M-TRP-III-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 101, no.85; BMCRE V, p. 44, no. 142; D	3.67 17	4	835/49
Year: 196-197						
46	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	ADVENTVI AVG FELICISSIMO	RIC IV/1, p. 100, no.74; BMCRE V, p. 46, no. 151; D	3.37 18	3	835/42
47	[L SEPT SEV PERT]-AVG IMP VIII	ADVENTVI AVG FELICISSIMO	RIC IV/1, p. 100, no. 74; BMCRE V, p. 46, no. 151; D	3.11 16	4	835/43
48	[L SEPT SEV PERT]-AVG [IMP VIII]	ARAB ADI-AB-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 100, no. 76; BMCRE V, p. 46, no. 157; D	2.83 17	5	835/44
49	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	FORTVNAE-[REDVCI]	RIC IV/1, p. 100, no. 78 a; BMCRE V, p. 47, no. 161; D	3.68 17	5	835/45
50	[L SEPT SEV PE]-RT AVG [IMP VIII]	FORTVNAE-[REDVCI]	RIC IV/1, p. 100, no. 78 a; BMCRE V, p. 47, no. 161; D	3.98 17	5	835/46
51	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP [VIII]	[HERCVLI]-DEFENS	RIC IV/1, p. 100, no. 79; BMCRE V, p. 47, no. *; D	3.09 16	5	835/141
52	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	VOTA P-VBLICA	RIC IV/1, p. 102 no. 96 a; BMCRE V, p. 49, no. 178; D	2.82 18	4	835/52
Caracalla						
Striking under S. Severus						
Year: 196-197						
53	M AVR ANTONINVS CAES	SEVERI AVG PII FIL	RIC IV/1, p. 212, no. 4; BMCRE V, p. 50, no. 184; D	3.04 17	4	835/193
Year: 196 or 197/8						
54	M AVR ANTON-CAES PONTIF	IMPERII-FELICITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 9; BMCRE V, p. 52, no. 199; D	2.79 17	10	835/194
55	[M AV]R ANTON-CAES [PONTIF]	IMP-ERII-FELICITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 9; BMCRE V, p. 52, no. 199; D	3.26 17	4	835/195
56	M AVR ANTON-CAES PONTIF	IMP-ERII-FELICITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 9; BMCRE V, p. 52, no. 199; D	3.77 17	11	835/196

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
57	M AVR ANTON-CAES PONTIF	IMP-ERII-FELICITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 9; BMCRE V, p. 52, no. 199; D	3.11 19	3	835/197
58	M AVR ANTON-CAES PONTIF	MARTI-VLTORI	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 11; BMCRE V, p. 53, no. 202; D	3.14 17	11	835/198
59	[M AVR ANTON]-CAES PONTIF	MARTI-[VLTORI]	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 11; BMCRE V, p. 53, no. 202; D	2.52 17	11	835/199
60	M AVR ANTON-CAES PONTIF	PIE-TAS	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 12; BMCRE V, p. 53, no. 204; D	3.31 18	4	835/200
61	M AVR ANTON-CAES PONTIF	PRIN-CIPI-IVVENTVTIS	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 13 b; BMCRE V, p. 54, no. 208; D	3.04 17	10	835/201
62	[M AVR ANTON]-CAES PONTIF	[SEVERI AVG PII FIL]	RIC IV/1, p. 213, no. 15; BMCRE V, p. 55, nap. ; D	3.29 17	5	835/202

Septimius Severus**Year: 197, Issue I**

63	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	P M-TR PV-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 101, no. 88 a; BMCRE V, p. 55, no. 215 ; D	3.29 18	3	835/50
64	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	P M-TR P V-C-OS II [P P]	RIC IV/1, p. 101, no. 88 a; BMCRE V, p. 55, no. 215 ; D	2.75 16	4	835/51

Septimius Severus**Year: 197, Issue II**

65	L SEPT SEV [PERT-AVG] IMP VIII	LIBERO-PATRI	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 99; BMCRE V, p. 55, no. 218; D	3.27 17	4	835/53
66	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	MVNIFICENTIA • AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 100; BMCRE V. p. 56, no. 224; D	3.27 17	10	835/47
67	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	MVNIFICENTIA • AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 100; BMCRE V. p. 56, no. 224; D	2.88 17	4	835/48
68	L SEPT SEV PERT-[AVG IMP VIII]	P M TR P V-C-[OS II P P]	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 104; BMCRE V, p. 57, no. 229	2.88 16	4	835/54
69	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	[P M TR P V]-C-O-S II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 104; BMCRE V, p. 57, no. 229; D	2.99 16	5	835/55
70	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP VIII	[P M TR P] V-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 105; BMCRE V, p. 57, no. 230; D	3.06 17	4	835/56
71	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG [IMP VIII]	P M TR P V-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 105; BMCRE V, p. 57, no. 230; D	3.37 17	4	835/57

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
72	L SEPT SEV [PERT-A]VG IMP VIII	PROFEC-T-I-OAV[G]	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 106; BMCRE V, p. 58, no. 234; D	3.31 17	4	835/58
Year: 197-198						
73	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	A-NN-O-NAE AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 59, no. 239; D	2.63 17	4	835/59
74	L SEPT SEV PERT-[AVG I]MP X	A-NN-O-NAE AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 59, no. 239; D	3.69 17	4	835/60
75	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	A-N-N-O-NAE AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 59, no. 239; D	3.41 16	4	835/61
76	L SEPT SEV [PERT]-AVG IMP X	[A-N-N-O]-NAE AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 103, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 59, no. 239; D	3.29 16	5	835/62
77	L SEPT SEV PERT-[AVG IMP] X	HERCVLI-[DEFENS]	RIC IV/1, p. 104, no. 111; BMCRE V, p. 60, no. 246; D	3.66 17	4	835/63
78	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	[HERCVLI-D]EFENS	RIC IV/1, p. 104, no. 111; BMCRE V, p. 60, no. 246; D	2.86 17	4	835/64
79	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	MA-[RTI]PA-CIFERO	RIC IV/1, p. 104, no. 113; BMCRE V, p. 60, no. 250; D	3.44 16	4	835/65
80	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	[MARTIPA]-CIFERO	RIC IV/1, p. 104, no. 113; BMCRE V, p. 60, no. 250; D	3 16	4	835/66
81	[L SEPT SEV PERT]-AVG IMP X	MAR-TIPA-CIFERO	RIC IV/1, p. 104, no. 113; BMCRE V, p. 60, no. 250; D	3.13 16	4	835/67
82	L SEPT SEV PERT-[AVG IM]P X	PACI-AE-[TERNAE]	RIC IV/1, p. 105, no. 118; BMCRE V, p. 61, no. 253; D	3.03 17	5	835/69
83	L SEPT SEV [PERT]-AVG IMP X	SA-LVTI-AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 105, no. 119 A; BMCRE V, p. 61, no. 256; D	3.26 17	10	835/70
84	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	VICTAVG-[G]-[CO]S II P-P	RIC IV/1, p. 105, no. 120 c; BMCRE V, p. 62, no. 258; D	3.04 17	9	835/71
85	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	VICTAVG-G-C-[OS I]I-P P	RIC IV/1, p. 105, no. 120 c; BMCRE V, p. 62, no. 258; D	2.65 16	9	835/72
86	[L SEPT SEV PERT]-AVG IMP X	VICTAVG-[G]-C-OS II P-P	RIC IV/1, p. 105, no. 120 c; BMCRE V, p. 62, no. 258; D	3.38 18	4	835/73
87	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	VICTAV-GG-C-OS II P-P	RIC IV/1, p. 105, no. 120 c; BMCRE V, p. 62, no. 258; D	3.21 17	4	835/74

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Year: 198, Issue I						
88	L SEPT SEV PERT-AVG IMP X	P M TR P VI-C-OS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 105, no. 117; BMCRE V, p. 62, no. 263; D	3.49 17	9	835/68
Iulia Domna Stiking under S. Severus Year: 198-199						
89	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	DIANA-LVCIFERA	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 548; BMCRE V, p. 159, no. 15; D	2.86 19	4	835/184
90	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	[DIANA]-LVCIFERA	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 548; BMCRE V, p. 159, no. 15; D	2.51 17	4	835/185
91	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	DIANA-LVCIFERA	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 548; BMCRE V, p. 159, no. 15; D	2.36 18	4	835/186
92	[IV]LIA-AVG VSTA	[DI]ANA-LVCIFERA	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 548; BMCRE V, p. 159, no. 15; D	3.09 18	5	835/187
93	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	HIL-[ARI]-TAS	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 556; BMCRE V, p. 161, no. 31; D	3.37 17	10	835/149
94	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	HILAR-ITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 556; BMCRE V, p. 161, no. 31; D	3.37 17	11	835/150
95	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	[HI]L-A-R-ITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 556; BMCRE V, p. 161, no. 31; D	3.14 18	4	835/151
96	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	[H]IL-A-RI[TA]S	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 556; BMCRE V, p. 161, no. 31; D	2.83 17	9	835/152
97	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	HIL-A-[RITAS]	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 556; BMCRE V, p. 161, no. 31; D	3.51 18	5	835/153
98	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	MATER-DEVM	RIC IV/1, p. 169, no. 564; BMCRE V, p. 163, no. 51; D	2.77 20	9	835/162
99	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	[MATER]-DEVM	RIC IV/1, p. 169, no. 565; BMCRE V, p. 163, no. 51; D	2.98 18	4	835/163
100	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	[V]ENV S-FELI[X]	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 580; BMCRE V, p. 167, no. 85; D	3.35 18	10	835/170
101	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	VENVS-[FE]LIX	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 580; BMCRE V, p. 167, no. 85; D	3.04 17	4	835/171
102	IVLIA-AVG VSTA	[VEN]VS-FELIX	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 580; BMCRE V, p. 167, no. 85; D	2.99 19	10	835/172

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
103	[I]VLIA-[AVG]VSTA	VENVS-F-ELIX	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 580; BMCRE V, p. 167, no. 85; D	3.22 19	11	835/173
104	IVL[IA]-AVGVSTA	VE-S-[TA]	RIC IV/1, p. 171, no. 582; BMCRE V, p. 168, no. 93; D	2.42 17	9	835/174
105	IVLIA-AVGvSTA	VESTAE-SANCTAE	RIC IV/1, p. 171, no. 587; BMCRE V, p. 169, no. 98; D	3.71 20	9	835/175
106	IVLIA-AVGvSTA	V[ESTAE]-SANCTAE	RIC IV/1, p. 171, no. 587; BMCRE V, p. 169, no. 98; D	2.59 16	5	835/176
107	[IVLIA]-AVGVSTA	VESTA[E]-[S] ANCTAE	RIC IV/1, p. 171, no. 587; BMCRE V, p. 169, no. 98; D	2.87 17	5	835/177
108	[IVL]IA-AVGvSTA	VES[TAE]- SANCTA[E]	RIC IV/1, p. 171, no. 587; BMCRE V, p. 169, no. 98; D	2.53 16	5	835/178
109	IVLIA-AVGvSTA	VESTAE-SANCTAE	RIC IV/1, p. 171, no. 587; BMCRE V, p. 169, no. 98; D	3.25 17	5	835/179
110	IVLIA-[AV]GVSTA	VES-TAE- [SANCTAE]	RIC IV/1, p. 171, no. 587; BMCRE V, p. 169, no. 98; D	3.43 16	5	835/180

Septimius Severus

Year: 198 [late]-200

111	L SEPT SEV AVG IMP-XI PART MAX	FORTVNAE-AV-G-G	RIC IV/1, p. 106, no. 126 a; BMCRE V, p. 176, no. 127; D	3.47 17	9	835/75
112	L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XIPART MAX	IOVI CONSER-V- ATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 107, no. 130; BMCRE V, p. 176, no. 129; D	3.77 17	9	835/76

Geta

Stiking under S. Severus

Year: 198 [late]-200

113	L SEPTIMIVS-GETA CAES	SPES-PVBLICA	RIC IV/1, p. 314, no. 4; BMCRE V, p. 182, no. 149; D	3.23 17	5	835/263
114	[L SEPT]IMIVS- GETA CAES	SPE-S-[PV]BLICA	RIC IV/1, p. 314, no. 4; BMCRE V, p. 182, no. 149; D	3.06 17	5	835/264

Caracalla

Stiking under S. Severus

Year: 199-200

115	ANTONINVS- AVGVSTVS	RECTOR-ORBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 218, no. 39 a; BMCRE V, p. 186, no. 165; D	3 19	10	835/203
116	ANTONINVS- AVGVSTVS	RECTOR-ORBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 218, no. 39 a; BMCRE V, p. 186, no. 165; D	3.29 19	9	835/204

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
117	ANTONINVS-AVGVS TVS	VICT AE-TER	RIC IV/1, - [ad.p. 219, no. 47 A]; BMCRE V, p. 188, no. 174; D	3.44 18	10	835/205

Septimius Severus**Year: 200**

118	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	P M TR P VIII-COS I-I P P	RIC IV/1, p. 110, no. 150; BMCRE V, p. 189, no. 176; D	3.35 17	3	835/77
119	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	P M TR P VIII-COS II-P P	RIC IV/1, p. 110, no. 150; BMCRE V, p. 189, no. 176; D	3.61 17	3	835/78
120	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	P M TR P VIII-COS-II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 110, no. 150; BMCRE V, p. 189, no. 176; D	3.42 18	3	835/79
121	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	P M TR P VIII-COS II-P P	RIC IV/1, p. 110, no. 150; BMCRE V, p. 189, no. 176; D	3.38 18	3	835/80

Septimius Severus**Year: 200-201**

122	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	FVNDAT-OR-PACIS	RIC IV/1, p. 112, no. 160; BMCRE V, p. 192, no. 190; D	3.55 19	2	835/81
123	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	RESTITVTOR-VRBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 113, no. 167 a; BMCRE V, p. 194, no. 202-207; D	3.82 18	9	835/82
124	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	RESTITVTOR-VRBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 113, no. 167 a; BMCRE V, p. 194, no. 202-207; D	3.21 17	3	835/83
125	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	RESTITVTOR-VRBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 113, no. 167 a; BMCRE V, p. 194, no. 202-207; D	3.21 18	9	835/84
126	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	RESTITVTOR-VRBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 113, no. 167 a; BMCRE V, p. 194, no. 202-207; D	3.09 18	2	835/85
127	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	RESTITVTOR-VRBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 113, no. 167 a; BMCRE V, p. 194, no. 202-207; D	3.31 18	9	835/86
128	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	RESTITVTOR-VRBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 113, no. 167 a; BMCRE V, p. 194, no. 202-207; D	3.13 18	4	835/87
129	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	VIRT-AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 113, no. 171a; BMCRE V, p. 195, no. 211; D	3.04 19	3	835/88

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Geta						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 200-202						
130	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	FELICITAS-PVBLICA	RIC IV/1, p. 315, no. 9 a; BMCRE V, p. 197, no. 220; D	3.53 20	2	835/265
131	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	NOBI-LITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 13 a; BMCRE V, p. no. 223; D	3.33 19	3	835/266
132	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	PR-INC-IVVENT	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 15 a; BMCRE V, p. 198, no. 231; D	3.37 19	9	835/267
133	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	PR-INC-IVVENT	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 15 a; BMCRE V, p. 198, no. 231; D	3.04 19	3	835/268
134	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	PR-INC-IVVENT	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 15 b; BMCRE V, p. 198, no. 231; D	3.33 19	4	835/269
135	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	PRI-NC • -IVVENT-VTIS	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 18; BMCRE V, p. 198, no. 234; D	3.41 19	3	835/270
136	L SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	SECVRIT-IMPERII	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 20 b; BMCRE V, p. 199, no. 240; D	3.51 19	3	835/271
137	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	SECVRIT-IMPERII	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 20 b; BMCRE V, p. 199, no. 240; D	3.37 19	3	835/272
138	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	SECVRIT-IMPERII	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 20 b; BMCRE V, p. 199, no. 240; D	3.19 19	3	835/273
139	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	SECVRIT-IMPERII	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 20 b; BMCRE V, p. 199, no. 240; D	3.47 19	4	835/274
140	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	SECVRIT-IMPERII	RIC IV/1, p. 316, no. 20 b; BMCRE V, p. 199, no. 240; D	3.3 18	9	835/275
141	P SEPT GETA CAES PONT	VICT AE-T-E-RN	RIC IV/1, p. 317, no. 23; BMCRE V, p. 200, no. 247; D	3.41 20	3	835/276
142	P SEPT GETA-CAES PONT	VICT AE-TE-RN	RIC IV/1, p. 317, no. 23; BMCRE V, p. 200, no. 247; D	3.32 19	9	835/277
Septimius Severus						
Year: 201, Issue II						
143	SEVERVS AVG-PART MAX	PART MAX P-M-[T] R P VIII	RIC IV/1, p. 114, no. 176; BMCRE V, p. 203, no. 256; D	3.23 18	9	835/89

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 201, Issue II						
144	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PART MAX PONT TR P IIII	RIC IV/1, p. 220, no. 54 a; BMCRE V, p. 204, no. 262; D	3.6 17	10	835/206
Septimius Severus						
Year: 201-202						
145	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	VICT-PART MAX	RIC IV/1, p. 128, no. 295; BMCRE V, p. 223, no. 365; D	3.31 19	3	835/113
146	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	VICT PART MAX	RIC IV/1, p. 128, no. 295; BMCRE V, p. 223, no. 365; D	3 19	3	835/114
147	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	VICT-PART-MAX	RIC IV/1, p. 128, no. 295; BMCRE V, p. 223, no. 365; D	3.23 19	3	835/115
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 201-202						
148	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	ADVENT AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 230, no. 120; BMCRE V, p. 205, no. 267; D	3.29 18	9	835/215
Septimius Severus						
Year: 202						
149	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	PART MAX P M TR P X COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 115, no. 185; BMCRE V, p. 232, no. 385; D	3.82 18	9	835/90
150	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/1, p. 124, no. 264 a; BMCRE V, p. 217, no. 327; D	3.78 19	9	835/105
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 202						
151	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	VICT . PART MAX	RIC IV/1, p. 233, no. 144 b; BMCRE V, p. 211, no. 296; D	3.26 19	3	835/220
152	ANTONINVS-PIVS [AVG]	VICT . PART MAX	RIC IV/1, p. 233, no. 144 b; BMCRE V, p. 211, no. 296; D	3.26 18	4	835/221
Plautilla						
Year: 202-205, Issue I						
153	PLAVTILLAE-AVGVS TAE	CONCOR-R-DIAE	RIC IV/1, p. 269, no. 360; BMCRE V, p. 235, no. *; D	2.76 19	3	835/287
154	PLAVTILL-E-AVGVS TAE	CONCORDIAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/1, p. 269, no. 361var.; BMCRE V, p. 235, no. 401; D	3.26 18	3	835/288

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
155	PLAVTILLAE-AVGUSTAE	[CONCORDIAE] AETERNAE	RIC IV/1, p. 269, no. 361var.; BMCRE V, p. 235, no. 401; D	3.37 17	9	835/289
156	PLAVTILLAE-AVGUSTAE	PROPAGO IMPERI	RIC IV/1, p. 269, no. 362; BMCRE V, p. 236, no. 407; D	3.26 19	10	835/290
157	PLAVTILLAE-AVGUSTAE	PROPAGO IMPERI	RIC IV/1, p. 269, no. 362; BMCRE V, p. 236, no. 407; D	3.45 18	3	835/291
Year: 202-205, Issue II						
158	PLAVTILLA-AVGUSTA	PIETAS-AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 270, no. 367; BMCRE V, p. 237, no. 422; D	3.45 17	9	835/292
Septimius Severus Year: 203						
159	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	FVNDAT-OR-PACIS	RIC IV/1, p. 124, no. 265; BMCRE V, p. 218, no. 331; D	3.44 19	9	835/106
160	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	FVNDAT-OR-PACIS	RIC IV/1, p. 124, no. 265; BMCRE V, p. 218, no. 331; D	3.21 18	9	835/107
161	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	FVNDATO-R-PACIS	RIC IV/1, p. 124, no. 265; BMCRE V, p. 218, no. 331; D	3.21 18	9	835/108
162	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	INDVLGENTIA AVGG, in ex. IN CARTH	RIC IV/1, p. 125, no. 266; BMCRE V, p. 218, no. 335; D	3.57 19	2	835/109
163	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	INDVLGENTIA AVGG, in ex. IN CARTH	RIC IV/1, p. 125, no. 266; BMCRE V, p. 218, no. 335; D	3.71 18	3	835/110
Caracalla Stiking under S. Severus Year: 203						
164	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	INDVLGENTIA AVGG, in ex. IN C[ART]H	RIC IV/1, p. 231, no. 130 a; BMCRE V, p. 208, no. 280; D	3.18 18	9	835/217
165	AANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	RECTOR-ORBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 233, no. 141 a; BMCRE V, p. 210, no. 289; D	3.38 18	9	835/218
166	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	RECTOR-OR[BIS]	RIC IV/1, p. 233, no. 141 a; BMCRE V, p. 210, no. 289; D	3.26 19	4	835/219
Geta Stiking under S. Severus Year: 203						
167	P SEPTIMIVS-GETA CAES	PONTIF-COS	RIC IV/1, p. 318, no. 34 b; BMCRE V, p. 243, no. 446; D	3.36 18	3	835/278

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Septimius Severus						
Year: 205						
168	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 117, no. 196; BMCRE V, p. 249, no. 472; D	3.29 19	2	835/91
169	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 117, no. 196; BMCRE V, p. 249, no. 472; D	3.37 19	3	835/92
170	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 117, no. 196; BMCRE V, p. 249, no. 472; D	3.25 17	9	835/93
171	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XIII COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 117, no. 198; BMCRE V, p. 250, no. 475; D	3.38 18	2	835/94
172	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	LIBERALI-TAS AV[GG V]	RIC IV/1, p. 126, no. 277; BMCRE V, p. 220, no. 347; D	3.51 19	9	835/111
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 205						
173	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF TR P-VIII COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 225, no. 82; BMCRE V, p. 251, no. 484; D	3.16 18	9	835/207
174	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF TR P-VIII COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 225, no. 82; BMCRE V, p. 251, no. 484; D	3.44 19	3	835/208
Year: 205-206						
175	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	FELICIT-AS AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 231, no. 127; BMCRE V, p. 207, no. 276; D	3.11 19	3	835/216
Septimius Severus						
Year: 206						
176	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XIII COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 117, no. 200; BMCRE V, p. 252, no. 489; D	2.77 19	4	835/95
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 206						
177	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF TR P-VIII COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 225, no. 83; BMCRE V, p. 454, no. 497-8; D	3.96 19	10	835/209
178	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	FELICIA, in ex. TEMPORA	RIC IV/1, p. 234, no. 153; BMCRE V, p. 256, no. 505; D	3.39 19	10	835/222
Septimius Severus						
Year: 207						
179	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	A-F-R-I-C-A	RIC IV/1, p. 123, no. 253; BMCRE V, p. 214, no. 309; D	3.37 19	9	835/104

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 207						
180	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF-[T]R P X COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 226, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 265, no. 542; D	3.35 19	9	835/210
181	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF-[T]R P X COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 227, no. 95; BMCRE V, p. 266, no. 552; D	3.51 19	9	835/211
182	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 236, no. 175; BMCRE V, p. 260, no. 521; D	3.33 17	10	835/224
Iulia Domna						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 200-207						
183	IVLIA-AVGVS T A	IVNO-REGINA	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 560; BMCRE V, p. 162, no. 42; D	3.65 18	4	835/155
184	[IVLIA-AVGVS T A]	[IVNO]-REGINA	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 560; BMCRE V, p. 162, no. 42; D	3.14 17	11	835/156
185	IVLIA-[AVGV S T A]	IVN[O]-[R]EGINA	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 560; BMCRE V, p. 162, no. 42; D	3.52 17	5	835/157
186	[IV]LIA-[A] VGVS[TA]	IVNO-[REGINA]	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 560; BMCRE V, p. 162, no. 42; D	3.59 16	5	835/158
187	[IV]LIA-AVGVS T A	[IVN]O-REGINA	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 560; BMCRE V, p. 162, no. 42; D	3.29 18	5	835/159
188	IVLIA AVGV S T A	L-AETI-TIA	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 561; BMCRE V, p. 162, no. 45; D	3.43 18	9	835/160
189	IVLIA-AVGVS T A	MATER AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 562; BMCRE V, p. 163, no. 48; D	3.26 19	10	835/161
190	IVLIA-AVGVS T A	PIETAS-PVBLICA	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 574; BMCRE V, p. 165, no. 69; D	3.6 19	3	835/164
191	IVLIA-AVGVS T A	PIETAS-PVBLICA	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 574; BMCRE V, p. 165, no. 69; D	3.31 18	3	835/165
191	IVLIA-AVGVS T A	PIETAS-PVBLICA	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 574; BMCRE V, p. 165, no. 69; D	3.08 18	4	835/166
193	IVLIA-AVGVS T A	SAECVLI- FELICITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 577; BMCRE V, p. 166, no. 75; D	3.17 19	3	835/169

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Geta						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 203-208						
194	P SEPTIMIUS-GETA CAES	PROVID-DEORVM	RIC IV/1, p. 321, no. 51; BMCRE V, p. 246, no. 459; D	3.24 18	3	835/279
Septimius Severus						
Year: 208						
195	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XVI-C-OS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 119, no. 220; BMCRE V, p. 268, no. 564; D	3.68 19	9	835/96
196	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XVI COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 119, no. 220; BMCRE V, p. 268, no. 564; D	3.95 19	4	835/97
197	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	VOTA SVS-CEPTA XX	RIC IV/1, p. 129, no. 308; BMCRE V, p. 224, no. 375; D	3 19	2	835/17
198	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	VOTA SVS-CEPTA XX	RIC IV/1, p. 129, no. 308; BMCRE V, p. 224, no. 375; D	3.16 19	2	835/116
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 208						
199	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF TR P XI COS III, in ex. PROF	RIC IV/1, p. 228, no. 108; BMCRE V, p. 272, no. 574; D	2.75 19	8	835/212
Septimius Severus						
Year: 209						
200	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XVII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 120, no. 226; BMCRE V, p. 356, no. 1; D	3.35 19	2	835/98
201	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XVII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 120, no. 226; BMCRE V, p. 356, no. 1; D	3.36 19	3	835/99
202	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XVII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 120, no. 230; BMCRE V, p. 357, no. 6; D	3.06 20	3	835/100
203	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	RESTITVTOR- VRBIS	RIC IV/1, p. 127, no. 288; BMCRE V, p. 221, no. 359; D	3.13 19	3	835/112
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 209						
204	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	LIBERALI-TAS AVG VI	RIC IV/1, p. 235, no. 158; BMCRE V, p. 257, no. 509; D	3.76 19	10	835/223

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Geta						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 209						
205	P SEPTIMIUS-GETA CAES	PONTIF-COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 321, no. 59 b; BMCRE V, p. 274, no. 579; D	3.58 19	2	835/280
206	P SEPTIMIUS-GETA CAES	PONTIF-COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 322, no. 61 a; BMCRE V, p. 274, no. 586; D	2.77 19	4	835/281
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 207-209						
207	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	VOTA SVS-CEPTA X	RIC IV/1, p. 237, no. 179; BMCRE V, p. 260, no. 524; D	3.49 19	9	835/225
Iulia Domna						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 207-209						
208	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	FELIC-ITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 551; BMCRE V, p. 160, no. 22; D	3.17 19	3	835/144
209	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	FELIC-I-TAS	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 551; BMCRE V, p. 160, no. 22; D	3.45 19	3	835/145
210	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	FELI-C-I-TAS	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 551; BMCRE V, p. 160, no. 22; D	3.44 19	3	835/145
211	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	FORTVNAE-FELICI	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 552; BMCRE V, p. 160, no. 24; D	3.28 18	1	835/147
212	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	FORTVNAE FELICI	RIC IV/1, p. 167, no. 553; BMCRE V, p. 160, no. 27; D	3.14 18	3	835/148
213	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	HILA-RITAS	RIC IV/1, p. 168, no. 557; BMCRE V, p. 161, no. 34; D	3.27 19	9	835/154
214	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	PVDI-C-ITIA	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 576; BMCRE V, p. 166, no. 72; D	3.14 19	3	835/167
215	IVLIA-AVGVSIA	PVDI-CITIA	RIC IV/1, p. 170, no. 576; BMCRE V, p. 166, no. 72; D	2.99 19	10	835/168
Septimius Severus						
Year: 210, Issue I						
216	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XVIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 121, no. 233; BMCRE V, p. 360, no. 18; D	3.44 19	3	835/102
217	SEVERVS-PIVS AVG	P M TR P XVIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 121, no. 233; BMCRE V, p. 360, no. 18; D	3.01 18	9	835/103

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Septimius Severus						
Year: 210, Issue II						
218	SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT	P M TR P XVIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 121, no. 240; BMCRE V, p. 361, no. 25; D	3.21 20	4	835/101
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 210, Issue II						
219	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF TR P XIII COS III	RIC IV/1, p. 230, no. 116 a; BMCRE V, p. 362, no. 29; D	3.56 19	8	835/213
220	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	PONTIF TR P-XIII COS III	RIC IV/1, p. 230, no. 117 a; BMCRE V, p. 363, no. 32; D	3.41 18	8	835/214
Geta						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 210, Issue II						
221	IMP CAES P SEPT-GETA PIVS AVG	PONTIF TR P II-COS II	RIC IV/1, p. 323, no. 69 a; BMCRE V, p. 364, no. 40; D	3.32 19	9	835/282
Caracalla						
Year: 211						
222	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	FORT RED P M TR P XIII COS IIP P	RIC IV/1, p. 238, no. 189 var.; BMCRE V, p. 419, no. 1; D	2.5 19	2	835/227
223	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	PONTIF TR P-XIII COS III	RIC IV/1, p. 239, no. 191; BMCRE V, p. 377, no. 114; D	3.31 19	3	835/226
Geta						
Year: 211						
224	P SEPT GETA-PIVS AVG BRIT	TR P II-I-COS II P P	RIC IV/1, p. 325, no. 81; BMCRE V, 422, 16; D	2.81 18	3	835/262
Caracalla						
Year: 212						
225	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT	P M TR P XV COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 239, no. 192; BMCRE V, p. 436, no. 36; D	3.51 18	8	835/262
226	ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG BRIT	P M TR P XV COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 240, no. 196; BMCRE V, p. 438, no. 45; D	3.39 18	2	835/229
Geta						
Year: 210-212						
227	P-SEPT GETA-PIVS AVG BRIT	LIBERALITAS AVG V	RIC IV/1, p. 326, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 368, no. 65; D	3.09 19	2	835/283
228	P SEPT GETA PIVS-AVG BRIT	LIBERALI-TAS AVG V	RIC IV/1, p. 326, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 368, no. 65; D	3.24 18	8	835/284

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Caracalla						
Year: 213						
229	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 241, no. 206 a; BMCRE V, p. 438, 49; D	3.46 19	4	835/230
Caracalla						
Year: 210-213						
230	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	INDVLG-FECVNDAE	RIC IV/1, p. 243, no. 214; BMCRE V, p. 370, no. 73; D	3.16 18	4	835/231
231	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MARTI-PA-CATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 243, no. 222; BMCRE V, p. 371, no. 81; D	2.81 18	9	835/232
232	ANTONINVS-PIVS-AVG BRIT	MARTI-PA-CATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 243, no. 222; BMCRE V, p. 371, no. 81; D	3.3 19	9	835/233
233	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MARTI PROPVGNATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 223; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 88; D	2.82 18	3	835/234
234	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MARTI PROPVGNATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 223; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 88; D	3.85 18	3	835/235
235	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MARTI PROPVGNATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 223; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 88; D	3.22 18	10	835/236
236	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MARTI PROPVGNATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 223; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 88; D	3.87 19	9	835/237
237	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MARTI-PROPVGNATORI	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 223; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 88; D	3.37 18	3	835/238
238	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MONE-[T]A AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 224; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 90; D	3.58 19	9	835/239
239	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	MONET-A-AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 224; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 90; D	2.89 19	3	835/240
240	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	M-ONETA AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 224; BMCRE V, p. 372, no. 90; D	3.27 19	3	835/241
241	ANTONINVS PIVS-AVG BRIT	PROFECTIO AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 225; BMCRE V, p. 373, no. 97; D	3.44 18	2	835/242
242	ANTONINVS PIBS-AVG BRIT	PROFECTIO AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 244, no. 225; BMCRE V, p. 373, no. 97; D	3.44 19	8	835/243

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Caracalla						
Year: 214						
243	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVII-COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 246, no. 240; BMCRE V, p. 449, no. 94; D	4.11 19	4	835/244
244	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVII-COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 246, no. 240; BMCRE V, p. 449, no. 94; D	3.76 19	9	835/245
245	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVII-COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 247, no. 246; BMCRE V, p. 449, no. 99; D	3.23 19	9	835/246
Iulia Domna						
Stiking under Caracalla						
Year: 211-215						
246	IVLIA PIA-FELIX AVG	DIANA-LV-CIFERA	RIC IV/1, p. 272, no. 373 A; BMCRE V, p. 431, no. 2; D	3.11 18	2	835/181
247	IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG	DIANA LVCIFERA	RIC IV/1, p. 272, no. 373 A; BMCRE V, p. 431, no. 2; D	3.11 19	4	835/182
248	IVLIA PIA-FELIX AVG	DIANA LVCIFERA	RIC IV/1, p. 272, no. 373 A; BMCRE V, p. 431, no. 2; D	2.86 19	2	835/183
249	IVLIA PIA-FELIX AVG	VES-TA	RIC IV/1, p. 274, no. 390; BMCRE V, p. 435, no. 29; D	3.4 18	1	835/192
Caracalla						
Year: 213-215						
250	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	INDVLGENTIAE AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 258, no. 300; BMCRE V, p. 444, no. 69; D	3.63 19	3	835/257
Caracalla						
Year: 215						
251	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII-COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 249, no. 258 c; BMCRE V, p. 453, no. 110; D	3.43 19	3	835/247
252	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII-COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 249, no. 261 a; BMCRE V, p. 455, no. 125; D; D	3.15 19	3	835/248
253	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII-COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 250, no. 264 a; BMCRE V, p. 456, no. 139	3.3 20	9	835/249
254	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII- COSIIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 250, no. 264 b; BMCRE V, p. 456, no. 135; Ant	4.96 22	9	835/250
255	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII-COS IIII P P	RIC IV/1, p. 251, no. 266; BMCRE V, p. 457, no. 143; D	3.09 18	8	835/251

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
256	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 251, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 457, no. 147; D	3.3 19	9	835/252
Caracalla Year: 216						
257	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII- COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 253, no. 281 a; BMCRE V, p. 461, no. 170; Ant	4.99 24	9	835/253
258	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 253, no. 281 b; BMCRE V, p. 462, no. 173; D	3.28 19	3	835/254
259	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XVIII COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 253, no. 281 b; BMCRE V, p. 462, no. 173; D	3.28 18	3	835/255
Caracalla Year: 215-217						
260	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	VENVS VICTRIX	RIC IV/1, p. 259, no. 311 b; BMCRE V, p. 446, no. 82; D	3.24 19	9	835/258
261	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	VENVS VICTRIX	RIC IV/1, p. 259, no. 311 b; BMCRE V, p. 446, no. 82; D	3.04 19	1	835/259
Iulia Domna Stiking under Caracalla Year: 215-217						
262	IVLIA PIA-FELIX AVG	VENVS GENETRIX	RIC IV/1, p. 274, no. 388 a; BMCRE V, p. 434, no. 22; Ant	3.14 19	1	835/189
263	IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG	VENVS GENETRIX	RIC IV/1, p. 274, no. 388c; BMCRE V, p. 434, no. 24; D	2.68 19	2	835/190
264	IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG	VENVS GENETRIX	RIC IV/1, p. 274, no. 389 a; BMCRE V, p. 434, no. 28; Ant	4.92 22	2	835/188
265	IVLIA PIA-FELIX AVG	VENVS GENETRIX	RIC IV/1, p. 274, no. 389 a; BMCRE V, p. 434, no. 28; Ant	5.06 21	2	835/91
Caracalla Year: 217						
266	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P XX-COS III P P	RIC IV/1, p. 256, no. 293 d; BMCRE V, p. 465, no. 194; D	3.03 20	3	835/256
MINT OF EMESSA Septimius Severus Year: 194						
267	IM CAE L SEP SEV- P[ERT AVG COS] II	BONA-SPES	RIC IV/1, p. 140, no. 364; BMCRE V, p. 90, no. 340; D	3.76 17	4	835/118

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
268	[IMP C]AE L SEP SEV-PERT AVG COS II	BONI E-V-ENTVS	RIC IV/1, p. 140, no. 369; BMCRE V, p. 91, no. 343; D	2.95 17	7	835/119
269	[IMP CAE L] SEP SEV-PERT AVG COS II	FELICIT-TEMPOR	RIC IV/1, p. 141, no. 373; BMCRE V, p. 91, no. 347; D	3.67 17	5	835/120
270	IMP CAE L SEP SE[V-PERT AVG] COS II	F-ORTVN-R-EDVC	RIC IV/1, p. 142, no. 377; BMCRE V, p. 92, no. 353-6; D	3.38 17	4	835/121
271	IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG COS II	FORTVNA-REDVCI	RIC IV/1, p. 143, no. 385; BMCRE V, p. 93, no. 363; D	2.9 17	3	835/122
272	IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG COS II	MART-V-I-CTOR	RIC IV/1, p. 145, no. 406; BMCRE V, p. 95, 378; D	3.18 18	4	835/123
273	IMP CA L SEP SEV-PER AVG COS II	MINER VI-CTRIC	RIC IV/1, p. 146, no. 410 var.; BMCRE V, p. 95, no. 3; D	3.44 18	3	835/124
274	IMP CAE L SEP SE-V PERT AVG COS II	M-ONE-T-AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 146, ad no. 411 a; BMCRE V, p. 96/7, ad no. 380-386D	2.88 18	9	835/125
275	IMP CAE L SEP SEV-[PER]T AVG COS II	SAECVL FELICIT	RIC IV/1, p. 147, no. 417; BMCRE V, p. 97, no. 390; D	3.89 18	4	835/126
276	IMP CAE L [SEP SEV]-PERT AVG COS II	[VI]-C-T-O-A-VG	RIC IV/1, p. 148 -, ad no. 424 A [Rev. VICTO]; BMCRE V, nema; D	2.75 18	4	835/127
277	IMP CAE L SEP SE-V PERT AVG COS II	VICTOR SEVER-AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 148, no. 428; BMCRE V, p. 99, no. 399; D	3.04 18	2	835/128
MINT OF LAODICEA						
Septimius Severus						
Year: 193						
278	L SEPT SEV PE-RTE AVG IMP I	INVICT-O IMPER	RIC IV/1, p. 151, ad no. 441 a; BMCRE V, p. 106, not. [d] ; D	4.5 19	3	835/129
Septimius Severus						
Year: 195-196						
279	L-SEPT SEV PE-RT AVG IMP VII	FORT-R-EDVC	RIC IV/1, p. 155, no. 469; BMCRE V, p. 111, no. *; D	2.89 17	5	835/130
Septimius Severus						
Year: 196-197						
280	L SEPT S[EV PE]-RT AVG IMPVII	MONET-AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 156, no. 484 a; BMCRE V, p. 113, no. 448/9, no. 484a; D	2.38 18	5	835/131

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
281	L SEPT SE[V PE]-RT AVGIMP VIII	PROVIDEN-TIA AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 157, no. 491 a; BMCRE V, p. 114, no. 491a; D	2.65 18	5	835/132
282	L SEPT SEV [PE-RT AVG IMP]VIII	PROVIDEN-T-IA AVG	RIC IV/1, p. 157, no. 491 a; BMCRE V, p. 114, no. 491a; D	3.34 17	5	835/133
Caracalla						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 196-197						
283	M AVR AN[TON]- [C]AES [PONTIF]	SECVRITA[S]- [PERPET]VA	RIC IV/1, p. 263, no. 330; BMCRE V, p. 115, no. 459; D	3.9 19	5	835/260
Year: 201						
284	ANTONINVS- AVGVSTVS	P MAX TR-P IIII COS	RIC IV/1, p. 266, no. 344 [b]; BMCRE V, p. 298, no. 727; D	3.39 19	9	835/261
Septimius Severus						
Year: 198-202						
285	L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PARTMAX	AE-QVITA-T-I AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 159, no. 500; BMCRE V, p. 285, no. 650; D	3.29 19	3	835/134
286	L SEPT SEV AVG IMP-XI PART MAX	AEQVITA-TI AVGG	RIC IV/1, p. 159, no. 500; BMCRE V, p. 285, no. 650; D	3.12 19	3	835/135
287	L . SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PARTMAX	COS-I-I-I-P-P	RIC IV/1, p. 159, no. 504; BMCRE V, p. 286, no. 657; D	3.28 19	2	835/136
288	L-SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX	IVST-ITIA	RIC IV/1, p. 160, no. 505; BMCRE V, p. 286, no. 660; D	3.09 19	6	835/137
289	L SEPT SEV AVG IMP-XI PART MAX	VICTORIAE-AVG- -G FEL	RIC IV/1, p. 160, no. 516; BMCRE V, p. 287, no. 669; D	3.04 17	9	835/138
Geta						
Stiking under S. Severus						
Year: 202						
290	P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES	MARTI -VICTORI	RIC IV/1, p. 329, no. 103; BMCRE V, p. 302, no. 742; D	3.8 18	3	835/285
291	P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES	MARTI-VICTORI	RIC IV/1, p. 329, no. 103; BMCRE V, p. 302, no. 742; D	3.4 18	4	835/286
Septimius Severus						
?						
292	L SEPT SEV PERT- AVG (...)	ARAB ADIAB (...)	RIC IV/1, ?	2.99 16	13	835/139

