

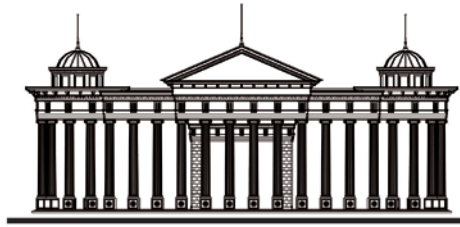
MACEDONIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

МАКЕДОНСКИ НУМИЗМАТИЧКИ ГЛАСНИК

MACEDONIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL 6



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
OF REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA**

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НА РЕПУБЛИКА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА**

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IN MEMORIAM

JOVAN KONDIJANOV (1955 - 2020)

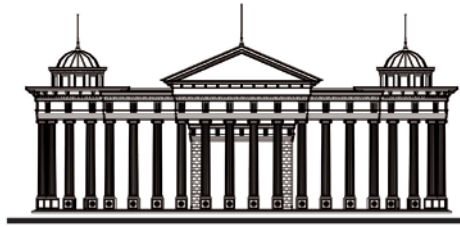
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Rest in peace, colleague.
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Boban Husenovski

SUBERATE COIN FINDS AT THE SITE VARDARSKI RID (*Gortynia*)

Abstract: The corpus of coins found on the site Vardarski Rid also contains 13 specimens of coins-suberati from different periods. Among them, the most attention is drawn to a fragmented stater suberate from the so-called "Tribal" coinage which is recorded in the cultural settlements of Vardarski Rid. With some reservation, we attribute the fragmented stater suberate to the coinage of the Orrescii (?), whose regular series is dated in the period ok. 500 - 480 BC. The collection also includes two tetradrachms-suberati minted in the name of the city of Athens. One sample of tetradrachm from the so-called "Old style" and from the so-called "New style". From the coins of the Macedonian rulers we present a coin of Antigonos Gonatas (277 - 239), a sample of tetradrachm-suberate copy of the regular issues of silver tetradrachms from the so-called series "Pan" (minted around 271 - 265 BC). The paper also processes 9 specimens of Roman republican denarii-suberati.

Key words: Vardarski Rid, finds, suberate coin, stater, denarius, Orrescii

Apart from the official regular series of Roman denarii struck using pure silver, there is also a smaller number of bronze-core coins plated with a thin layer of silver. These Roman counterfeits (*fourrées*) called *suberatus denarius* were struck in larger quantities – unlike them, the suberate coins minted in the previous historical epochs are much rarer. It is in this work precisely that thirteen suberates from different periods are displayed – coins from the so-called “tribal” minting, Greek poleis, Macedonian emperors, and the Republican Roman period. These coins represent part of the corpus of ancient coins found at the archaeological site of Vardarski Rid.

The production quality of the suberates varies from specimens where the counterfeiting is noticeable at first glance, all the way to quality-made suberates where the credibility is almost undisputed, and the detection is mainly due to a string of “lucky” circumstances. Such fragmented stater suberate from the so-called “tribal” minting has been evidenced in the cultural, municipal layers of Vardarski Rid and so, this specimen is in the centre of attention of our work.

On the right bank of the river Vardar (*Αχιος*), at the archaeological site Vardarski Rid, lies one of the more significant, multi-layered pre-historical-ancient municipalities in Lower Povardarie (Amfazitida). The established vertical stratigraphy indicates the continuity of its organized use of space from the Late Bronze Age to the beginning of the Roman Imperial period.

The cultural horizons of the ancient municipality, whose development can be traced between the end of the VI and the end of the I century BC, should probably be identified with the remnants of the urban municipality of Gortynia. In the determined

context, over a thousand coins were discovered, 854 of which had a clear archaeological context. The group of 803 individual finds and one group deposit of 51 silver tetradrachms from the IV/III century BC are fully processed and published by this paper's author.¹

Among the other specimens, the focus of our interest is directed towards the damaged suberate stater from the so-called "tribal" minting – the first of its kind registered at Vardarski Rid. The very pre-historical municipality before and during the stater's appearance represents part of the geographically historical centre of one of the many Paeonian communities in Lower Povardarie. As indigenous peoples with a distinguishable name in the conglomerate of the Paleo-Balkan nations, the Paeonians were mentioned in written sources quite early on. Referring to Thucydides, F. Papazoglu comments: "*The first Kings of the Argead dynasty started ruling over Macedonia by conquering, and, for the most part, expelling from the land many tribes, which they encountered when they were descending from the mountains in the Macedonian plain.*" She continues by mentioning that the "*narrow zone stretching along the Axios all the way to Pella and the sea*" was taken away from the Paeonians.² The Gevgelija-Valandovo region, where a large amount of incredibly significant Paeonian necropoleis of the Iron Age were found – Dedeli, Karakush, Lisichin Dol, Bishov Javor, Bolovan, Milci, and Suva Reka – also belongs to part of this zone called Amfaxitida. Functionally, these necropoleis were part of the urbanised municipalities located along the length of the two banks of the River Vardar, later identified as the ancient cities of *Eidomene*, *Atalante*, and *Gortynia*.³

Even earlier, Homer, in the 6th book of *the Iliad*, refers to their participation in the Trojan War: "*Pyraikhmes led the Paeonian archers from distant Amydon, by the broad waters of the river Axios*" (Homer, *the Iliad*, II, 848). Researchers link the military conflict to the municipality of *Troy VIIA*, dating between 1300 and 1190 BC. There were various reasons for the alliance of the Paeonians and the Trojans against the Achaeans, and one of the possible ones mentioned in the legends was that "*the Paeonians are descendants of the Teucris of Troy*", noted by Herodotus (Herodotus, V, 13).