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Macrinus						
MINT OF ROME						
Year: 217						
293	IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG	PONTIF MAX TR P COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 7, no. 24; BMCRE V, p. 501, no. 40; D	3.28 20	1	835/293
Year: 217 [decem.] or 218						
294	IMP C M OPEL SEV- MACRINVS AVG	P M TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 7, no. 26; BMCRE V, p. 501, no. 41; D	3.11 19	9	835/294
295	IMP C M OPEL SEV- MACRINVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 7, no. 26; BMCRE V, p. 501, no. 41; D	2.84 22	9	835/294
Year: 217-218						
296	IMP C M OPEL SEV- MACRINVS AVG	FELICITAS- TEMPORVM	RIC IV/2, p. 10, no. 60; BMCRE V, p. 505, no. 62; D	3.19 18	2	835/296
297	IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG	SALVS PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 11, no. 86; BMCRE V, p. 507, no. 75; D	3.11 19	3	835/297
Diadumenianus						
Stiking under Macrinus						
Year: 217-218						
298	M OPEL AN[T] DIADVMEIAN CAES	PRINCIV- VENTVTIS	RIC IV/2, p. 13, no. 102 var.; BMCRE V, p. 509, no. 84; D	3.52 21	2	835/298
299	M OPEL ANT DIADVMEIAN CAES	PRINC IVVENTVTIS	RIC IV/2, p. 13, no. 108; BMCRE V, p. 510, no. 91; D	3.26 19	2	835/299
Elagabalus and his family						
Elagabalus						
MINT OF ROME						
Year: 218						
300	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	P M TR P II COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 12; BMCRE V, p. 542 no. 85; Ant	4.88 22	2	835/300
301	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	P M TR P II-C-OS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 13; BMCRE V, p. 543, no. 88; D	2.49 19	8	835/301
302	IMP CAES M AVR- ANTONINVS AVG	P M TR P II-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 13; BMCRE V, p. 543, no. 88; D	3.35 19	8	835/302
Year: 218-219						
303	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES EXERCITVS	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 70; BMCRE V, p. 530, no. 11; Ant	5.03 21	2	835/330

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
304	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	FIDE-S EXER-CITVS	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 71; BMCRE V, p. 532, no. 15; D	2.74 19	3	835/332
305	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	MAR-S-VICTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 122; BMCRE V, p. 533, no. 18-20; Ant	4.76 22	3	835/381
306	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	MARS-VICTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 123; BMCRE V, p. 533, no. 21; D	3.57 19	9	835/382
307	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	MARS-VICTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 123; BMCRE V, p. 533, no. 21; D	3.41 18	4	835/383
308	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	SALVS ANTONINIAVG	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 138; BMCRE V, p. 533, no. 23; Ant	5.98 22	3	835/394
309	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	SALVS-ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 138; BMCRE V, p. 533, no. 23; Ant	5.2 22	3	835/395
310	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	SALVS ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 140; BMCRE V, p. 534, no. 28; D	2.55 19	3	835/397
311	IMP CAES M AVR- ANTONINVS AVG	SALVS ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 140; BMCRE V, p. 534, no. 28; D	2.85 20	3	835/398
312	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 156; BMCRE V, p. 535, no. 36; D	3.5 19	2	835/417

Year: 219, group 3

313	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	P M TR P II-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 19; BMCRE V, p. 544, no. 96; D	3.6 18	9	835/303
314	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	P M TR-P-II C-[OS II P] P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 21; BMCRE V, p. 544, no. 97; D	3.82 19	9	835/304
315	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	P M TR P-II-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 21; BMCRE V, p. 544, no. 97; D	3.05 18	9	835/305
316	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	P-M TR P II-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 23; BMCRE V, p. 544, no. 102; D	3.05 19	9	835/306
317	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	P M TR P II-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 23; BMCRE V, str, 544, 102; D	3.49 19	2	835/307
318	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	P-M TR P II-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 29, no. 23; BMCRE V, p. 544, no. 102; D	3 20	9	835/308

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Year: 219						
319	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES EXERCITVS	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 67; BMCRE V, p. 546, no. 106; Ant	4.93 21	4	835/327
320	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	FIDE-S EXER-CITVS	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 68 [b]; BMCRE V, p. 547, no. 109; D	2.73 19	10	835/328
321	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES EXE-R-CITVS	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 68[b]; BMCRE V, p. 547, no. 109; D	3.2 19	3	835/329
322	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES EXERCITVS	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 68[b]; BMCRE V, p. 547, no. 109; D	3.76 18	3	835/331
323	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	MARS-VICTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 121; BMCRE V, p. 547, no. 112; D	2.47 19	3	835/380
324	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	SALVS ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 139; BMCRE V, p. 548, no. 117; D	3.2 19	3	835/396
325	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 152; BMCRE V, p. 548, no. 122; Ant	5.23 22	3	835/412
326	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 152; BMCRE V, p. 548, no. 122; Ant	4.84 21	3	835/413
327	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 153; BMCRE V, p. 548, no. 124; D	2.84 19	3	835/414
328	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 153; BMCRE V, p. 548, no. 124; D	3.06 18	9	835/415
329	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANT- ONINI AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 153; BMCRE V, p. 548, no. 124; D	2.66 18	3	835/416
Year: 219-220						
330	IMP ANTO-N[INVS PIVS AVG]	ANNONA-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 59; BMCRE V, p. 549, no. 126; D	3.25 19	9	835/326
331	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES -M-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 72; BMCRE V, p. 549; no. 128; Ant	5.49 23	2	835/333
332	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	FID-ESM-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 73; BMCRE V, p. 549, no. 133; D	3.11 19	2	835/334
333	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	FIDE-S-M-ILITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 73; BMCRE V, p. 549, no. 133; D	3.03 19	2	835/335

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
334	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	FIDE-S-MILITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 73; BMCRE V, p. 549, no. 133; D	3.56 19	2	835/336
335	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES-MI-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 73; BMCRE V, p. 549, no. 133; D	3.06 19	2	835/337
336	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES-MI-L-ITVM	RIC IV/2, - [ad. p. 33, no. 73 A: obv. legend IMP CAES; D	3.41 18	3	835/338
337	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	IOVI-CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 89; BMCRE V, p. 550, no. 140; D	3.12 19	3	835/355
338	IMP ANTO[NINVS A]VG	LAETIT-IA PVBL	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 96; BMCRE V, p. 551, no. 147; D	2.96 18	10	835/356
339	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	LAETIT-IA PVBL	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 96; BMCRE V, p. 551, no. 147; D	2.85 18	9	835/357
340	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	LAETIT-IA PVBL	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 96; BMCRE V, p. 551, no. 147; D	2.7 19	10	835/358
341	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	LAETITIA PVBL	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 96; BMCRE V, p. 551, no. 147; D	3.56 18	3	835/359
342	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 102; BMCRE V, p. 551, no. 148; D	2.93 19	9	835/360
343	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	LIBERALI-[TA]S AVG II	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 102; BMCRE V, p. 551, no. 148; D	2.96 17	3	835/361
344	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	LIBERTAS-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 115; BMCRE V, p. 551/2, no. 151-153; D	3.08 19	3	835/378
345	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	LIBERT[AS]-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 115; BMCRE V, p. 551/2, no. 151-153; D	2.93 19	10	835/379
346	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	PROVID-DEORVM	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 129; BMCRE V, p. 552, no. 155; Ant	4.96 21	4	835/386
347	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	PROVID-DEORVM	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 130; BMCRE V, p. 552, no. 159; D	3.18 20	3	835/387
348	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	PROVID-DEORVM	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 130; BMCRE V, p. 552, no. 159; D	3.18 19	9	835/388

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
349	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	SALVS-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 141; BMCRE V, p. 553, no. 162; D	3.46 18	9	835/399
350	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	[SA]LVS-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 141; BMCRE V, p. 553, no. 162; D	3.07 19	10	835/400
351	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	TEMPORVM-FELICITAS	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 149; BMCRE V, p. 553, no. 164; Ant	4.71 21	9	835/408
352	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	TEMPORVM-FELICITAS	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 150; BMCRE V, p. 553, no. 168; D	3.06 20	9	835/409
353	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	TEMPORVM-FELICITAS	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 150; BMCRE V, p. 553, no. 168; D	2.73 18	9	835/410
354	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	TEMPORVM-FELICITAS	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 150; BMCRE V, p. 553, no. 168; D	3.23 19	9	835/411
355	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	VICTORI-A-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 39, no. 162; BMCRE V, p. 554, no. 169; D	3.19 19	3	835/426

Iulia Paula
Stiking under Elagabalus
Year: 219-220

356	IVLIA PAVLA AVG	CONCORDIA. */	RIC IV/2, p. 45, no. 211; BMCRE V, p. 554, no. 171; D	3.95 19	3	835/437
357	IVLIA PAVLA AVG	CONCORDIA. */	RIC IV/2, p. 45, no. 211; BMCRE V, p. 554, no. 171; D	2.57 19	4	835/438
358	IVLIA PAVLA AVG	CONCORDIA. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 45, no. 211; BMCRE V, p. 554, no. 171; D	3.14 19	3	835/439
359	IVLIA PAVLA AVG	CONCORDIA. */	RIC IV/2, p. 45, no. 211; BMCRE V, p. 554, no. 171; D	3 19	3	835/440
360	IVLIA PAVLA AVG	VENVS GE-[NE]TRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 46, no. 222; BMCRE V V, p. 555, no. 177; D	2.75 19	9	835/441
361	[IVLIA PA]VLA AVG	VENVS GE-[NETRI]X	RIC IV/2, p. 46, no. 222; BMCRE V V, p. 555, no. 177; D	2.86 19	9	835/442

Elagabalus
Year: 220

362	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P-III-COS III P P. */	RIC IV/2, p. 30, no. 28; BMCRE V, p. 557, no. 180; D	3.14 19	2	835/309
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Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
363	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P-III-COS [III P P]. */	RIC IV/2, p. 30, no. 28; BMCRE V, p. 557, no. 180; D	3.61 18	9	
Aquila Severa Stiking under Elagabalus Year: 220						
364	IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA. */	RIC IV/2, p. 47, no. 225; BMCRE V, p. 558, no. 184-185; D	3.26 19	3	835/444
365	IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 47, no. 226; BMCRE V, p. 558, no. 186; D	3.17 17	3	835/445
Elagabalus Year: 221						
366	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P III-COS III P P. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 42; BMCRE V, p. 568, no. 246; D	3.01 19	8	835/311
367	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P III-COS III P P. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 45; BMCRE V, p. 568, no. 252; D	2.84 19	9	835/312
368	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	P M TR P III COS III P P. */	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 46; BMCRE V, p. 569, no. 259; D	3.25 20	8	835/313
369	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P III COS III P P. */	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 46; BMCRE V, p. 569, no. 259; D	2.44 19	9	835/314
370	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	P M TR P III COS III P P. */	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 46; BMCRE V, p. 569, no. 259; D	3.28 19	2	835/315
371	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	P M TR P III COS III P P. */	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 46; BMCRE V, p. 569, no. 259; D	2.86 19	10	835/316
372	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	P M TR P III COS III P P. */	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 46; BMCRE V, p. 569, no. 259; D	2.89 19	10	835/317
373	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	[P] M TR P III COS III [PP]. */	RIC IV/2, p. 31, no. 46; BMCRE V, p. 569, no. 259; D	3.43 19	10	835/318
Year: 220-222						
374	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	ABVNDAN-TIA AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 56; BMCRE V, p. 560, no. 193; D	2.19 19	9	835/319
375	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	ABVNDAN-TIA AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 56; BMCRE V, p. 560, no. 193; D	2.99 19	9	835/320
376	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	ABVNDAN-TIA AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 56; BMCRE V, p. 559, no. 189; D	2.7 19	9	835/321

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
377	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	ABVNDA[N]-[TIA AV]G. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 56; BMCRE V, p. 559, no. 189; D	2.24 19	10	835/322
378	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	ABVNDAN-TIA AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 56; BMCRE V, p. 559, no. 189; D	3.35 19	9	835/323
379	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	ABVNDAN-TIA AVG./*	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 56; BMCRE V, p. 559, no. 189; D	3.25 18	9	835/324
380	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	ABVNDANTIA AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 32, no. 56; BMCRE V, p. 559, no. 189; D	3.42 19	9	835/325
381	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 78; BMCRE V, p. 561, no. 201; D	3.02 19	3	835/339
382	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	FIDE-S MILITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 78; BMCRE V, p. 561, no. 201; D	3.86 19	2	835/340
383	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 33, no. 78; BMCRE V, p. 561, no. 201; D	3 19	4	835/341
384	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	FORTVNAE REDVCI	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 83 A; BMCRE V, p. 561, no. 205; D	3.7 19	3	835/342
385	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.72 18	2	835/343
386	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.38 18	3	835/344
387	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.62 18	4	835/345
388	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	2.77 18	8	835/346
389	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.22 19	2	835/347
390	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS S- ACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	2.77 18	10	835/348
391	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.26 19	4	835/349
392	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.14 19	4	835/350

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
393	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	2.69 19	9	835/351
394	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	[INVICTVS] SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.35 18	10	835/352
395	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	2.7 18	4	835/353
396	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 34, no. 88; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 211; D	3.66 18	2	835/354
397	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/1, p. 35, no. 100; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 214; D	3.83 19	3	835/362
398	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/1, p. 35, no. 100; BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 214; D	2.54 18	3	835/363
399	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 100. BMCRE V, p. 562, no. 214; D	3.35 19	3	835/364
400	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III. */	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 103; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 216; D	3.14 19	9	835/365
401	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERTAS AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 220; D	2.99 19	9	835/366
402	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBER-TAS AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 220; D	2.8 19	9	835/367
403	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERTAS-AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 220; D	2.79 18	9	835/368
404	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERT-A-S AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 220; D	2.9 19	9	835/369
405	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERTAS-AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 220; D	3.47 21	2	835/370
406	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERTAS AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 220; D	3.16 19	3	835/371
407	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERTAS AVG.*/	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 222; D	2.99 19	3	835/372
408	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERTAS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 222; D	3.1 19	9	835/373

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
409	IMP [ANTO]NINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERT-A-S AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 222; D	2.92 18	10	835/374
410	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERTAS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 107; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 222; D	3.18 19	9	835/375
411	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	LIBER-[TAS] AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 108; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 222; D	3.26 19	9	835/376
412	IMP [ANTONIN]VS PIVS AVG	LIBER-TAS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 108; BMCRE V, p. 563, no. 222; D	2.28 18	9	835/377
413	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 125; BMCRE V, p. 564, no. 223; D	3.25 19	9	835/384
414	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	PAX-A-V-GVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 36, no. 125; BMCRE V, p. 564, no. 223; D	3.25 19	3	835/385
415	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	SACERD DEI SOLISELAGAB. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 131; BMCRE V, p. 564, no. 225; D	2.96 19	9	835/389
416	IMP ANTONINVS- [PIVS AVG]	SACERD DEI SOLISELAGAB. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 131; BMCRE V, p. 564, no. 225; D	3.05 20	9	835/390
417	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	SACERD DEI SOLIS ELAGAB. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 131; BMCRE V, p. 564, no. 225; D	3.04 19	3	835/391
418	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	SACERD DEI SOLISELAGAB. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 131; BMCRE V, p. 564, no. 225; D	2.77 19	4	835/392
419	IMP ANTONINVS- PIVS AVG	SACERD DEI SOLIS ELAGAB. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 131; BMCRE V, p. 564, no. 225; D	2.62 19	9	835/393
420	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 146; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 231; D	2.6 18	9	835/401
421	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SA- CERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 146; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 231; D	3.31 19	9	835/402
422	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 146; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 231; D	3.16 19	9	835/403
423	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 146; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 231; D	3.09 19	3	835/404
424	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 146; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 231; D	2.49 18	9	835/405

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
425	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 146; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 231; D	2.84 18	9	835/406
426	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 146 var. [rev. without star] ; D	3.09 19	3	835/407
427	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	VICTORIA-AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	3.56 19	3	835/418
428	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	VICTORIA-AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	3.05 19	3	835/419
429	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	VICTOR-I-A AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	3 19	3	835/420
430	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	[VICT]ORIA-AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	2.73 19	10	835/421
431	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	VICTORIA-AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	3.07 19	2	835/422
432	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	VICTORIA-AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	2.53 18	3	835/423
433	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	VICTOR-I-A AVG. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	2.42 19	2	835/424
434	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	VICTOR-I-A AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 161; BMCRE V, p. 565, no. 235; D	2.89 19	4	835/425
Julia Soemias Stiking under Elagabalus Year: 218-222						
435	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVGVSTA	IVNO RE-GINA.	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 237; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 40; D	3 20	2	835/446
436	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVGVSTA	IVNO REGINA.	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 237; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 40; D	2.85 19	2	835/447
437	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CA-E-LESTIS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 241; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 45; D	3.08 19	3	835/448
438	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CAELESTIS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 241; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 45; D	3.26 19	3	835/449
439	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CAELESTIS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 241; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 45; D	2.68 19	3	835/450

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
440	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CAELESTIS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 241; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 45; D	2.8 19	3	835/451
441	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CAELESTIS. */	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 241; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 45; D	2.47 18	9	835/452
442	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CA-E-LESTIS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 241; BMCRE V, p. 536, no. 45; D	2.85 20	3	835/453
443	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CAELESTIS.	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 243; BMCRE V, p. 537, no. 56; D	2.79 19	4	835/454
444	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CA-E-LESTIS	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 243; BMCRE V, p. 537, no. 56; D	2.66 18	4	835/455
445	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CAEL-ESTIS	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 243; BMCRE V, p. 537, no. 56; D	2.76 20	3	835/456
446	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CA-E-LESTIS	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 243; BMCRE V, p. 537, no. 56; D	3.05 19	9	835/457
447	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG	VENVS CAELESTIS	RIC IV/2, p. 48, no. 243; BMCRE V, p. 537, no. 56; D	3.05 18	3	835/458

Iulia Maesa
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Year: 218-222

448	IVLIA MAESA AVG	I-V-N-O	RIC IV/2, p. 49, no. 254; BMCRE V, p. 540, no. 67; D	2.99 19	2	835/459
449	IVLIA MAESA AVG	I-V-N-O	RIC IV/2, p. 49, no. 254; BMCRE V, p. 540, no. 67; D	3.06 20	3	835/460
450	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PI-ET-AS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 263; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 73; D	3.05 18	3	835/461
451	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PI-ET-AS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 263; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 73	3.17 19	3	835/462
452	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PIE-TA-S-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 263; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 73; D	2.49 19	3	835/463
453	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PIET-AS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 263; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 73; D	3.29 18	3	835/464
454	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PIETAS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 263; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 73; D	3.37 19	3	835/465

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
455	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDICITIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	3.98 19	9	835/466
456	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDICITIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.79 19	3	835/467
457	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDICITIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.75 20	3	835/468
458	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDICITIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	3.91 20	3	835/469
459	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDICITIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.53 19	3	835/470
460	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.99 19	3	835/471
461	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.63 19	3	835/472
462	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.73 18	3	835/473
463	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.58 19	3	835/474
464	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.78 18	9	835/475
465	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	3.22 19	3	835/476
466	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	3.4 19	9	835/477
467	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDIC-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	3.12 19	3	835/478
468	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDI-C-I-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.9 19	9	835/479
469	IVLIA MAESA AVG	PVDI-CI-TIA	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 268; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 76; D	2.46 19	3	835/480
470	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 271; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 79; D	2.81 19	3	835/483

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
471	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 271; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 79; D	3.11 18	9	835/484
472	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 271; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 79; D	3.11 18	9	835/485
473	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 271; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 79; D	2.99 19	9	835/486
474	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 271; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 79; D	3.06 19	10	835/487
475	IVLIA MAESA AVG	[SA]ECVLI-FELICITAS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 271; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 79; D	3.16 19	10	835/488
476	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. /*	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 271; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 79; D	3.31 18	3	835/489
477	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. */	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 272; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 81; D	3.13 20	2	835/481
478	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS. */	RIC IV/2, p. 50, no. 272; BMCRE V, p. 541, no. 81; D	3.46 19	3	835/482
479	IVLIA MAESA AVG	SAECVLI F-ELICITAS	RIC IV/2, p. 50 [ad. no. 272 A, without star in fields; D	2.54 20	2	835/490
Elagabalus						
MINT OF ANTIOCH						
Year: 218-219						
480	[ANT]ONINVS PIVS FEL AVG	CON-[C]OR-DIA, in ex. MILIT	RIC IV/2, p. 42, no. 187; BMCRE V, p. 573, no. 285; D	3.08 18	9	835/430
481	[ANTO]NINVS PIVS FEL AVG	CON-COR-DIA, in ex. MILIT	RIC IV/2, p. 42, no. 187; BMCRE V, p. 573, no. 285; D	3.29 19	3	835/431
482	ANTONINVS PIVS FEL AVG	SA-NCT DEO SOLI, in ex. ELAGABAL	RIC IV/2, p. 43, no. 195; BMCRE V, p. 574, no. 284; D	2.96 19	9	835/432
Year: 219						
483	ANTONINVS PIVS FEL AVG	CONS-VL I[I P P]	RIC IV/2, p. 40, no. 167; BMCRE V, p. 580, no. 307; D	3.04 18	4	835/427
Year: 219-220						

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
484	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	BONVS EV-ENTVS	RIC IV/2, p. 42, no. 186; BMCRE V, p. 581, no. 310; D	3 18	9	835/429
485	IMP ANTONINVS AVG	SPEI PE-R-PETVAE	RIC IV/2, p. 44, no. 199; BMCRE V, p. 381, no. 313; D	3.03 18	9	835/433
486	IMP ANTO-NINVS AVG	SPES PER-PETVAE	RIC IV/2, p. 44, no. 199; BMCRE V, p. 381, no. 313; D	3.4 18	9	835/434
Year: 220-222						
487	IMP ANTONINVS-PIVS AVG	SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. */	RIC IV/2, p. 44, no. 200; BMCRE V, p. 585, no. 333; D	2.95 19	3	835/435
Year: 222						
488	IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P V-COS IIII P P. */	RIC IV/2, p. 42, no. 181; BMCRE V, p. 586, no. 341; D	3.31 19	4	835/428
Elagabal ?						
489	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	COICORDIA-AVGG [legend r. to l.]	RIC IV/2, - [reverse is barbarous; hybrid]; D	3 20	3	835/436
Julia Paula						
490	IVLIA PAVLA AVG	CONC-O-RD[IA]	RIC IV/2, - [hybrid; reverse of Aquilia Severa]; D	2.77 19	9	835/443
Alexander Severus and his family						
Alexander Severus						
MINT OF ROME						
Year: 222						
Proclamation						
491	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	LIBERALI-TASAVG	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 148; BMCRE, VI, p. 115, no. 6; D	3.23 19	4	835/600
492	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	[LIB]ERA[LIT]AS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 148; BMCRE, VI, p. 115, no. 6; D	3.21 19	10	835/601
493	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 148; BMCRE, VI, p. 115, no. 6; D	3.4 19	9	835/602
Year: 222, Issue 1						
494	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M-TR P-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 5; BMCRE VI, p. 117, no. 5; D	2.67 19	9	835/491
495	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 5; BMCRE VI, p. 117, no. 5; D	2.82 19	3	835/492

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
496	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 5; BMCRE VI, p. 117, no. 5; D	2.9 19	3	835/493
497	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P-M TR P C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 5; BMCRE VI, p. 117, no. 5; D	2.81 19	9	835/494
498	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 5; BMCRE VI, p. 117, no. 5; D	3.92 19	9	835/495
499	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 11r. 21; BMCRE VI, p. 117, b; D	3.39 20	9	835/501
500	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 11r. 21; BMCRE VI, p. 117, b; D	3.02 18	9	835/502
501	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M T-R P-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 7; BMCRE VI, p. 118, no. 28; D	3.21 19	2	835/496
502	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 7; BMCRE VI, p. 118, no. 28; D	2.69 20	9	835/497
503	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR-P-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 7; BMCRE VI, p. 118, no. 28; D	3.26 20	9	835/498
504	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M T-R P-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 7; BMCRE VI, p. 118, no. 28; D	3.86 18	9	835/499
Iulia Mamaea Stiking under A. Severus Year: 222, Issue 1						
505	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONS-E-RVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	2.16 20	9	835/680
506	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONSERVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	2.97 19	3	835/681
507	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONSE-R-VATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	3.01 19	10	835/682
508	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	[IVNO] CONSERVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	3.19 19	9	835/683
509	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	[IVNO CONS]E-RVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	2.93 19	9	835/684
510	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONSERVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	2.4 19	3	835/685

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
511	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONS-ERVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	2.75 18	9	835/686
512	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONSER-VATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	3.02 19	3	835/687
513	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONS-ERVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	3.17 20	2	835/688
514	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONSE-R-VATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	3.17 19	3	835/689
515	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONS-E-RVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	3.25 19	3	835/690
516	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONS-ERVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	2.99 19	3	835/691
517	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG	IVNO CONS-E-RVATRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 343; BMCRE VI, p. 119, no. 43; D	3.38 19	3	835/691a
Alexander Severus						
Year: 222, Issue 2						
518	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	IOV-I CONS-ERVATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 86, no. 198; BMCRE VI, p. 120, var: 55a; D	2.45 19	9	835/627
519	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	IOVI CONSER-VATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 86, no. 198; BMCRE VI, p. 120, var: 55a; D	3.31 19	3	835/628
520	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	IOVICONs-E-RVATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 141; BMCRE VI, p. 120, no. 56; D	3.53 19	4	835/595
521	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	IOVICONs-ERVATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 141; BMCRE VI, p. 120, no. 56; D	3.01 19	3	835/596
522	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	IOVI-CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 141; BMCRE VI, p. 120, no. 56; D	3.1 19	3	835/597
523	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	SALVS PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 178; BMCRE VI, p. 121, var: 77a; D	3.3 17	3	835/611
Year: 223, Issue 3						
524	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 19; BMCRE VI, p. 122, no. 87; D	2.74 18	9	835/503
525	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 19; BMCRE VI, p. 122, no. 87; D	2.5 18	9	835/504

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
526	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 19; BMCRE VI, p. 122, no. 87; D	3.79 19	9	835/505
527	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M-TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 19; BMCRE VI, p. 122, no. 87; D	2.87 19	2	835/506
528	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P I-I-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 19; BMCRE VI, p. 122, no. 87	3.14 19	9	835/507
529	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR PII-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 72, no. 19; BMCRE VI, p. 122, no. 87; D	2.56 20	9	835/508
530	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	2.98 19	9	835/509
531	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	2.65 19	9	835/510
532	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	3.04 19	10	835/511
533	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR-P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	2.96 19	9	835/512
534	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR-P II-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	3.22 19	3	835/513
535	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR-P II-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	3.08 19	3	835/514
536	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR-P I-I-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	3.63 19	3	835/515
537	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR-PI-I-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	2.67 20	3	835/516
538	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	3.28 19	9	835/517
539	[IMP C M] AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	2.98 18	4	835/518
540	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	2.49 19	9	835/519
541	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 92; D	3.28 19	9	835/520

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
542	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	3.55 19	9	835/521
543	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	2.95 20	3	835/522
544	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	1.84 21	9	835/523
545	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	3.56 19	3	835/524
546	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	3.52 19	9	835/525
547	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	2.7 20	9	835/526
548	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P I-I-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	2.82 19	9	835/527
549	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P I-I COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	3.27 19	10	835/528
550	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 27; BMCRE VI, p. 123, no. 27; D	2.61 18	9	835/529
551	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P-M TR PI-I-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 32; BMCRE VI, p. 125, no. 32; D	2.94 19	10	835/530
552	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PM TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 32; BMCRE VI, p. 125, no. 32; D	3.87 19	3	835/531
553	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P-M TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 32; BMCRE VI, p. 125, no. 32; D	2.29 19	3	835/532
554	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PM TR P II-C-OS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 32; BMCRE VI, p. 125, no. 32; D	2.67 19	10	835/533
555	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P-M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 32; BMCRE VI, p. 125, no. 32; D	3.19 20	4	835/534
556	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P-M TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 32; BMCRE VI, p. 125, no. 32; D	2.75 19	3	835/535
557	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P-M TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 32; BMCRE VI, p. 125, no. 32; D	3.07 19	3	835/536

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
558	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	PAX AETER-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 83, no. 165; BMCRE VI, p. 126, no. 131; D	3.27 19	3	835/603
559	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PROVIDEN-TIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 174; BMCRE VI, p. 126, no. 138; D	3.06 19	3	835/609
560	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PROVIDEN-TIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 174; BMCRE VI, p. 126, no. 138; D	3 19	9	835/610
Iulia Mamaea Stiking under A. Severus Year: 223, Issue 3						
561	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VENVS GE-NETRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 355, BMCRE VI, p. 128, no. 152; D	3.33 20	3	835/692
Alexander Severus Year: 224, Issue 4						
562	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PM TR P-III-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 73, no. 40; BMCRE VI, p. 130, no. 167; D	3.39 19	3	835/537
563	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PM TR P III-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 74, no. 42; BMCRE VI, p. 131, no. 176; D	2.62 19	9	835/538
564	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P III-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 74, no. 44; BMCRE VI, p. 132, no. 183; D	2.77 19	3	835/539
Alexander Severus Year: 225, Issue 5						
565	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	FIDES-MI-L-ITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	3.29 19	3	835/587
566	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	FIDES-M-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	3.08 19	3	835/588
567	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	FIDES MI-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	3.77 18	9	835/589
568	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	FIDES-M-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	3.37 19	3	835/590
569	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	FIDES-M-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	3.29 18	9	835/591
570	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	FIDE-SMI-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	2.95 19	3	835/592
571	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	FIDES-M-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	2.85 18	3	835/593

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
572	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	FIDES-M-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 139; BMCRE VI, p. 136, no. 220; D	3.1 19	3	835/594
573	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	IOVI VL-TORI	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 144; BMCRE VI, p. 137, no. 232; D	3.16 19	3	835/599
574	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	IOVI VL-TORI	RIC IV/2, p. 82, no. 143; BMCRE VI, p. 137, no. 233; D	2.9 19	3	835/598
575	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-III COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 74, no. 45; BMCRE VI, p. 138, no. 246; D	3.42 19	3	835/540
576	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 74, no. 50; BMCRE VI, p. 139, no. 259; D	3.63 19	3	835/541
577	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-III COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 74, no. 50; BMCRE VI, p. 139, no. 259; D	3.8 20	3	835/542
578	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-III COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 74, no. 50; BMCRE VI, p. 139, no. 259; D	3.22 19	3	835/543
579	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	VICTO-RIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 180; BMCRE VI, p. 140, no. 268; D	3.13 19	3	835/612
580	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	VICTO-R-I-AAVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 180; BMCRE VI, p. 140, no. 268; D	3.02 18	3	835/613
581	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	VICTO-R-I-AAVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 180; BMCRE VI, p. 140, no. 268; D	3.02 19	3	835/614
582	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	VICT-ORIA-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 180; BMCRE VI, p. 140, no. 268; D	3.11 19	3	835/615
583	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	VICTO-RIA-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 180; BMCRE VI, p. 140, no. 268; D	3.27 18	3	835/616
584	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	VIRT-VS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 182; BMCRE VI, p. 141, no. 278; D	3.08 20	3	835/617
585	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	VIRT-VS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 182; BMCRE VI, p. 141, no. 278; D	2.75 19	9	835/618
586	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	VIRT-VS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 182; BMCRE VI, p. 141, no. 278; D	2.86 20	3	835/619

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Orbiana						
Stiking under A. Severus						
Year: 225, special issue for marriage						
587	SALL BARBIA-ORBIANA AVG	CONCORDI-A-AVGG	RIC IV/2, p. 96, no. 319; BMCRE VI, p. 142, no. 287; D	2.69 18	9	835/665
Alexander Severus						
Year: 226, Issue 6						
588	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	A-EQVI-TAS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	3.13 19	2	835/574
589	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	AEQVI-T-AS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	3.27 19	3	835/575
590	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	AEQVITAS-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	3.27 19	3	835/576
591	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	A-EQVIT-A-S AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	3 19	9	835/577
592	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	A-EQVI-T-ASAVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	3.15 19	3	835/578
593	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	AEQVI-TAS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	3.09 19	10	835/579
594	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	A-EQVI-TAS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	2.38 19	3	835/580
595	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	AEQVIT-AS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 127; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 329; D	3.17 19	2	835/581
596	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 133; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 341; D	2.93 19	9	835/582
597	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 133; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 341; D	2.8 19	3	835/583
598	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 133; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 341; D	3.26 19	3	835/584
599	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 133; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 341; D	3.17 19	9	835/585

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
600	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 81, no. 133; BMCRE VI, p. 148, no. 341; D	3.21 19	9	835/586
601	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	PAX-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 83, no. 168; BMCRE VI, p. 150, no. 363; D	2.74 19	3	835/604
602	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	PAX-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 83, no. 168; BMCRE VI, p. 150, no. 363; D	3.5 19	3	835/605
603	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	PAX-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 83, no. 168; BMCRE VI, p. 150, no. 363; D	2.67 19	3	835/606
604	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 55; BMCRE VI, p. 151, no. 373; D	3.39 19	3	835/544
Iulia Mamaea Stiking under A. Severus Year: 226, Issue 6						
605	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 360; BMCRE VI, p. 152, no. 381; D	3.29 19	3	835/696
606	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 360; BMCRE VI, p. 152, no. 381; D	2.98 19	3	835/697
607	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 360; BMCRE VI, p. 152, no. 381; D	2.7 18	4	835/698
608	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 360; BMCRE VI, p. 152, no. 381; D	3 19	3	835/699
609	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 360; BMCRE VI, p. 152, no. 381; D	2.76 18	2	835/700
610	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VE-S-TA	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 360; BMCRE VI, p. 152, no. 381; D	3.16 19	3	835/701
Alexander Severus Year: 227, Issue 7						
611	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P IV C-OS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 64; BMCRE VI, p. 152, no. 394; D	2.65 20	3	835/547
612	[IMP C] M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P IV-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 61; BMCRE VI, p. 154, no. 409; D	3.06 19	9	835/545
613	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P IV-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 61; BMCRE VI, p. 154, no. 409; D	2.7 19	9	835/546

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
614	IMP C M AVR SEV- [ALEXAND AVG]	P M TR P-VI COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 67; BMCRE VI, p. 154, no. 420; D	3.2 19	9	835/548
615	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-V-I-C-OS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 67; BMCRE VI, p. 154, no. 420; D	2.39 20	9	835/549
616	[IMP C M AVR] SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-V-I COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 67; BMCRE VI, p. 154, no. 420; D	2.71 19	9	835/550
617	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P-VI-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 67; BMCRE VI, p. 154, no. 420; D	3.16 19	9	835/551
618	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VI-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 70; BMCRE VI, p. 155, no. 430; D	3.3 19	3	835/552
619	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VI-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 70; BMCRE VI, p. 155, no. 430; D	2.73 18	9	835/553
620	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VI-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 70; BMCRE VI, p. 155, no. 430; D	3.18 19	3	835/554
621	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VI-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 70; BMCRE VI, p. 155, no. 430; D	3.09 19	3	835/555
622	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VI-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 70; BMCRE VI, p. 155, no. 430; D	2.88 19	3	835/556
623	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VI-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 75, no. 70; BMCRE VI, p. 155, no. 430; D	2.71 19	3	835/557
Iulia Mamaea Stiking under A. Severus Year: 227, Issue 7						
624	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VES-T-A	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 362; BMCRE VI, p. 156, no. 440; D	3.02 21	9	835/702
Alexander Severus Year: 228, Issue 8						
625	IMP C M AVR SEV- ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VII-C-OS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 76, no. 78; BMCRE VI, p. 156, no. 449; D	3.95 19	3	835/558
626	IMP SEV ALE- XAND AVG	ANNO-N-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 85, no. 187; BMCRE VI, p. 161, no. 496; D	2.49 19	9	835/622
Alexander Severus Year: 228, Issue 9						
627	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 85, no. 187; BMCRE VI, p. 161, no. 496; D	2.98 19	3	835/623

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
628	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VII-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 77, no. 83; BMCRE VI, p. 162, no. 503; D	2.68 19	3	835/559
629	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	VIRT-V-S-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 224; BMCRE VI, p. 163, no. 522; D	2.58 18	3	835/634
630	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	VIRT-V-S AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 224; BMCRE VI, p. 163, no. 522; D	2.67 18	3	835/635
631	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	VIRTV-S-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 224; BMCRE VI, p. 163, no. 522; D	2.97 19	3	835/636

Iulia Mamaea

Stiking under A. Severus

Year: 228, Issue 9

632	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FELICI-T-AS PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 335; BMCRE VI, p. 160, no. 483; D	3.6 19	3	835/672
633	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FELICI-TA-S PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 335; BMCRE VI, p. 160, no. 483; D	3.9 19	3	835/673
634	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FELICI-T-AS PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 335; BMCRE VI, p. 160, no. 483; D	2.62 18	3	835/674
635	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FELICITAS-PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 335; BMCRE VI, p. 160, no. 483; D	2.35 19	3	835/ 675
636	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FELICITAS-PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 335; BMCRE VI, p. 160, no. 483; D	2.95 19	3	835/676

Alexander Severus

Year: 229, special issue

637	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	LIBERA-LI-TAS AVG IIII	RIC IV/2, p. 86, no. 205; BMCRE VI, p. 169, no. 558; D	3.05 19	2	835/629
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Alexander Severus

Year: 229, Issue 10

638	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	ABVNDAN-TIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 85, no. 184; BMCRE VI, p. 172, no. 591; D	2.36 19	4	835/620
639	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	ABVNDAN-TIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 85, no. 184; BMCRE VI, p. 172, no. 591; D	3.05 19	3	835/621
640	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 85, no. 190; BMCRE VI, p. 173, no. 595; D	2.79 19	3	835/625
641	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P VIII-COS III P P	RIV IV/2, p. 77, no. 91; BMCRE VI, p. 173, no. 601; D	2.6 18	3	835/560

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Alexander Severus						
Year: 230, Issue 11						
642	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	P M TR P VIIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 78, no. 105; BMCRE VI, p. 175, no. 616; D	3.05 19	2	835/563
643	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	P M TR P VIIII-C-OS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 78, no. 105; BMCRE VI, p. 175, no. 616; D	3.21 19	2	835/564
644	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	P M TR P VII-II-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 78, no. 102; BMCRE VI, p. 177, no. 630; D	2.93 19	2	835/561
645	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	P M TR P V-III-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 78, no. 102; BMCRE VI, p. 177, no. 630; D	3.17 19	2	835/562
646	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	VICTORIA-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 219; BMCRE VI, p. 177, no. 638; D	2.59 19	2	835/630
647	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	VICTORIA-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 219; BMCRE VI, p. 177, no. 638; D	2.56 19	3	835/631
648	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 226; BMCRE VI. p. 178, no. 647; D	3.16 20	3	835/637
649	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 221; BMCRE VI, p. 178, no. 653; D	2.33 18	3	835/633
Iulia Mamaea						
Stiking under A. Severus						
Year: 230, Issue 11						
650	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FELICIT-A-S PVBICA	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 338; p. 179, no. 658; D	2.87 21	3	835/677
651	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FELICITA-S-PVBICA	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 338; p. 179, no. 658; D	3.16 20	3	835/678
Alexander Severus						
Year: 231, Issue 12						
652	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	ANNO-NA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 85, no. 188; BMCRE VI, p. 181, no. 673; D	3.28 19	3	835/624
653	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	FIDES-MI-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 85, no. 193; BMCRE VI, p. 182, no. 684; D	3.63 19	3	835/626
654	IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG	VIRT-V-S AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 87, no. 220; BMCRE VI, p. 184, no. 709; D	3.74 19	3	835/632

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Julia Mamaea Stiking under A. Severus Year: 231, Issue 12						
655	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VENVS V-I-CTRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 358; BMCRE VI, p. 185, no. 714; D	3.14 19	3	835/693
656	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VENVS-VICTRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 358; BMCRE VI, p. 185, no. 714; D	3.26 19	3	835/694
657	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	VENVS-VICTRIX	RIC IV/2, p. 99, no. 358; BMCRE VI, p. 185, no. 714; D	3.4 19	3	835/695
Julia Mamaea Stiking under A. Severus Year: 231, Issue 13A						
658	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	IVNO-AV-G-VSTAE	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 341; BMCRE VI, p. 190, no. 755; D	2.88 19	3	835/679
Alexander Severus Year: 231, Issue 14						
659	IMP ALEXAN-DER PIVS AVG	MAR-S-V-LTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 248; BMCRE VI, p. 195, no. 802 n. ; D	3.38 19	3	835/644
660	IMP ALEXAN-DER PIVS AVG	P M TR P-X-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 79, no. 109; BMCRE VI, p. 195, no. 807a; D	2.7 19	2	835/565
661	IMP ALEXAN-DER PIVS AVG	P M TR P-X-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 79, no. 109; BMCRE VI, p. 195, no. 807a; D	4.06 19	2	835/566
662	IMP ALEXAN-DER PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 252; BMCRE VI, p. 196, no. 814a; D	2.44 18	3	835/649
663	IMP ALEXAN-DER PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 252; BMCRE VI, p. 196, no. 814a; D	3.8 20	3	835/650
Alexander Severus Year: 232, Issue 15						
664	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	IOVI PRO-PVGNATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 88, no. 239; BMCRE VI, p. 197, no. 825; D	3.4 19	3	835/638
665	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	IOVI PR-OPVGNATORI	RIC IV/2, p. 88, no. 239; BMCRE VI, p. 197, no. 825; D	3.46 19	3	835/640
666	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	MARS-V-LTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 246; BMCRE VI, p. 198, no. 833 n. ; D	2.94 20	3	835/641
667	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	MARS-VLTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 246; BMCRE VI, p. 198, no. 833 n. ; D	3.38 20	3	835/642

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
668	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	MARS-VLTOR	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 246; BMCRE VI, p. 198, no. 833 n. ; D	3.33 20	3	835/643
669	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	P M TR P X-I-COS III PP	RIC IV/2, p. 79, no. 114; BMCRE VI, p. 200, no. 862 n. ; D	2.92 20	3	835/567
670	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	P M TR P-XI-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 79, no. 114; BMCRE VI, p. 200, no. 862 n. ; D	3.27 20	3	835/568
671	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 250; BMCRE VI, p. 201, no. 875; D	2.8 20	3	835/645
672	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 250; BMCRE VI, p. 201, no. 875; D	3.14 20	3	835/646
673	IMP ALEXA-NDER PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 250; BMCRE VI, p. 201, no. 875; D	3.07 20	3	835/647
674	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 250; BMCRE VI, p. 201, no. 875; D	2.96 20	3	835/648
675	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	SPES-P-VBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 254; BMCRE VI, p. 202, no. 897; D	3.6 20	1	835/651
676	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	SPES PVBLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 89, no. 254; BMCRE VI, p. 202, no. 897; D	2.77 20	2	835/652

Iulia Mamaea

Stiking under A. Severus

Year: 232, Issue 15

677	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FECVND- AVGVSTAE	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 332; BMCRE VI, p. 203, no. 913; D	2.94 18	3	835/669
678	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FECVND- AVGVSTAE	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 332; BMCRE VI, p. 203, no. 913; D	2.81 18	3	835/670
679	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FECVND- AVGVSTAE	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 332; BMCRE VI, p. 203, no. 913; D	3.7 19	3	835/671
680	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FECVND- AVGVSTAE	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 331; BMCRE VI, p. 204, no. 918; D	2.68 19	3	835/666
681	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FECVND- AVGVSTAE	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 331; BMCRE VI, p. 204, no. 918; D	3.14 19	3	835/667
682	IVLIA MA-MAEA AVG	FECVND- AVGVSTAE	RIC IV/2, p. 98, no. 331; BMCRE VI, p. 204, no. 918; D	2.93 19	3	835/668

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Alexander Severus						
Year: 233, Issue 16						
683	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	P M TR P X-II-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 80, no. 120; BMCRE VI, p. 205, no. 930; D	2.86 20	2	835/569
Alexander Severus						
Year: 233, special issue						
684	IMP ALEXAN- DER PIVS AVG	LIBERALI-TA-S AVG V	RIC IV/2, p. 88, no. 243; BMCRE VI, p. 206, no. 946; D	2.92 19	3	835/639
Alexander Severus						
Year: 234, Issue 17						
685	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	P M TR P-X-III COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 80, no. 123; BMCRE VI, p. 207, no. 950; D	3.48 22	3	835/570
686	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	P M TR P-X-III COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 80, no. 123; BMCRE VI, p. 207, no. 950; D	3.2 21	3	835/571
Alexander Severus						
Year: 234, Issue 17						
687	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	P M TR P-XIII COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 80, no. 125; BMCRE VI, p. 208, no. 963; D	2.92 19	3	835/572
688	IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	P M TR P-XIII-COS III P P	RIC IV/2, p. 80, no. 125; BMCRE VI, p. 208, no. 963; D	3.09 22	3	835/573
Alexander Severus						
MINT OF ANTIOCH						
Year: 222, Issue 1						
689	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	SALVS [PV]BLICA	RIC IV/2, p. 93, no. 298; BMCRE VI, p. 214, no. 1014; D	2.84 20	9	835/660
690	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	VICTORI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 94, no. 302; BMCRE VI, p. 214, no. 1020; D	3.09 20	3	835/662
691	IMP SEV ALE- XAND AVG	VICTORI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 94, no. 302; BMCRE VI, p. 214, no. 1020; D	2.93 18	3	835/663
Year: 222, Issue 2						
691	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR P COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 90, no. 267; BMCRE VI, p. 215, no. 1026; D	3.09 19	3	835/653
692	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 92, no. 274; BMCRE VI, p. 215, no. 1033; D	3.99 18	3	835/656
693	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	VICTORI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 94, no. 301; BMCRE VI, p. 216, no. 1038; D	3.54 18	3	835/661

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Year: 223, Issue 4						
694	IMP C M [AVR SEV] ALEXAND AVG	CONCO[RDIA]	RIC IV/2, p. 92, no. 275; BMCRE VI, p. 217, no. 1050; D	2.88 18	4	835/657
695	[IMP C] M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	CONC[ORDIA]	RIC IV/2, p. 92, no. 275; BMCRE VI, p. 217, no. 1050; D	3.11 19	9	835/658
696	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	CONCORDIA	RIC IV/2, p. 92, no. 275; BMCRE VI, p. 217, no. 1050; D	3.15 19	3	835/659
697	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXA[ND AVG]	PIETA-S AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 84, no. 170; BMCRE VI, p. 218, no. 1057; D	2.88 19	4	835/607
698	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PROVID-DEORVM	RIC IV/2, - [ad. p. 84, no. 172]; BMCRE VI, p. 218, no. 1061; D	3.67 19	3	835/608
Year [?]						
699	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PONTIF MAX TR P II COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 91, no. 271; BMCRE VI, p. 218, no. 1063 n.; D	3.19 18	3	835/654
700	IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG	PONTIF MAXTR P II COS [II P P]	RIC IV/2, p. 91, no. 271; BMCRE VI, p. 218, no. 1063 n.; D	2.66 18	4	835/655
Alexander Severus MINT OF ROME Year: 222						
701	IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	P M TR-P COS	RIC IV/2, p. 71, no. 9* [hybrid]; D	4.07 18	9	835/664
Year: 229 [?]						
702	IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG	P M TR I [sic!]VIII-CO-S III P P	RIC IV/2, - [hybrid, barbarous?]; D	3.36 20	3	835/500
Maximinus I [Thrax] MINT OF ROME Year: 235, Issue 1						
703	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	FIDES-MI-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 7A; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 1; D	2.58 20	4	835/706
704	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	FIDES-M-I-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 7A; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 1; D	2.98 20	3	835/707
705	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	FIDES MI-LITVM	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 7A; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 1; D	3.71 20	3	835/708
706	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PAX-A-VGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 12; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 5; D	3.2 19	3	835/710

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
707	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 12; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 5; D	3.38 20	3	835/711
708	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 12; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 5; D	2.83 19	3	835/712
709	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 12; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 5; D	2.83 19	2	835/713
710	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 12; BMCRE VI, p. 222, no. 5; D	2.83 19	3	835/714
711	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 13; BMCRE VI, p. 223, no. 15; D	3.15 20	2	835/715
712	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 13; BMCRE VI, p. 223, no. 15; D	3.23 19	2	835/716
713	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 13; BMCRE VI, p. 223, no. 15; D	2.66 20	3	835/717
714	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 13; BMCRE VI, p. 223, no. 15; D	3.08 20	2	835/718
715	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 13; BMCRE VI, p. 223, no. 15; D	2.95 20	2	835/719
716	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 13; BMCRE VI, p. 223, no. 15; D	2.99 20	3	835/720
717	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	SALVS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 14; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 21; D	3.15 20	3	835/724
718	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	SALVS A-VGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 14; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 21; D	2.79 18	3	835/725
719	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	SALVS A-VGVSTI	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 14; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 21; D	3.45 20	3	835/726
720	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-R-I-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	3.22 20	3	835/727
721	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-R-I-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	2.73 20	3	835/728
722	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-RI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	2.98 20	3	835/729

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
723	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-RI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	2.98 20	2	835/730
724	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-RI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	3.98 20	3	835/731
725	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-RI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	3.44 19	3	835/732
726	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-RI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	3.35 20	3	835/733
727	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICT-ORI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	3.49 20	3	835/734
728	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICTO-RI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	2.91 20	3	835/735
729	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	VICT-ORI-A AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 141, no. 16; BMCRE VI, p. 224, no. 25; D	2.79 20	3	835/736
Maximinus [Thrax]						
Year: 236, special issue						
730	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 140, no. 10; BMCRE VI, p. 226, no. 45; D	3.27 20	3	835/709
Maximinus [Thrax]						
Year: 236, Issue 2						
731	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 139, no. 3; BMCRE VI, p. 229, no. 77; D	3.28 20	3	835/703
732	IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 139, no. 3; BMCRE VI, p. 229, no. 77; D	3.48 20	3	835/704
Maximinus [Thrax]						
Year: 236, Issue 3/4						
733	MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 139, no. 4; BMCRE VI, p. 235, no. 157; D	3.02 20	3	835/705
734	MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM	PROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 142, no. 20; BMCRE VI, p. 236, no. 170; D	3.47 20	3	835/721
735	MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM	PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 142, no. 20; BMCRE VI, p. 236, no. 170; D	2.78 18	3	835/722
736	MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM	PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/2, p. 142, no. 20; BMCRE VI, p. 236, no. 170; D	2.78 20	3	835/723

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
737	MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM	VICT-ORIA GERM	RIC IV/2, p. 142, no. 23; BMCRE VI, p. 238, no. 185; D	2.73 18	3	835/737
Gordian I MINT OF ROME Year: 238						
738	IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG	P M T-R P COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 160, no. 2; BMCRE VI, p. 245, no. 1; D	2.9 20	1	835/738
739	IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG	P M T-R P COS P P	RIC IV/2, p. 160, no. 2; BMCRE VI, p. 245, no. 1; D	2.9 20	1	835/739
Balbinus MINT OF ROME Year: 238, Issue 1						
740	IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG	P M TR P-COS II P P	RIC IV/2, p. 169, no. 5; BMCRE VI, p. 253, no. 26; D	3.26 21	3	835/740
741	IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG	VICT-ORIA AVGG	RIC IV/2, p. 170, no. 8; BMCRE VI, p. 254, no. 37; D	3.22 20	2	835/741
Year: 238, Issue 2						
742	IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG	FIDES MVTVA AVGG	RIC IV/2, p. 170, no. 11; BMCRE VI, p. 256, no. 71; Ant	5.29 22	3	835/742
Pupienus MINT OF ROME Year: 238, Issue 2						
743	IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG	PATRES SENATVS	RIC IV/2, p. 174, no. 11 a; BMCRE VI, p. 257, no. 81; Ant	4.29 24	3	835/743
Gordian III MINT OF ROME Year: 238-239, Issue 1/2, <i>officina 1</i>						
744	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1; Ant	4.26 22	3	835/744
745	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1; Ant	4.99 21	9	835/745
746	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDE-S MILITVM	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1; Ant	4.99 21	2	835/746
747	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1; Ant	4.78 22	3	835/747
748	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P MTR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 15; Ant	4.37 22	3	835/783
749	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P MTR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 15; Ant	3.37 21	2	835/784
750	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P MTR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 15; Ant	4.14 22	2	835/785

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
751	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VICTO-RIA-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 5; Ant	4.75 22	9	835/769
752	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VICTO-RIA-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 5; Ant	4.75 22	9	835/770
753	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VICTO-RIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 5; Ant	4.45 22	2	835/771
754	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VICT-ORIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 5; Ant	3.63 21	9	835/772
755	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VICT-ORIA-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 5; Ant	4.41 22	3	835/773
756	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 19; Ant	5.19 20	9	835/793

Year: 238-239, Issue 1/2, *officina* 2

757	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	4.51 22	9	835/757
758	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX-[A]VGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	4.89 22	9	835/758
759	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAXA-V-GVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	4.48 22	2	835/759
760	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	3.26 22	9	835/760
761	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX-AVG-VSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	3.91 22	3	835/761
762	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	4.36 21	2	835/762
763	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	4.2 22	9	835/763
764	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX-AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	5.5 21	2	835/764
765	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX A-V-GVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3; Ant	4.42 22	9	835/765
766	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 17; Ant	4.55 22	9	835/787
767	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P-II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 17; Ant	4.75 22	9	835/789
768	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	4.42 22	9	835/774
769	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	4.6 21	3	835/775
770	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	4.9 23	2	835/776
771	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	4.33 22	8	835/777
772	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	5.03 22	2	835/778

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
773	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	3.48 21	3	835/779
774	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	4.48 22	3	835/780
775	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	5.21 22	9	835/781
776	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Ant	5.26 22	2	835/782
777	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II-COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 20; Ant	4.34 22	9	835/783
Year: 238-239, Issue 1/2, <i>officina</i> 3						
778	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	5.39 22	3	835/748
779	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	4.66 22	3	835/749
780	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	5.92 22	3	835/750
781	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	4.61 21	3	835/751
782	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	4.62 22	3	835/752
783	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	4.74 22	3	835/753
784	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	3.98 21	2	835/754
785	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	4.5 22	3	835/755
786	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2; Ant	5.05 21	2	835/756
787	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 16; Ant	3.97 22	3	835/786
789	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 4; Ant	5.27 23	3	835/766
790	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 4; Ant	5.13 22	2	835/767
791	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 4; Ant	4.55 22	3	835/768
792	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 4; Ant	4.79 23	3	835/1085
793	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P [II COS P P]	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 18; Ant	4.47 22	3	835/790
794	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P MT R P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 18; Ant	4.75 22	2	835/791
795	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II CO-S P P	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 18; Ant	4.61 22	3	835/792

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Year: 240, Issue 3, officina 1						
796	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRT-VS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 39; Ant	3.47 25	9	835/817
797	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRT-VS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 39; Ant	3.42 22	3	835/818
798	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRT-VS-AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 39; Ant	4.99 22	3	835/798
799	IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG	VIR-TV-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 56; Ant	4.36 22	2	835/824
800	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIR-TV-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 71; Ant	5.06 23	2	835/854
801	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIR-TV-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 71; Ant	4.25 22	3	835/855
802	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AET-ERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38; Ant	4.84 23	9	835/811
803	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38; Ant	5.69 22	2	835/812
804	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38; Ant	4.11 22	3	835/813
805	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38; Ant	4.01 21	3	835/814
806	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AE- TERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38; Ant	4.25 21	2	835/815
807	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AE-T- ERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38; Ant	4.25 23	3	835/816
808	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 70; Ant	4.94 23	2	835/848
809	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 70; Ant	4.11 23	3	835/849
810	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 70; Ant	4.27 23	3	835/850
811	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AE-T- ERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 70; Ant	3.93 23	9	835/851
812	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 70; Ant	4.57 22	2	835/852
813	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 70; Ant	3.93 23	2	835/853
Year: 240, Issue 3, officina 2						
814	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	A-EQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Ant	3.13 21	2	835/795
815	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	AE-QVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Ant	4.78 22	9	835/796
816	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	A-EQ[V]IT-AS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Ant	4.11 22	8	835/797

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
817	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	AE-QVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Ant	4.98 22	2	835/798
818	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Ant	4.36 23	2	835/799
819	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Ant	4.55 22	2	835/800
820	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	AE-QVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Ant	4.51 22	2	835/801
821	IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 51; Ant	5.15 22	3	835/820
822	IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 51; Ant	4.35 22	3	835/821
823	IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 51; Ant	5.42 22	3	835/822
824	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Ant	4.58 22	3	835/825
825	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Ant	4.05 22	3	835/826
826	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Ant	4.84 22	3	835/827
827	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Ant	5.24 22	2	835/828
828	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Ant	4.17 22	3	835/829
829	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Ant	4.39 22	3	835/830
830	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AEQVITAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Ant	4.55 22	3	835/831
831	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	CONCORDIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 35; Ant	4.1 23	2	835/802
832	IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG	CONCORDIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 52; Ant	4.17 21	3	835/823

Year: 240, Issue 3, officina 3

833	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 37; Ant	4.39 23	2	835/807
834	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 37; Ant	4.22 22	9	835/808
835	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 37; Ant	5.2 22	2	835/809
836	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 37; Ant	4.76 22	2	835/810
837	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 68; Ant	3.43 21	3	835/844

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
838	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 68; Ant	4.59 22	2	835/845
839	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P MT R P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 68; Ant	5.71 23	2	835/846
840	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 69; Ant	3.67 23	2	835/847
841	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 36; Ant	4.47 22	2	835/803
842	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 36; Ant	4.27 22	9	835/804
843	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 36; Ant	4.38 22	2	835/805
844	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 36; Ant	5.62 21	2	835/806
845	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67; Ant	4.53 22	2	835/838
846	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67; Ant	5.25 22	2	835/839
847	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67; Ant	3.72 22	9	835/840
848	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67; Ant	4.81 23	2	835/841
849	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67; Ant	3.41 22	2	835/842
850	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67; Ant	3.45 23	3	835/843
851	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65; Ant	4.99 20	3	835/832
852	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65; Ant	3.5 22	2	835/833
853	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65; Ant	4.12 22	2	835/834
854	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65; Ant	3.98 22	2	835/835
855	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65; Ant	4.5 21	3	835/836
856	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65; Ant	4.17 22	2	835/837
857	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 81; D	3.2 19	2	835/856
858	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 81; D	3 20	2	835/857
859	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 81; D	3.52 20	2	835/858
860	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 81; D	2.84 20	2	835/859
861	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 81; D	3.3 20	2	835/860
862	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 81; D	3.1 20	2	835/861

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Year: 241-243, Issue 4, officina 1						
863	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVIS-STATOR	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 85; Ant	4.65 22	2	835/924
864	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVIS-STATOR	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 85; Ant	3.92 22	9	835/925
865	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVIS - STATOR	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 112; D	3.53 20	1	835/1010
866	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVIS - STATOR	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 112; D	3.39 21	1	835/1011
867	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVIS - STATOR	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 112; D	2.78 22	1	835/1012
868	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVIS - STATOR	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 112; D	2.66 20	1	835/1013
869	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	5.12 22	2	835/895
870	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.73 22	2	835/896
871	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.76 23	8	835/897
872	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.06 22	2	835/898
873	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.2 23	2	835/899
874	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.13 22	8	835/900
875	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.56 25	8	835/901
876	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.74 22	9	835/902
877	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	5.34 22	8	835/903
878	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.95 23	2	835/904
879	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.45 21	2	835/905
880	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.45 22	2	835/906
881	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.71 22	2	835/907
882	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.62 23	8	835/908
883	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	5.23 21	8	835/909
884	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	3.98 22	9	835/910

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
885	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.77 22	2	835/911
886	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.03 22	8	835/912
887	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	5.71 22	8	835/913
888	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.05 22	9	835/914
889	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.42 22	8	835/915
890	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI S-TATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	5.06 22	2	835/916
891	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.9 24	8	835/917
892	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.53 22	8	835/918
893	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-S-TATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.53 22	2	835/919
894	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-S-TATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.62 22	2	835/920
895	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-S-TATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.08 23	9	835/921
896	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-S-TATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.65 22	8	835/922
897	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI-STATORI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Ant	4.58 22	8	835/923
898	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	3.97 23	8	835/926
899	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.98 22	1	835/927
900	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.55 23	1	835/928
901	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.94 21	1	835/929
902	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	3.45 23	1	835/930
903	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.77 23	1	835/931
904	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.94 24	1	835/932
905	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	5.16 23	1	835/933
906	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.12 23	1	835/934
907	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.24 22	1	835/935

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
908	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.54 23	1	835/936
909	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	3.8 22	1	835/937
910	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	3.52 21	8	835/938
911	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	3.94 21	8	835/939
912	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86; Ant	4.26 22	1	835/940
913	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 113; D	4.04 19	1	835/1014
914	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 113; D	3.35 20	1	835/1015
915	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 113; D	3.16 19	1	835/1016
916	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 113; D	3.5 20	1	835/1017

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917	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 91; Ant	2.58 22	8	835/962
918	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II PP	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 115; D	3.24 21	1	835/1019
919	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 115; D	3.22 20	1	835/1020
920	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 115; D	3.2 20	1	835/1021
921	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III - COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	4.51 22	1	835/963
922	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II PP	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	3.88 22	1	835/964
923	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	4.31 21	1	835/965
924	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	4.8 23	1	835/966
925	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	5.22 22	1	835/967
926	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	5.24 22	1	835/968
927	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III - C - OS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	4.05 23	1	835/969
928	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	3.8 22	1	835/970
929	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	4.91 22	8	835/971

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
930	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P IIII COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	4.31 21	7	835/972
931	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P IIII COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	4.49 23	1	835/973
932	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P IIII COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92; Ant	3.48 24	7	835/974
933	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	4.87 22	1	835/975
934	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	3.94 24	1	835/976
935	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	4.52 22	1	835/977
936	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	5.11 23	1	835/978
937	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	5.03 22	7	835/979
938	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	4.07 23	1	835/980
939	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	3.79 23	1	835/981
940	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	4.44 22	1	835/982
941	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V - COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93; Ant	4.87 22	1	835/983
942	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P VI COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 94; Ant	3.54 23	7	835/984
943	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.17 21	3	835/862
944	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	5.17 24	3	835/863
945	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	5.01 21	3	835/864
946	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.47 22	3	835/865
947	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.36 23	3	835/866
948	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.69 23	3	835/867
949	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.62 22	3	835/868
950	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	3.56 22	3	835/869
951	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	5.5 24	3	835/870
952	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	5.31 23	9	835/871

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
953	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.24 22	3	835/872
954	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.24 23	3	835/873
955	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	3.43 24	9	835/874
956	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.55 21	9	835/875
957	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.93 23	9	835/876
958	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	5.38 21	9	835/877
959	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	3.55 20	9	835/878
960	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-I-TATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	5.46 23	2	835/879
961	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	5.11 23	9	835/880
962	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.87 23	2	835/881
963	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.55 21	9	835/882
964	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NI-TATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.55 23	9	835/883
965	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.38 21	9	835/884
966	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.35 23	9	835/885
967	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	3.72 22	9	835/886
968	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.26 21	3	835/887
969	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.04 23	9	835/888
970	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.02 21	9	835/889
971	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	3.78 24	9	835/890
972	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.79 23	2	835/891
973	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.53 22	9	835/892
974	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.08 23	1	835/893
975	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-NITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Ant	4.04 23	9	835/894

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
976	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 111; D	2.92 21	1	835/1008
977	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETER-N-ITATI AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 111; D	3.52 21	1	835/1009
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978	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.38 21	7	835/985
979	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.22 22	7	835/986
980	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	3.94 21	1	835/987
981	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.37 22	1	835/988
982	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.38 23	1	835/989
983	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.12 21	1	835/990
984	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.07 23	1	835/991
985	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.62 21	1	835/992
986	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.76 22	1	835/993
987	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI A - VGUSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.81 22	1	835/994
988	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.88 22	1	835/995
989	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.1 22	1	835/996
990	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	3.89 23	1	835/997
991	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.08 21	1	835/998
992	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	5.1 22	1	835/999
993	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.76 22	1	835/1000
994	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.88 23	1	835/1001
995	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI A - VGUSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.75 23	1	835/1002
996	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI A - VGUSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	3.96 23	1	835/1003
997	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	3.96 22	7	835/1004

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
998	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.05 22	7	835/1005
999	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.45 22	7	835/1006
1000	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Ant	4.4 22	7	835/1007
1001	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 116; D	3.22 20	1	835/1022
1002	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 116; D	2.88 21	1	835/1023
1003	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 87; Ant	4.32 25	1	835/941
1004	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 114; D	3.34 20	1	835/1018
1005	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	3.8 23	1	835/942
1006	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	4.35 22	1	835/943
1007	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	4.84 24	7	835/944
1008	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	4.79 22	1	835/945
1009	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	3.89 23	7	835/946
1010	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T[R - P I]III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	3.95 22	7	835/947
1011	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	4.35 22	1	835/948
1012	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	4.11 21	7	835/949
1013	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	4.41 23	1	835/950
1014	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR - P III COS II PP	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Ant	5.04 22	1	835/951
1015	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.82 23	1	835/952
1016	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.94 24	13	835/953
1017	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.94 21	1	835/954
1018	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.34 22	1	835/955
1019	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.44 23	1	835/956
1020	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P - V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.59 22	1	835/957

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1021	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.83 23	7	835/958
1022	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.53 22	1	835/959
1023	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.24 22	1	835/960
1024	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M T-R P V COS II P P	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Ant	4.42 23	1	835/961
1025	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	DIANA LVCI-FERA	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 127; D	3.06 20	1	835/1024
1026	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	DIANA LVCI-FERA	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 127; D	3.11 21	1	835/1025
1027	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	DIANA LV-CI-FERA	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 127; D	2.76 20	1	835/1026
1028	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	DIANA LV-CI-FERA	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 127; D	3.53 20	1	835/1027
1029	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PIETAS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129; D	3.36 20	1	835/1028
1030	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PIETAS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129; D	3.69 21	1	835/1029
1031	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PIETAS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129; D	3.34 19	1	835/1030
1032	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PIETAS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129; D	2.94 18	1	835/1031
1033	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PIETAS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129; D	2.63 21	7	835/1032
1034	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SALVS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129 A; D	2.98 21	1	835/1033
1035	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SALVS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129 A; D	2.67 22	1	835/1034
1036	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SALVS AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129 A; D	3.47 20	1	835/1035
1037	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SALVS A-VGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 129 A; D	2.72 20	1	835/1036
1038	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITAS PVBICA	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 130; D	3.41 20	1	835/1037
1039	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITAS PVBICA	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 130; D	2.86 20	1	835/1038
1040	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRI-TAS PVBICA	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 130; D	2.86 21	1	835/1039
1041	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VENVS VICTRIX	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 131; D	3.96 20	1	835/1040
1042	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VENVS VICTRIX	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 131; D	2.78 21	1	835/1041
1043	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VENVS VICTRIX	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 131; D	2.41 21	7	835/1042

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1044	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VENVS VICTRIX	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 131; D	3.16 21	1	835/1043
1045	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VENVS VICTRIX	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 131; D	3.43 21	1	835/1044
1046	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VENVS V-ICTRIX	RIC IV/3, p. 27, no. 131; D	3.44 21	1	835/1045
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1047	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORT REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 143; Ant	5.46 25	1	835/1050
1048	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	F-ORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	4.84 22	1	835/1051
1049	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	4.86 23	7	835/1052
1050	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	5.09 23	1	835/1053
1051	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	3.39 22	1	835/1054
1052	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	4.57 22	1	835/1055
1053	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	4.44 22	1	835/1056
1054	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	F-ORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	5 23	1	835/1057
1055	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	4.42 23	1	835/1058
1056	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	4.02 23	1	835/1059
1057	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 144; Ant	4.5 23	1	835/1060
1058	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154; Ant	5.15 23	7	835/1095
1059	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154; Ant	4.29 23	1	835/1096
1060	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154; Ant	4.29 23	1	835/1097
1061	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154; Ant	4.29 23	7	835/1098
1062	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154; Ant	4.29 23	7	835/1099
1063	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTORIA AETERNA	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 156; Ant	4.29 23	7	835/1100
1064	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTORIA AETERNA	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 156; Ant	5.05 22	1	835/1101
1065	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	4.47 21	1	835/1068

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1066	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	4.24 22	1	835/1069
1067	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	3.75 21	1	835/1070
1068	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	4.29 23	1	835/1071
1069	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	4.23 23	1	835/1072
1070	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	4.51 23	1	835/1073
1071	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	4.9 23	1	835/1074
1072	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	4.23 23	1	835/1075
1073	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Ant	3.22 24	1	835/1076
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1074	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	4.48 23	7	835/1077
1075	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	4.33 23	1	835/1078
1076	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	3.78 23	7	835/1079
1077	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	4.19 24	7	835/1080
1078	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	4.75 23	7	835/1081
1079	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	4.83 22	1	835/1082
1080	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROIDENTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	4.63 23	1	835/1083
1081	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P-ROVIDE-NTIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150; Ant	5.59 22	1	835/1084
1082	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151; Ant	4.11 22	1	835/1086
1083	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151; Ant	4.62 23	1	835/1087
1084	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151; Ant	4.45 23	7	835/1088
1085	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151; Ant	3.15 25	7	835/1089
1086	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITAS PERPETVA	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 153; Ant	4.46 23	7	835/1090
1087	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITAS PERPETVA	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 153; Ant	4.67 23	1	835/1091

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1088	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITAS PERPETVA	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 153; Ant	4.83 21	1	835/1092
1089	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITAS PERPETVA	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 153; Ant	4.21 21	1	835/1093
1090	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITA-S PERPETVA	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 153; Ant	4.45 23	7	835/1094

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1091	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELI-C-IT - TEMP	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 140; Ant	3.99 23	7	835/1046
1092	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELIC-IT - TEMP	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 140; Ant	4.4 23	7	835/1047
1093	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELIC-IT TEMPOR	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 141; Ant	3.72 22	1	835/1048
1094	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELICITAS TEMPORVM	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 142; Ant	3.85 22	1	835/1049
1095	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARS P-ROPVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 145; Ant	4.52 22	1	835/1061
1096	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARS P-ROPVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 145; Ant	4.57 23	7	835/1062
1097	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARS P-ROPVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 145; Ant	5.46 23	1	835/1063
1098	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARS - P-R-OPVG	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 145; Ant	4.6 23	1	835/1064
1099	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARTEM PROPVGNATOREM	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 147; Ant	4.54 23	1	835/1065
1100	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARTEM PROPVGNATOREM	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 147; Ant	4.47 22	1	835/1066
1101	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARTEM PROPVGNATOREM	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 147; Ant	4.51 23	1	835/1067

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1102	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG. Poprsje e	FIDES MILITVM	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 209 var.; Ant	4.43 24	7	835/1102
1103	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.25 23	7	835/1103
1104	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.58 21	7	835/1104
1105	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.41 24	7	835/1105
1106	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.29 21	1	835/1106
1107	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	[F]ORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.1 21	7	835/1107
1108	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.7 22	1	835/1108

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1109	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.33 23	1	835/1109
1110	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.8 21	1	835/1110
1111	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.72 21	1	835/1111
1112	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.92 22	1	835/1112
1113	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210; Ant	4.21 21	7	835/1113
1114	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORI - E-NS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	4.04 23	7	835/1114
1115	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIE-N-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	4.53 22	7	835/1115
1116	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIE-N-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	5.1 22	7	835/1116
1117	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIE-N-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	4.34 20	7	835/1117
1118	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIE-N-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	4.86 22	1	835/1118
1119	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIE-N-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	4.13 22	1	835/1119
1120	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIE-N-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	4.12 23	1	835/1120
1121	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIE-N-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Ant	3.85 20	1	835/1121
1122	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PAX - AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 214; Ant	5.49 22	7	835/1122
1123	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PAX - AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 214; Ant	5.04 23	1	835/1123
1124	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PAX - AVGVSTI	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 214; Ant	4.49 23	1	835/1124
1125	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Ant	5.33 23	1	835/1125
1126	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Ant	3.97 22	1	835/1126
1127	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI F- ELICITAS	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Ant	4.76 22	1	835/1127
1128	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Ant	4.34 22	7	835/1128
1129	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Ant	4.03 23	7	835/1129
1130	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI F- ELICITAS	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Ant	3.54 22	1	835/1130
1131	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Ant	5.3 22	1	835/1131

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Philip I and his family						
Philip I						
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1132	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICTO-RI-A AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 49b; Ant	4.94 23	1	835/1211
1133	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICTORIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 49b; Ant	5.03 22	1	835/1212
1134	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICTORIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 49b; Ant	4.3 23	1	835/1213
1135	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICT-OR-I-A AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 49b; Ant	4.76 22	1	835/1214
1136	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICTORIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 49b; Ant	3.29 23	1	835/1215
1137	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICTORI-A AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 49b; Ant	4.08 22	1	835/1216
1138	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICTO-R-I-A AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 50; Ant	4.55 22	1	835/1217
1139	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VICTO-RIA - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 50; Ant	3.48 24	1	835/1218
1140	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LAET FVNDATA	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 35b; Ant	4.29 22	1	835/1183
1141	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LAETIT FVN DAT	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 36b; Ant	4.34 21	7	835/1184
1142	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LAETIT FVN DAT	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 36b; Ant	3.96 22	7	835/1185
1143	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LAETIT - FVN DAT	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 36b; Ant	5.04 23	7	835/1186
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1144	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIRT-V-S AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 52; Ant	4.45 22	1	835/1219
1145	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	4.92 23	1	835/1220
1146	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	4.74 23	1	835/1221
1147	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	3.91 23	1	835/1222
1148	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	4.38 22	1	835/1223
1149	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIRTVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	5.12 22	1	835/1224
1150	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	4.77 23	1	835/1225
1151	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	4.51 23	1	835/1226

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1152	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	5.33 23	1	835/1227
1153	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	VIR-TVS - AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Ant	4.88 22	1	835/1228
1154	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	FIDES MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 32b; Ant	4.79 22	1	835/1180
1155	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	FIDES MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 32b; Ant	4.22 22	7	835/1181
1156	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	FID-ES MILIT	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 32b; Ant	4.47 22	7	835/1182
Year: 244, Issue 1, officina 3						
1157	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	SALVS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 46b; Ant	3.97 23	1	835/1205
1158	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	SALVS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 46b; Ant	3.87 22	1	835/1206
1159	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	SALVS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 47; Ant	3.74 23	1	835/1207
1160	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	SALVS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 47; Ant	4.55 22	1	835/1208
1161	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	PAX - AETERN	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 40b; Ant	5.01 23	1	835/1191
1162	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	PAX - AETERN	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 41; Ant	4.6 22	1	835/1192
1163	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	PAX - AETERN	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 41; Ant	4.23 21	1	835/1193
1164	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	PAX - A-ETERN	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 41; Ant	4.57 23	1	835/1194
1165	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	PAX - AETERN	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 41; Ant	4.3 22	1	835/1195
1166	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	PAX - AETERN	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 41; Ant	4.77 23	1	835/1196
Year: 245, Issue 2, officina 1						
1167	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	SECV-RIT ORBIS	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 48b; Ant	4.52 22	7	835/1209
1168	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	SECVRIT ORBIS	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 48b; Ant	4.59 22	1	835/1210
1169	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	FELICITAS TEMP	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 31; Ant	3.99 24	7	835/1177
1170	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	FELICITAS TEMP	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 31; Ant	5.26 24	1	835/1178
1171	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	FELICITAS TEMP	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 31; Ant	4.58 23	1	835/1179

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Otacia Severa						
Striking under Philip I						
Year: 245, Issue 2, <i>officina</i> 2						
1172	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PVDITITIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123c; Ant	4.35 22	1	835/1242
1173	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PVDITITIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123c; Ant	4.96 24	1	835/1243
1174	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PVDITITIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123c; Ant	4.05 22	1	835/1244
1175	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PVDITITIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123c; Ant	4.34 22	1	835/1245
1176	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PVDITITIA AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123c; Ant	4.91 24	1	835/1246
1177	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 119b; Ant	4.13 21	1	835/1236
1178	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 119b; Ant	4.66 23	1	835/1237
1179	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 119b; Ant	4.77 23	1	835/1238
1180	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 119b; Ant	4.68 22	1	835/1239
1181	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 119b; Ant	4.84 22	1	835/1240
1182	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PIETAS AVG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 122b; Ant	4.69 21	1	835/1241
Philip II						
Striking under Philip I						
Year: 245, Issue 2, <i>officina</i> 2						
1183	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 95, no. 216c; Ant	5.01 22	1	835/1255
1184	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 95, no. 216c; Ant	4.27 23	1	835/1256
1185	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 95, no. 216c; Ant	3.86 22	1	835/1257
1186	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 95, no. 216c; Ant	4.56 22	1	835/1258
1187	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 95, no. 217; Ant	3.39 22	1	835/1259
Philip I						
Year: 245, Issue 2, <i>officina</i> 3						
1188	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LIBERA-LITAS AVGG II	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38b; Ant	4.76 22	1	835/1187
1189	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVGG II	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38b; Ant	3.67 22	1	836/1188
1190	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVGG II	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38b; Ant	3.5 22	7	836/1189

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1191	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	LIBERALI-TAS AVGG II	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38b; Ant	5 23	1	836/1190
1192	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ADVENTVS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 26b; Ant	4.85 23	1	836/1140
Year: 245-247, Issue 3, officina 1						
1193	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44b; Ant	5.14 22	1	836/1197
1194	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44b; Ant	4.42 23	1	836/1198
1195	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44b; Ant	4.14 23	1	836/1199
1196	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44b; Ant	3.85 22	1	836/1200
1197	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44b; Ant	4.62 22	1	836/1201
1198	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 45; Ant	4.29 23	1	836/1202
1199	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 45; Ant	4.16 22	1	836/1203
1200	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 45; Ant	5.05 24	1	836/1204
1201	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.68 22	1	836/1141
1202	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.65 22	1	836/1142
1203	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.53 22	1	836/1143
1204	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.77 21	1	836/1144
1205	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	A-EQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.89 24	1	836/1145
1206	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.5 23	1	836/1146
1207	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.52 24	1	836/1147
1208	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.61 22	1	836/1148
1209	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	A-EQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.34 23	1	836/1149
1210	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	A-EQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.29 24	1	836/1150
1211	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	A-EQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.19 22	1	836/1151
1212	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	3.67 23	1	836/1152

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1213	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.26 21	7	836/1153
1214	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.69 21	1	836/1154
1215	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	3.53 23	7	836/1155
1216	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27b; Ant	4.28 23	1	836/1156

Otacia Severa

Striking under Philip I

Year: 245-247, Issue 3, *officina 2*

1217	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125c; Ant	4.29 23	1	836/1247
1218	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125c; Ant	3.24 22	1	836/1248
1219	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125c; Ant	3.9 23	1	836/1249
1220	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125c; Ant	4.88 24	1	836/1250
1221	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125c; Ant	3.71 22	1	836/1251
1222	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125c; Ant	4.17 22	1	836/1252
1223	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 126; Ant	4.54 22	1	836/1253
1224	MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 126; Ant	3.45 22	1	836/1254

Philip II

Striking under Philip I

Year: 245-247, Issue 3, *officina 2*

1225	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI - IVVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218c; Ant	4.99 22	1	836/1260
1226	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI I-VVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218c; Ant	4.4 23	1	836/1261
1227	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI I-VVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218c; Ant	4.92 22	1	836/1262
1228	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI I-VVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218c; Ant	4.18 23	1	836/1263
1229	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI I-VVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 219; Ant	4.09 22	1	836/1264
1230	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI I-VVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 219; Ant	4.04 23	1	836/1265
1231	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI - IVVENT	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 219; Ant	5.61 23	1	836/1266

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
Philip I						
Year: 245-247, Issue 3, officina 3						
1232	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 2b; Ant	4.72 23	7	836/1132
1233	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 2b; Ant	4.51 24	1	836/1133
1234	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 2b; Ant	4.84 23	7	836/1134
1235	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3; Ant	4.39 22	1	836/1135
1236	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3; Ant	4.62 24	1	836/1136
1237	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3; Ant	3.9 23	1	836/1137
1238	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 4; Ant	3.97 22	1	836/1138
1239	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 4; Ant	4.21 22	1	836/1139
1240	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.32 23	1	836/1157
1241	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.32 24	1	836/1158
1242	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.6 24	1	836/1159
1243	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	3.91 23	1	836/1160
1244	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	3.73 23	1	836/1161
1245	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.07 22	1	836/1162
1246	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	3.39 22	1	836/1163
1247	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.24 23	7	836/1164
1248	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	5.34 23	7	836/1165
1249	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.06 23	1	836/1166
1250	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	5.42 23	1	836/1167
1251	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.61 23	1	836/1168
1252	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	5.11 23	1	836/1169

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	W Dm	P	NM Coll.
1253	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.41 23	1	836/1170
1254	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.13 23	1	836/1171
1255	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	3.65 22	1	836/1172
1256	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.81 22	1	836/1173
1257	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	3.61 23	7	836/1174
1258	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNON-A AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Ant	4.81 24	7	836/1175
1259	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 29; Ant	4.46 22	1	836/1176

Philip I

MINT OF ANTIOCH

Year: 245-247 ?

1260	IMP C M IVL PHILLIPVS P F AVG P M	PAX FUND-ATA CVM PERSIS	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 69; Ant	6.2 21	1	836/1229
1261	IMP C M IVL PHILLIPVS P F AVG P M	PA[X FUND]-ATA CVM PERSIS	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 69; Ant	4.59 23	7	836/1230
1262	IMP C M IVL PHILLIPVS P F AVG P M	PAX FUND-ATA CVM PERSIS	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 69; Ant	6.28 21	7	836/1231
1263	IMP C M IVL PHILLIPVS P F AVG P M	SPES FELICITATIS ORBIS	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 70; Ant	4.15 22	7	836/1232
1264	IMP C M IVL PHILLIPVS P F AVG P M	SPES FELI-CITATIS ORBIS	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 70; Ant	4.32 23	1	836/1233
1265	IMP C M IVL PHILLIPVS P F AVG P M	VIRTVS E- XERCITVS	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 71; Ant	3.48 25	1	836/1234
1266	IMP C M IVL PHILLIPVS P F AVG P M	VIRTVS E- XERCITVS	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 71; Ant	4.26 22	1	836/1235

Philip I

MINT OF VIMINACIUM

Year: 246

1267	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG	P M S C-OL VIM. In exergue AN VII	B. Borić-Brešković, Novac kolonije Viminacijuma, p. 63- 67; Aes	18.11 29	4	836/1267
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ОСТАВА ДЕНАРА И АНТОНИНИЈАНА ИЗ ДОБРОГ ДОЛА (МЕЗУЛ 2)

РЕЗИМЕ

На локалитету Мезул, који се налази између Доброг Дола и Влашког Дола (око 7 км јужно од Азање), на њиви званој “Мазгај”, новембра 1966. године изоране су две посуде с римским новцем (денарима и антонинијанима). Става Мезул 2 у свом саставу нема нових типова који би употпуњавали емисије дате у референтним каталозима. Због тога се нисмо посебно бавили чисто формалним нумизматичким проблемима, осим анализе официна у ковањима Гордијана III и Филипа I. Веће интересовање изазива анализа новца сваког императора посебно. Количина новца у остави, уз непрекидно упоређивање с оставама у провинцијама које су окруживале Горњу Мезију, дозвољава различита статистичка испитивања, која су ишла у неколико праваца

Посматран је оптицај по годинама и периодима, да бисмо добили сигурне податке о смањивању или повећавању циркулације. Показало се да се проценти количине новца у оставама не разликују битно међу собом, без обзира колики је број комада у оставама, што се најбоље опажа када се пореде проценти Реке Девније са осталим оставама. Ово нам потврђује да је заиста постојала врло чврста законитост заступљености новца у појединим годинама.

Испитивана је и очуваност новца, која нам пружа податке о улазу и излазу новца из циркулације. И једна и друга анализа требало је да покажу да новац у остави није дошао у једном тренутку, као нека плата или исплата, већ је сукцесивно сакупљан и стављан у „касу“ током генерација у једној породици. Да бисмо то испитали анализирали смо публиковане и обрађене оставе денара и антонинијана с територије провинције Горње Мезије. Нализе, по нашем мишљењу, не подржавају у потпуности хипотезу да се у оставама денари задржавају само као одбрана од рђавог новца, јер је питање да ли би и даље био задржаван мало излизан или излизан новац, без обзира на сталну унутрашњу вредност метала, већ би се, вероватно, одвајао одлично, врло добро или добро очуван новац. Ипак, можда не треба бити сасвим искључив у закључцима. Свакако да је сребро, чистије у денарима него у антонинијанима, увек могло имати одређену вредност, иако је проценат чистог сребра и у денарима временом смањиван. Несумњиво је да је количина денара представљала извесно богатство и материјалну сигурност у временима када се појављује антонинијан који постепено губи своју квалитативну, па самим тим и куповну вредност, иако задржава номиналну вредност од 2 денара. Али за формирање остава ово није пресудно. Према томе, може на основи остава поменутих у горњем тексту, да се посматра општа циркулација у појединим временским периодима, сматрајући новац у оставама као случајне узорке.

Испитивање очуваности новца, према категоријама које су успостављене у горњем тексту, показује да је сав овај новац био у оптицају, осим у годинама

владe Гордијана III и Филипа I које су заступљене у Мезулу 2, када је новац одмах по добијању стављен у „касу“. Поједини комади других владара су одлично или врло добро очувани, знатан део је добро очуван, а један део је нешто излизан. Има доста случајева код којих имамо неколико комада из исте емисије, од којих су неки врло добро очувани, док су други слабије. Трагови хабања и оптицаја показују да су комади улазили, излазили и поново се враћали у циркулацију пре него што су похрањени у оставе.

Може да сепретпостави да је маса новца која је из државне касе пуштена у оптицај у Доњу Панонију, Горњу и Доњу Мезију и Дакију остајала у оквиру ових провинција и да је заправо, уз одређени проценат нестајања из оптицаја, била доста стабилна, те да на основи посматраних годишњих процената могу да се сагледају године у којима је био максимум и минимум оптицаја на означеном географском простору. Због сигурнијих закључака, покушано је да се у оквиру владе императора заступљених у остави, оптицај повеже с историјским или економским догађајима везаним за Горњу Мезију. Добијени подаци су повезивани нарочито с проласцима (или боравцима) царева кроз Горњу Мезију и друге балканске провинције и у овом испитивању се показало да они могу значајно да утичу на количину новца у провинцијама. Снабдевање и боравак војске исплаћиван је провинцијалцима из државне касе (можда је део новца ушао у масу и из појединачних куповина), а не из посебних пореза наметнутих провинцијалцима. Али је новац, нарочито из Лаодикеје, могао доћи у Горњу Мезију и преко вексилација легија IV Flavia и VII Claudia, када су се оне враћале у своје логоре у Горњој Мезији. Тешкоћу у овим истраживања представља недостатак цена робе и производа у балканским провинцијама у III веку, тако да није могуће успоставити однос новца и цена.

Остајемо при закључку да су у највећем броју случајева оставе новца биле уштеђевине земљорадника (осим налаза из Београда и Реке Девније). О томе је већ детаљније писано, али је у овој студији то документовано нумеричким подацима.

И поред неких показатеља, није једноставно одредити датум закопавања оставе Мезул 2. Чак и ако претпоставимо да је до нас дошао сав похрањени новац (што је ипак мало вероватно), или да у делу који недостаје није било новца из каснијих емисија, још увек широк распон ковања емисије 3 (245–247. године) не пружа сигуран датум. Напоменуто је да у Мезулу 2 није заступљена четврта емисија из 247. године. То би могло да сузи датум ковања емисије 3 на крај 246. или сам почетак 247. године, што би се делимично поклопило с налазом сигурно датованог бронзаног новца из виминацијумске ковнице из AN VII (245–246. године). У немогућности да прецизније датујемо крај оставе, предлажемо као оквирни датум 247. годину, до почетка ковања и дистрибуције сребрног новца из четврте емисије ковнице у Роми. Нема никаквих података да је Горња Мезија на било који начин угрожена, осим, евентуално на самој источној граници (у данашњој Бугарској). Према овоме, оставе у Горњој Мезији, које би могле припадати хоризонту 247. године, нису закопане и остављене због непосредне опасности од варвара, већ су неки други узроци утицали на то, а о којима бисмо само могли да спекулишемо те се тиме нећемо бавити. Треба, ипак, указати на поход Филипа I у Дакију, јер је тада свакако био већи прилив новца и због снабдевања војске намирницама, а и због других потреба трупа при проласку кроз део Горње Мезије.

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HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FROM THE VICINITY OF SMEDEREVO MEZUL I (DOBRI DO I)¹

Abstract: The Mezul I hoard was discovered in 1966 in the area of Bobovik, a site on Mezul, in the vicinity of Smederevo. It consists of 272 denarii and antoniniani, spanning the period from Caracalla to Trajan Decius. Another hoard of Roman coins was discovered in the immediate vicinity in that same year, on the same site in the Mazgaj area (Mezul II; Trajan – Philip I). The character of architectural remains at Mezul cannot be clarified without the appropriate archaeological explorations, so the question remains open about whether they were just from a *villa rustica* or a civilian settlement. Both hoards were found in immediate proximity to the vicinal road (*Vinceia* i.e. Smederevo – present-day Smederevska Palanka and further on to the south), not far from the main *via publica*. The listing of numerous, so far unpublished finds from the Roman period, can confirm this route of the vicinal road, which was already proposed earlier. At the same time, they indicate that two other vicinal roads (*viae vicinales*) led from Smederevska Palanka, towards Kosmaj and Rudnik, strategically important mining zones in the interior of the province of Moesia Superior.

Key words: Roman Empire, coin hoards, Mezul I, Moesia Superior, vicinal roads.

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1 The study is a result of the projects: Roman Coin Hoards from Serbia. Numismatic Collection of the National Museum in Belgrade (B. Borić-Brešković) – Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia; Life in Antiquity: The Expansion of Cities and Urban Civilization in the Balkans and the City Neighbouring Areas from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman Period (B. Borić-Brešković) (No. 177005) and IRS – Viminacium, Roman city and military legion camp – research of material and non-material culture of inhabitants by using modern technologies of remote detection, geophysics, GIS, digitalization and 3D visualization (M. Vojvoda) (No. 47018) - Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Serbia.

The hoard of 272 denarii and antoniniani (Mezul I) was unearthed on August 19th, 1966, in the area of Bobovik (near the bridge), on the archaeological site of Mezul, between the villages of Vlaški Do and Dobri Do, near Smederevo (Map 1).² The first report about the discovery of the hoard was made by Efreim Pegan in 1967, based on information he had received from Leontije Pavlović, who was the director of the museum in Smederevo at that time,³ while Pavlović published more details about the find and the summary composition of the hoard a little later, in 1972.⁴ On that occasion, L. Pavlović declared that two other hoards of Roman coins had been discovered in the same orchard, in early November 1966, during soil preparations. According to his record, the first consisted of around 7 kg of antoniniani and the second of around 5 kg of silver coins. Both were deposited in clay vessels and were purchased for the National Museum in Belgrade.⁵ For a long time, the hoards were known in literature under the name ‘Dobri Do’,⁶ but the name was changed later to ‘Mezul’⁷ so as to correspond with the precise discovery site.



Map 1 – Archaeological site of Mezul, hoard Mezul I (M I), Mezul II (M II)
(TM Kragujevac 2-2, detail)

- 2 The hoard was found on what was then the property of the Agricultural Collective from Azanja, during soil preparations for the planting of an orchard. It was deposited in a ceramic vessel which was partly broken at the moment of discovery. The hoard was purchased by the National Museum in Smederevo in the same year (Inv. No. 494/66), where it is still kept. The authors would like to extend their gratitude to the director of the National Museum in Smederevo, Tatjana Gačpar, and colleague Milan Marković for making the material available and for assistance during scanning.
- 3 Pegan declared that the hoard contained around 300 antoniniani, cf. Pegan 1967, 112.
- 4 Павловић 1972, 72–73.
- 5 Павловић 1969, 18; Павловић 1972, 73; The Mezul II hoard was published in this issue of the *Numizmatičar* journal: Miloje Vasić, Hoard of Denarii and Antoniniani from Dobri Do (Mezul II).
- 6 Vasić 1972, 58–62; Mirnik 1981, 61, No. 163.
- 7 Арсенијевић 1997, 44; Арсенијевић 2004, 227; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 24.

No archaeological explorations have been performed at Mezul, although a significant number of archaeological finds from this site discovered by chance or by reconnoitring are kept in the National Museum in Smederevo and the National Museum in Smederevska Palanka. The most numerous are fragments of ceramic vessels, farming tools, coins of Hadrian, Probus and other rulers, a known bronze *lucerna* and a spear, discovered near the so-called Hajdučka Česma fountain in the immediate vicinity of Mezul. Remains of building structures and a water supply system were also registered (bricks, *tegulae*, water pipes).⁸ Pavlović assumed that 'the military centre of a Roman legion with a castel' could have been located in this place in order to protect the road, and that such a significant place must have had a temple to which the *lucerna* was dedicated.⁹ M. Vasić believes that the architectural remains at Mezul were quite certainly the remains of a *villa rustica*.¹⁰ Be that as it may, the mentioned finds indicated the existence of a larger complex of buildings, whose character can be defined with certainty only by archaeological excavations.

Besides the coin hoards **Mezul I** (*tpq.* 249-251) and **Mezul II** (*tpq.* 247), five other collective finds were discovered in the near and broader vicinity (Map 2):¹¹ **Smederevo**, Vučački Potok, 1930, AR (8,884) denarii/antoniniani, Caracalla to Valerian I and Gallienus, *tpq.* 254 AD;¹² **Vlajića brdo I**, Smederevska Palanka, 1969, AR/AE (1,292 – 1,062) denarii/antoniniani/provincial, Trajan to Valerian I and Gallienus, *tpq.* 254 AD;¹³ **Vlajića brdo II**, Smederevska Palanka, 1970, AR (89) antoniniani, Gordian III to Aemilian, *tpq.* summer 253 AD;¹⁴ **Glibovac**, Smederevska Palanka, before 1919, AR (375) denarii/antoniniani, Septimius Severus to Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, *tpq.* 251–253 AD¹⁵ and **Veliko Orašje**, Velika Plana, 1882 AR (c. 200 + dispersed hoard).¹⁶

8 Павловић 1969, 3-4, 17-18; Новаковић 1970, 39; Павловић 1972, 72. For a long time now, the local population has been dismantling the remains of Roman structures and using the material for construction or road building (Павловић 1969, 3, note 2).

9 Павловић 1969, 3, nap. 2. The bronze *lucerna* with ten nozzles (Inv. 200/65) was discovered in 1964 at Mezul during agricultural works. Pavlović concluded that the *lucerna* was dedicated to a temple based on the inscription: DEI IN DOMV TERMOGENES VOTVM FECIT. The ornaments, dolphins eating octopi and smaller fish and, especially, the fantastical animal at the bow, devouring a human figure, is an indication of early Christian iconography, in connection with the myth about Jonah.

10 Васић 2015, 118-119. In an earlier study, Vasić allowed for the opinion that the architectural remains at Mezul could represent the remains of a *villa rustica* and 'perhaps even a larger civilian settlement,' cf. Vasić 1972, 62.

11 Pavlović mentioned another hoard, discovered in 1913 near Vučački Potok, which is the discovery site of the Smederevo hoard from 1930. He stated that it was found on the property of Sreten Stefanović, that it consisted of 500 specimens of Roman coins and also ended with the coins of Gallienus (Павловић 1972, 51). The hoard was not mentioned in literature, either before or after Pavlović's study from 1972.

12 Петровић 1931, 32-77; Vasić 1972, 58-60, 63-65; Mirnik 1981, 70, No. 221; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 160, note 14.

13 Арсенијевић 1997, 43-108; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 160, note 15.

14 Арсенијевић 1997, 44, nap. 7; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163, note 28. Kept in a private collection.

15 Петровић 1930, 88-119; Mirnik 1981, 63, No. 81; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27.

16 Roman bricks were found in several places in Veliko Orašje, near the point where the Jasenica runs into the Velika Morava river, as well as one brick tomb (looted on discovery), and ceramic kilns with remains of Roman vessels, near the so-called 'Veliki Vir'. A hoard of silver coins, deposited in a ceramic vessel, was

It stems from this that all currently known joint finds from the immediate or close vicinity of Mezul (Map 2) are dated between 247 and 254 AD, which will be elaborated in greater detail in the closing discussion.

In the mentioned report about the Mezul I hoard, Pavlović stated that the find consisted of denarii and antoniniani, without saying how many of either. We are providing the composition of the hoard, with comments according to Pavlović, in Table 1:¹⁷

Caracalla	1
Elagabalus	8
Gordian III (some specimens from the Antioch mint)	145
Philip I	67
Philip II (with the legend CAES – 9 pcs; with AVG – 3 pcs)	12
Otacia Severa	17
Trajan Decius	1
Herennia Etruscilla	1
Uncleaned, mostly Gordian's	20
Total	272

Table 1 – Composition of the Mezul I hoard according to L. Pavlović from 1972.

The co-author of this text, M. Vojvoda, performed a detailed review of the hoard in the National Museum in Smederevo, about which she made a report. On that occasion, the coins were classified according to the rulers and determined according to RIC. The problem observed at that time postponed the publication of this hoard by more than two decades. Namely, 321 coins were counted in the batch that was kept in the Museum at that time as the Mezul I hoard.¹⁸ The difference in the count of 49 (from 272 to 321) called for a more studious inspection of the find and the separation of the coins that were subsequently added to the bag. Besides, it was clearly observed that six specimens from the original composition were missing. The authors of the text performed this daunting task in 2018 and 2019 with the aim of reconstructing the original composition of the find. The count of the coins and representation of rulers are presented in Table 2.

Authority	Pcs 1996-2018/2019	difference since 1972
Caracalla	/	- 1
Elagabalus	4	- 4
Gordian III	212	+ 67
Philip I	74	+ 7
Otacia Severa	16	- 1
Philip II	12	no difference

discovered on the railway road in 1882. According to S. M. Stojanović, the vessel contained over 200 pieces, and the two specimens, which he saw, were the property of M. Stojanović, a local merchant. He mentions that the hoard had been dispersed, i.e. that 'the best preserved were purchased by foreigners and several pieces were sent to our museum,' cf. Stojanović, 1887, 63.

¹⁷ Павловић 1972, 73.

¹⁸ All specimens (321) were kept in a canvas bag until 1996, when they were divided and packaged separately.

Trajan Decius	1	no difference
Herennia Etruscilla	1	no difference
Volusian	1	+ 1
Uncleaned	/	20 specimens were identified according to RIC classified according to rulers in this table
Total	321	+ 55 and – 6 the total difference in the number of pieces is 49

Table 2 – Composition of the Mezul I hoard found at the Museum in 1996-2018/2019

It is obvious that, with the exception of 55 specimens (mostly Gordian's) which were added to the initial composition (see Catalogue 2), there are six pieces missing: Caracalla (1), Elagabalus (4) and Otacilia Severa (1). This brings us to a total of 266 coins which should belong to the original composition of the hoard ($272 - 6 = 266$; see Catalogue 1), because the absence of six specimens definitely indicates a deviation from the published composition (Appendix to Catalogue 1).

It was observed in detailed examination that a certain number of specimens (55) have a visibly different patina from the majority of others, which was the main reason for their extraction from within the originally registered number of pieces by L. Pavlović. Among them are 53 antoniniani of Gordian III, one of Philip I and one of Volusian (Catalogue 2, Nos. 1-55). All these specimens are typologically represented (except Volusian's antoninianus) in the group that we believe represents the initial composition of the hoard (Catalogue 1, Nos. 1-266). In this way, the part classified as the original composition would fit into the count according to Leontije Pavlović if we would consider that his '20 uncleaned' coins are now classified according to rulers.

After the extraction of those coins assumed to have been subsequently added (55 pcs – Catalogue 2), we obtain the following composition of the remaining part of the find (Catalogue 1), with the exception of the six that are obviously missing (Appendix to Catalogue 1):

Authority	Pcs	Cat. No.
Elagabalus	4	1-4
Gordian III	159	5-163
Philip I	73	164-236
Otacilia Severa	16	237-252
Philip II	12	253-264
Trajan Decius	1	265
Herennia Etruscilla	1	266
TOTAL	266	

Table 3 – Composition of the Mezul I hoard after the extraction of the subsequently added specimens

As was mentioned, the Mezul I hoard was discovered on August 19th, 1966 and soon purchased for the National Museum in Smederevo,¹⁹ so we can presume that the count of 272 coins represents, if not the entire find, then the greatest part of the original number. An indication of this is the report of L. Pavlović in which there is no mention of the dissipation of the hoard.²⁰ This was even more reason for the authors of the text to set about the daunting task of reconstructing the original composition, which had been compromised over the years due to unfortunate circumstances. While being aware of the possible error of the applied system of elimination, which could carry the possibility of an unintended mistake, we believe that, by implementing our knowledge and experience in the professional processing of numismatic finds, we managed to reconstruct the original composition of the Mezul I hoard in the closest possible way.

Sadly, the oldest specimen of Caracalla from the Mezul I hoard is lost (Appendix to Catalogue 1), so we cannot know with certainty whether it was a denarius or an antoninianus. L. Pavlović is not completely clear when saying: 'Larger denarii in this Mezul find weigh 3.90 gr, while antoniniani are larger than denarii 1.50 of Caracalla.'²¹ Although in the sphere of assumption, Pavlović's record could signal the possibility that the specimen was an antoninianus and, if that conclusion is true, this would indicate that the oldest specimen in the hoard belonged to the period of the sole reign of Caracalla.

Next are the remaining four (of the original eight; Appendix to Catalogue 1) antoniniani of the Rome mint, issued for Elagabalus (Catalogue 1, Nos. 1-4). They have three different types of reverse representations and all belong to the group of undated issues.

The most numerous in the Mezul I find are issues of Gordian III (159 pcs), 136 of which represent issues of the Rome and 23 of the Antioch mint. Only one denarius of the fourth issue of the Rome mint is recorded (Catalogue 1, No. 111), while the rest are antoniniani. The large number of specimens enables the classification according to issues and officinae (Table 4),²² with a measure of caution, providing that the original composition of the find had been reconstructed in a satisfactory manner.²³

Issue 1/2	Officina 1		Officina 2	Officina 3		Total
<i>RIC</i>	1	5	3	2	4	
Mezul I pcs	5	2	4	3	2	16

Issue 3		Officina 1					Officina 2		Officina 3					Total
RIC	38	39	55	56	70	71	35	65	36	37	53	67	69	
Mezul I pcs	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	6	1	26

19 Cf. *supra* note 2.

20 Павловић 1972, 72-73.

21 Павловић 1972, 73.

22 For the classification into issues and officinae of Gordian III applied here, cf. Eddy 1967, 51-83.

23 For comparison, the extracted portion of the coins that do not belong to the hoard according to the reconstruction by the authors, was analysed in the same way, further on in the text.

Issue 4	Officina 1		Officina 2				Officina 3			Total
<i>RIC</i>	84	86	83	92	93	111	88	89	95	
Mezul I pcs	9	13	11	5	4	1	5	4	13	65

Issue 5	Officina 1			Officina 2				Officina 3				Total
<i>RIC</i>	143	154	156	148	150	151	153	140	142	145	147	
Mezul I pcs	3	3	1	4	1	7	1	3	1	2	3	29

Table 4 – Distribution of issues and officinae of Gordian III of the Rome mint in the Mezul I find (Catalogue 1)

It can be seen in Table 4 that specimens of the fourth issue, dated in the period 241-243 AD, are the most frequent. The fourth issue of the Rome mint, it was observed earlier, represents the most voluminous, central issue of Gordian's reign, which is characterised by a new policy, created and directed by the praetorian prefect, Timisitheus.²⁴ The third and fifth issue are represented in approximately the same numbers in our find (26/29 pcs), while the introductory first/second issue have significantly fewer antoniniani (16). The sole specimen of the denarius in our find, with the reverse legend AETERNITATI AVG (*RIC* IV/3, p. 26, No. 111; Catalogue 1, No. 111), belongs to the category of rarer denarii. In a more recent study, M. Vasić noted all the rarer types of denarii of Gordian III in published hoards that originate from western, Balkan and eastern provinces. He concluded that they were the most frequent in hoards from Moesia Superior, followed by hoards from Moesia Inferior and Thrace, and far less frequent in those from other provinces.²⁵

As for the specimens of the Antioch mint, all 23 antoniniani belong to the second period of coinage with the obverse legend IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, dated in the interval 242-244 AD (Table 5). The ratio of the representation of issues of the Rome and Antioch mints is 136 and 23 pieces, or 85.50% to 14.50%.

<i>RIC</i>	209	210	213	214	216	Total
Mezul I pcs	1	5	4	2	11	23

Table 5 – Representation of the Antioch mint types of Gordian III in the Mezul I find (Catalogue 1)

For comparison, we provide the same analysis (Table 6) for the extracted group of coins (Catalogue 2), which consists almost entirely of the antoniniani of Gordian III (53 pcs – Catalogue 2, Nos. 1-53) and one specimen each of Philip I and Volusian (Catalogue 2, Nos. 54-55).

Issue 1/2	Officina 2		Officina 3		Total
<i>RIC</i>	3		2	4	18
Mezul I pcs	1		2	1	2

Issue 3	Officina 1		Officina 3	Total
<i>RIC</i>	39	70	67	
Mezul I pcs	1	4	2	7

²⁴ *RIC* IV/3, p. 10.

²⁵ Vasić 2014, 52-58, Table 1-12

Issue 4	Officina 1		Officina 2				Officina 3			Total
RIC	84	85	86	83	92	93	88	89	95	
Mezul I pcs	3	1	3	6	1	1	1	2	5	23

Issue 5	Officina 1		Officina 2		Officina 3		Total
RIC	144	156	148	150	140	145	
Mezul I pcs	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Table 6 – Distribution of issues and officinae of Gordian III of the Rome mint that were added to the Mezul I hoard (Catalogue 2)

Similar shares of the third, fourth and fifth issue of the Rome mint are observed in the group of Gordian's coins which we believe were added to the hoard subsequently, while the percentage of specimens of the first and second is slightly higher. Only the most frequent types of antoniniani from the Antioch mint are present (Table 7). The ratio between specimens of the Rome and Antioch mints is 42 to 11 (79.25% to 20.75%).

The results presented in tables 4-7 show an equal frequency of issues in the part that represents the initial composition of the Mezul I hoard and in the group of subsequently added antoniniani.

RIC	210	213	216	Total
Mezul I pcs	4	1	6	11

Table 7 – Frequency of types of Gordian III from the Antioch mint, which were added to the Mezul I hoard (Catalogue 2)

The issues for Philip I and family in the Mezul I find encompass a total of 101 antoniniani (Catalogue 1, Nos. 164-264). Of that number, 73 specimens were minted for Philip I (Catalogue 1, Nos. 164-236), while 16 belong to Otacilia Severa (Catalogue 1, Nos. 237-252) and 12 to Philip II (Catalogue 1, Nos. 253-264). It was observed during the most recent inspection of the hoard that one antoninianus of Otacilia Severa (Appendix to Catalogue 1), from the original composition, is missing. With the exception of this piece of Otacilia and according to Eddy's classification into issues and officinae,²⁶ which is accepted here, the Rome mint participates with 92 specimens from all seven issues (Table 8). The most frequent is the large third issue, minted in the period of around two years, beginning some time in 245 and lasting until nearly the end of 247, and according to Eddy 'it was thus almost exactly contemporary with the duration of the Carpic War along the Danube.'²⁷

Issue 1	Officina 1			Officina 2	Officina 3			Total
RIC	35b	36b	49b	33	41	42	47	
Mezul I pcs	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	9

Issue 2	Officina 1		Officina 2			Officina 3		Total
RIC	31	48b	119b	123c	216c	26b	38b	
Mezul I pcs	3	3	1	4	1	3	3	18

²⁶ Eddy 1967, 84-122 (Philip I).

²⁷ Eddy 1967, 105, and Table 28.

Issue 3	Officina 1		Officina 2		Officina 3				Total
<i>RIC</i>	27b	44b	125c	218d	3	4	28c	29	
Mezul I pcs	13	9	5	7	6	4	10	2	56

Issue 4	Officina 1		Officina 2		Officina 3	Total
<i>RIC</i>	57		129	321c	5	
Mezul I pcs	1		3	1	1	6

Issue 5/6	Officina 6	Total
<i>RIC</i>	21	
Mezul I pcs	1	1

Issue 7	Officina 6	Total
<i>RIC</i>	65	
Mezul I pcs	2	2

Table 8 – Distribution of issues and officinae of Philip I of the Rome mint in the Mezul I find (Catalogue 1)

According to the same classification,²⁸ issues of the following mints are also registered in the find: Viminacium (Catalogue 1, Nos. 231, 262-263), Antioch (Catalogue 1, Nos. 236, 247-249, 253) and Mediolanum (Catalogue 1, No. 233). The representation of issues and officinae of these mints is provided in Table 9.

Viminacium	246-247	246-247	Total
<i>RIC</i>	51	226	
Mezul I pcs	1	2	3

Antioch	Imperial Issue of 244-245 (?)			Total
<i>RIC</i>	71	127	213	
Mezul I pcs	1	3	1	5

Mediolanum	Issue 1 247	Total
<i>RIC</i>	60	
Mezul I pcs	1	1

Table 9 – Distribution of issues and officinae of Philip I of the mints in Viminacium, Antioch and Mediolanum in the Mezul I find (Catalogue 1)

The Mezul I find ends with the antoniniani of Trajan Decius (Catalogue 1, No. 265 - *RIC* IV/3, p. 123, No. 29c) and Herennia Etruscilla (Catalogue 1, No. 266 - *RIC* IV/3, p. 127, No. 59b). In *RIC*, the antoninian with the obverse legend IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG is determined in the introductory text as the second issue of the Rome mint,²⁹ while it is classified as 'Group II'³⁰ in the catalogue part. In either case, it is dated broadly, in the period 249-251. J. Fitz attrib-

28 Eddy 1967, 87-97, 97 (Antioch), 98 (Viminacium, Mediolanum). We do not deal with Eddy's discussion and reasons for the given classification, here.

29 *RIC* IV/3, p. 111.

30 *RIC* IV/3, p. 121.

utes this specimen to the same mint and issue, with the same chronology.³¹ M. Vasić accepts that Decius' type RIC IV/3 No. 29(c) is an issue of the Rome mint, but dates it in the period 249-250.³² On the other hand, the hair style of the empress on Etruscilla's antoninianus with Pudicitia seated on the reverse (RIC 59b) leads him to claim that, as J. Fitz observed earlier, the mint was the one in Viminacium, and dates the coin in the interval from the winter of 250 to 251 AD, as the third Viminacium issue.³³

The large number of hoards of coins testify to barbarian raids which primarily jeopardized Dacia, Moesia Inferior and Thracia³⁴ and, indirectly, Moesia Superior. Written sources for that period are scarce and insufficiently reliable, and the degree of archaeological exploration in the field is poor. Thus, when dating the barbarian raids and interpreting the direction of their movement, researchers rely on data based on hoards of coins, despite the fact that the majority of them are incomplete or have not been published in their entirety, and cannot represent a completely reliable historical source.³⁵

It is generally accepted that the barbarian invasions of the Balkan provinces began in 238 AD, during the reign of emperors Pupienus and Balbinus, by the Carpi and Scythians – the Scythians being the Sarmatians and the Goths.³⁶ The next raid by the Goths and the Carpi is connected to 242 AD and the reign of Gordian III, when the major offensive against Persia³⁷ had to be postponed by several months because of the conflict with them. The invasion from the beginning of the reign of Philip I³⁸ is mentioned as the next one, when the Pannonian area was affected by the raid of the Germanic Quadi, and areas around the lower course of the Danube River were particularly affected by the raids of the Carpi.³⁹ Numerous coin hoards testify about how serious the danger was from the Carpi, who threatened mainly Dacia and, to a lesser extent, Moesia Inferior. Seven hoards from this period originate from Moesia Superior, of which only the Podrimce hoard is dated in the first period

31 Fitz 1978, 340, Table A/1.

32 Vasić 2005, 22-23 and 175-176, Cat.Nos. 709-715 (Decius).

33 About the issue of hair style types on obverse representations of Etruscilla, cf. Fitz 1978, 645 (Glattes Haar – Viminacium) and Vasić 2012, 57 and 82 (obv. hair style type 2.3 – hair smoothly combed, in straight locks, then platted into braids that flow from the back of the head, over the crown to the diadem / rev. type Pudicitia seated); cf. Vasić 2005, 184-185, Cat. Nos. 778-788 (Etruscilla).

34 Debates about the barbarian invasions in the middle of the 3rd century, which primarily endangered Dacia, Moesia Inferior and Thrace, have been going on in professional circles for decades. For a review of the most important debates on this subject, cf. Varbanov 2012, 289-309.

35 In the area with the highest concentration (present-day Bulgaria and North Dobruđa), a high percentage of hoards (73%) have an unknown initial composition or less than 2/3 of their initial contents are preserved, i.e. only 27% of the finds are hoards that are complete or missing a small number of pieces – not more than 1/3 (Varbanov 2012, 296). Besides, the majority of hoards from the two mentioned groups have not been published in their entirety, which additionally complicates the drawing of conclusions. For a critical approach to using coin hoards as a historical source, cf. Kos 1986, Върбанов 2017.

36 Gerov 1977, 126; Touratsoglou 2006, 138.

37 Gerov 1977, 127-128; Lorient 1975, 756-757.

38 There is evidence that Philip I was in the town of Aquae in Dacia on November 12th, 245, cf. Lorient 1975, 793 and note 19; Kienast 2010, 198.

39 Ensslin 1971, 90; Lorient 1975, 792-793; Gerov 1977, 128-129. Dacia was under the greatest threat, and Moesia Inferior to a lesser extent.

of the reign of Philip I (244-245),⁴⁰ the Mezul II hoard in 247 AD and four hoards (Sikirica,⁴¹ Kremenica,⁴² Skoplje,⁴³ Kalemegdan⁴⁴) in the period 248-249 AD. The latest specimens (245-247 AD) from the Kamenica hoard are kept in the National Museum in Belgrade, although we will probably never be able to reliably reconstruct the composition of this impressive and largely dispersed find.⁴⁵

New barbarian invasions and an unstable internal political and military situation, primarily the usurpation by Pacatianus and proclamation of Decius as emperor, marked the years 248 and 249 in the Balkan provinces. Although the barbarians did not directly threaten Moesia Superior with their devastating raids, it became the centre of significant internal turmoil.⁴⁶ So far, eight hoards deposited during the reign of Trajan Decius were discovered in Moesia Superior,⁴⁷ the reasons for depositing being connected with the tumultuous internal events from the end of the reign of Philip I and with Pacatianus' usurpation.⁴⁸ Of these eight hoards, one was discovered in the south of the province (Klisurica), the other in the north (Mezul I), while others are connected with its eastern part. It is known that Trajan Decius temporarily resided in the Balkans during two years of his reign and battled with the barbarians in Moesia Inferior, Thrace and Dacia.⁴⁹ Generally, the period from 248 to 254 AD was continuously filled by internal and external events, especially in the eastern Balkan provinces.⁵⁰ An exceptionally large number of hoards from this period are definitely linked with them. However, it is often impossible to positively attribute them to a particular raid by the barbarians,

40 Стаменковић 2005, 143-191; Црнобрња 2008, 20, 23; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 23.

41 Vasić 1972, 57-62; Марић 1956, 180, No. 9; Mirnik 1981, 69, No. 214; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 7-101.

42 Janković-Mihaldžić 1987, 89-105; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 22.

43 Kubitschek 1908, 37-47; Васић 2015, 105.

44 Црнобрња 2008, 20, 23; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 22.

45 It is known that the Kamenica hoard contained more coins than the one from Reka Devnija (more than 100,000 specimens). Contradictory reports from the time of discovery do not provide reliable information about the total number of coins in the hoard when it was found. For a detailed report about written and verbal statements about the number of specimens from the time of discovery of the hoard, cf. Bertol-Stipetić and Nad 2016, 14-21. About the Niš part of the find, cf. Janković-Mihaldžić 2005, 50-51. About the Belgrade part of the find, cf. Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 23-24. About the Zagreb part of the find, cf. Bertol-Stipetić and Nad 2016.

46 Moesia Superior was not in direct danger from barbarian raids, but was in jeopardy from serious internal turmoil, where Viminacium and its mint were an important centre. About a detailed description of events regarding invasions and usurpations in 248/249 and 250/251 AD, cf. Vasić 2012, 9-19 with bibliography.

47 Hoards that end with specimens of Trajan Decius: *Mezul I*; *Klisurica* (unpublished; kept in the National Museum in Belgrade); *Ratiaria*, *General Marinovo*, *Gradec*, *Graničak*, *Kosovo*, *Rakovica* (for all hoards, cf. Върбанов 2017, 3-4, nos 8, 9, 13, 17, 22).

48 The usurpation of Pacatianus can be dated as being from April 248 to April/May 249 AD. He held both Moesia and Pannonia, while Dacia remained loyal to Philip I. After the assassination of Pacatianus, the Pannonian troops proclaimed Trajan Decius emperor. In that period, the barbarians crossed the Danube and raided Moesia Inferior and Thrace on two occasions, in 248 and 249 AD (Vasić 2012, 9-10).

49 Touratsoglou 2006, 140-141.

50 A notably smaller number of hoards was discovered in the neighbouring western provinces: Pannonia Inferior (Sirmium, Aquincum I, Pilisszanto), while there are no such known finds in Pannonia Superior, Noricum and Dalmatia. There are also no hoards from this period in the province of Macedonia. Besides the silver imperial coins, the first two of the mentioned hoards from Pannonia Inferior have specimens of provincial coinage (mostly from the Viminacium mint and a few coins with the marking 'Provincia Dacia').

even with a reign known on the basis of the *terminus post quem*, for several reasons. In the first place, this is because a large number of the known hoards from this period cannot be used as a reliable historic source, because of their uncertain integrity and incomplete information about the conditions of discovery. Besides, constant pressure from the barbarians during the frequent short-lived reigns of emperors opens the possibility for assumptions that, for example, hoards that end with specimens of Philip I from 247-249 AD were deposited during the reign of Trajan Decius, and suchlike.⁵¹

After the defeat and death of Decius, the Balkan provinces were exposed to constant attacks by the Goths and their allies over an extended period. Neither Trebonianus Gallus, nor Aemilian, were capable of pushing them back across the Danube.⁵² Besides, the situation was additionally complicated by the great plague epidemic, which engulfed the entire empire in 252-253 AD.⁵³ Sources also mention the intense persecution of Christians from the time of Decius to the death of Valerian I.⁵⁴ A far greater presence of hoards was observed in Moesia Superior, compared with the previous period, and the neighbouring provinces, during the reign of Trebonianus Gallus and Aemilian. As many as 17 hoards from this period were registered,⁵⁵ mostly concentrated around the Velika Morava and Južna Morava river valleys, with the exception of the hoard from the village of Izvore, near Kosovska Mitrovica, and four hoards from the east of Moesia Superior, in the territory of present-day Bulgaria.

51 Gazdăc 2012, 176 with bibliography. For a detailed review of all opinions, presented so far in connection with barbarian invasions, their directions and hoards of coins from this period, cf. Върбанов 2017, 268-274.

52 About detailed historical circumstances in Moesia Inferior and Thrace and the hoards that were connected with them, with listings from earlier literature, cf. Върбанов 2017, 308-318.

53 The plague epidemic lasted from the time of Trebonianus Gallus, right up to the time of Claudius II (Alföldi 1971, 167-168, 171, 198, 227-228; Mócsy 1974, 205; Touratsoglou 2006, 142).

54 Alföldi 1971, 166-168, 202-207; Lietzman 1971, 520-522; Baynes 1971 656-658.

55 Hoards (13) that end with specimens of Trebonianus Gallus: **Čičevac** (Рапковић 1997, 114-117; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27); **Unknown location 2** (Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27. Unpublished; kept in the National Museum in Belgrade); **Bošnjane** (Борић-Брешковић 1988, 89-101; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 78-79, note 14); **vicinity of Vranje** (Борић-Брешковић 1988, 89-96; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27); **Brežane** (Вулић 1905, 92-93; Mirnik 1981, 60-61, No. 156; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 87); **Izvore** (Стаменковић и Самарџић 2013, 163-182; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 78-79, note 14); **Glibovac** (*supra* note 15); **Unknown location 1** (Saria 1924, 90-95; Mirnik 1981, 70-71, No. 224; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27. Unpublished; kept in the National Museum in Belgrade); **vicinity of Jagodina** (Pegan 1970, 74; Mirnik 1981, 72, No. 233a; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27); **Belo Pole, Kladorub, Kosovo and Major Uzunovo** (about all four hoards, cf. Върбанов 2017, 2-4, Nos. 5, 15, 16 and 19). Hoards (4) that end with specimens of Aemilian: **Kruševac – Jagodina** (Kubitschek 1900, 185-194; Mirnik 1981, 65, No. 183; Рапковић 1995, 198; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163, note 28); **Vlajića Brdo II** (*supra* note 14); **Porovac** (Борић-Брешковић 1979, 39-54; Борић-Брешковић 1983, 72, note 21; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163, note 28); **vicinity of Čuprija** (Борић-Брешковић 1983, 69-84; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163, note 28).

With the rise to power of Valerian I in autumn 253 AD, who immediately named Gallienus as Augustus and co-ruler,⁵⁶ usurpation attempts were suppressed for a while,⁵⁷ but barbarian attacks intensified. By 253 AD already, Valerian I was forced to organise a campaign to defend the eastern borders.⁵⁸ On his way eastwards, he passed through the Bassianic section of the limes, between December 10th and 31st, 253, probably by way of Singidunum and Viminacium.⁵⁹ It is presumed that the Marcomanni, Quadi and Yazigi raided Pannonia simultaneously at that time (253 AD).⁶⁰ The same region was also attacked by the Marcomanni in 254 AD, when they reached Italy and Ravenna, forcing Gallienus to retreat from a part of Pannonia Superior.⁶¹ That year is also connected with the raid of the Goths, who once again crossed the Danube, pillaged Thrace and Macedonia and reached Thessaloniki.⁶² Besides the mentioned external threats, we recollect the other, simultaneous hardships, like the plague epidemic, banditry, the intensive spoiling of coins and a difficult economic situation.

The biggest number of coin hoards from Moesia Superior that were deposited during the joint reign of Valerian I and Gallienus, are dated in 254 AD (11).⁶³ The hoards were distributed south of the Danube, along the valley of the Velika and Južna Morava rivers, indicating the size of the region that was under threat. The barbarians' raid of Pannonia undoubtedly contributed to instability in north-east Dalmatia and Moesia Superior. M. Mirković believes that the purpose of the raid of the Sarmatian tribe of Yazigi in 254 AD was pillaging and that it targeted the mining areas around the Drina River (Krupanj and, probably, Srebrenica in Dalmatia), and some mines in Dardania in central Moesia Superior.⁶⁴ The hoard

56 The beginning of the reign of Valerian I was in September or the first days of October, 253 AD (Alföldi 1967, 347; Alföldi 1971, 169; Lallemand 1972, 17-18; Vasić 2005, 38; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 175; Kienast 2010, 214).

57 The period of domination of the Illyrian troops ended with the rise to power of Valerian I and Gallienus. Their anti-Illyrian policy resulted in the fact that, after 253 AD, no command positions were occupied by officers from Illyricum (Mócsy 1974, 205).

58 Alföldi 1971, 170, 181.

59 Dušanić 1965, 95-98; Kondić 1969, 21-22; Mirković 1977, 253-254; Doyen 1988, 44-45.

60 Alföldi 1967, 312, 360; Alföldi 1971, 139, 181.

61 Alföldi 1967, 312-313, 322, 330, note 73, 360; Vasić 1967, 72, notes 49-50; Alföldi 1971, 139, 147. This raid also affected Illyricum (Alföldi 1967, 322; Vasić 1967, 72, note 52; Alföldi 1971, 147).

62 Alföldi 1967, 322, 360; Vasić 1967, 72, nap. 51; Alföldi 1971, 147, 181; Touratsoglou 2006, 142-143; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 175; Gazdăc 2012, 176.

63 **Belgrade** (Kondić 1969; Mirnik 1981, 60, No. 152; Арсенијевић 2004, 227; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163-164, notes 29-32); **Smederevo** (*supra* note 12); **Supska I** (Mirnik 1981, 71, No. 232; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 157-207); **Sikirica III** (Војвода и Срндаковић 2015, 31-88); **Jablanica** (Vasić 1967, 63-82; Mirnik 1981, 63, No. 176; Рашковић 1995, 202; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 160, note 19); **Parcanе** (Рашковић 1995, 202-203; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 161, note 20); **Unknown location 1** (Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 161, note 23. Unpublished; kept in the National Museum in Belgrade); **Vlajića brdo I** (*supra* note 13); **Gornje Štiple** (Арсенијевић и Додић 2004, 235-250; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 160, note 16); **Bujkovac** (Борић-Брешкових и Митровић 2014, 87-134; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 161, note 121); **Priboj Vranjski** (Митровић 1999, 19-37; Митровић 2008, 209-217; Борић-Брешкових и Митровић 2014, 89, note 9. Unpublished; kept in the National Museum in Vranje).

64 Mirković 1977, 249-257; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 176, notes 89-90.

from Dvorska in the territory of Dalmatia,⁶⁵ and the hoards dated to the same time from Pannonia Inferior,⁶⁶ can also be linked with the mentioned events. At the same time, a significant decline in the number of coin hoards was observed in Dacia, Moesia Inferior and Thrace, compared with the previous period.⁶⁷

It is clear from this summary review of the historical events of 247-254 AD in the Danubian region, that the legions' activities in the neighbouring provinces, as well as in Moesia Superior as their immediate hinterland, was very prominent. The overall insecurity caused by the barbarians' raids and constant internal turmoil undoubtedly disturbed not only the military, but also the population.

Despite all the uncertainties regarding conclusions about the Mezul I hoard, we can assume that the period of its thesaurisation lasted around 50 years (Caracalla – Trajan Decius), and that it was the savings of two or three generations. Namely, opinions have been put forward that hoards for which a longer period of thesaurisation is observed are considered to have been the property of one family and connected with agricultural estates.⁶⁸ The position of Mezul in a farming district in the immediate hinterland of *Aures Mons*, *Vinceia* and *Viminacium*, and the proximity of the main Balkan communication route, but also of the vicinal route which, by all accounts, passed directly next to Mezul,⁶⁹ can lead one to the conclusion that the hoard belonged to the owner of an agricultural holding.

The majority of coin hoards deposited in the 3rd century in the territory of Moesia Superior were discovered near main or vicinal roads. On the other hand, it is known that agricultural holdings were created in the vicinity of roads, so that produce could be transported to consumers more quickly and easily.⁷⁰ The connection between *villae rusticae* and roads was archaeologically confirmed for certain coin hoards from the territory of present-day Serbia.⁷¹ Still, connecting the

65 The hoard from Dvorska also belongs to this horizon from the territory of present-day Serbia but, according to the division of Roman provinces, it was located within the Roman province of Dalmatia (Vasić 1972, 58, 60, 62-65; Mirnik 1981, 62, No. 168; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 160, note 14).

66 Five hoards are dated to 254: Janja (Миљанић 1997, 31-41), Intercisa III (Gazdăc 2010, Map 9), Oštra Luka I, II and III (Demo 1982, 355-358).

67 Depeyrot and Moisl 2008, 272, Nos. 88-92; Gazdăc 2010, Map 9; Върбанов 2017, 131, Nos. 2-22 (Moesia Inferior) – of these, seven hoards are determined as being from the joint reign and two from the independent reign, while the *tpq* has not been determined for the others; Nos. 23-34 (Thrace) – of these, one is dated to the joint reign and two to the independent reign, while the rest are without the *tpq*.

68 Vasić 1972, 62.

69 Башић 2015, 118.

70 Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2013, 13; Башић 2015, 118-119; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 11.

71 For the discovery locations of coin hoards from the 3rd century, from the broader vicinity of Kragujevac and their connection with agricultural estates that gravitate towards main or vicinal roads, cf. Рашковић 2009, 16-23; for *villae rusticae* in Mačva and the Drina River basin, their connection with the communication system, and for discoveries of coin hoards from this region, cf. Vasić 1985, 124-141; the composition of hoards from Dvorska (*tpq*. 254) and Donje Crniljevo (*tpq*. 259/260) indicates successive savings over a longer period. And while the find from Donje Crniljevo can be determined reliably as the savings of the owner of the villa, there is no precise data about the conditions of discovery for the hoard from Dvorska, cf. Vasić 2005, 64. The smaller find from Podrimce in the vicinity of Leskovac (*tpq*. 244/245) is linked with the remains of a villa rustica, cf. Стaменковић 2005, 151; For a summary of known hoards 252/253 and 254 on the basis of which those with a longer thesaurisation period can be distinguished (Vlajića Brdo I: Trajan – Valerian I/Gallienus; Jablanica: Diva Faustina I – Gallienus), although the majority begin with specimens of S. Severus and family and end with Volusian/Aemilian/Valerian/Gallienus (Glibovac, Serbia unknown

hoards with a longer thesaurisation period, a relatively small number of specimens and a larger number of denarii in relation to antoniniani, solely with civilian persons as owners,⁷² is subject to correction.⁷³ In that context, the authors of this text accept, in significant measure, the interpretation by M. Vasić that a large number of hoards can certainly be connected with the remains of *villae rusticae*, while not rejecting, however, the likelihood of exceptions (examples – Ravna, Kalemegdan). The Mezul I hoard contains a small number of specimens (272), it was found in the immediate proximity of a vicinal road, not far from the main *via publica*, but it consists predominantly of antoniniani. Besides, the character of the architectural remains at Mezul is not completely clarified, and the question still remains open about whether it was a villa rustica or a civilian settlement. In view of all that has been said, the issue of the owner of the Mezul I savings remains in the domain of supposition. A parallel issue is the ownership of the Mezul II hoard, discovered in the immediate vicinity of the Mezul I hoard. Spanning the period from Trajan to Philip I, unlike Mezul I, it shows a far greater share of denarii than antoniniani and a much longer period of thesaurisation. Therefore, it is obvious that some of the questions about the owners of coin hoards cannot be answered without the relevant archaeological exploration as the only way to positively establish the nature of the structures, the remains of which are on the surface.

It is certainly worth mentioning here that the Mezul site was situated, by all accounts, on a vicinal road or in its immediate vicinity. There are two assumptions regarding the course of this vicinal road (Map 2). According to one, it branched off from the *via publica* at *Aureus Mons* (Seone) and ran by way of present-day Udovice, Kolari and Azanja to Smederevska Palanka and on southwards through Lapovo and Batočina, and could have crossed the Morava River at *Horreum Margi* (Ćuprija).⁷⁴ In view of information from the field regarding the vicinity of Smederevska Palanka, which will be mentioned later on in the text, we believe the second assumed route of the vicinal road is more probable: branching off from the *via publica* at *Vinceia* (Smederevo), then running via the present-day Vranovo, Mala Krsna, Mihajlovac and then Mezul, to Smederevska Palanka and further southwards to Jagodina, in order to cross back to the right bank of the Morava

discovery location, Belgrade – Cara Dušana Street, Smederevo), and for their mapping, from which the connection of all these hoards with the main Balkan communication route – the *via militaris* – can clearly be seen, cf. Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 159-161, notes 14-21; Map on 165; the Roman treasure from Čortanovci (*tpq.* 210) is connected with the remains of a villa rustica that were discovered near the village, cf. Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2011, 13-14, n. 21; the hoard from Mehovine (*tpq.* 238; Nero-Maximinus I) was discovered in the immediate vicinity of a villa rustica, cf. Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2012, 28, n. 21;

72 M. Vasić cites as examples the hoards Mezul II and Sikirica, claiming that: »...the very large number of denarii, compared to that of antoniniani, leads to the assumption that denarii were carefully collected, either for the purpose of a trade speculation or just as defence against the weak currency of their time. All that is more indicative of a property being well-managed, than of a reckless soldier« cf. Vasić 1972, 62.

73 This applies primarily to the hoards from the village of Ravna and from Kalemegdan, which are believed to have been the property of soldiers, cf. Кондић 1983, 51; Црнобрња 2008, 19-20; Găzdac 2012, 174; besides, we should also mention several coin hoards discovered within military fortifications in the territory of Dacia, cf. Dudău 2006, 62-74.

74 Васић 2015, 118.

River at Ćuprija. The discovery locations of the coin hoards that have been found so far correspond to this course of the road (Map 2).

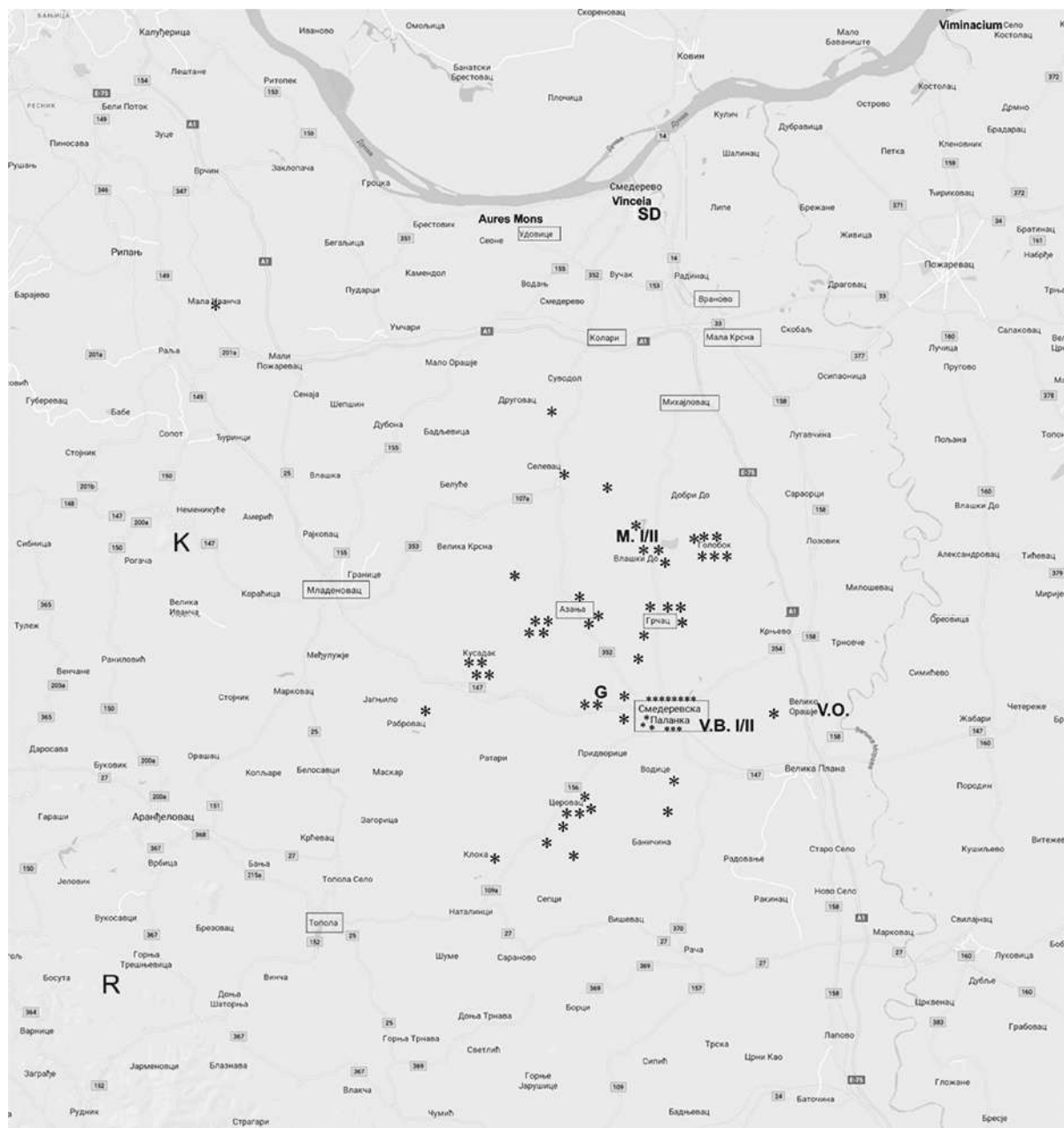
The higher concentration of registered sites along the assumed road *Vinceia* (Smederevo) – Smederevska Palanka also indicates this course of the vicinal road. These are the sites around the villages of Bačinac, Vlaški Do, Golobok, Grčac, Kamenac (now the territory of the city of Smederevska Palanka) (Map 2). Registered sites also exist on the assumed route that started from *Aureus Mons*, though fewer (Drugovac, Selevac, border of the areas of Velika Krsna and Azanja). Thus, a large quantity of Roman bricks, *tegulae*, *imbrices* and ceramics were registered in the process of reconnoitring, next to the road between Selevac and Kolari, in the area of the village of Drugovac, on the archaeological site of Konjska. Roman bronze coins were also found, which were not identified at the time because they were poorly preserved.⁷⁵ Fragments of Roman bricks were discovered in Selevac, on the site of Lazički Kraj, and between Selevac and Bačinac in the area of Točak.⁷⁶ Archaeological sites registered in the present-day Azanja could also have been located on the course of this local road but, since they are close to the site at Grčac, they could also have been connected to the other suggested local road. Besides, four archaeological sites in the south-west area of Azanja gravitate towards the village of Kusadak and, considering the current degree of exploration, we cannot tell which road they were connected to with certainty. Neither should one exclude the possibility that the registered remains represent the remains of *villae rusticae* in the immediate vicinity of the local road *Vinceia* – present-day Smederevska Palanka, or on the route towards Kosmaj.

Remains of walls of a structure from the Roman period appear in Azanja, on the site of Boževac, already at a depth of 0.20 m. A sestertius of Gordian III was discovered in the same place, minted in the provincial mint of Viminacium, on the basis of which this structure of unknown purpose was dated.⁷⁷ About 150 Roman bricks and two *tegulae* were discovered during agricultural works on the archaeological site of Obzovje, north-east of the present-day centre of Azanja and at approximately 4.5 km west of Mezul. The bricks were found in a row that was about 6 metres long, with six bricks per row and no traces of mortar. The team of the National Museum from Smederevska Palanka who were present during the excavation of the bricks concluded that the find was a depot of unused construction material. The image of a man with an emphasised phallus was imprinted on

75 Field report No. 163, of November 11th, 1972 (documentation of the National Museum Smederevska Palanka; hereinafter: doc. NMSP). The reconnoitring of all archaeological sites mentioned in the paper was performed by the team of the National Museum from Smederevska Palanka (Voja Novaković, Radovan Milošević and Aleksandar Novaković) between 1968 and 1972, about which there are unpublished field reports in the Museum's documentation. Milica Stojanović and Dragana Đurđević checked in the field and verified some of the earlier information in 2016. We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to colleagues Stojanović and Đurđević from the Museum in Smederevska Palanka for making the documentation available and for help during scanning. We would also like to refer to the habitation work by Vesna Skačkov for the title of curator, defended in the National Museum in Belgrade in 2004, with the title: 'Roman archaeological sites in the territory of the municipality of Smederevska Palanka' (unpublished).

76 Field report No. 163, of November 11th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

77 List of archaeological sites September 28th, 1968 (doc. NMSP). The year of minting of the coin is not mentioned.



Map 2 - SD (Smederevo Hoard), M. I/II (Mezul I and Mezul II hoards), V.B. I/II (Vlajića brdo I and Vlajića brdo II hoards), G (Glibovac hoard), VO (Veliko Orašje hoard), R (Rudnik), K (Kosmaj); * (archaeological sites from the Roman period registered by reconnoitring)

one of the bricks, while six different prints were registered on the others (geometrically), besides prints of animal paws. Large quantities of Roman bricks were found again in the process of the further reconnoitring of nearby fields, but no ceramics.⁷⁸

Five archaeological sites with large quantities of Roman bricks and ceramics were registered in reconnoitring the south-west part of Azanja, towards Kusadak (Jezelovo, Bačvan, Dolovi, Čorbina and Mali Sipovac).⁷⁹ Large quantities of Roman bricks, *imbrices*, ceramics and coins dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries can be found at about 3 km north-west from the centre of the village, on the road to Velika Krsna, on the site of Kalendo (Pujanovac).⁸⁰ The fragmented marble statuette of a satyr, which the finder donated to the Museum in Palanka, originates from the area of Svinjčine, in the south part of Azanja.⁸¹ Vast quantities of Roman ceramics were found in several places in the neighbouring area of Kruščići, in the valley of the Rijački creek, together with two coins.⁸²

Far more remains from the Roman period have been registered on the eastern side of the proposed vicinal road. Numerous remains of Roman bricks and ceramics were discovered in the area of Vlaški Do, around 2 km south-east of Bobovička Česma (discovery site of the Mezul I hoard – Map 1), on the archaeological sites of Lozovik and Jančin Bunar. According to testimonies of the locals at the time of reconnoitring, they had discovered a grave containing coins several years earlier, which the team from the museum in Smederevska Palanka did not confirm.⁸³ Numerous fragments of Roman ceramics and slightly fewer bricks were found on the site of Panjevac, to the west of Mezul.⁸⁴

Several sites (Krak, Točak, Vodice, Stari Golobok, Jemčište) with finds of Roman bricks, *tegulae*, ceramics and coins were registered at about 3-4 km to the east of Mezul, in the eastern and north-eastern part of the village of Golobok.⁸⁵ Six graves, one of which belonged to a child, were discovered on the site of Vukova Dolina in the north-east part of Golobok in 1974, in the immediate vicinity of the area of Točak. Five of the deceased were buried freely, one was buried in a wooden coffin and all were positioned in an east-west direction. Only one grave contained goods: a jug, a circular application made from glass paste and nine bronze coins on the chest of the deceased, which indicates that it had been placed in some

78 Field reports No. 106 of December 15th, 1971; No. 201 of May 24th, 1973 (doc. NMSP); Six bricks were transferred to the Museum in Palanka; cf. Скачков 2004, T. XIX.

79 Field report No. 154 from July 31st to September 9th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

80 List of archaeological sites No. 12 (doc. NMSP).

81 The statuette is 22 cm high and the head is missing. In. No. 1613 National Museum Smederevska Palanka, cf. Новаковић, 1970, 39; Скачков 2004, 9, T. XVI-XVII.

82 Field report No. 66 of December 5th, 1975 (doc. NMSP). No information about the dating of the coins.

83 Field report No. 103 of August 29th, 1971 (doc. NMSP).

84 List of archaeological sites July 11th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

85 Field report No. 46 of April 11th, 1969 and field report No. 149 of July 6th, 1972 (doc. NMSP). No information about the dating of the coins.

kind of bag.⁸⁶ These monetary finds were issued over a brief period, 334-340 AD.⁸⁷ We should also mention the report of M. Valtrović about the items that were purchased for the Museum in S. Palanka during 1902, in which he mentioned: 'copper, silver and gold antiquities from the Roman period, discovered in the village of Golobok in the Jasenica District...'⁸⁸ Several sites: Orašje, Predeli, Ušće potoka Grčac, Novačka Čuprija jug; and Kamenac, were registered by reconnoitring to the south of Golobok and Vlaški Do, in the area of the village of Gračac. Large quantities of Roman bricks and ceramics were found. Bronze coins of Valentinian I were found at the archaeological site of Orašje.⁸⁹

Remains of a Roman aqueduct were found in at least eight locations in the present-day Smederevska Palanka, during construction works, which ran roughly in a northeast-southwest direction, from Vinogradarska Street, beside 'Opeka' (the brick manufacturing plant), the streets II Šumadijskog Odreda, Palanačke Čete, V. Popovića, the corner of Vuka Karadžića and Ive Bajazita, the corner of Ive Bajazita and Vojvode Mišića. The aqueduct was built from bricks bound by lime mortar, while the interior of the ducts was plastered with hydraulic mortar. In some places, the water canal was covered with stone plates, in others – with bricks.⁹⁰ A tomb with a structure made of bricks was discovered prior to the founding of the Museum in S. Palanka, in 1952, during the construction of a house in Ljubica Ivošević Street, in the Mala Kolonija quarter. The grave goods consisted of one ceramic vessel, several buckles and a crossbow fibula.⁹¹

In the south-east part of the city, known as Vlajića Brdo, in Vojvode Putnika Street, a hoard of Roman coins (Vlajića Brdo I) was discovered during the construction of the water supply system, in May 1969. It was deposited in two ceramic vessels only fragments of which remained. The team of the Museum in S. Palanka that came to the location immediately collected 1156 denarii and antoniniani and 136 bronze issues of the provincial mints in Viminacium and Dacia, spanning the period from Trajan to Gallienus.⁹² Another hoard of Roman coins (Vlajića Brdo

86 Similar small collective finds were confirmed on multiple occasions in the south necropolises of Viminacium. Unlike the coins in the mouth of the deceased, these finds are assumed to have been intended for 'expenses' in the afterlife, such as *marcupium* or *crumina*, cf. Vojvoda i Mrdić 2017, 20-48.

87 Five specimens are issues of Constantine I, two of which belong to the Caesar issues of Constantine II (minted between 334 and 337 AD). The remaining four are issues of Constantius II from the period of the co-rulership of Constantine II and Constans (minted from 337 to 340 AD); cf. field report No. 234 of October 7th, 1974 (doc. NMSP), where these coins are described in detail.

88 Вальтровић 1903, 192.

89 Field reports No. 24 of July 2nd, 1968; No. 102 of August 22nd, 1971; No. 122 of March 12th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

90 Field report No. 124 (Sketches 1-2) of March 22nd, 1972 (doc. NMSP); Скачков 2004, 30. The part of the aqueduct on the corner of Ive Bajazita and Vojvode Mišića streets was discovered during the digging of a trench for a sewer line in June 1992. According to the way it was built (according to the sketch in the field report), this aqueduct is analogous with aqueducts 1 and 2, discovered in Viminacium in 2003, cf. Mrdić 2007, 23-26, T. XVIII-XXIII.

91 These items were deposited in the Department for Education of the then District People's Committee, while the tomb was broken up. The grave goods were found in the attic of the building of the then City Committee, from where they were transferred to the National Museum in Smederevska Palanka (inv. No. 1617-1620); cf. List of Archaeological Sites doc. NMSP.

92 Field report No. 52 of May 21st, 1969 (doc. NMSP); Арсенијевић 1997, 43-108.

II) was found in the immediate vicinity in 1970, containing 89 antoniniani from Gordian III to Aemilian, but it remained privately owned and was never documented in detail.⁹³ No other remains from the Roman period were registered in this part of the city, so it is obvious that the coin hoards were deposited outside the former structures that were registered in the vicinity. Apart from those in the city itself, which will be discussed further on in the text, remains of Roman bricks, *tegulae*, ceramics and Roman coins of Gordian III were registered at about 5.5 km to the east of Vlajića Brdo, downstream the Jasenica River, in the area of the village of Kruševo, on the Čelopek site.⁹⁴

In the centre of S. Palanka, remains of Roman bricks, *tegulae*, a bronze bracelet made from twisted wire and five coins were found in Glavaševa Street during construction works, in two places, in 1970 and 1972.⁹⁵ Continuing along Glavaševa towards Glibovac, at the exit from the city, the archaeological site of Drenovača can be found on the south side of the present-day street, while the Ivak site is located on the north side of that street. A smaller quantity of Roman bricks was registered on the first site, while a larger concentration of bricks and Roman ceramics were found on the Ivak site.⁹⁶

As stated earlier, we believe that the numerous mentioned finds from the Roman period can confirm the second assumed route, proposed by M. Vasić, of the vicinal road, from *Vinceia* (Smederevo), through present-day Vlaški Do to Smederevska Palanka and farther, southwards.⁹⁷ The discovery location in the village of Stojačak, on the Vlaovica site, is probably connected with this southward route. A tomb was discovered here, from which a bronze bracelet made from twisted wire and three coins originated. Roman ceramics can be found closer to the centre of Stojačak, on the slope towards the Maskar creek.⁹⁸ The remains of the aqueduct in the city itself, including the tomb, lend credibility to the thesis that a smaller settlement was located here in Roman times, at the intersection of the vicinal roads. Namely, besides the vicinal road mentioned by M. Vasić, data from the field indicate that two other vicinal roads ran from Smederevska Palanka, which approximately followed the routes of the modern-day roads: to the north-west by way of Glibovac, Kusadak, Rabrovac towards Kosmaj; to the south-west through Cerovac, Bašin, Kloka towards Rudnik.⁹⁹

Going from Smederevska Palanka along the proposed north-west route towards Kosmaj, one arrives in the area of the village of Glibovac, where a hoard of

93 V. Novaković, text in the manuscript for the catalogue of the planned but unheld exhibition 'Money and Time', p. 18 (doc. NMSP); Арсенијевић 1997, 44, note 7.

94 Field report No. 175 of November 16th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

95 Glavaševa Street, yard of Olivera Matić and yard of Cvetanka Đorđević; cf. field report No. 167 of October 15th, 1972 (doc. NMSP). No information about the dating of coins.

96 Field reports No. 47 of April 21st, 1969; No. 118 of March 9th, 1972; Nos. 168, 170, 172 of October 26th to 31st, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

97 Bacih 2015, 118.

98 Field report No. 29 of June 28th, 1968 (doc. NMSP). There is no detailed information about the monetary finds, except that they were two denarii and 'one small bronze'. They are dated broadly to the 3rd century.

99 On the basis of registered archaeological sites in the territory of the Smederevska Palanka municipality.

Roman coins was discovered on the site of Bubanja, which was purchased in 1919 by the then Art and History Museum (National Museum in Belgrade). The hoard consists of 375 denarii and antoniniani spanning the period from Gordian III to Trebonianus Gallus.¹⁰⁰ No remains from the Roman period were registered in the reconnoitring in 1972 of the vineyard where the hoard was found, while many fragments of Roman ceramics were found to the east of this slope, in the valley. The next registered sites were found in the area of the village of Kusadak. The famous cameo made from sardonyx, dating from the third decade of the 4th century and kept in the National Museum in Belgrade, was discovered here at the end of the 19th century.¹⁰¹ Several sites with the remains of Roman bricks and ceramics were discovered in the process of reconnoitring the terrain in this village: Čitluk, Brestovica and Bojanac, while a necropolis was registered in the section of Bubanja.¹⁰² Large quantities of Roman ceramics can also be found on the other side of the present-day road, but in the area of the village of Rabrovac, on the slope descending towards the Veliki Lug creek.¹⁰³

Our knowledge of sites from the Roman period currently ends in the segment of the proposed vicinal road S. Palanka – Kosmaj at about eight km east of Mladenovac. It certainly can be assumed that they also exist in this segment, analogous to the Roman-period discovery sites in the well-explored broader vicinity of Mount Kosmaj,¹⁰⁴ which extends several kilometres westwards from present-day Mladenovac.

A site (near the graveyard) with finds of Roman ceramics was discovered on the second proposed route of the south-west vicinal road from S. Palanka, in the centre of the village of Cerovac. Three other sites where bricks and ceramics were found (Kutrice, Polje and Birović) are located in the south-east part of the village, towards the valley of the Jasenica River. One more site (Ušće Žednog Potoka) was registered in their immediate vicinity, on the border between the areas of Cerovac and Bašin. Fragments of Roman ceramics were also found on the right bank of what is now the Jasenica river bed, towards the village of Mramorac, opposite the Birović site, in the Pečeneg area.¹⁰⁵ Finds of Roman bricks and ceramics were registered in the area of Bašin, on the slope that descends towards the Kloka creek, on the Kod Bresta site.¹⁰⁶ We complete the review of registered archaeological sites with data for the area of the village of Kloka, where a large quantity of Roman ceramics and some bricks were registered on the site of Bujkovac-west (the right bank of the Kloka creek).¹⁰⁷

100 Петровић 1930, 88-119, Mirnik 1981, 63, No. 81; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162-163, note 27.

101 Known in earlier literature as the 'cameo from Kusadak,' and as the 'Belgrade cameo' in more recent literature, National Museum Belgrade Inv. No. 116/IV; cf. Popović and Borić-Brešković 2013, 301, Cat. 48 with literature.

102 Field reports No. 74 of April 20th, 1970; No. 82 of July 15th, 1970; No. 136 of May 1st, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

103 List of archaeological sites No. 66 (doc. NMSP).

104 Борић Брешкович и Црнобрња 2015, 27-41, 123, Сл. 7.

105 Field reports No. 134 of April 29th, 1972; No. 137 of May 2nd, 1972; No. 140 of June 8th, 1972; 141 of June 9th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

106 Field report No. 142 of June 15th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

107 Field report No. 174 of November 10th, 1972 (doc. NMSP).

Grouping is frequently observed (Map 2) among the mentioned sites, most of which are dated to the 3rd or 4th century. Since they were all registered by reconnoitring the terrain, without systematic archaeological exploration, their concentration in certain locations may indicate the existence of larger properties – *villae rusticae*, or several of them in a small area, or near a small civilian settlement. The area of the present-day city of Smederevska Palanka could be an exception, especially because of the mentioned remains of the aqueduct, where it would be more realistic to suggest the existence of a smaller civilian settlement on the intersection of the vicinal roads.

These roads connected the main Roman communication routes by way of shortcuts, mainly for economic and trading purposes.¹⁰⁸ A dense network of vicinal roads has already been confirmed in certain parts of Moesia Superior, as well as the connection of the discovery locations of coin hoards with these roads.¹⁰⁹ Based on these indicators, and with direct confirmation from the field, we are building the foundation for the existence of two routes of vicinal roads that are proposed here, which ran from Smederevska Palanka, one towards Mt. Kosmaj and the other towards Mt. Rudnik as the strategically important mining zones in the interior of the province.

Considering everything that has been mentioned, the definitive determination of architectural remains found on the archaeological site of Mezul remains in the domain of assumption, and their character can only reliably be confirmed through archaeological exploration. Regardless of whether a *villa rustica* or a civilian settlement existed at Mezul, the seven coin hoards that were deposited between 247 and 254 AD testify to the troubled times in the territories of the Balkan provinces. Due to frequent raids by barbarians, military operations must have been intensive in the territory of Moesia Superior, as the direct hinterland, while the simultaneous usurpations caused additional anxiety among both the military and the civilian population.

¹⁰⁸ Петровић 2015, 45.

¹⁰⁹ About the route of *via militaris* in the territory of Moesia Superior, cf. Petrović 1979, 21-29; Петровић 2015, 45-46, 298-320; about the segment Viminacium – Horreum Margi and nearby vicinal roads, cf. Vasić and Milošević 2000, 139-158; Јеремић 2011, 47-48; about the discovery locations of coin hoards from the 3rd century from the broader vicinity of Kruševac and their connection with agricultural holdings which gravitated towards main or vicinal roads, cf. Рашковић 2009, 16-23; About *villae rusticae* in Mačva and Podrinje, their connection with the system of communications, and about coin hoards from that area, cf. Vasić 1985, 124-141; About the hoards: Vlajića Brdo I, Jablanica, Glibovac, Serbia unknown location, Belgrade – Cara Uroša Street, Smederevo, Supska I, Supska II, Sikirica I, Sikirica III, Čortanovci, Mehovine, Mali Zvornik and their connection with road communications, cf. Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 159-161, notes 14-21; Map on 165; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2011, 13-14, note 21; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2012, 28, note 21; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2013, 13, note 21; Војвода и Срндаковић 2015, 35, нап. 34; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2016, 11; Васић 2015, 97-130.

CATALOGUE

References

RIC IV/2 = H. Mattingly, E. Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage IV/2, Macrinus to Pupienus*, London 1938.

RIC IV/3 = H. Mattingly, E. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland, *Roman Imperial Coinage IV/3, Gordian III – Uranius Antoninus*, London 1949.

CATALOGUE 1

COINS THAT MAY HAVE BELONGED TO THE INITIAL COMPOSITION OF THE MEZUL I HOARD

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
1	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	LAETITIA PVBL	4.63 21.65 S	RIC IV/2, p. 35, no. 93	218-222
2	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG	SALVS ANTONINI AVG	4.80 22.24 N	RIC IV/2, p. 37, no. 138	"
3	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG	5.46 22.33 S	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 152	"
4	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG	5.50 22.70 N	RIC IV/2, p. 38, no. 152	"
5	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	4.93 23.52 N	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1	end of July 238 – end of July 239
6	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	4.90 22.94 N	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1	"
7	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	4.46 22.33 N	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1	"
8	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FIDES MILITVM	4.20 21.38 S	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1	"
9	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	FIDES MILITVM	3.75 21.55 S	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 1	"

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
10	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVA- TORI	5.06 23.20 S	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2	end of July 238 – end of July 239
11	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI CONSERVA- TORI	4.94 21.39 S	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2	“
12	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVA- TORI	3.58 23.55 S	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2	“
13	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX AVGVSTI	4.83 21.93 S	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3	end of July 238 – end of July 239
14	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX AVGVSTI	4.30 24.50 N	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3	“
15	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX AVGVSTI	4.12 22.87 N	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3	“
16	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX AVGVSTI	3.89 21.70 S	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3	“
17	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	5.45 23.82 S	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 4	end of July 238 – end of July 239
18	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	4.87 23.68 S	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 4	“
19	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTORIA AVG	5.13 21.78 S	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 5	end of July 238 – end of July 239
20	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VICTORIA AVG	4.81 22.78 N	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 5	“
21	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	3.73 24.93 N	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 35	January 1st – March (?) 240
22	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	5.35 23.84 S	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 36	January 1st – March (?) 240
23	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	4.63 23.74 N	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 36	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
24	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	4.24 23.02 N	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 36	“
25	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	4.54 22.66 S	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 37	January 1st – March (?) 240
26	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	5.40 22.66 N	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38	January 1st – March (?) 240
27	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.06 22.20 N	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 38	“
28	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS AVG	4.58 23.74 N	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 39	January 1st – March (?) 240
29	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG II	5.06 22.65 SE	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 53	March – May (?) 240
30	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.80 22.00 S	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 55	March – May (?) 240
31	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS AVG	3.68 24.40 N	RIC IV/3, p. 21, no. 56	March – May (?) 240
32	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	3.20 23.12 S	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65	May (?) – end of 240
33	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	CONCORDIA MILIT	3.19 23.60 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65	“
34	IMP CAES GORDI- ANVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	4.79 22.38 S	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	May (?) – end of 240
35	IMP CAES GORDI- ANVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	4.33 24.36 S	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	“
36	IMP CAES GORDI- ANVS PIVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	4.22 21.53 N	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	“
37	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	4.13 21.70 N	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
38	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	4.02 21.40 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	“
39	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	3.45 21.64 S	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	“
40	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	5.29 22.98 N	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 69	May (?) – end of 240
41	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.01 25.22 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 70	May (?) – end of 240
42	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVS AVG	5.39 22.56 N	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 71	May (?) – end of 240
43	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVS AVG	4.82 23.10 N	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 71	“
44	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVS AVG	4.43 22.78 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 71	“
45	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVS AVG	4.02 25.18 S	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 71	“
46	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVS AVG	3.84 22.58 N	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 71	“
47	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.92 22.86 S	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	241-243
48	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.85 22.65 S	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
49	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.82 24.12 S	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
50	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.65 22.53 S	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
51	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.32 22.67 N	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
52	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.30 22.35 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
53	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.28 22.73 S	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
54	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.20 22.76 S	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
55	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.04 23.13 N	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
56	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	3.86 23.18 S	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
57	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	3.17 22.25 SW	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
58	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	5.36 23.04 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	241-243
59	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.70 22.92 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
60	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.47 22.77 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
61	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.42 22.85 SE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
62	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.38 24.35 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
63	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.29 22.43 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
64	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.20 22.66 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
65	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.15 23.05 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
66	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	3.94 22.50 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
67	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	5.39 22.65 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	241-243
68	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	5.05 22.54 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
69	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.63 22.40 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
70	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.62 22.90 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
71	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.51 23.51 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
72	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.50 23.66 SW	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
73	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.50 22.43 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
74	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.49 22.47 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
75	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.48 22.90 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
76	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.40 23.40 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
77	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.15 24.62 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
78	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.15 22.93 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
79	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	3.99 23.23 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
80	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	4.79 21.77 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88	241-243
81	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	4.21 23.50 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88	"
82	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	4.21 23.20 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88	"
83	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	4.08 21.70 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88	"
84	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	3.90 21.70 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88	"
85	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	5.50 24.27 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89	241-243
86	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	4.83 22.31 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89	"
87	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	4.58 23.21 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89	"
88	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	3.59 23.25 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89	"
89	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	5.42 23.87 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92	241-243
90	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	4.88 22.27 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92	"
91	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	4.80 22.42 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92	"
92	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	4.58 22.53 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92	"
93	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	3.92 22.40 SE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 92	"

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
94	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	6.05 23.58 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93	241-243
95	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	4.52 22.50 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93	“
96	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	4.51 22.45 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93	“
97	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	4.39 22.32 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 93	“
98	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.71 22.30 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	241-243
99	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.58 22.68 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
100	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.53 22.52 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
101	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.47 24.28 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
102	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.24 21.31 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
103	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.15 22.71 SW	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
104	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.14 21.50 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
105	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.14 21.37 SW	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
106	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.06 23.38 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
107	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.01 22.47 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
108	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	3.92 23.10 S	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
109	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	3.66 25.26 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
110	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	3.56 23.02 N	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
111	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	3.67 21.80 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 26, no. 111	241-243
112	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELICIT TEMP	4.81 23.73 S	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 140	243-244
113	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELICIT TEMP	4.15 23.67 S	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 140	“
114	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELICIT TEMP	3.47 23.29 N	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 140	“
115	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELICITAS TEMPOR- VM	5.84 23.31 S	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 142	243-244
116	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORT REDVX	4.77 22.13 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 143	243-244
117	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORT REDVX	4.40 23.92 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 143	“
118	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORT REDVX	3.36 22.22 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 143	“
119	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARS PROPGV	4.32 25.01 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 145	243-244
120	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARS PROPGV	4.31 23.21 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 145	“
121	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARTEM PROPGVGNATOREM	4.84 22.98 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 147	243-244

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
122	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARTEM PROPVGNATOREM	4.84 22.90 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 147	“
123	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARTEM PROPVGNATOREM	4.39 23.08 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 147	“
124	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	4.59 22.29 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148	243-244
125	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	4.37 24.22 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148	“
126	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	4.07 23.06 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148	“
127	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	3.00 23.78 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148	“
128	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	5.86 24.29 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 150	243-244
129	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	4.73 22.24 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151	243-244
130	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	4.50 22.67 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151	“
131	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	4.41 22.26 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151	“
132	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	4.30 23.48 N	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151	“
133	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	4.02 22.90 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151	“
134	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	3.96 22.75 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151	“
135	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRIT PERP	3.93 23.00 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
136	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SECVRITAS PERPET- VA	4.50 25.75 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 153	243-244
137	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	4.60 24.64 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154	243-244
138	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	4.46 23.96 S	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154	“
139	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTOR AETER	4.45 24.25 SE	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 154	“
140	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTORIA AETERNA	3.89 23.93 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 156	243-244
141	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FIDES MILITVM	4.03 23.96 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 209	242-244
142	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	4.83 22.73 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	242-244
143	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	4.45 21.35 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	“
144	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	4.36 23.22 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	“
145	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	4.18 24.00 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	“
146	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	3.52 22.37 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	“
147	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIENS AVG	5.35 21.85 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213	242-244
148	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIENS AVG	4.15 23.42 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213	“
149	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIENS AVG	3.57 22.76 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
150	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIENS AVG	3.06 23.62 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213	“
151	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PAX AVGVSTI	4.10 22.62 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 214	242-244
152	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PAX AVGVSTI	4.10 22.62 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 214	“
153	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	5.15 22.27 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	242-244
154	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.69 22.77 S	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
155	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.48 22.78 NE	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
156	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.37 22.75 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
157	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.22 22.73 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
158	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.16 22.92 S	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
159	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.02 23.92 S	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
160	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	3.70 23.61 S	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
161	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	3.62 23.15 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
162	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	3.60 21.60 N	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
163	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	3.53 23.93 S	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
164	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	4.70 23.50 N	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3	246
165	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	4.07 22.40 N	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3	“
166	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	4.06 23.32 S	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3	“
167	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	4.05 24.10 N	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3	“
168	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	3.90 23.10 S	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3	“
169	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	3.74 22.24 N	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3	“
170	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	3.85 24.10 S	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 4	247
171	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	3.75 23.60 N	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 4	“
172	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	3.66 23.67 S	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 4	“
173	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	3.59 22.00 S	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 4	“
174	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	P M TR P III COS II P P	3.31 22.40 N	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 5	247
175	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	SAECVLARES AVGG ex - VI	4.38 24.29 S	RIC IV/3, p. 70, no. 21	248
176	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	ADVENTVS AVGG	4.72 24.07 SW	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 26 (b)	244-247
177	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	ADVENTVS AVGG	4.45 22.84 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 26 (b)	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
178	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ADVENTVS AVGG	4.08 24.44 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 26 (b)	“
179	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.69 24.65 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	244-247
180	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.34 23.26 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
181	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.33 23.20 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
182	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.24 21.26 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
183	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.20 22.46 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
184	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.05 24.44 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b) 278	“
185	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.05 23.12 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
186	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.03 24.34 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
187	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.00 22.20 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
188	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	3.98 23.23 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
189	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	3.98 22.96 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
190	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	3.70 22.50 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“
191	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	3.63 24.40 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 27 (b)	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
192	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	4.64 22.21 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	244-247
193	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	4.62 24.30 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
194	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	4.38 22.24 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
195	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	4.27 23.76 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
196	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	4.13 22.00 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
197	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	3.90 24.05 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
198	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	3.54 23.12 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
199	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	3.42 23.19 S	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
200	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	3.40 23.20 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
201	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG hld. corn-ears over modius	3.01 23.15 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28 (c)	“
202	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG prow instead modius	4.36 22.23 N	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 29	244-247
203	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ANNONA AVGG prow instead modius	3,73 22,56 N	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 29	“
204	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	FELICITAS TEMP	4.39 22.11 S	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 31	244-247
205	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	FELICITAS TEMP	4.02 23.08 S	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 31	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
206	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	FELICITAS TEMP	3.77 23.45 S	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 31	“
207	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	FIDES MILIT	5.16 23.10 S	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 33	244-247
208	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	LAET FVNDATA	5.17 23.05 S	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 35 (b)	244-247
209	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	LAETIT FVNDAT	4.36 22.92 SE	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 36 (b)	244-247
210	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	LAETIT FVNDAT	4.35 24.74 N	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 36 (b)	“
211	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVGG •II•	4.50 21.50 NW	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38 (b)	244-247
212	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVGG II	3.98 22.46 S	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38 (b)	“
213	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVGG II	3.85 23.03 S	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38 (b)	“
214	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	PAX AETERN	4.00 24.75 N	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 41	244-247
215	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	PAX AETERN	3.87 23.00 N	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 41	“
216	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	PAX AETERNA	4.05 23.23 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 42	244-247
217	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.61 21.88 N	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	244-247
218	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.52 23.07 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“
219	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.01 23.12 N	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
220	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	3.91 23.49 N	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“
221	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	3.89 24.02 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“
222	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	3.88 24.62 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“
223	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	3.77 25.36 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“
224	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	3.63 23.48 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“
225	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	3.58 22.36 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44 (b)	“
226	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	SALVS AVG	4.20 23.36 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 47	244-247
227	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	SECVRIT ORBIS	4.48 22.93 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 48 (b)	244-247
228	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	SECVRIT ORBIS	4.45 23.34 S	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 48 (b)	“
229	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	SECVRIT ORBIS	3.71 23.73 N	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 48 (b)	“
230	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	VICTORIA AVG	3.68 23.00 S	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 49 (b)	244-247
231	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	VICTORIA AVGG	4.30 23.00 N	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 51	244-247
232	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	AEQVITAS AVGG	4.25 23.03 S	RIC IV/3, p. 75, no. 57	247-249
233	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	FELI CITAS IMPP	4.08 22.74 N	RIC IV/3, p. 75, no. 60	247-249

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
234	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.08 22.74 N	RIC IV/3, p. 75, no. 65	247-249
235	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.10 22.73 N	RIC IV/3, p. 75, no. 65	“
236	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	VIRTVS EXERCITVS	4.01 21.98 N	RIC IV/2, p. 76, no. 71	244-249
237	IMP M IVL PHILIP-PVS AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	5.13 23.26 S	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 119 (b)	244-246
238	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG	PVDICITIA AVG	4.45 24.31 S	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123 (c)	244-246
239	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG	PVDICITIA AVG	4.18 24.25 S	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123 (c)	“
240	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG	PVDICITIA AVG	3.80 24.75 N	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123 (c)	“
241	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG	PVDICITIA AVG	3.05 25.00 S	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 123 (c)	“
242	IMP C M IVL PHILIP-PVS P F AVG P M	CONCORDIA AVGG	4.95 22.24 N	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125 (c)	246-248
243	MARCIA OTACIL SE-VERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	4.68 23.10 N	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125 (c)	“
244	MARCIA OTACIL SE-VERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	4.66 23.87 N	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125 (c)	“
245	MARCIA OTACIL SE-VERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	4.29 23.80 S	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125 (c)	“
246	MARCIA OTACIL SE-VERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	3.61 23.37 N	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 125 (c)	“
247	MARCIA OTACIL SE-VERA AVG	IVNO CONSERVAT	4.53 23.80 N	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 127	246-248

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
248	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	IVNO CONSERVAT	4.45 23.04 N	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 127	“
249	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	IVNO CONSERVAT	4.05 24.00 S	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 127	“
250	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	4.33 22.80 S	RIC IV/3, p. 84, no. 129	248-249
251	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	3.79 22.82 N	RIC IV/3, p. 84, no. 129	“
252	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	CONCORDIA AVGG	3.63 22.70 N	RIC IV/3, p. 84, no. 129	“
253	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	IOVI CONSERVAT	4.21 26.08 S	RIC IV/3, p. 95, no. 213	244-246
254	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PRINCIPI IVVENT	3.82 23.20 S	RIC IV/3, p. 95, no. 216 (c)	244-246
255	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PRINCIPI IVVENT	4.21 26.08 S	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218 (d)	244-246
256	OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PRINCIPI IVVENT	3.71 24.70 S	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218 (d)	“
257	OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PRINCIPI IVVENT	3.83 23.11 N	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218 (d)	“
258	OTACIL SEVERA AVG	PRINCIPI IVVENT	4.06 23.34 N	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218 (d)	“
259	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	4.84 25.14 SW	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218 (d)	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
260	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	3.83 24.15 S	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218 (d)	“
261	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PRINCIPI IVVENT	3.50 23.41 S	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218 (d)	“
262	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	AETERNIT IMPERI	4.07 24.25 S	RIC IV/3, p. 97, no. 226	246-247
263	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	AETERNIT IMPERI	3.71 25.68 N	RIC IV/3, p. 97, no. 226	“
264	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PAX AETERNA	3.82 22.85 N	RIC IV/3, p. 97, no. 231 (c)	247-249
265	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	VICTORIA AVG	4.01 22.81 N	RIC IV/3, p. 123, no. 29 (c)	249-251
266	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES	PVDICITIA AVG	3.42 21.41 S	RIC IV/3, p. 127, no. 59 (b)	249-251

APPENDIX TO CATALOGUE 1

COINS THAT WERE MISSING, RELATED TO THE INITIAL COMPOSITION OF
THE MEZUL I HOARD

Caracalla – 1 pc

Elagabalus – 4 pcs

Otacillia Severa – 1 pc

266 pcs (Catalogue 1) + 6 pcs (Appendix to Catalogue 1) = 272 pcs (the initial composition of the hoard)

CATALOGUE 2

COINS, WHICH WE BELIEVE, WERE ADDED SUBSEQUENTLY TO THE INITIAL
COMPOSITION OF THE MEZUL I HOARD

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
1	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	4.83 21.29 N	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2	end of July 238 – end of July 239
2	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	IOVI CONSERVATORI	4.33 22.85 S	RIC IV/3, p. 15, no. 2	"
3	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PAX AVGVSTI	4.56 22.61 N	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 3	end of July 238 – end of July 239
4	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	4.36 21.62 N	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 4	end of July 238 – end of July 239
5	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	5.30 23.42 N	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 18	Late July 239 – end of year (?)
6	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	P M TR P II COS P P	4.46 23.43 N	RIC IV/3, p. 17, no. 18	"
7	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	VIRTVS AVG	4.00 23.48 N	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 39	January 1st – March (?) 240
8	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	5.06 22.62 S	IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	May (?) – end of 240
9	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LIBERALITAS AVG III	4.53 23.16 S	IV/3, p. 23, no. 67	"

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
10	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	5.16 23.09 S	IV/3, p. 23, no. 70	May (?) – end of 240
11	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.63 22.28 NE	IV/3, p. 23, no. 70	“
12	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.41 23.05 S	IV/3, p. 23, no. 70	“
13	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ROMAE AETERNAE	4.41 23.05 S	IV/3, p. 23, no. 70	“
14	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.93 22.63 N	IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	241-243
15	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.66 24.11 S	IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
16	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	4.36 22.85 S	IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
17	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	3.95 23.23 N	IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
18	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	3.86 23.11 N	IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
19	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	AETERNITATI AVG	3.44 22.76 S	IV/3, p. 24, no. 83	“
20	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	5.24 23.94 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	241-243
21	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.48 22.80 N	IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
22	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVI STATORI	4.33 23.12 N	IV/3, p. 25, no. 84	“
23	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	IOVIS STATOR	4.58 24.02 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 85	241-243

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
24	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.67 22.29 N	IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	241-243
25	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	4.13 24.36 N	IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
26	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	LAETITIA AVG N	3.94 23.81 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 86	“
27	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P IIII COS II P P	4.88 22.10 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 88	241-243
28	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	4.82 22.83 N	IV/3, p. 25, no. 89	241-243
29	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	3.89 22.47 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 89	“
30	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P IIII COS II P P	3.83 22.20 N	IV/3, p. 25, no. 92	241-243
31	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P V COS II P P	4.20 22.41 NE	IV/3, p. 25, no. 93	241-243
32	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.47 22.15 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	241-243
33	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.40 23.65 NE	IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
34	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.02 22.91 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
35	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	4.02 22.42 S	IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
36	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VIRTVTI AVGVSTI	3.88 22.87 N	IV/3, p. 25, no. 95	“
37	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FELICIT TEMP	3.87 22.00 SW	IV/3, p. 30, no. 140	243-244

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
38	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	3.96 23.40 n	IV/3, p. 31, no. 144	243-244
39	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	MARS PROPG	6.24 22.45 N	IV/3, p. 31, no. 145	243-244
40	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVID AVG	4.39 23.99 N	IV/3, p. 31, no. 148	243-244
41	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	PROVIDENTIA AVG	4.70 23.00 N	IV/3, p. 31, no. 150	243-244
42	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	VICTORIA AETERNA	4.10 24.33 NW	IV/3, p. 31, no. 156	243-244
43	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	4.49 23.48 S	IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	242-244
44	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	4.25 23.56 S	IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	“
45	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	4.12 22.96 NE	IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	“
46	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	FORTVNA REDVX	3.95 22.57 N	IV/3, p. 37, no. 210	“
47	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	ORIENS AVG	4.64 22.70 S	IV/3, p. 37, no. 213	242-244
48	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.58 23.30 N	IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	242-244
49	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.52 23.16 N	IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
50	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.13 22.84 S	IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
51	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	4.12 21.55 N	IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“

Cat. No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight (g) Diameter (mm) Axis	RIC	Date according RIC
52	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	3.70 22.60 NE	IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
53	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	SAECVLI FELICITAS	3.53 22.00 S	IV/3, p. 37, no. 216	“
54	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	P M TR P III COS P P	4.12 25.10 N	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3	246
55	IMP M IVL PHILIP- PVS AVG	VIRTVS AVGG	5.12 23.30 N	RIC IV/3, p. 181, no. 206	251-253



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Бојана БОРИЋ-БРЕШКОВИЋ
Народни музеј у Београду

Мирјана ВОЈВОДА
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ОСТАВА РИМСКОГ НОВЦА ИЗ ОКОЛИНЕ СМЕДЕРЕВА МЕЗУЛ I (ДОБРИ ДО I)

САЖЕТАК

Остава Мезул I пронађена је 1966. године на потесу Бобовик на локалитету Мезул у близини Смедерева. Састоји се од 272 денара и антонинијана у распону од Каракале до Трајана Деција. У непосредној близини, на истом локалитету, али на потесу Мазгај, откривена је исте године још једна остава римског новца (Мезул II; Трајан – Филип I). Карактер архитектонских остатака на Мезулу не може бити сасвим разјашњен без одговарајућих археолошких истраживања, те је и даље отворено питање да ли је реч само о вили рустици или цивилном насељу. Обе оставе пронађене су у непосредној близини вициналног пута (*Vinceia* тј. Смедерево – данашња Смедеревска Паланка и даље на југ), недалеко од главног *via publica*. Навођење бројних до сада непубликованих налаза из римског периода може потврдити ову већ раније предложену трасу вициналног пута. Они, уједно, упућују да су од Смедеревске Паланке водила још два вицинална пута (*viae vicinales*), ка Космају и Руднику као стратешки важним рударским зонама у унутрашњости провинције Горње Мезије.



Адам Н. ЦРНОБРЊА*

Народни музеј у Београду

ОСТАВА ИЗ СРБИЈЕ ПОХРАЊЕНА 254. ГОДИНЕ**

Апстракт: Остача новца која садржи 32 примерка антонинијана прибављена је за Народни музеј у Београду 1951. године, и њено место налаза није познато. У њој се налазе новци ковани од Каракале (217. године) до Галијена (254. године). Најмлађи примерак кован је за Галијена у оквиру треће емисије ковнице у Виминацијуму. Састав остаче одговара већ познатим оставама које су такође похрањене 254. године.

Кључне речи: Горња Мезија, Галијен, година 254, остача новца, антонинијани

Део скупног налаза који чине 32 примерка новца, са непознатог налазишта у Србији прибављен је за Народни музеј у Београду 1951. године. Иако место налаза, као ни иницијални састав остаче којој је новац припадао нису познати, сматрали смо да ће објављивање овога налаза дати барем мали допринос познавању циркулације новца средином III столећа на територији Горње Мезије.

Сва 32 примерка који се налазе у сачуваном делу остаче су антонинијани, а састав новца по владарима, члановима владарских породица и ковницама је приказан у табели 1.³

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** Чланак представља резултат рада на пројекту: Остаче римског новца из Србије. Нумизматичка збирка Народног музеја у Београду (руководилац пројекта Б. Борић Брешковић).

3 Приликом првог помињања ове остаче у литератури није наведен и један примерак Емилијана, cf. Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 161, n. 23.

Владар	Ковница Рим	Ковница Виминацијум	Ковница Антиохија	Укупно
Каракала	2	-	-	2
Елагабал	6	-	-	6
Гордијан III	4	-	-	4
Филип I	-	-	1	1
Трајан Деције	3	1	-	4
Херенија Етрусцила	1	-	-	1
Хереније Етриск	-	2	-	2
Хостилијан	2	1	-	3
Требонијан Гал	-	2	-	2
Волусијан	3	1	-	4
Емилијан	1	-	-	1
Валеријан I	-	1	-	1
Галијен	-	1	-	1
	22	9	1	32

Табела 1 – састав оставе
Table 1 – Contents of the find

Најмлађи новац у сачуваном делу ове оставе је примерак кован за Галијена (заједничка владавина Валеријана I и Галијена) у оквиру треће емисије у Виминацијумској ковници (кат. бр. 32), датован у 254. годину,⁴ што се може узети и као *terminus post quem* за похрањивање оставе. У том случају и ова остава би припадала већ добро познатом хоризонту остава из 254. године, коме припадају и следеће оставе: Београдски налаз денара и антонинијана,⁵ Смедерево,⁶ Влајића Брдо I из Смедеревске Паланке,⁷ Горње Штипље код Јагодине,⁸ Супска I код Ђуприје,⁹ Јабланица (Купци),¹⁰ Парцане у околини Крушевца,¹¹ Бујковац код Врањске Бање,¹² Сикирица III код Параћина¹³ (провинција Горња Мезија); Јања код Бијељине¹⁴ и три оставе код Оштре

4 О ковањима за Валеријана I и Галијена у ковници у Виминацијуму cf. Vasić 2005, 47-50.

5 Кондић 1969; Mirnik 1981, 60, no. 152; Борић-Брешковић 1994, 42/103, n. 47; Арсенијевић 2004, 227; Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 162-164, n. 29-32. За разлоге опредељивања ове оставе у хроизонт остава похрањених 254. године cf. Crnobrnja 2005, 117 (122), 119 (122-123).

6 Петровић 1931, 32-77; Vasić 1967, 71; Vasić 1972, 58-60, 63-65; Fitz 1978, 202-203; Mirnik 1981, 70, no. 221; Борић-Брешковић 1994, 42/103, n. 48; Arsenijević 2002; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 160, n. 14.

7 Арсенијевић 1997, 43-108; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 160, n. 15.

8 Арсенијевић и Додић 2004, 235-250; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 160, n. 16.

9 Марић 1956, 180, no. 13; Vasić 1972, 58 i n. 5; Mirnik 1981, 71, no. 232; Борић-Брешковић 1994, 42/103, n. 48; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 157-207.

10 Васић 1968, 63-82; Vasić 1972, 58, 60, 63-65; Fitz 1978, 201-202; Mirnik 1981, 63, no. 176; Борић-Брешковић 1994, 42/103, n. 48; Рашковић 1995, 202; Арсенијевић 1997, 44; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 160-161, n. 19.

11 Рашковић 1995, 202-203; Арсенијевић 2004, 228; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 160-161, n. 20.

12 Борић-Брешковић 1988, 91, n. 13; Арсенијевић 2004, 229; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 161, n. 21; Борић-Брешковић и Митровић 2014, 87-134.

13 Војвода, Срнијаковић 2015.

14 Миљанић 1997, 31-41; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 26; Vulić, Farac 2014, 20.

Луке – Оштра лука I, II и III¹⁵ (провинција Доња Панонија); Дворска код Крупња¹⁶ (провинција Далмација).

Иако нам првобитни састав наше оставе није познат, треба скренути пажњу да овом хоризонту остава припадају и оставе које у свом саставу нису имале велики број комада новца,¹⁷ те би се могло претпоставити да ни наша остава можда није претрпела велика оштећења у односу на њен првобитни састав. У њој се налазе и релативно ретки примерци, од којих издвајамо консекративно ковање за Трајана од стране Трајана Деција у Виминацијумској ковници (кат. бр. 18), као и ређи примерак Хостилијана из исте ковнице (кат. бр. 21).

Посебно је интересантна чињеница да најмлађи примерак у нашој остави припада заједничкој владавини Валеријана I и Галијена (кат. бр. 32, RIC IV-3, no. 397), и да је искован у Виминацијуму. Као најмлађи новац у оставама из истог хоризонта, примерци 3. емисије ковнице у Виминацијуму (254. година) присутни су и у већ поменутим оставама Сикирица III, Влајића Брдо I, Смедерево, Супска I, Јабланица, Дворска и Јања.

Разлози за похрањивање читавог низа остава 254. године нејасни су, јер у писаним изворима није забележена никаква спољна опасност која би се могла сматрати непосредним узроком те појаве. Међутим, унутрашња нестабилност која је могла настати у провинцијама кроз које је пролазио Валеријан I, прикупљајући јединице за поход на Сапора 253/254. године могла би се сматрати као један од највероватнијих повода за скривање новца.¹⁸ На могућност да је и сам Сингидунум, након одласка дела војне посаде са Валеријаном I, 254. године могао бити жртва неког пљачкашког похода, највероватније Јазига, поред Београдског налаза денара указују и ситуације примећене у археолошким записима.¹⁹

Публиковањем оставе новца чије место налаза није познато не доносимо податке који би могли да помогну расветљавању разлога похрањивања остава 254. године, али се надамо да ће објављивање њеног детаљног састава допринети бољем сагледавању новца који се у то време налазио у оптицају у централним балканским провинцијама.

15 Patsch 1902, 425; Mirnik 1981, 67, no. 202 (Оштра Лука I); Demo 1983, 353-359, Map 4, 322; Миљанић 1997, 32; Nađ 2013, 445, no. 202.

16 Марић 1956, 180, no. 11; Васић 1968, 71, n. 42; Vasić 1972, 58, 60, 62-65; Mirnik 1981, 62, no. 168; Борић-Брешкових 1994, 42/103, n. 48; Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 161, n. 22; Петровић 2010, 115-116, бр. 14; Vulić, Farac 2014, 23.

17 Јања – 26 ком. новца и мања количина немонетарног сребра (Миљанић 1997); Оштра Лука I – 33 ком, Оштра Лука II – 46 ком. (Demo 1983, 353-359).

18 Kondić 1969, 21-22; Borić-Brešković, Stamenković 2008, 175-176.

19 Crnobrnja 2005.



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CARACALA

1	5.05	22.00 SW	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	P M TR P XX COS III P P Јупитер, наг, стоји на лево, држи муњу и скиптар.	BMC V, p.463, no.185; RIC IV/1, p.255, no.285 d; Cohen V, p. 182, no. 374 Roma	217	1342/2 VII,1054
2	4.72	22.00 SE	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	VENV - S VICTRIX Венера стоји на лево, држи Викториолу и скиптар, ослоњена левом руком на штит који стоји на шлеми.	BMC V, p.445,no.79; RIC IV/1, p.259, no.311 c; Cohen V, p. 207, no. 608 Roma	215- 217	1342/3 VII,1055

ELAGABALUS

3	5.24	23.00 S	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	FIDES EXERCITVS Фидес седи на лево, држи орла и војнички знак. Испред ње војнички знак	BMC V,p.531,no.11; RIC IV/2, p.33,no.70 (e); Cohen V, p. 327, no. 28 Roma	218- 219	1342/4 VII,1056
4	5.32	23.00 S	IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	MARS - VICTOR Марс наг, с огртачем који се вијори иза њега, корача на десно, носи копље и трофеј.	BMC V,p.547,no.110; RIC IV/2,p.36,no.120; Cohen V, p. 335, no. 111 Roma	219	1342/5 VII,1057
5	4.62	23.00 N	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	MARS VICTOR Марс наг, с огртачем који се вијори иза њега, корача на десно, носи копље и трофеј.	BMC V,p.533,no.18; RIC IV/2,p.36,no.122 f; Cohen V, p. 335, no. 112 Roma	218- 219	1342/6 VII,1058/1
6	4.92	23.00 S	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	MARS VICTOR Марс наг, с огртачем који се вијори иза њега, корача на десно, носи копље и трофеј.	BMC V,p.533,no.18; RIC IV/2,p.36,no.122 f; Cohen V, p. 335, no. 112 Roma	218- 219	1342/7 VII,1058/2

7	5.22	22.00 S	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	SALVS ANTONINI AVG Салус храни змију коју држи у десној руци, из патере коју држи у левој.	BMC V,p.533,no.23; RIC IV/2,p.37,no.138 f; Cohen V, p. 348, no. 254 Roma	218- 219	1342/8 VII,1059
8	5.52	23.00 N	IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	VICTOR ANTONINI AVG Викторија трчи на десно, држи венац и палмину грану.	BMC V,p.534,no.32; RIC IV/2,p.38,no.155 f; Cohen V, p. 351, no. 291 Roma	218- 219	1342/9 VII,1060
GORDIANUS III							
9	4.08	23.00 SW	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	CONCORDIA MILIT Конкордија седи на лево, држи патеру двојни рог изобиља.	RIC IV/3,p.23,no.65; Cohen V, p. 28, no. 62 Roma; Em. III	240	1342/10 VII,1061
10	5.45	22.00 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	FELICIT TEMPOR Фелицитас стоји на лево, држи дугачак кадуцеј и рог изобиља.	RIC IV/3,p.30,no.141; Cohen V, p. 28, no. 72 Roma; Em. V	244	1342/11 VII,1062
11	3.98	24.00 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	FELICIT - AS TEMPORVM Фелицитас стоји на лево, држи дугачак кадуцеј и рог изобиља.	RIC IV/3,p.30,no.142; Cohen V, p. 29, no.81 Roma; Em. V	244	1342/12 VII,1063
12	5.22	21.00 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	P M T - R P V COS II P P Аполон седи на лево, држи грану, левим лактом ослоњен на лиру.	RIC IV/3,p.25,no.89; Cohen V, p. 47, no. 260 Roma; Em. IV	241- 243	1342/13 VII,1064

PHILIP I

13	5.20	22.00 NE	IMP C M IVL (PHILIPPVS P F) AVG P M Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	PAX FVND - ATA CVM PERSIS Пакс стоји на лево, држи грану и косо положен скиптар.	RIC IV/3,p.76,no.69; Cohen V, p. 105, no. 113 Antiochia	244	1342/14 VII,1065
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TRAJAN DECIUS (и породица)

14	4.47	22.00 NE	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	D - A - CIA Дакија стоји на лево, држи штап на коме је магарећа глава.	RIC IV/3,p.121,no.12 b; Cohen V, p. 187, no. 16 Roma	249- 250	1342/15 VII,1066
15	4.27	21.00 S	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	VBERITAS AVG Уберитас стоји на лево, држи кесу и рог изобиља.	RIC IV/3,p.123,no.28; Cohen V, p. 195, no. 105 Roma	249	1342/16 VII,1067/1
16	4.27	23.00 N	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	VBERITAS AVG Уберитас стоји на лево, држи кесу и рог изобиља.	RIC IV/3,p.123,no.28; Cohen V, p. 195, no. 105 Roma	249	1342/ 17,VII, 067/2

Herennia Etruscila

17	4.09	24.00 NE	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Попрсје, драпирано, на полумесецу, на десно. На глави дијадема.	PVDICITIA AVG Пудициција под велом, стоји на лево, десном руком подиже вео, у левој држи косо положен скиптар.	RIC IV/3,p.127,no.58 b; Cohen V, p. 210, no. 17 Roma	249- 250	1342/18 VII,1068
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Консекративни, Divo Traiano

18	3.50	22.00 N	DIVO TRAIANO Наго попрсје на десно, драпертија на левом рамену. На глави круна од зракова.	CONSECRATIO Орао раширених крила, стоји на десно, глава на лево.	RIC IV/3,p.131,no.85 b; Cohen V, p. 88, no. 666 Viminacium; Em. II	250-251	1342/1 VII,1053
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Herennius Etruscus, Caesar

19	3.98	22.00 SW	Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Хереније у војничком оделу, стоји на лево, држи штап и косо положен скиптар.	RIC IV/3,p.139,no.147 b; Cohen V, p. 219, no. 26 Viminacium; Em. II (Васић 2012, 51)	250-251	1342/19 VII,1069/1
20	4.64	23.00 SW	Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Хереније у војничком оделу, стоји на лево, држи штап и косо положен скиптар.	RIC IV/3,p.139,no.147 b; Cohen V, p. 219, no. 26 Viminacium; Em. II (Васић 2012, 51)	250-251	1342/20 VII,1069/2

Hostilian, Caesar

21	3.82	21.00 SE	C VAL HOS MES QVINTVS N C Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	MARS [PR]OPVG Марс корача на десно, држи копље и штит.	RIC IV/3,p.144,no.176 a; Cohen V, p. 226, no. 12 Viminacium; Em. II	251-251	1342/21 VII,1070
22	2.65	21.00 N	C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	MARTI PROPVGNATORI Марс корача на десно, држи копље и штит.	RIC IV/3,p.144,no.177 b, ; Cohen V, p. 226, no. 15 Roma	250-251	1342/22 VII,1071/1
23	3.85	22.00 N	C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	MARTI PROPVGNATORI Марс корача на десно, држи копље и штит.	RIC IV/3,p.144,no.177 b; Cohen V, p. 226, no. 15 Roma	250-251	1342/23 VII,1071/2

TREBONIANUS GALLUS

24	4.20	24.00 N	IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	PIETAS AVGG Пиетас под велом, стоји на лево, подиже обе руке. Лево олтар.	RIC IV/3,p.166,no.72; Cohen V, p. 248, no. 88 Viminacium	251- 253	1342/24 VII,1072/1
25	3.95	23.00 N	IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	PIETAS AVGG Пиетас под велом, стоји на лево, подиже обе руке. Лево олтар.	RIC IV/3,p.166,no.72; Cohen V, p. 248, no. 88 Viminacium	251- 253	1342/25 VII,1072/2

VOLUSIAN

26	3.85	22.00 NE	IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	PAX - AVGG Пакс стоји на лево, држи грану и косо положен скиптар.	RIC IV/3,p.178,no.179; Cohen V, p. 273, no. 70 Roma	251	1342/28 VII,1074
27	3.52	23.00 S	IMP C C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	FELICITAS PVBL Фелицитас стоји на лево, држи дугачак кадуцеј и рог изобиља.	RIC IV/3,p.181,no.205; Cohen V, p. 269, no. 32 Roma	251	1342/26 VII,1073/1
28	3.36	22.00 N	IMP C C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	FELIC - ITAS PVBL Фелицитас стоји на лево, држи дугачак кадуцеј и рог изобиља.	RIC IV/3,p.181,no.205; Cohen V, p. 269, no. 32 Roma	251	1342/27 VII,1073/2
29	4.40	23.00 SW	IMP C C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	VIRT - VS AVGG Виртус стоји на десно, држи копље, ослоњена на штит.	RIC IV/3,p.181,no.206 (Mediolanum); Vasić 2005, 31 (Viminacium); Cohen V, p. 279, no. 133 Viminacium	251- 253	1342/29 VII,1075

AEMILIANUS

30	4.04	22.00 NE	IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	VIRTV - S AVG Виртус стоји на лево, десну ногу ставља на шлем, држи грану и скиптар.	RIC IV/3,p.195,no.12; Cohen V, p. 292, no. 59 Roma	253	1342/30 VII,1076
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VALERIANUS

31	4.13	20.00 S	IMP P LIC VALERIANO AVG Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	VIR - T - VS AVG Виртус стоји на лево, у десној руци држи Викториолу, у левој копље и штит.	RIC V/1,p.58,no.266; Cohen V, p. 321, no. 257 Viminacium; Em. 1	253	1342/31 VII,1077
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GALLIENUS

32	3.24	23.00 NW	IMP GALLIENV[S P AV]G Попрсје у оклопу, огрнуто палудаментом, на десно. На глави круна од зракова.	S[AL]V - S AVGG Салус стоји на лево, храни из патере змију обавијену око олтара, држи скиптар.	RIC V/1,p.99,no.397; Cohen V, p. 432, no. 940 Viminacium; Em. 3	254	1342/32 VII,1078
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National Museum in Belgrade

HOARD FROM SERBIA DEPOSITED IN 254 AD

SUMMARY

A hoard of coins, containing 32 specimens of antoninians was obtained for the National Museum in Belgrade in 1951. However, the spot where it was discovered is unknown. It consists of coins minted in the period from the reign of Caracalla (217 AD), to Gallienus (254 AD). The latest specimen was minted for Gallienus in the third issue of the mint in Viminacium. The contents of the hoard correspond with the already known hoards deposited in the year 254.

ТАБЛА 1 / TABLE 1



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ТАБЛА 2 / TABLE 2



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ТАБЛА 3 / TABLE 3



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31



32

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Саша РЕЏИЋ**

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РЕДАК НАЛАЗ НОВЦА ХАНИБАЛИЈАНА ИЗ ЈЕДНЕ ГРОБНЕ ЦЕЛИНЕ НА ВИМИНАЦИЈУМУ¹

Апстракт: Током истраживања источних некропола Виминацијума, на локалитету Пиривој, 2003. године откривен је гроб који је садржавао пет монетарних налаза. Један од њих представља редак примерак Ханибалијана кован 336-337. године у ковници Константинопољ.

Кључне речи: римско империјално ковање, Ханибалијан, Виминацијум, Пиривој

Током археолошких истраживања дела источне некрополе Виминацијума, на локалитету Пиривој, откривен је 2003. године гроб инхумираног покојника (означен као G-123), оријентисан запад – исток. У питању је зидана гробна конструкција од насатично постављених опека, подом од хоризонтално постављених опека и покривачем од тегула. Конструкција је откривена у делимично разрушеном стању, као и кости покојника, које су биле дислоциране и фрагментоване, што је последица пљачке у антици.² Из наведених разлога, не можемо бити сигурни где су новчићи били тачно положе-

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1 Чланак представља резултат рада на пројекту: IRS – Виминацијум, римски град и легијски војни логор – истраживање материјалне и духовне културе, становништва, применом најсавременијих технологија даљинске детекције, геофизике, ГИС-а, дигитализације и 3Д визуализације (47018) – Министарство просвете и образовање Републике Србије. (М. Vojvoda, S. Redžić).

2 Дневник теренских истраживања Пиривој 2003, Документација Археолошког института Београд.

ни приликом сахране. У сваком случају, примерак Ханибалијана откривен је у источном делу гробне конструкције, док су остала четири новца пронађена заједно у њеном средишњем делу. Осим ових пет монетарних налаза, у гробу нису откривени други прилози, што је вероватно последица помену-те пљачке.

Осим фолиса Ханибалијана (кат. бр. 1) у гробу су пронађене и следеће монете: фолис Константина I, кован између 330. и 335. године (кат. бр. 2); фолис Констанција II цезара, кован између 330. и 335. године (кат. бр. 3); два примерка фракција фолиса Констанција II као августа, кованих између 337. и 340. године (Кат. бр. 4-5). Сви монетарни налази пронађени у овом гробу, емитовани су између 330. и 340. године, што упућује на закључак да је покој-ник покопан након 340. године.

КАТАЛОГ:

1. Ханибалијан. Фолис. Ковница Константинопољ. Ковање под Кон-стантином I. С-326.

Ав. Нечитљив. Биста драпирана, под оклопом, на десно; гологлав.
Рв. SE-CVRITAS PVBLICA; ex – CONSS. Персонификација Еуфрата
седи на десно, на земљи, ослања се на скиптар; урна са стране; у
позадини трска.
тежина 2,10 gr,
пречник 16,47 mm
RIC VII, p. 589, no. 146-148.
336-337. г.³



2. Константин I. Фолис. Ковница непозната. С-327.

Ав. VRBS – ROMA. Биста у царском огртачу, на лево, на глави
шлем.
Рв. Без легенде; ex – Нечитљиво. Вучица на лево, храни близанце;
две звезде изнад.
тежина 2,33 gr,
пречник 17,66 mm
RIC VII, /
330-335. г.



3. Констанције II цезар. Фолис. Ковница непозната. Ковање под Константином I. С–328

Ав.	FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NO[B C]. Биста драпирана, под оклопом, на десно; глава са ловоровим венцем.
Рв.	GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS; ex – Нечитљиво. <i>Gloria exercitus</i> тип са два стандарда.
тежина	1,84 gr,
пречник	18,40 mm
	RIC VII, /
	330-335. г.



4. Констанције II август. Фолис. Ковница Сисција. С–329.

Ав.	CONSTANTI-VS P F AVG. Биста драпирана, под оклопом, на десно; глава са дијадемом.
Рв.	GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS; ex – ASIS. <i>Gloria exercitus</i> тип са једним стандардом, са Христовим монограмом на банеру.
тежина	1,60 gr,
пречник	17,08 mm
	RIC VIII, p. 355, no. 86.
	337-340. г.



5. Констанције II. АЕЗ. Ковница Константинопољ. С – 330.

Ав.	D N CONSTAN-[TIV]S P F AVG. Биста драпирана, под оклопом, на десно; глава са дијадемом.
Рв.	GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS; ex – CO[.]. <i>Gloria exercitus</i> тип са два стандарда.
тежина	1,63 gr,
пречник	16,50 mm
	RIC VIII, p. 450, no. 42.
	337-340. г.



Налази новца емитовани за Ханибалијана и његовог брата Далмацијуса су веома ретки с обзиром на кратко време њиховог издавања. До сада је са Виминацијума, поред овог примерка Ханибалијана познат само још један кован за Далмацијуса, пронађен на локалитету Пећине 1987. године. У питању је фоллис ковнице Сисција са аверсном легендом FL DELMATIVS NOB C и реверсом GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS; ex – •ASIS• (*Gloria exercitus* тип са два стандарда).⁴

Константин Велики је, од почетка своје самосталне владавине, покушавао да успостави модел поделе власти међу члановима породице. Најпре међу својим синовима, да би од 335. укључио у овај систем и потомке свог оца Констанција I и његове друге жене Теодоре. Према тој подели Константин II је добио на управу Галију, Констанције II Азију и Египат, Констанс Илирик и Италију, а новопроглашени цезар Далмацијус Тракију, Македонију и Ахају. Ханибалијан је назван *nobilissimus*, а добио је и титулу *rex regum et ponticarum gentium*, у Константиновој намери да успостави бољу контролу над Арменијом и њеним суседством, као врсту тампон зоне према Персијанцима.⁵ Константин је додатно ојачао Ханибалијанов статус браком са својом ћерком Константином, након чега су упућени у Цезареју Кападокијску.⁶ Постављање Ханибалијана на овај положај и слање Констанција II у Антиохију, било је повезано са истицањем римских интереса на истоку и припрема за рат са Персијанцима који је Константин планирао.⁷

Константин I је на овај начин 335. године успоставио сложен систем династичког наслеђивања у коме су његови синови и нећаци, у нижем рангу, контролисали различите делове царства, док је он остао једини август. Очито да је настојао да избегне проблеме сукцесије, припремајући цезаре за ранг аугуста након његове смрти, укључујући и потомке Теодоре у подели власти. На овај начин Константин I је прилагодио Диоклецијанов модел поделе и наслеђа власти, с тим што се држао крвне линије, а не заслуга у дељењу пурпура.⁸ За саветнике, можда чак и регенте, младих цезара планирао је полубраћу Флавија Далмацијуса и Јулија Констанција, као и свог верног префекта преторије Флавија Аблабиуса.⁹ За Константина I је на овај начин организација власти и подела територија након његове смрти била заврше-

4 Vojvoda and Mrđić 2017, 260, Cat. no. 1451.

5 Zosimus II.39.1-2; Hunt 2007, 2-3. За Далмацијуса cf. PLRE I, Dalmatius 7; за Ханибалијана cf. PLRE I, Hannibalianus 1.

6 Ammianus Marcellinus XIV.1.2.

7 Проблеми на источној граници са Персијанцима били су актуелни дуже време. Крајем 334. г. арменска делегација је посетила Константина I са молбом за римском подршком против Персијанаца. Како су Персијанци кршили споразум начињен са Диоклецијаном, Константин се сложио да помогне Арменији. Увређени Персијанци су такође послали делегацију у Константинопољ, где им је Константин обећао да ће одржати мир, али је без обзира на то наставио припреме за рат (Eutropius X.8). Такође cf. Burgess 2008, 9, ref. 22.

8 Frakes 2007, 95; Hunt 2007, 3; Burgess, 2008, 8-9.

9 Након Хеленине смрти (329. г.) Константин је почео да рехабилитује своју полубраћу. Обојица су добили конзулат 333 и 335. године и били почашћени древним и часним титулама *sensor*, *patricius* и *nobilissimus*. Са друге стране, јасан одраз поверења које је Константин имао у префекта преторије Аблабијуса, је веридба његове ћерке са Констансом; cf. Burgess 2008, 8- 9.

на – колегијум императора, повезаних крвним везама и браковима, са старијим саветницима у оквиру тетрархијског система регионалне поделе власти између царева и цезара.

Међутим, 22. маја 337. године, током припрема за кампању против Персијанаца, Константин Велики је умро као једини август. Наступио је *interregnum* у коме је извесно време било нејасно ко треба да има врховну власт.¹⁰ Након три месеца (9. септембра 337.) Константинови синови су се сусрели у Панонији, где су промовисани у августе и истовремено међусобно поделили територије.¹¹ До тада су готово сви потомци Констанција I и Теодоре били убијени током лета 337. г., догађаја који је познат и као „велики масакр“. Том приликом убијено је девет чланова породице, укључујући и цезара Далмацијуса и Ханибалијана, док су масакр преживели само будући император Јулијан (зато што је имао 6 година) и његов брат Констанције Гал (јер се очекивало да ће и тако ускоро умрети од болести). Детаљни описи ових крвавих догађаја изостају, јер их извори прећуткују и само неколико их узгред помиње.¹²

У модерној историографији преовлађује мишљење по коме нема много сумње да је иза ових убистава стајао Констанције II, те да је он био тај који је одбацио очеве планове о наслеђивању, а не војници како се у неким изворима наводи. То нужно не значи да су убиства била унапред планирана. Могла су бити резултат тренутне реакције Констанција II на потенцијалну претњу од стране Далмацијуса и његове породице или њихових симпатизера. Непознато је да ли су и какву улогу у томе имали Константин II и Констанс. У суштини, намера је била да се уклоне потомци Констанција I и Теодоре како ни на који начин не би касније угрозили три Константинова сина.¹³

Ретки налази новца Ханибалијана и Далмацијуса са Виминацијума, сведоци су њихове краткотрајне улоге у подели власти коју је осмислио Константин, а о коју су се његови синови убрзо оглушили.

10 Старим тетрархијским правилима је било прописано да прокламација новог члана империјалног колегијума (августа) или промоција новог цезара, изискује присуство једног од августа или његово одобрење. Како је са Константином I умро и једини август, Константин II и Констанције II нису имали законских основа да постану август, осим преседана и признавања од стране војске и Сената; cf. Burgess 2008, 9.

11 Hunt 2007, 4; Burgess 2008, 10, 29; Детаљно о подели територија cf. Bleckmann 2003, 225-250. Тројица браће сусрели су се у Сирмијуму током јула 337. али остаје непознато зашто су тек 9. септембра прокламовани у августе од стране дунавских легија.

12 Детаљно о литерарним и епиграфским изворима везаним за велики масакр у лето 337. г. cf. Burgess 2008, 10-20.

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A RARE FIND OF HANIBALIAN'S COIN FROM A GRAVE IN VIMINACIUM

SUMMARY

During explorations of the eastern necropoles of Viminacium, on the archaeological site of Pirivoj, a grave was discovered in 2003 that contained five monetary finds. One of them is a rare specimen of Hanibalian, minted in 336-337 AD in the Constantinople mint.

Besides the follis of Hanibalian (Cat. No. 1), the following monetary finds were present in the grave: a follis of Constantine I, minted between 330 and 335 AD (Cat. No. 2); a follis of Constantius II Caesar, minted between 330 and 335 AD (Cat. No. 3); two specimens of fractions of the follis of Constantius II as Augustus, minted between 337 and 340 AD (Cat. No. 4-5). All the monetary finds from this grave were issued between 330 and 340 AD, which leads one to the conclusion that the deceased was buried after 340 AD.

From the beginning of his sole reign, Constantine the Great attempted to establish a model of the distribution of authority among the members of his family. He started with his sons and subsequently, from 335 AD, included in this system the heirs of his father Constantius I and his second wife Theodora. Thus, Delmatius was proclaimed Caesar, after which he was given control of Thrace, Macedonia and Achaia, while Hanibalian was given the title *rex regum et ponticarum gentium*, due to Constantine's intention to secure better control of Armenia and its neighbourhood, as a type of a buffer zone towards the Persians.

In this way, Constantine I established a complex system of dynastic succession in 335 AD, in which his sons and nephews, with lower rank, controlled different parts of the empire, while he remained the sole Augustus. Obviously, he was trying to avoid the problems of succession by preparing the caesars for the rank of Augustus after his death, while including the offspring of Theodora in the division of authority. In this way, Constantine I adjusted Diocletian's model of the sharing and succession of authority, wherein he relied on the bloodline, not merit, in sharing the purple.

However, after Constantine's death in the summer of 337 AD, during the events known as the 'Great Massacre', nine members of the family were murdered, the descendants of Constantius I and Theodora, including Hanibalian. The rare finds of coins of Hanibalian and Dalmatius at Viminacium testify to their brief role in the sharing of authority conceived by Constantine, which his sons were quick to dismiss.



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Обреновац

Петер КРАЈНЦ

Панчево

АНТИЧКИ НОВЦИ У ОСТАВИНИ ПРОФ. СВЕТОЗОРА СТ. ДУШАНИЋА У МУЗЕЈУ СРПСКЕ ПРАВОСЛАВНЕ ЦРКВЕ У БЕОГРАДУ

Апстракт: Збирка новца у Оставини професора Светозара Ст. Душанића (1907–1990), вишегодишњег управника Музеја СПЦ-е обухвата преко 7500 примерака разних новаца. Својом садржином нумизматичка збирка у Оставини проф. Душанића одражава слику новчаног присуства и промета на нашем тлу од античких до модерних времена. Овом приликом су издвојени и каталошки обрађени најстарији антички новци (Хелада, хеленизам, Скордисци, Рим – Република) до времена настанка Римског царства.

Кључне речи: Оставина професора Светозара Ст. Душанића, Музеј Српске Православне Цркве, Хелада и хеленизам, Скордисци, Рим Република.

Име Светозара Ст. Душанића (1907-1990), вишегодишњег управника Музеја Српске Православне Цркве (Музеј СПЦ), у свету нумизматике добро је познато. Знани су његови радови посвећени српском средњовековном новцу и сфрагистици, али и шире.¹ На млађе је несебично преносио своја

1 С. Новаковић је навео 31 рад проф. Светозара Ст. Душанића до 1983. године, укључујући пет радова из области сфрагистике, а сваки рад је у најкраћим цртама и приказан (Новаковић 1980; Новаковић 1983, 175). У недавно објављеној књизи ауторки Борке Ђурђевић и Биљане Цинцар-Костић, *Светозар Душанић (1907–1990): биографија и дидлографија*, у издању Музеја СПЦ у Београду, поред опсежне и блиставе биографије, обухваћена је целокупна библиографија проф. Душанића, из које се да видети његово широко поље рада (Ђурђевић, Цинцар-Костић 2019, 85–175).

практична и теоријска сазнања. Истицао је вредности сакупљачког и дара и рада. У племенитом колекционарству видео је пут спашавања културно-историјског блага. Помињао је то на примерима вредних завештања, која су имала научну вредност. Сакупљачки чин по проф. Душанићу подразумевао је опредељење, доступност материјала који се сабира, као и усмереност на наш животни простор. Према околностима бележити провенијенцију. Лично, врло рано, још пре Другог светског рата, када је као професор историје радио у Скопљу, посебну пажњу почео је поклањати римском провинцијалном и локалном новцу кованом у ковницама централног Балкана (Виминацијум, Дакија и Стоби). Ову скупину новца после вишедеценијског прибављања проф. Душанић је 1971. године као свој легат завештао Музеју града Београда (2.178 примерака), касније допуњаван новим комадима.² Своју библиотеку стручне теолошке и историјске литературе завештао је манастиру Сретење у Овчарско-кабларској клисури. Властиту документацију, разноврсну грађу сакупљену за живота и нумизматичку збирку завештао је свом матичном музеју, Музеју СПЦ, у којем се води као посебна целина: Оставина Светозара Ст. Душанића.³

Нумизматичка збирка у Оставини Душанића обухвата 7549 примерака различитог новца, међу којима неколико десетина других предмета (плакете, одликовања, медаље, значке).⁴ Временски оквир креће се у распону од V века старе ере до модерних времена. У знатном броју доминира римски бронзани новац цара III и IV века. Ту су и мање групације византијског, српског средњовековног и раног угарског новца. Вредна помена је мања група римских и византијских печата (18 комада). Од значаја је и стотинак примерака из локалних римских ковница Понта, Хелеспонта, Доње и Горње Мезије, Тракије и Македоније, чији се налази бележе у Подунављу и Поморављу. Збирка садржи око 300 примерака турског новца. Из потоњих времена велик је број примерака европских држава XVII до XIX века. Заступљен је новац Кнежевине и Краљевине Србије, као и новац европских држава прве половине XX века.

Својом разноврсном садржином нумизматичка збирка у Оставини проф. Душанића одражава слику новчаног присуства и промета на нашем тлу од античких до модерних времена. Поред осталог то је једно од обележја ове збирке, имајући у виду и античку садржину осведочену налазима на терену и археолошким истраживањима.

ХЕЛАДА И ХЕЛЕНИЗАМ

- BMC 3 = *A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum. Vol. 3: The Tauric Chersonese, Sarmatia, Dacia, Moesia, Thrace, &c.* P. Gardner and B.V. Head. London, 1877.
- BMC 27 = *A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum. Vol. 27: Arabia Mesopotamia, and Persia : (Nabataea, Arabia Provincia, S. Arabia, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, Alexandrine Empire of the East, Persis, Elymais, Characene).* G.F. Hill. London, 1922.
- Price = M. J. Price, *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus: A British Museum Catalogue*, vol. 1, Introduction and Catalogue, Zurich and London 1991.
- Sellwood = D. Sellwood, *An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia*, London 1971.
- SNG Cop = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Denmark (Copenhagen)*. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals. Danish National Museum. West Milford, New Jersey, 1981-1994. (репринт у осам томова 43 књиге SNG Националног музеја из Копенхагена објављених у периоду 1942-1979)
- SNG ANS = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, USA. The Collection of the American Numismatic Society*. New York, 1969-199
- SNG Ash = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain V. Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford. London, 1951-2008.
- SNG Kayhan = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Turkey 1. The Muharrem Kayhan Collection*. Istanbul, 2002.
- SNG Alpha Bank = *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece 2. The Alpha Bank Collection. Macedonia I: Alexander I-Perseus*. Athens, 2000.
- Svoronos = J. N. Svoronos, *Ta nomismata tou kratous ton Ptolemaion*, Athens, 1904-1908.

Хелада⁵

Позни VI в. сџ.е, диобол, Јонија, Милеџ

1. Ав. Лавља глава окренута у лево.
Rv. Орнамент у облику звезде унутар утиснутог квадрата.
AR SNG Kayhan 476
1,06 гр.
9 мм
МСПЦ 1136

500–480 сџ.е, диобол, Тракија, Тасос

2. Ав. Сатир трчи у десно.
Rv. Четвороделни печат. Пробушен.
AR SNG Cop 2, 191-194,
1, 20 гр.
10×11,5 мм
МСПЦ 481

480–350 сџ.е, семиграхма, Тракија, Херосонес џракијски

3. Ав. Лављи торзо окренут у лево, главе окренуте на супротну страну(?).
Rv. Четвороделни печат: у једном сегменту амфора, у супротном сегменту монограм: •VE
AR BMC 3, 39
2,32 гр.
12,5мм
МСПЦ 1224

466–450. сџ.е, лиџира, Сицилија, Сиракуза, II демократија

4. Ав. Глава Аретузе са бисерном траком на глави, окренута у десно.
Rv. Хоботница.
AR SNG ANS 5, 137
0,67 гр.
13 мм
МСПЦ 1491

460. сџ.е, сџаџер, Тракија, Тасос

5. Ав. Сатир и нимфа.
Rv. Четвороделни печат.
AR SNG Cop 2, 1010–1012
6,67 гр.
20 мм
МСПЦ 1106

5 Фотографије носе бројеве каталошких јединица; инвентарни бројеви носе скраћеницу Музеја СПЦ – МСПЦ.

359–336. сџ.е, новац Филија II, Македонија

6. Av. Аполон, главе окренуте у десно, косе повезане траком.
 Rv. Коњ (са коњаником)?, пропиње се на десно.
 AE SNG ANS 8, 912
 4,15 гр.
 17,5 мм
 МСПЦ 685

345–317. сџ.е, Сицилија, Сиракуза, Тимолеон, III демократија

7. Av. Глава Зевса Елеутера окренута на десно.
 Rv. Муња.
 AE SNG Cop 1, 729
 2,52 гр.
 11 мм
 МСПЦ 148

454–404. сџ.е, тейрадрахма, Атика, Атина

8. Av. Глава Атине са шлемом окренута у десно.
 Rv. Сова окренута у десно, маслиново лишће лево од ње. АΘΕ (једва видљиво).
 AR SNG Cop 3, 31
 15,96 гр.
 24x19 мм
 МСПЦ 1103

325–320. сџ.е, тейрадрахма, Македонија, Александар III

9. Av. Глава Херакла (Александра), са лављом кожом, окренута у десно.
 Rv. Зевс на трону, у десној руци држи орла, у левој руци скиптар, лево од Зевса венац. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (вертикално уз скиптар), ΔΙ (испод трона)
 AR Price 2949
 14,59 гр.
 28x24 мм
 МСПЦ 427

310–280. сџ.е, Картаина, сицилијанска ковница

10. Av. Глава Танит окренута у лево.
 Rv. Коњ који стоји окренут у десно, иза њега палма.
 AE SNG Cop 8, 109
 2,79 гр.
 16 мм
 МСПЦ 1379

306–297. *сѿ.е. Македонија, Амфийолис, Касандар*

11. Av. Глава Херакла са лављом кожом, окренута на десно.
 Rv. Коњаник окренут на десно.
 AE SNG Alpha Bank 900-936
 4,54 гр.
 18 мм
 МСПЦ1 208

300–280. *сѿ.е, диграхма, Magna Graecia, Калабрија (Bruttium), Ейизефирски Локри*

12. Av. Глава Зевса са ловоровим венцем у десно.
 Rv. Орао раширених крила у лево са мртвим зецом у канџама.
 AR SNG Ash 2, 1561
 7,52 гр.
 21 мм
 МСПЦ 1233

300–167. *сѿ.е, Акарнанија*

13. Av. Глава Атине са атичким шлемом, окренута на лево.
 Rv. Глава речног божанства Ахелоја, окренута на лево.
 AE SNG Cop 3, 423–424
 5,42гр
 23 мм
 МСПЦ 1433

277–239. *сѿ.е, Македонија, Анѿиѿион II Гонаѿа*

14. Av. Македонски штит.
 Rv. Шлем са перјаницом.
 AE SNG Alpha Bank 1003
 4,20 гр.
 18 мм
 МСПЦ 686/1

200–89. *сѿ.е. Калабрија, Brundisium*

15. Av. Глава Посејдона окренута на десно.
 Rv. Делфин окренут на лево.
 AE SNG Cop 1, 723
 6,17 гр.
 24x11 мм
 МСПЦ 1415

187–31. сџ.е, анонимни монетар, Македонија, Амфиолис

16. Av. Глава Артемиде окренута на десно.
 Rv. Бик у скоку на десно. Хоризонтални натпис у два реда: [Α]ΜΦΙΠΟ
 [ΔΙ]ΤΩΝ
 AE SNG Cop 2, 72
 4,89 гр.
 18,5 мм
 МСПЦ 574

187 –31. сџ.е. Македонија, Солун

17. Av. Глава Зевса окренута на десно.
 Rv. Два јарца пропета један наспрам другог. [ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ]
 AE SNG Cop 2, 350
 6,68 гр.
 20 мм
 МСПЦ 1086

168–148. сџ.е, тетрадрахма, Тракија, Тасос

18. Av. Глава Диониса окренута у лево.
 Rv. Наги Херакле држи лављу кожу и батину. [Η]ΡΑΚΛΕΟΥ [Σ]ΩΤΗΡΟΣ
 [ΘΑ]ΣΙΩΝ
 AR SNG Cop 2, 1043
 16,17 гр.
 30 мм
 МСПЦ 1337

Египат

*246–221. сџ.е, драхма, Еџиџаџ, Пџоломеј III Еџереџеџ,
Александријска ковница*

19. Av. Глава Зевса Амона окренута у десно.
 Rv. Орао склопљених крила на муџи окренут у лево, слова ΧΙ и ΡΟ
 између ногу. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
 AE SNG Cop 8, 171
 71,46 гр.
 43 мм
 МСПЦ 704

*246–221. сџ.е, тетрадрол, Еџиџаџ, Пџоломеј III Еџереџеџ,
Александријска ковница*

20. Av. Глава Зевса Амона окренута у десно.
 Rv. Орао на муџи окренут у лево, главе у десно, између ногу слово Ε.
 ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ]
 AE SNG Cop 8, 224
 46,22 гр.
 38 мм
 МСПЦ 464

*121–91. сџ.е, грахма, Парџско царсџво, Миџрадаџ II,
динасџија Арсакида, ковница Раџа*

26. Ав. Глава Митрадата II, са дијадемом, окренута у лево.
Рв. Стрелац који седи држи лук, натпис на грчком: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ
AR Sellwood 24.9
3,30 гр.
20 мм
МСПЦ 1377

93–70. сџ.е, грахма, Парџско царсџво, Арсакиди, Санайџрук

27. Ав. Глава Санатрука са круном, окренута у лево. Пробушен.
Рв. Стрелац са луком у седећем положају окренут у десно.
AR Sellwood 33.4
3,68 гр.
19x17 мм
МСПЦ 737

38–2. сџ.е, џеџраграхма, Парџско царсџво, Арсакиди, Фраџ IV

28. Ав. Глава Фрата IV окренута у лево.
Рв. Краљ на трону прима палмину грану од Тихе. Натпис слабо видљив.
AR Sellwood 51
14,41 гр.
26,5 мм
МСПЦ 478

Нумидија

203-148 или 148–118. сџ.е, Нумидијско краљевсџво, Масиниса или Миџијса

- Ав. Глава мушкарца са брадом окренута у лево, овенчана ловоровим венцем.
Рв. Коњ у скоку на лево.
29. АЕ SNG Cop 8, 505
13,71 гр.
27 мм
МСПЦ 1014
30. АЕ SNG Cop 8, 505
13,73 гр.
28 мм
МСПЦ1014/1
31. АЕ SNG Cop 8, 505
15,00 гр.
27 мм
МСПЦ 1014/2
32. АЕ SNG Cop 8, 505
12,43 гр.
27 мм
МСПЦ 922

33. AE SNG Cop 8, 505
12,58 гр.
27,2 мм
МСПЦ 922/1
34. AE SNG Cop 8, 505
12,10 гр.
27,3 мм
МСПЦ 922/2
35. AE SNG Cop 8, 505
13,24 гр.
26 мм
МСПЦ 651
36. AE SNG Cop 8, 505
12,83 гр.
26,5 мм
МСПЦ 652

Айолонија и Дирахииј (II–I в. сѿ. е.)

Новац ова два града на источној обали Јадрана (данас Албанија) у област Подунавља и шире доспева у задња два века старе ере. Поред откривених остава (Заклопача, Пећинци) бројни су и појединачни налази. П. Поповић у својој студији *Новац Скордиска и новчани ѿрометѿ на Централном Балкану од IV до I века ѿре н.е.*, даје исцрпне информације о појави овог новца у времену Скордиска, као и о бројној заступљености у збиркама појединих музеја.⁶

Новац, то јест драхме, ова два града типолошки су идентичне. На аверсу је крава која доји теле окренута на лево (Аполонија) или на десно (Дирахииј). На реверсу у сферним квадратима су флорални мотив и име града у скраћеном облику: АПОЛ или ΔΥΡ. Имена магистрата исписана на аверсу и реверсу ретко су кад сачувана у целости. У каталошком представљању дате су тежине, премери и инвентарни бројеви у збирци Оставине Музеја СПЦ.

Айолонија (крава на лево)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 37. Av. ΝΙΚΗ[N] | 39. Av. ΤΙΜ |
| Rv. ΑΠΟΛ – ΑΥΤΟ – ΒΟΥ[ΛΟΥ] | Rv. ΑΠΟ... Δ ... |
| AR 2,90 гр. | AR 3,33 гр. |
| 18 мм | 16,5 мм |
| МСПЦ 1240/2 | МСПЦ 800 |
| [ΤΙ]ΜΗΝ, у одсечку монограм Δ (једва видљив, али препознатљив). Овај знак-монограм је скраћеница од: ΔΑΜΩΦΟΝΟΤΟΣ. Монограм указује на почетке ковања ових драхми, то јест на рана ковања. | 40. Av. ΑΓΙΑ[Σ] |
| 38. Av. ΔΑΜΩΦΟΝΟΤΟΣ. Монограм указује на почетке ковања ових драхми, то јест на рана ковања. | Rv. ΑΥΤΟ – [Β]ΟΥ – Α... |
| Rv. ΑΠΟΛ ... | AR 3,06 гр. |
| 2,77 гр. | 18 мм |
| AR 17 мм | МСПЦ 800/2 |
| МСПЦ 1240/1 | 41. Av. ΤΙΜΗΝ |
| | Rv. ΑΠΟΛ... ΩΝ ...ΤΟ |
| | 2,89 гр. |
| | AR 16,1 мм |
| | МСПЦ 800/3 |

6 Поповић 1987, 96-104.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>42. Av. ΑΓΙΑΣ
Rv. ΕΠΙΚΑΔ[ΟΥ]
3,30 гр.
AR 17 мм
МСПЦ 800/4</p> <p>43. Av. ΤΙΜΗΝ
Rv. ΔΑΜΟ ...
3,09 гр.
AR 16,5 мм
МСПЦ 800/5</p> <p>44. Av. [Α]ΓΙΑΣ
Rv. ΑΠΟ[Λ]... Α ... ΔΟΥ
2,78 гр.
AR 18,2 мм
МСПЦ 800/1</p> <p>45. Av. ΝΙΚΗΝ
Rv. ΑΠΟΛ – ΑΥΤΟ – ΒΟΥ – ΔΟΥ
2,83 гр.
AR 20 мм
МСПЦ 800/6</p> <p>46. Av. ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ
Rv. Не чита се.
3,04 гр.
AR 17,5 мм
МСПЦ 800/7</p> | <p>47. Av. ΑΡΙΣΤΩ[N]
Rv. ΑΠΟΛ...
2,96 гр.
AR 16 мм
МСПЦ 800/8</p> <p>48. Av. Не чита се.
Rv. ΕΠΙ– ΚΑ– ΔΟ[Υ]
2,77 гр.
AR 17 мм
МСПЦ 800/9</p> <p>49. Av. Не чита се.
Rv. ΑΠΟΛ...
2,78 гр.
AR 17,5 мм
МСПЦ 800/10</p> <p>50. Av. Не чита се.
Rv. Не чита се.
3,12 гр.
AR 15,5 мм
МСПЦ 800/11</p> |
|--|--|

Дирахиј (кравна на десно)

Од 26 примерака Дирахиона на мањем броју сачувани су делови натписа магистрата надлежних за ковање новца. Најчешћа су имена: ΕΗΝΩΝ и ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>51. Av. [Μ]ΕΝΙ[Σ]ΚΟΣ
Rv. ... ΛΩ – ΤΜ ...
AR 2,7 гр.
17,5 мм
МСПЦ 428/1</p> <p>53. Av. ΚΕΙΔ ...
Rv. ΔΥΡ – ΑΡΙ ... пробушен.
AR 2,92 гр.
17,5 мм
МСПЦ 428/3</p> | <p>52. Av. ... ΜΟ ... Ο... ΝΙΟΣ
Rv. ΔΥ[Ρ]
AR 2,94 гр.
18 мм
МСПЦ 428/2</p> <p>54. Av. ΜΕΝΙΣΚ ...
Rv. ΚΙΣΙ
AR 3,16 гр.
17,5 мм
МСПЦ 428/4</p> |
|--|--|

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| 55. | Av. | Не чита се. | 56. | Av. | ΞΕΝΩ[N] |
| | Rv. | ΔΥΡ ... | | Rv. | ... ΛΟ – ΔΑ |
| | AR | 3,13 гр.
18 мм
МСПЦ 428/5 | | AR | 3,26 гр.
17,8 мм
МСПЦ 428/6 |
| 57. | Av. | ΞΕΝΩΝ, изнад натписа птица. | 58. | Av. | Не чита се. |
| | Rv. | ΔΥΡ – ΠΥΡ – ΒΑ | | Rv. | Не чита се. |
| | AR | 2,93 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 428/7 | | AR | 3,55 гр.
19 мм
МСПЦ 428/8 |
| 59. | Av. | ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ[Σ] | 60. | Av. | Не чита се. |
| | Rv. | ΔΥΡ ... | | Rv. | ΔΥΡ – ΜΕ – ΝΙ |
| | AR | 2,82 гр.
17,2 мм
МСПЦ 428/9 | | AR | 3,16 гр.
18 мм
МСПЦ 428/10 |
| 61. | Av. | Не чита се. | 62. | Av. | .. ΑΧΑΤΑΣ |
| | Rv. | ΜΑΧΟ ... | | Rv. | Не чита се. |
| | AR | 2,99 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 428/11 | | AR | 1,80 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 428/12 |
| 63. | Av. | ...ΕΟΔΟ ... | 64. | Av. | Не чита се. |
| | Rv. | ... ΔΑΜ ... | | Rv. | ΔΥ... ΜΝΑΣ... |
| | AR | 3,13 гр.
18 мм
МСПЦ 428/13 | | AR | 2,46 гр.
17,5 мм
МСПЦ 428/14 |
| 65. | Av. | Не чита се. | 66. | Av. | ΗΡΟ ΔΟΤΟΣ |
| | Rv. | Не чита се. | | Rv. | [Δ]ΥΡ ΑΡΙ . Пробушен. |
| | AR | 2,87 гр.
16,8 мм
МСПЦ 428/15 | | AR | 3,00 гр.
19 мм
МСПЦ 428/16 |
| 67. | Av. | Не чита се, пробушен. | 68. | Av. | ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ |
| | Rv. | Не чита се. | | Rv. | ΔΥΡ – ΔΥ |
| | AR | 2,03 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 428/17 | | AR | 2,53 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 428/18 |
| 69. | Av. | ΦΙΛΩΝ | 70. | Av. | ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ |
| | Rv. | ΜΕ – ΝΙ ... | | Rv. | ΔΥ[P] – ... – ΜΕΝΙΣ – ΚΟΥ |
| | AR | 2,98 гр.
19 мм
МСПЦ 428/19 | | AR | 3,33 гр.
18 мм
МСПЦ 684/2 |
| 71. | Av. | ΞΕΝΩ | 72. | Av. | ΞΕΝΩΝ |
| | Rv. | Δ ... ΑΟ | | Rv. | Не чита се. |
| | AR | 2,78 гр.
16 мм
МСПЦ 684/3 | | AR | 3,01 гр.
16 мм
МСПЦ 684/4 |

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 73. | Av. | Не чита се, пробушен. | 74. | Av. | ΞΕΝΩΝ |
| | Rv. | Не чита се. | | Rv. | Не чита се. |
| | AR | 2,61 гр.
15,5 мм
МСПЦ 684/5 | | AR | 3,14 гр.
19x16 мм
МСПЦ 1316 |
| 75. | Av. | ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ | 76. | Av. | [Γ]ΛΑΥΚΟΣ |
| | Rv. | ΑΡ – XIII ... | | Rv. | ΓΕ – ΟΜ ... |
| | AR | 3,05 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 684 | | AR | 3,22 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 1027 |

СКОРДИСЦИ

ПП = Петар Поповић, *Новац Скордиска – новац и новчани њрометј на Централном Балкану од IV до I века њре н.е.*, Београд–Нови Сад, 1987.

Скупину скордистичког новца чини 19 примерака. Шест комада припадају раним имитацијама тетрадрахми Филипа II Македонског чији почеци ковања падају у прве деценије трећег века пре нове ере. Карактерише их добро сребро и очуваност, тежине се крећу од 12 до 13 грама, пречници од 23,5 до 25 мм. Следи тринаест, условно речено, драхми чије се тежине крећу од 1–2 грама, пречници од 13 до 15 мм. Једна драхма (кат. бр. 76) добро је искована и очувана, тежа и већег пречника од осталих, припада сремском типу,¹ за разлику од преосталих једанаест комада које су лоше исковане и истрошене. По појединим детаљима који се дају опазити – зачешљана коса наниже и лоптаст образ (комади кат. бр. 77, 78, 79, 81), приписујемо их такође сремском типу често налаженом на сремском простору.²

Ране имитације Филипа II Македонског, њетрадрахме

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 77. | Av. | Глава Зевса на десно. |
| | Rv. | Коњаник на лево, у десној руци држи прут, иза њега четири црте: I I I I, испод главе коња: Π, на сапима точак са четири шпице. |
| | AR | ПП Т.2, 1.
12,92 гр.
23,5 мм
МСПЦ 1178 |
| 78. | Av. | Исти као претходни, али слабије очуван. |
| | Rv. | Исти. Иза јахача су три црте: I I I, контра марка на сапима коња о, испред Б, испод трбуха коња гранчица. |
| | AR | ПП Т.2, 2.
12,19 гр.
25 мм
МСПЦ 426 |

1 Поповић 1987, Т. 13, 14 и 15/1–18

2 Поповић 1987, 49 и карта налаза

79. Av. Исти као претходни. Засечен оштрим сечивом до пола.
Rv. Исти. Иза јахача су три црте: I I I (теже видљиво), на сапима контрамарка:
Θ испред: **Б**, испод трбуха коња граница.
AR ПП Т. 2, 1
12,96 гр.
23,5 мм
МСПЦ 425
80. Av. Исти као претходни. Тачкицама обликован нос и уста.
Rv. Коњаник на десно, јахач у облику два круга, иза: I испред прса : : (четири тачкице), испод трбуха такође четири тачкице, једва видљиве.
AR ПП нема : I :
13,57 гр.
23,5 мм
МСПЦ 1025
81. Av. Брадата глава на десно, влати косе са темена падају на доле, прекрива их венац. Пробушен.
Rv. Коњаник на десно, јахач се не види, поништен рупом, иза: О (као издужено слово о), испод трбуха коња грана.
AR 12,37 гр.
25 мм
МСПЦ 1099
82. Av. Идентичан са аверсом на предходном примерку, оба потекла из истог ка-
лупа (надамо да се то добро види на фотографији).
Rv. Коњаник на лево (типолошки исти као предходни, само што овог пута
коњаник ступа на лево). У оба случаја труп издужен и одаје грациозност.
Иза леђа јахача: **П**, испод трбуха коња грана.
AR 12,10 гр.
24 мм.
МСПЦ 1179

Драхме, сремски штић фазе В

83. Av. Брадата глава на десно. Коса пада на ниже.
Rv. Коњ на лево, изнад точак у облику: Θ. Идентичан је с једним примерком
из оставе Шимиан (ПП Т. 13,4).
AR 1,97 гр.
15 мм.
МСПЦ 1100

Лоше исковане и иштирошене „драхме“

- Av. Брадата глава на десно.
Rv. Коњ на лево.

84. AR 1,48 гр.
14,5 мм
МСПЦ 1100/3
86. AR 1,72 гр.
13,9 мм
МСПЦ 685/2

85. AR 1,68 гр.
13,5 мм
МСПЦ 1100/6
87. AR 1,76 гр.
14,5 мм
МСПЦ 1100/10

88.	AR	1,57 гр. 13 мм МСПЦ 1100/11	89.	AR	1,65 гр. 13 мм МСПЦ 1100/8
90.	AR	1,62 гр. 13 мм МСПЦ 1100/5	91.	AR	1,57 гр. 11,5 мм МСПЦ 1100/4
92.	AR	0,98 гр. 12 мм МСПЦ 1100/7	93.	AR	1,03 гр. 13 мм МСПЦ 1100/9
94.	AR	1,00 гр. 11 мм МСПЦ 1100/2			

На крају, као могући ововремени фалсификат, приказујемо један бронзани медаљон са представама скинутих са тетрадрахме Атине.⁷ Портретна представа богиње на аверсу, са дугим издуженим носем – подсећа на примерке сремског типа: на реверсу је сова и слова [Α]Θ Ε.

Пробушен је на два места, рупе малог пречника индицирају на фалсификат. Сматрамо оправданим његово навођење.

95.	AE	43,65 гр. 48 мм МСПЦ 1503
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РИМ – РЕПУБЛИКА

БП = БојанаБорић-Брешковић, Петар Поповић, *Новац Римске Републике*, Београд, 2006. (уз бројеве наших аутора навели смо, то јест преузели њихова одређења по Крафорд, у скраћеници RRC)

RRC = M. H. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage*, I–II, Cambridge 1974.

225–212 сш. е, Анонимни монетар, диграхма, ковница Рим

96.	Av.	Овенчане главе Диоскура у облику Јануса, по ивици тачкице.
	Rv.	Јупитер у квадриги на десно, у левој руци држи скиптар, у десној узде и муњу, доле испод главе у рељефној траци: ROMA
	AR	БП 48; RRC 28/3 5,44 гр. 20 мм МСПЦ 794

⁷ Тетрадрахме Атине и Александра Македонског су присутне на тлу Скордиска, cf. Поповић 1983, бр. 41–50 (Атина) и бр. 1–29 (Александар Македонски). У нумизматичкој збирци у Оставини проф. Душанића постоји по један примерак поменутих тетрадрахми. Сасвим је могуће да су ова два примерка припадала крчединској остави, која је по наласку претрпела губитке. Оба су каталогски наведена у одељку Хелада и хеленизам (кат. бр. 8 и 9)

211–208. *сѿ.е, Анонимни монеѿар, семис, ковница Рим*

97. Ав. Глава Сатурна окренута на десно, изнад: главе S.
 Rv. Прамац на десно, испод прамца: ROMA (делимично се чита).
 AE БП 80; RRC 56/3
 7,41 гр.
 21 мм
 МСПЦ 79

После 211. *сѿ. е. Анонимни монеѿар, ас, ковница Рим*

98. Ав. Овенчана глава Јануса, изнад: I
 Rv. Прамац на десно горе: I, доле: [ROMA], слова се само назиру, али не читају.
 AE БП 72; RRC 56/2
 36,38 гр.
 32,5 мм
 МСПЦ 1017

После 211. *сѿ. е, Анонимни монеѿар, ас, ковница Рим*

99. Ав. Овенчана глава Јануса.
 Rv. Прамац на десно, изнад: MRE, A испод: [ROMA], слова се не виде. Лоше очуван.
 AE БП 75; RRC 56/2
 22,89 гр.
 33,5 мм
 МСПЦ 627

114. или 113. *сѿ.е. Мп. Aemilio Lepidus, денар, ковница Рим*

100. Ав. Овенчана глава жене на десно (Рома?)
 Rv. Статуа коњаника на десно на три лука, у сваком луку по слово: L E P. Около: [MN (у лигатури) AEM] ILIO (део имена монетара). Новац је пробушен.
 AR БП 416; RRC 291/1
 3,71 гр.
 19 мм
 МСПЦ 683

104. *сѿ. е. L. Appuleius Saturninus, денар, ковница Рим*

101. Ав. ГлаваROME под шлемом на лево.
 Rv. Сатурн у квадриги на десно, испод трбуха коња контролни знак: L (са четири тачке око њега). Испод део имена монетара: L SATVR [N]
 AR БП 563; RRC 317/3b
 3,73 гр.
 19 мм
 МСПЦ 1299

91. *сџ. е, D. Silanus L. F, денар, ковница Рим*

102. Av. Глава РOME под шлемом на десно, иза контролни знак: X.
 Rv. Викторија у биги окренута на десно, изнад: IIII, у одсечку монетар:
 [D] SILANVS L [F] / [ROMA]
 AR БП 678; RRC 337/3
 3,22 гр.
 18 мм
 МСПЦ 1082

90. *сџ.е. C. Vibius C. f. Pansa, денар, ковница Рим*

103. Av. Глава Аполона на десно, иза: PANSA, по ивици низ од тачкица (нема контролног знака)
 Rv. Минерва у квадриги на десно, у левој руци су јој узде и копље, преко десног рамена носи трофеј, испод: C VIBIV[S], пробушен, рупа поништи-
 ла S
 AR БП 747; RRC 342/5b
 3,67 гр.
 17,5 мм
 МСПЦ 1166

89. *сџ.е. L. Titurius L. f. Sabinus, денар, ковница Рим*

104. Av. Глава краља са брадом на десно, (примерак је изузетно лош, ознаке и слова непрепознатљиви).
 Rv. Отмица Сабијанки, у одсечку једва се назире по које слово од натписа
 L. TITVRI.
 AR БП 767; RRC 344a1
 3,17 гр.
 17 мм
 МСПЦ 1207

86. *сџ.е. C. Gargonius Ogulnius M. Vergilius (Verginius), денар, ковница Рим*

105. Av. Глава Аполона на десно, омотана храстовим венцем, испод врата муња, по ободу линија од тачкица.
 Rv. Јупитер у квадриги на десно
 AR БП 828; RRC 350 a/2
 3,91 гр.
 19 мм
 МСПЦ 1116

81. *сџ.е. Аноним, квинар, ковница Рим*

106. Av. Овенчана глава Аполона на десно, по ободу линија од тачкица
 Rv. Викторија на десно, овенчава трофеј, између трофеја и Викторије контролни знак. Испод: ROMA
 AR БП 987; RRC 373/1b
 1,34 гр.
 13 мм
 МСПЦ 687/1

48. сџ.е. *C. Vilbius C. f. C. n., денар, ковница Рим*

107. Av. Маска забрађеног Пана на десно, испод PANSA. По ободу линија од тачкица.
Rv. Јупитер седи окренут леђима на лево, држи патеру; натписи се не читају.
AR БП 1347; RRC 449/1a
3,58 гр.
18,5 мм
МСПЦ 1383

47–46. сџ.е. *C. Iulius C. f. C. n. Caesar, денар, ковница Африка*

108. Av. Глава Венере с дијадемом на десно
Rv. Енеја на лево, носи паладијум у десној руци, а о левом рамену Анхиса. Десно, тј. иза, тече напис: CAESAR (одозго надоле). По ивици тачкице.
AR БП 1382; RRC 458/1
2,88 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 1339

46. сџ.е. *C. Considius Paetus, денар, ковница Рим*

109. Av. Овенчана глава Аполона на десно. По ивици тачкице.
Rv. Курулна столица, изнад: C. CONSIDIVS, у одсечку: [PAE]TVS. По ивици тачкице.
AR БП 1435; RRC 465/1b
2,81 гр.
18 мм
МСПЦ 688

Од 45. сџ.е. и надале *Sex. Pompeius Magnus Pius, ас, ковница Шпанија и Сицилија*

110. Av. Овенчана глава Јануса, лик налик на Помпеја, изнад: [M]AGNV.
Rv. Прова на десно. Изнад: [P]IVS, испод: IMP
AE БП 1470; RRC 479/1
20,55 гр.
30 мм
МСПЦ 1151

43–42. сџ.е. *Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus; P. Servilius Casca Longus, денар, њокрејна ковница*

111. Av. Глава Нептуна на десно, испод трозубац. Иза главе: CASCА, испред: LONGVS, по ивици: тачкаста линија.
Rv. Викторија у ходу на десно, носи палмину грану преко левог рамена, у шакама држи дијадему са висуљком. Она хода по преломљеном скип-тру. На левој, страни, иза ње: BRVTVS, десно, испред ње: IMP; по ивици тачкаста линија.
AR БП 1501; RRC 507/2
3,78 гр.
19 мм
МСПЦ 1101

42. *сџ.е. М. Aemilius M. f. Q. n. Lepidus, денар, ковница Италија*

112. Av. Глава М. Лепида на десно. Около тече натпис: ·LEPIDVS·PO[NT] [MAX]
III·V·R·P ·C· Около по ивици тачкице.
Rv. Глава Октавијана на десно. Около: CAESAR IMP III VIR·R·P·C·, по
ивици тачкице.
AR БП 1535; RRC 495/2
3,73 гр.
17 мм
МСПЦ 687/1

32–31. *сџ.е. М. Antonius M. f. M. n. денар, њокрејна ковница са
Анијонијем*

113. Av. Брод на десно, испод: [ANT AV] G III VIR·R·P·C·.
Rv. Орао између два стандарда, испод: LEG II
AR БП 1586; RRC 544/14
3,45 гр.
18 мм
МСПЦ 1279
114. Av. Врло лош, истрошен и излизан. Не чита се. Силуета брода на десно
Rv. Препознатљив само број легије: [LEG] VII
AR БП 1602; RRC 544/20
3,24 гр.
16 мм
МСПЦ 1277

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Поповић 1987

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Nikola CRNOBRNJA
Obrenovac

Peter KRAJNC
Pančevo

ANCIENT COINS IN THE LEGACY OF PROFESSOR SVETOZAR ST. DUŠANIĆ IN THE MUSEUM OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN BELGRADE

SUMMARY

The collection of coins in the Legacy of Professor Svetozar St. Dušanić (1907-1990), the years-long director of the Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church, includes more than 7500 specimens of various coins. The contents of the numismatic collection in the Legacy of Professor Dušanić reflect the picture of monetary presence and circulation on our soil from ancient times to the present day. On this occasion, we selected and catalogued the oldest ancient coins in the collection (Hellada and Hellenism – 76 pieces, Scordiscs – 18 pieces, Rome from the period of the Republic – 20 specimens), until the time when the Roman Empire came into being.



Хелада и хеланизам
Helada and Hellenism

Т 1 / Р 1



T 2 / P 2



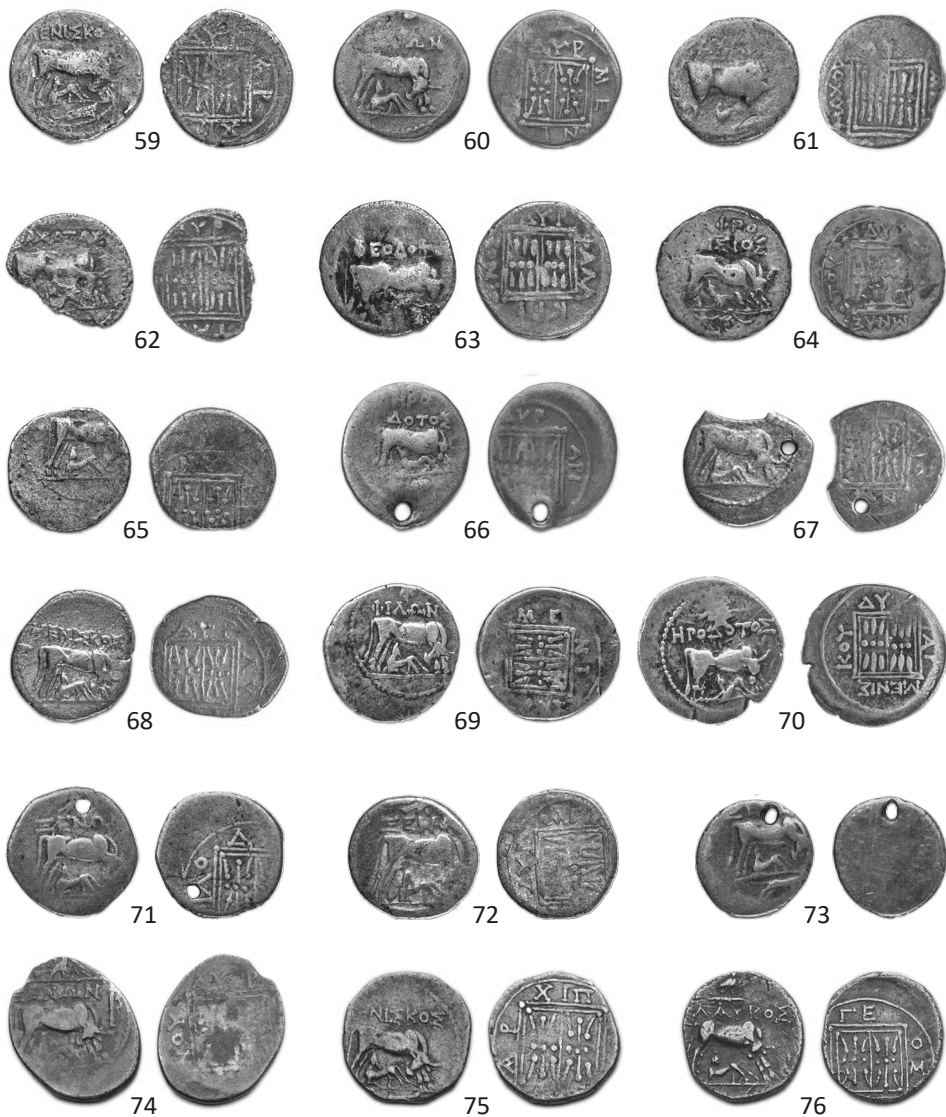
ТЗ/РЗ



Т 4 / Р 4



T 5 / P 5



Скордисци
Scordisci

Т 6 / Р 6



77



78



79



80



81



82



83



84



85



86



87



88



89



90



91

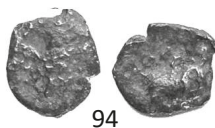


92





93



94



95

Рим – Република
Rome Republic

Т 7 / Р 7



96



97



98



99



100



101



102



103



104



105



106



107



108



109



110



111



112



113



114

Марија МАРИЋ ЈЕРИНИЋ
Народни музеј у Београду

ОДЛИКОВАЊА АРХИМАНДРИТА ДУЧИЋА У СВЕТЛУ ПРОНАЂЕНИХ ПОВЕЉА

Апстракт: Реконструкција заоставштине одликовања архимандрита Нићифора Дучића (1832-1900), која је 1901. године ушла у Народни музеј, накнадним проналажењем пратеће документације, добила је могућност за проверу тачности. Анализа повеља и уверења као и њихово сравњивање са одликовањима потврдили су првобитну атрибуцију. Пронађена су документа омогућила и корак даље ка успостављању прецизније хронологије добијања одликовања чиме је створен основ њиховог позиционирање у познатим чињеницама архимандритове биографије. Крајњи резултат истраживања је каталогизација двадесет седам артефаката, који су, упркос губитка трага о провинијенцији, потврда њиховог постојања у Народном музеју. Документовано утемељени и поново обједињени у логичну целину они представљају значајан део фалеристичке грађе из тестаментом завештане заоставштине.

Кључне речи: архимандрит Нићифор Дучић, заоставштина, одликовања, повеље

На самом почетку обраде Збирке одликовања Народног музеја у Београду предочавањем увида и резултата дотадашњих истраживања указано је на чињенице које су омогућиле реконструкцију заоставштине одликовања Нићифора Дучића (1832-1900).¹ О томе, да је овај калуђер, војсковођа, архимандрит, историчар, академик и добротвор, сва своја *архимандритска* и *свјетска одличја* заједно са припадајућим дипломама завештао Народном

1 Марић-Јеринић и Мухић 2008, 421- 452.

музеју у Београду, сведочио је дуго само текст публикованог тестаментa.² Потврда да су 1901. године, Дучићево *херцејовачко одело, оружје и одличја са дијломама* постали део музејског фонда, била је сачувана и у *Извештају о раду Народној музеја* који је Михаило Валтровић поднео Српској краљевској академији.³ Остало је међутим непознато, зашто његова заоставштина није тада уписана у постојећу улазну инвентарну књигу.⁴ Лишена већ на самом почетку битне одреднице живота музејског предмета, података о пореклу, а потом захваћена великим страдањем целокупног музејског фонда током Првог светског рата, она је сведена на скуп предмета, чији је интегритет аутентичног историјског извора био значајно нарушен. Томе је свакако допринело и физичко раздвајање одликовања од пратећих повеља и уверења, а све заједно је имало за последицу грешку приликом њиховог накнадног инвентарисања у *Инвентару историјске збирке Народној музеја*.⁵ Констатовани пропусти напослетку су довели до тога, да у наведеној инвентарној књизи, ниједан артефакт није повезан са Дучићевом заоставштином, па чак ни они на којима је његово име било угравирано.⁶

Увиди, проистекли из непосредног контакта са фалеристичким материјалом, током његове систематске обраде, подстакли су проверу раније атрибуције за дванаест одликовања, што је било неопходно за наставак рада на каталогизацији збирке. Иницијални подстрек таквог поступка уследио је након уочавања, да је група од седам одликовања, повезаних у низ причвршћен на дашчици, такозваној „орденској грани“, по структури и редоследу заступљених артефаката, била идентична са оном на фотографији Нићифора Дучића из 1894. године.⁷ Исти је предмет, највероватније тридесетих година двадесетог века, погрешно опредељен као део заоставштине генерала Јована Мишковића.⁸

Показало се тада да, захваљујући доброј очуваности предмета, ова погрешна атрибуција није била непремостива препрека за установљивање њиховог изворног порекла. Управо је ненарушена аутентичност артефаката

2 Весник СЦ 4/1900, 377-380.

3 Валтровић 1902, 244.

4 У *Инвентар ствари у Народном музеју, књига II*, која је вођена од 1900. до 1939. заоставштина архимандрита Нићифора Дучића није уписана.

5 *Инвентар историјске збирке Народној музеја* од инв. бр. 94 до 1733 водио је Ђорђе Мано Зиси у периоду од 6. октобра 1928. до 11. јуна 1947.

6 Ова констатација се односи на записе *Инвентара историјске збирке* бр. 142: *Накић (Челенка), од мједи, представља црнојорски грб, око које иду две турске сабље, на којима је урезано „Нићифор Дучић – командант Херцејовачки“*; као и инвентарни запис бр. 1348: *Крст...на јозадини крста урезан највише „Архимандрит Нићифор Дучић“*. Марић-Јеринић и Мухић, 2008, 423-428.

7 САНУ-Ф 206/7

8 У *Инвентару историјске збирке*, под бројем 830/11 је записано: *Ордени Генерала Јована Мишковића. На једној триколној итраци следећа одличја: а) Бели орао (сломљене круне); б) Медаља златна за храброст; в) Сребрна медаља за храброст 1875; д) Сребрна медаља са највише: „Вјера слобода – за храброст“ грб са лавом и двојлави орлом; е) Сребрна медаља црнојорска – за храброст; ф) Медаља јозлаћена „за ревносну службу у рату 1877-78“; г) Медаља јозлаћена: „рај за ослобођење и независност 1876-78“*. Након увида, насталих током истраживања, предмет је реинвентарисан као орденска грана архимандрита Нићифора Дучића под новим инвентарним бројем: 20_1348/12-18.

била је кључна за њихово идентификовање на низу сачуваних портрета носиоца.⁹ Постојеће фотографије, које су врло документовано омогућиле увид у хронологију и врсту добијених одликовања, не би у потпуности задовољиле критеријуме референтног компаративног материјала да на њима није било могуће идентификовати тип сваког сачуваног примерка. Минуциозна типолошка анализа, са упориштем у визуелним и текстуалним изворима, били су тада основни инструменти за утврђивање да је из завештане целине, поред „орденске гране“, у Народном музеју сачувано још пет засебних одликовања, а у Историјском музеју Србије, два напрсна крста, која су према тексту тестаментa припадали „*архимандритском одлицију*“.¹⁰

Потрага за повељама о одликовањима, као најадекватнијем средству у документовању њихове доделе, а које су истовремено ушле у музеј, остала је тада без конкретног резултата. Дошло се међутим до сазнања да је значајан број диплома и указа Нићифора Дучића, из фонда *Музеја Јоце Вујића* у Сенти, 1979. године одкупљен за Историјски музеј Србије.¹¹ Публиковане и излагане оне су постале доступне за истраживање.¹² Анализом њиховог садржаја, могло се закључити да се ради само о делу докумената, у тестаменту јасно означена као она, која се односе на *члансџива Академија и других ученијих и хуманијтарних друштва у Србији и ван ње*.¹³ Посматрано хронолошки и по провинијенцији овај материјал омогућава увид у бројност институција различитих функција и опредељења у Србији друге половине 19. века. Сведочанства су то и архимандритове изузетне ангажованости у вршењу многих уважених и почасних функција и значајној улози коју је имао за политичку и културну историју српског народа. У овом прворазредном историјском извору за изучавање живота и дела, о додели одликовања сведочио је смо један документ. У питању је повеља за Орден Милоша Великог трећег реда. Додељена за признање нарочитих заслуга стечених за династију Обреновића са потписом краља Александра I и датумом 11. април 1899. године, она представља Дучићево последње одликовање.¹⁴ Иако је био део завештања, његов орденски знак није сачуван, зато је повеља данас преостали артефакт ранијег постојања.¹⁵

Паковање и измештање архиве Народног музеја, за потребе санације и реконструкције зграде, допринело је да и преостала докумената, она која су

9 Фотографије које су послужиле као компаративни материјал потичу из фототеке САНУ: Ф 206/7; Ф 206/2; Ф 206/31; Ф 206/6; као и сликани портрет из 1874. године, рад Стеве Тодоровића: Уметничка збирка САНУ инв. бр. 48.

10 Орден Данила I други ред, инв. бр. 1375/35; Орден Таковског крста с мачевима трећи ред, инв. бр. 20_11348/10; Орден св. Саве први ред, инв. бр. 20_1375/11; Бугарски Орден за грађанске заслуге први ред, 20_1348/21; а два напрсна крста се данас чувају у ИМС : Р 172/1673; Р172/1674.

11 Ради се о 20 диплома и 5 указа. Јовановић-Чешка 2007, 529-559.

12 Бојић 2011, 91-99.

13 Весник СЦ 4/1900, 378.

14 Ликовна збирка Историјског музеја Србије инв. бр. Л. 242.

15 Податак о томе да је архимандрит Дучић био носилац Ордена Милоша Великог трећи ред налази се и у Шематизму одликованих лица, 1900, Додатак стр. 9.

била у директној вези са одличјем, буду накнадно пронађена.¹⁶ Како свако одликовање тек употпуњено повељом, указом, уверењем и сличним писаним трагом, заокружује своју документарну вредност историјског извора, њихово појављивање је било подстрек и обавеза да се провере резултати раније реконструкције одликовања која су припадала архимандритовој зоставштини. Анализа докумената и њихово сравњивање са приписаним му одличјем, првобитно обављено на основу сачуваних фотографија, историографије и типолошке анализе предмета, у потпуности је потврдила ранију атрибуцију. Пронађена документација омогућила је каталогизовање двадесет седам артефаката, који су, упркос наведеним пропустима и њиховим последицама, остали сачувани у Народном музеју (кат.1-27).¹⁷ Систематизовањем и обједињавањем поново идентификоване фалеристичке грађе, превасходно са циљем његове адекватне заштите, омогућен је и корак даље ка успостављању прецизније хронологије за добијање одликовања, а тиме и њихово позиционирање у познате чињенице архимандритове биографије.¹⁸

КАТАЛОГ

1. Знак Комаданта – ознака за капу (челенка)



Облик штита са црногорским грбом и две укрштене сабље испод. Сам грб представљен је двоглавим орлом раширених крила, са жезлом и шаром у канцама. Изнад орла је круна, а испод лав у покрету. На грудима орла су иницијали Н I. На сабљама, испод штита урезан натпис: *Никифор Дучић / Командант Херцеговачки*.

Материјал: месинг, позлата

Димензије
ордена: 89×102 mm

Радионица: локална

Инв.бр. 20_1375/32

Лит.: Марковић 1991, 79-82; Марић-Јеринић, Мухић 2008, 421-452.

2. Сребрна медаља за храброст



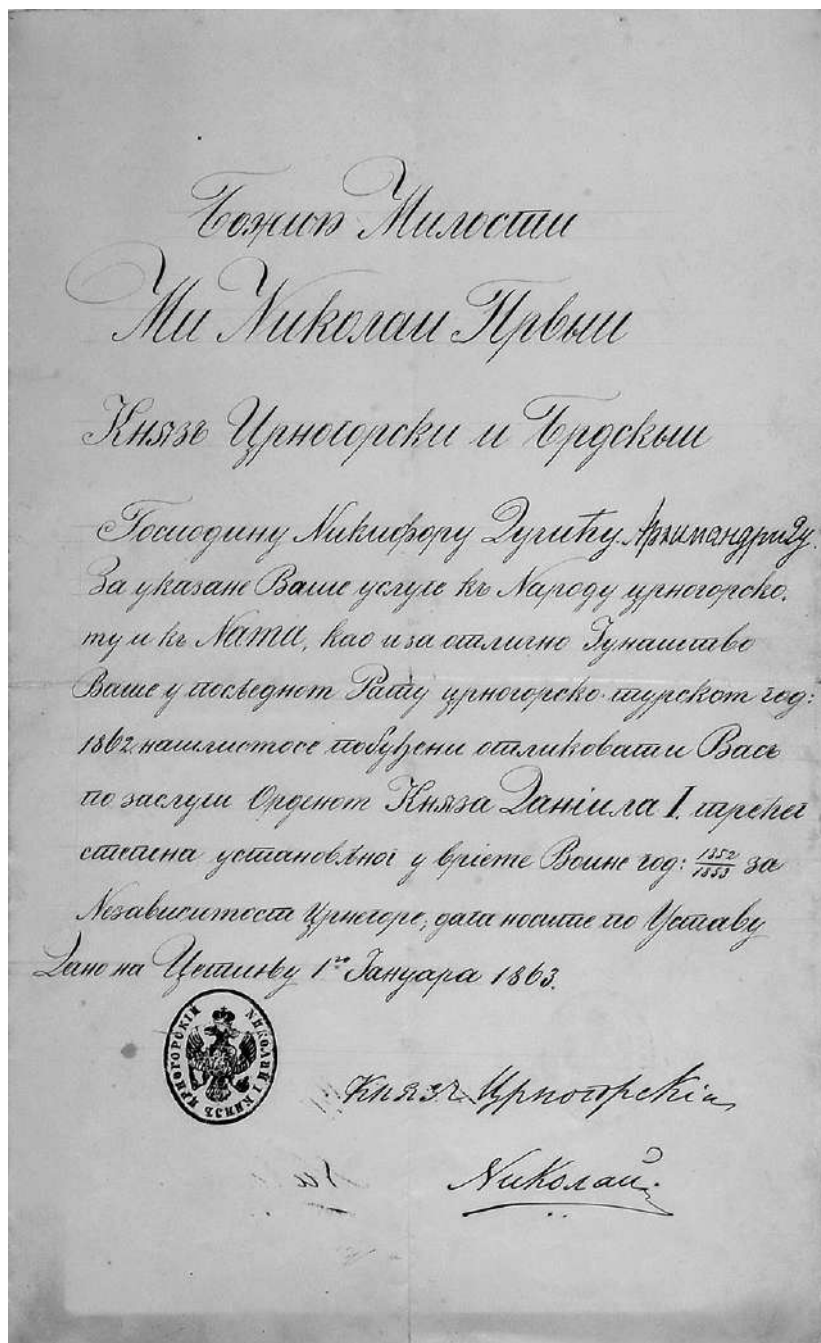
- Оснивач: Петар II Патровић Његош
Установљена 1839. године
Аверс: мали крст, испод натпис: ВѢРА / СВОБОДА / ЗА / ХРАБРОСТЬ. Испод натписа две укрштене сабље. Доле полувенац од лаворове и палмине гране.
Реверс: грб кнежевине Црне Горе
Материјал: сребро
Димензије медаље: 35 mm
Радионица: непозната (први модел). Трака бела са црвеним ивичним пругама, причвршћена на орденску грану.
Инв. бр. 20_1348/15
Лит.: Тодоровић 1964, кат. 125; Jovićević 1982, 18-23; Пилетић 1987, 109

3. Медаља за јунаштво 1862



- Оснивач: Никола I Петровић кнез Црногорски
- Установљена 1862. године
- Аверс: глава окружена натписом: НИКОЛА I КЊАЗ ЦРНОГОРСКИ.
Испод слово „S“.
- Реверс: у венцу од храстове и лорове гране натпис: ЗА ЈУНАШТВО
1862. Ушица орнаментована.
- Материјал: сребро
- Димензије медаље: 31 mm
- Радионица: Беч; по нацрту Вацлава Јана Сејдана
Трака црвено- плаво-бела, причвршћена на орденску грану.
- Инв. бр. 20_1348/16
- Лит.: Тодоровић 1964, 128; Јовићевић, 58-60; Пилетић 1987, 111

4. Повеља за Орден Данила I трећи ред



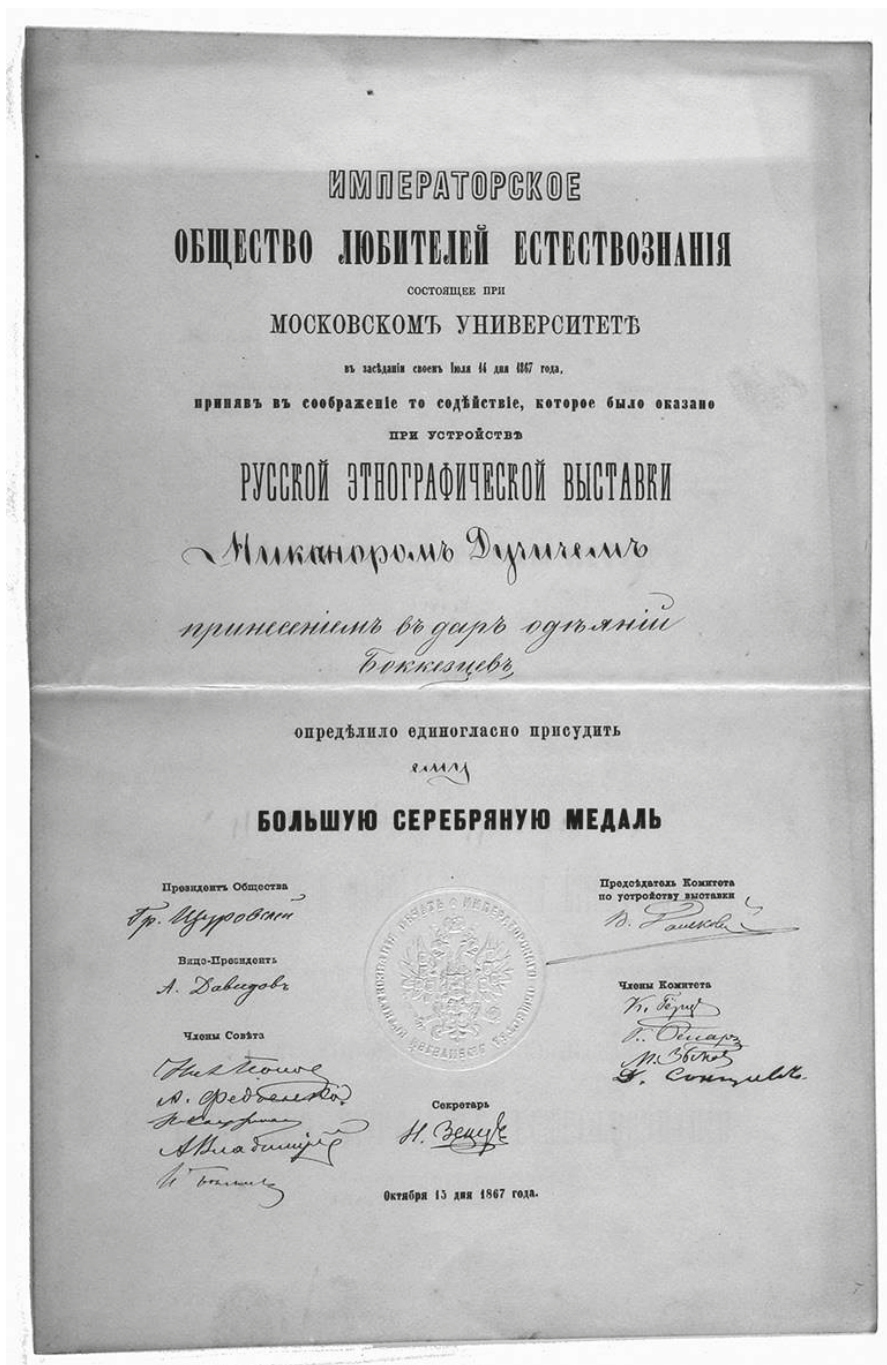
Цетиње 1. јануара 1863. године

6. Орден Данила I други ред



- Оснивач:** Данило I Петровић кнез Црногорски
- Установљен** 23. априла 1853. године.
- Аверс:** У средини крста медаљон црвено емајлиран, уоквирен златним прстеном. У њему златни иницијали Д I. Около у плаво емајлираном прстену рељефни натпис: КНЯЗЪ ЦРНОГОРСКИЙ. Около прстен од белог емајла.
- Реверс:** У средишњем, црвено емајлираном пољу медаљона, година 1852-3, а у прстену од плавог емајла натпис у златном рељефу: ЗА НЕЗАВИСИМОСТЬ ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ.
Жигови: на алки изнад круне  GEBR.RESCH ; на тракама које излазе из круне  и ; на алки орденског знака  и .
- Материјал:** Сребро, злато, емајл
- Димензије медаље:** 75×47 mm
- Радионица:** Браћа Реш, Беч.
Трака за ношење о врату беле боје, с две црвене пруге уз ивицу. Ширина траке 51 mm.
- Инв. бр.** 20_1375/35
- Лит.:** Николић 1971, 15-17; Jovićević 1982, 29-41; Пилетић 1987, 104-108

7. Повеља за Велику сребрну медаљу Московског универзитета



Москва, 15. октобар 1867. године (одлука од 14. јула 1867. године)

8. Сребрна медаља за храброст



- Оснивач: Милан Обреновић IV кнез Србије
Установљена 12. јула 1876. године.
Аверс: натпис у три реда: МИЛАН / М. ОБРЕНОВИЋ IV / КЊАЗ СРПСКИ;
Реверс: у полувенцу од ловорове и храстове гране, при дну спојене штитом српског грба, и натпис: ЗА / ХРАБРОСТ / 1876.
Материјал: сребро
Димензије медаље: 27 mm
Радионица: Беч
Трака црвено- плаво- бела, причвршћена на орденску грану.
Инв. бр. 20_1348/14
Лит.: Пилетић 1987, 51; Тодоровић 1964, кат. 28

10. Повеља за Орден Таковски крст трећи ред



Београд, 20. новембар 1878.

11. Орден Таковски крст с мачевима



- Оснивач:** Милан Обреновић IV краљ Србије
- Установљен** 23. јануара 1883.
- Аверс:** Бели крст малтешког типа, са куглицама на врховима кракова на коме је положен златни Светоандрејски крст. У црвеном медаљону је златни монограм МО III са круном, око трака плаво емајлирана са натписом: ЗА ВЕРУ КНАЗА И ОТЕЧЕСТВО.
- Реверс:** У црвено емајлираном медаљону крунисани грб Кнежевине Србије. Орден је обавијен зеленим лаворовим венцом доле везан у машну. Изнад два укрштена мача, у надвишењу круна.
- Материјал:** сребро, позлата, емајл
- Димензије медаље:** 80×49 mm
- Радионица:** Беч
- Инв. бр.** Трака црвене боје, за ношење о врату; ширине 40 mm. 20_1348/10
- Лит.:** Николић 1971, 32-34; Пилетић 1987, 21-32

12. Споменица рата за ослобођење и независност 1876, 1877-78.



Оснивач: Милан Обреновић IV кнез Србије

Установљена 15. фебруар 1878.

Аверс: Кнежевски крунисани монограм МО / IV окружен венцем од лавова и храста при дну везан. На траци обавијеној око лаворовог и храстовог венца имена ослобођених места: ШУМАТОВАЦ, НИШ, АК-ПАЛАНКА, ПИРОТ, ГРДЕЛИЦА ВРАЊА, СВ. НИКОЛА и АДЛИЈЕ.

Реверс: Персонификација Србије - жена у дугој хаљини, која десном руком пружа лаворов венац, а левом се ослања на штит са српским грбом и њоме држи крст. Десном ногом је стала на полумесец, топовсу цев и турску заставу. У прстену по ободу је натпис: РАТ ЗА ОСЛОБОЂЕЊЕ И НЕЗАВИСНОСТ 1876. 1877. 1878.

Материјал: позлаћена бронза

Димензије
споменице: 33 mm

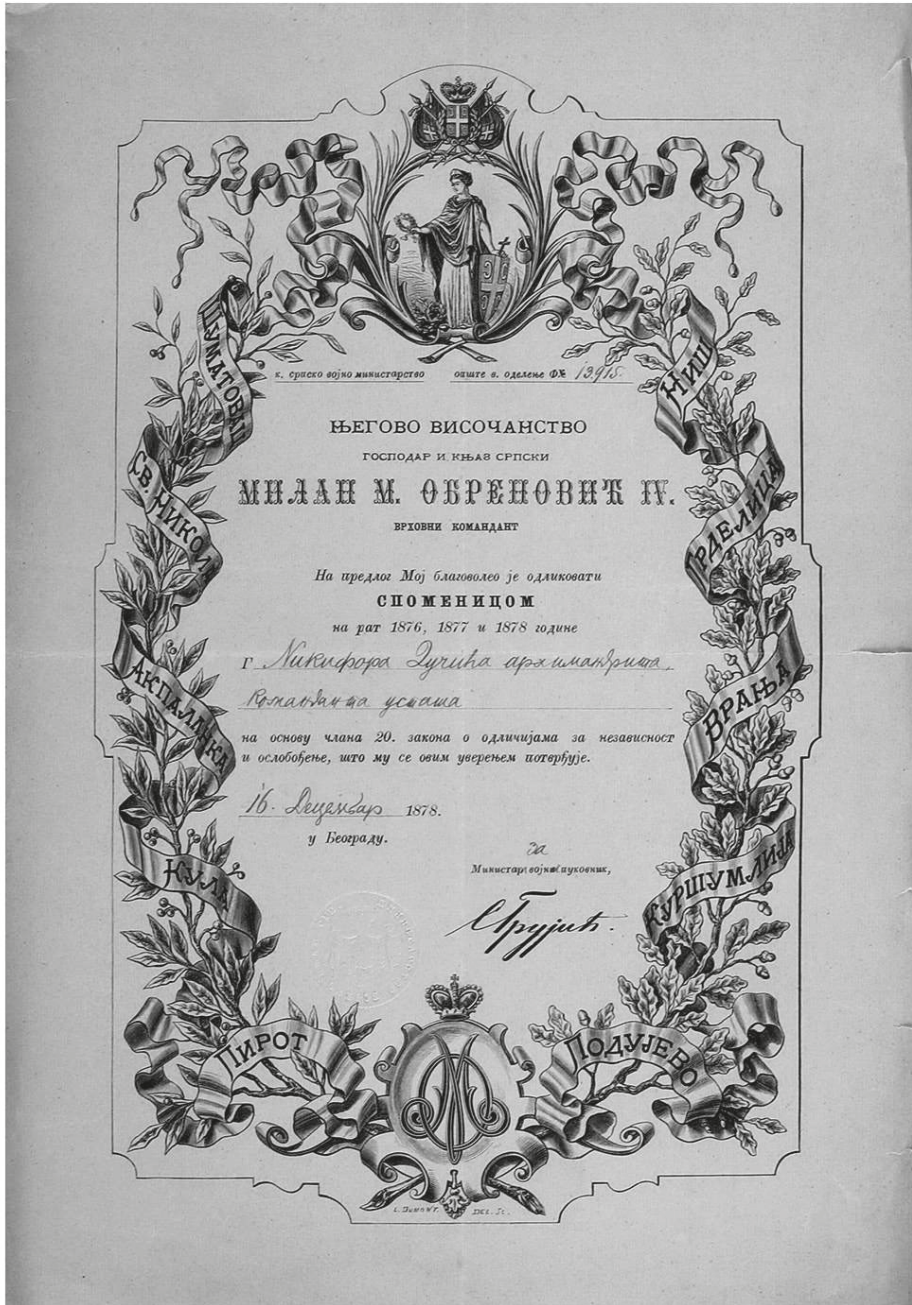
Радионица: Беч

Трака црвена са плавим ивичним пругама, причвршћена на орденску грану.

Инв. бр. 20_1348/18

Лит.: Тодоровић 1964, кат. 48; Пилетић 1987, 59-61

13. Уверење о одликовању Споменицом рата за ослобођење и независност 1876. -1878. године



Београд, 16. децембар 1878.

14. Златна медаља за храброст у ратовима за независност и ослобођење 1876. – 1878. године



Оснивач: Милан Обреновић IV кнез Србије

Установљена 19. јануар 1877.

Аверс: попрсје на лево Милана Обреновића у свечаној униформи. Около горе натпис: МИЛАН М. ОБРЕНОВИЋ IV. КЊАЗ СРПСКИ. Испод попрсја сигнатура: А.

Реверс: у венцу од ловорове и храстове гране натпис: ЗА ХРАБРОСТ

Материјал: позлаћена бронза

Димензије медаље: 34 mm

Радионица: Милер и синови, Беч

Трака црвена са белим и плавим рубним пругама, причвршћена на орденску грану.

Инв. бр. 20_1348/13

Лит.: Тодоровић 1964, кат. 28а; Пилетић 1987, 52.

15. Златна медаља за ревносну службу у рату 1877. – 1878. године



Оснивач: Милан Обреновић IV кнез Србије

Установљена 15. фебруар 1878.

Аверс: Грб кнежевине Србије окружен лаворовим венцем и војним амблемима. Околоматпис: МИЛАН М. ОБРЕНОВИЋ IV.

Реверс: У венцу од лаворове и храстове гране трака савијена у виду спирале на којој је натпис: ЗА РЕВНОСНУ СЛУЖБУ У РАТУ 1877. 1878.

Материјал: позлаћена бронза

Димензије медаље: 33 mm

Радионица: Беч

Трака црвена, причвршћена на орденску грану.

Инв. бр. 20_1348/17

Лит.: Тодоровић 1964, кат. 31; Пилетић 1987, 54.

16. Уверење о одликовању Златном медаљом за ревносну службу у рату 1877. – 1878. године



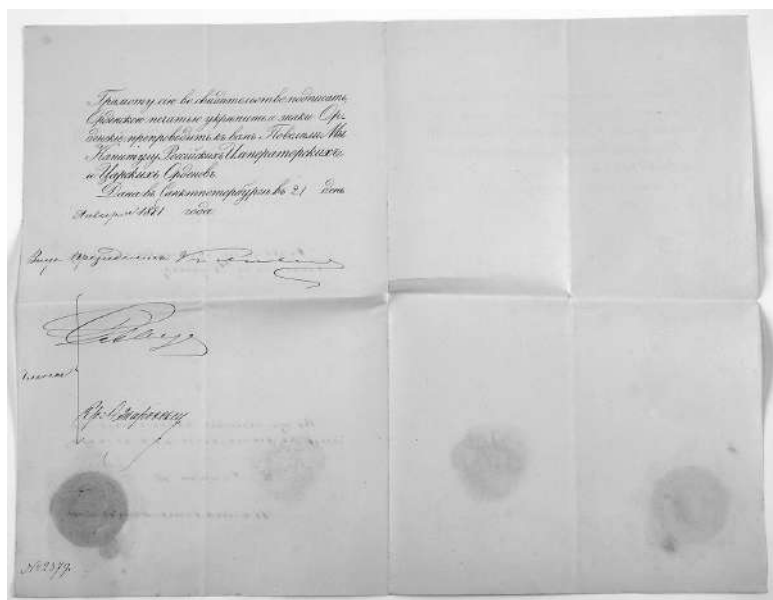
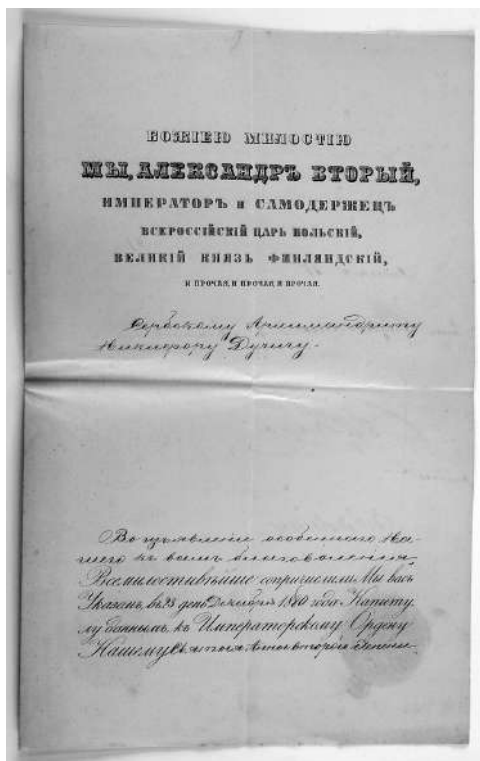
Београд, 13. април 1880.

17. Орден свете Ане други ред



- Оснивач: Карл Фридрих / Павле I
 Установљен 1735. / реорганизован 1797. године
 Црвени емајлирани малтешки крст са златним ивицама, између кракова су отворени спирални украси.
 Аверс: На средишњем, златним прстеном оивиченом медаљону, сликана представа Свете Ане у пејзажу.
 Реверс: На бело емајлираном медаљону су почетна слова девизе А J P F
 Жигови: на алки-~~(568)~~; испод емајла на реверсу крста - орао и иницијали АК.
 Материјал: злато, емајл
 Димензије орденa: 49×44 mm
 Радионица: Кајбел, Санкт Петербург
 Трака за ношење о врату, црвена са жутом ивицом, ширине 44 mm.
 Инв. бр. 20_1375/34
 Лит.: Werlich 1974, 368-369

18. Повеља Ордена свете Ане други ред



Санкт Петербург, 21. јануар 1881 а на основу указа: 23. децембар 1880. године

19. Орден Белог орла четврти ред



Оснивач: Милан I Обреновић, краљ Србије

Установљен 23. јануара 1883.

Орден се састоји од двоглавог орла, изнад кога се, спојена тамноплаво емајлираном извијеном траком, налази круна (круна и трака повезани жицом). Орао израђен од позлаћеног сребра, испуњен белим емајлом. Крила су полуотворена и опуштена.

Аверс: орао је конвексно моделован, на грудима у црвено емајлираном овалном медаљону са позлаћеном двоструком ивицом, српски грб.

Реверс: орао је конкавно моделован, на грудима емајлирани овални медаљон с крунисаним монограмом М I. Изнад на плаво емајлираној траки датум: 22. ФЕБРУАР. 1882.

На алки жигови: **F·R**, 

Материјал: сребро, позлата, злато, емајл

Димензије ордена: 61×31 mm

Радионица: Фридрих Роте, Беч

Трака црвена са две сиве пруге уз ивицу, причвршћена на орденску грану.

Инв. бр. 20_1348/12

Лит.: Пилетић 1987, 32-33.

20. Повеља Ордена Белог орла четврти ред



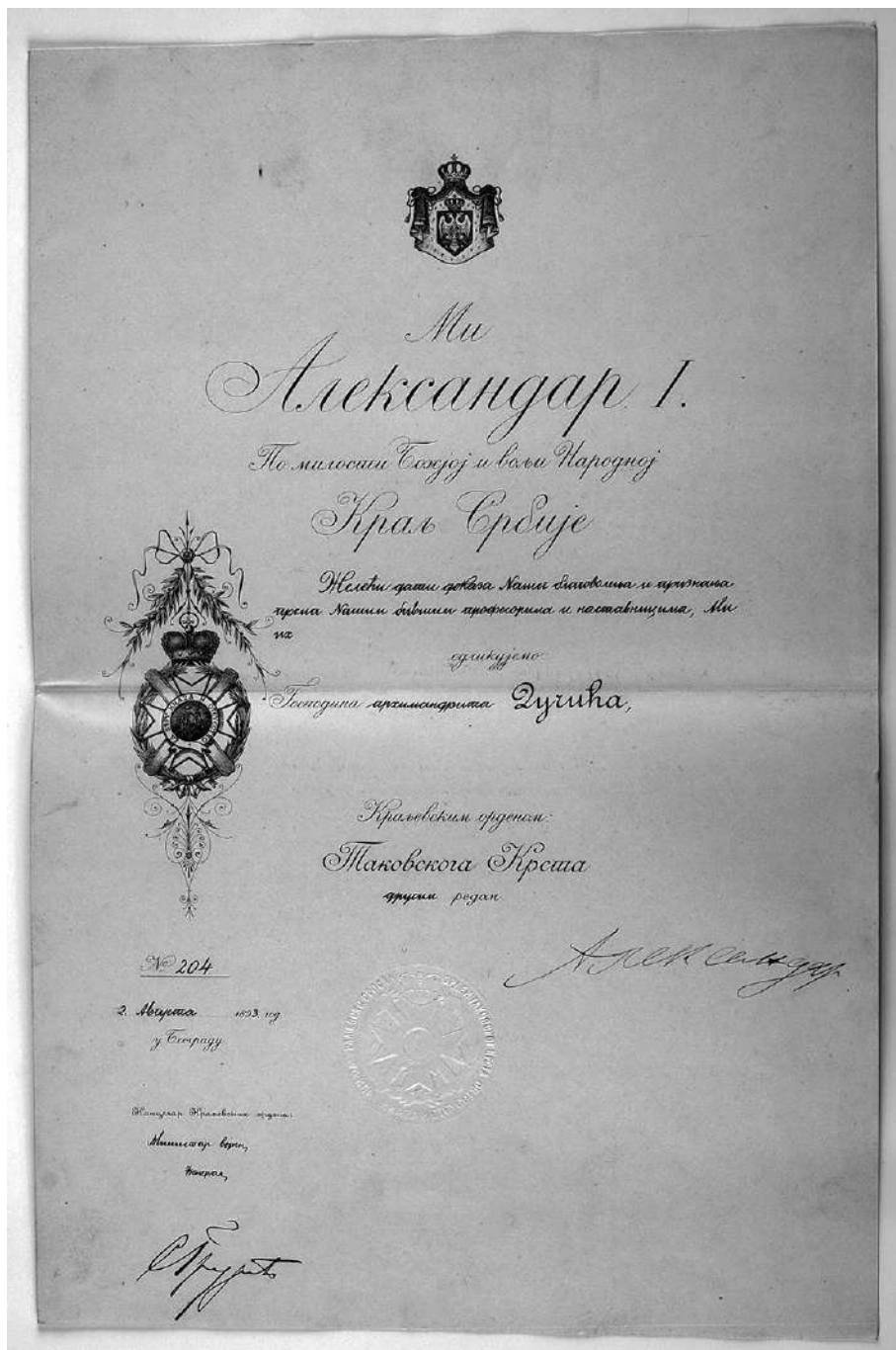
Београд, 22. фебруар 1883. године

21. Повеља Ордена Светог Саве други ред



Београд, 2. август 1889. године

22. Повеља Ордена Таковског крста други ред



Београд, 2. август 1893. године

23. Орден Светог Саве први ред



Оснивач: Милан I Обреновић краљ Србије

Установљен 23. јануара 1883. године

Орден се састоји од орденског знака и орденске звезде. Орденски знак: малтешки крст од позлаћеног сребра испуњен белим и, уз ивицу, плавим емајлом. На врховима кракова крста позлаћене куглице. Између кракова крста су четири краљевска српска грба са емајлираним штитом. Изнад позлаћена краљевска круна.

Аверс: У овалном бело емајлираном медаљону Св. Сава у црвеном сакусу преко кога је омофор; десном руком благосиља а у левој држи епископски штап. Околом натпис: ТРУДОМ СВОИМ ВСЈА ПРИОБРЕТЕ.

Реверс: У овалном, бело емајлираном медаљону крунисани монограм М I. Околом на плаво емајлираном прстену златом осликан лаворов венац, рвом орденског знака.

испод круне - , А ; на полећини звезде - ; на игли - А, 

Материјал: сребро, позлата, емајл

Димензије ордена: 83×50 mm; 95×87 mm

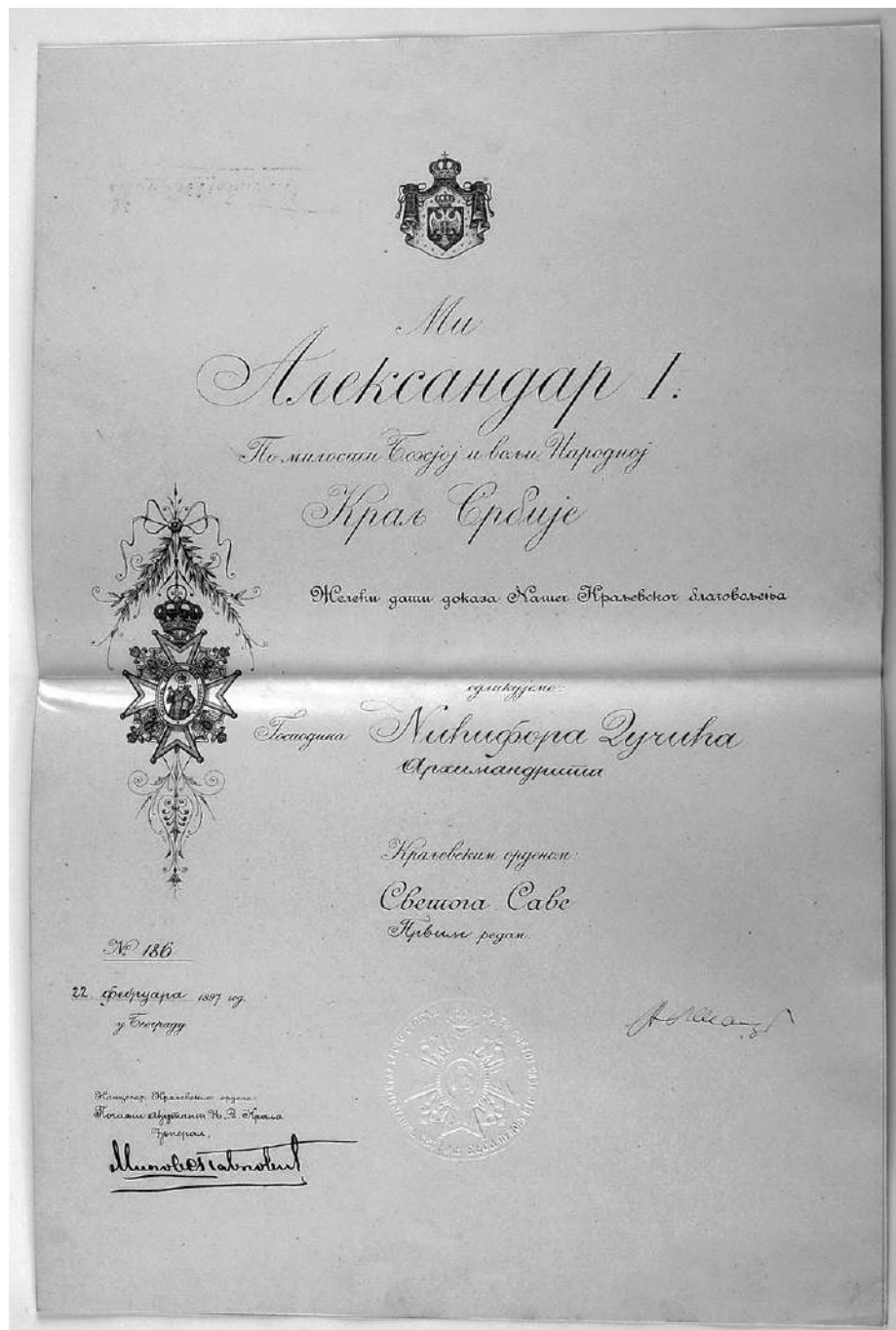
Радионица: Карла Флајшхакера, Беч.

Орден у црвеној кутији са српским краљевским грбом и ознаком степена I, на унутрашњој страни лого наставља: М.С.Анђонијевић / Београд

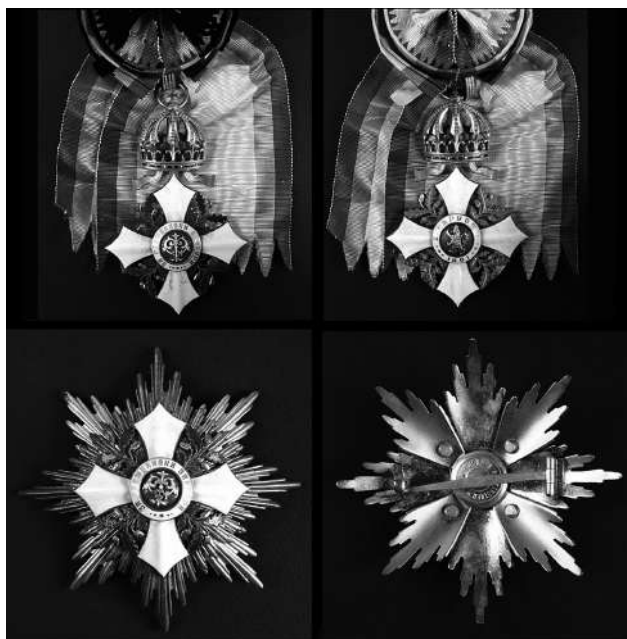
Инв. бр. 20_1375/11

Лит.: Николић 1971, 49-50; Пилетић 1987, 36-38

24. Повеља Ордена Светог Саве први ред



25. Орден за грађанске заслуге први ред



Оснивач: Фердинанд I, кнез Бугарске

Установљен 2. август 1891. године

Састоји се од орденског знака и орденске звезде. Орденски знак: златом оивичени бели емајлирани крст између кракова крста су зелено емајлиране храстове гранчице са златним жиловима. Изнад велика златна круна са уметком од црвеног емајла.

Аверс: Централни медаљон је од црвеног емајла са белим емајлираним монограмом. Фердинанда I у средини. Около бело емајлирани прстен на коме је натпис: ЗА ГРАЖДАНСКИ ЗАСЛУГИ

Реверс: У централном медаљону од црвеног емајла је златни лав са бугарским грбом. Около, у бело емајлираном прстену, је датум 2. август 1891. Златне храстове гранчице, између кракова крста су без емајла. Звезда је формирана од сребрних и позлаћених радијалних зрака на којој је апликован аверс орденског знака. На полеђини звезде натпис: JOHAN SCHWERTNER WIEN. Орден је у црвеној кутији са бугарским грбом и натписом: ОРД. ЗА ГРАЖД. ЗАСЛ./ I. СТ. На унутрашњој страни поклопца је лого произвођача: Joh. Schwerdtner / Wien / VI. Mariahilferstrasse 47

Материјал: сребро, позлата, емајл

Димензије ордена: 115×75 mm; 97×96 mm

Радионица: Јохан Швердтнер, Беч

Лента бела са зеленим и љубичастим рубом, ширине 102 mm.

Инв. бр. 20_1348/21

Лит.: Werlich 1974, 76

27. Уверење за Споменицу четрдесетогодишњице
Светоандрејске скупштине



Београд, 21. фебруара 1899. године

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Извори

Инвентар сивари у Народном музеју, Књија 1 (1871 - 1899)

Инвентар сивари у Народном музеју, Књија 2 (1900 - 1930)

Инвентар историјске збирке Народној музеја (1928 - 1948)

Архивска грађа Народног музеја у Београду

Архивска грађа Архива САНУ: Фототека САНУ

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Marija MARIĆ JERINIĆ
National Museum in Belgrade

DECORATIONS OF ARCHIMANDRITE DUČIĆ IN LIGHT OF DISCOVERED CHARTERS

SUMMARY

At the beginning of processing the Collection of Decorations of the National Museum in Belgrade, facts came to light during the review of previous research, enabling the reconstruction of the legacy of decorations of Archimandrite Nićifor Dučić (1832-1900), which arrived in the Museum in 1901. Having been stripped at the very start of the significant determinant of existing as a museum object and of data about its origin, and then affected by the vast destruction of the entire fund during the First World War, the legacy has been reduced to a group of artefacts, whose integrity as an authentic historical source was undermined in such measure that it was considered lost. What certainly contributed to that was the physical separation of the medals from the accompanying charters and certificates, all of which had errors as a consequence during their subsequent inventorying.

The insight gained through direct contact with the material during its systematic processing prompted the re-checking of the earlier attribution for 12 decorations, which was necessary for the work on cataloguing the collection. It turned out that the wrong attribution of the decorations was not an insurmountable obstacle to establishing their origin, thanks to their being in a well preserved state. The unspoiled authenticity of the items was crucial for their identification on the series of Dučić's portraits. Their detailed typological analysis and the foundation in visual and written sources became the main instruments for establishing the fact that, from the whole of the legacy, 12 secular decorations were preserved in the National Museum and two ecclesiastical ones in the Historical Museum of Serbia.

The search for the charters of the decorations, as the most adequate means in documenting their being awarded, which entered the museum together, remained without a concrete result at the time. The packing and relocation of the National Museum's archive for the purpose of repairs and reconstruction of the building, resulted in the discovery of the documents. Since any decoration rounds off its documentary value as a historic source only when accompanied by a charter, decree, certificate or similar written trace, finding them prompted the review of the previous reconstruction of Dučić's legacy. The analysis of the charters and certificates and their coupling with the decorations confirmed the initial attribution. The discovered documents also made it possible to establish a more precise chronology of when he was awarded the decorations, which created the basis for giving them their position among the known facts from the archimandrite's biography.

The end result of the research was the cataloguing of as many as 27 artefacts which, despite the loss of traces concerning their provenance, represents the confirmation of their existence in the National Museum. Documented and reunited into the initial whole, they represent a significant part of the phaleristic material from the legacy of Nićifor Dučić. Their publication, as was the case with the legacies of all historical figures in the Collection of Decorations, is justified by the available form of the adequate protection of one more segment of this cultural heritage.

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