Apart from the pre-historical municipality at Vardarski Rid, in its proximity is also the archaeological site Bogorodichin Rid – Kofilak, where remains of an organized, single-layered, and pre-historical municipality have been established.⁴ Their dominant position above Gevgelisko Pole was suitable for forming municipalities in the late Bronze Age. As of now, remains of the development during the Iron Age have only been discovered in the multi-layered municipality at Vardarski Rid.⁵ Their dominant position above Gevgelisko Pole was suitable for forming municipalities in the late Bronze Age. As of now, remains of the development during the Iron Age have only been discovered in the multi-layered municipality at Vardarski Rid. The municipality survived uninterrupted development during the "older" (X – IX century BC) and the "newer" (VII – VI century BC) phase of the developed Iron Age.⁶ Its modest perimeter was protected with a

¹ Husenovski, 2004; Husenovski, 2018.

² Papazoglu, 2007, 131.

³ Папазоглу 1957, 134, 135; Papazoglu, 2007, 136–137. F. Papazoglu, calling upon the interpretation in M. Budimir, notes that the toponym *Gortynia/Gordynia* from Lower Povardarie is identical with the term *Gortyn/Gortyna*, located on Crete and referring to "a municipality surrounded by land." The author considers the possibility of transferring the name in the opposite direction. In the circle of the cities with the same name, she mentions (*Gortyn*) in Arcadius and (*Gordion-Gyrton/Gyrtone*) in Phrygia, which makes discovering its origin even more difficult.

⁴ Видески, 2005, 91–103.

⁵ Хусеновски, Димитриеска, 1999, 157–183; Митревски, 2001, 23–27.

⁶ Папазовска, 2005, 115-148.

defensive wall whose preserved parts were discovered on the east periphery of the site.⁷ Apart from the economic and the handicraft factors, the economic life was also based on the agricultural activity. The centuries-old development of the Paeonian municipality at Vardarski Rid resulted in the forming of two parental Iron Age necropoleis – Suva Reka and Milci, dating from the end of the VIII to the beginning of the V century BC.⁸ The material and spiritual values of the population, apart from the modest municipal indicators, can be best seen in the various findings from the necropolis Suva Reka and especially in the rich grave units of the necropolis Milci.⁹

Owing to the knowledge of the technology of that day, the broad spectrum of the material cultural heritage of the Paeonian communities is also enriched with the production of struck coins. During the last decades of the VI century BC, the production of the so-called ‘tribal’ minting was observed in the tribes of the Ichnai, the Derrones, the Bisalatae, the Orrescii, the Lete, and others. These tribal issues are usually registered in group deposits, such as the popular depot of Asyut¹⁰, and very rarely as individual finds in municipal cultural layers. Such two rare “tribal” specimens of the regular series of the Orrescii and the Lete have been registered at Vardarski Rid¹¹ and Isar-Marvintsi.¹²

Such fragmented suberate stater with a clear archaeological context has been discovered within the frames of the ancient municipality of Vardarski Rid. The iconographic depictions on both sides of the preserved part of the coins are with low “intelligibility” and hard to identify. The insufficiently clear graphic details on one area of the obverse in part indicate the composition *Centaur carrying a nymph* (?), while on an area of the reverse *a crested helmet* (?) (T. I/1), a depiction which is in parallel represented in the minting of the Lete and the Orrescii¹³ near the end of the VI and the beginning of the V century BC, as well as the issues of Thasos. The stater of the Orrescii of the type *Centaur carrying a nymph//a quadripartite incuse square* dates from the period between 510 – 480 BC.¹⁴

We approached the identification of this half of this stater with caution and reservedness due to the other half missing. Although we were conscious of the possible repercussions from a scientific aspect, we did this due to the fact that, as of now, this is the first discovered suberate stater from the production of the tribal minting.¹⁵

These changes in the standard and quality of the stater from the regular series have re-shaped it into a suberate stater and have raised the question of the reasons for its production. One of the theses relies on the opinion that this had occurred due to the shortage of silver during the Persian military expeditions and the conquering over Pangaion Hills.¹⁶ Also, the possibility that there was a planned minting of staters with

⁷ It has been discovered during the protective archeological excavations in 1998/1999.

⁸ Винчиќ–Ивановски, 1978; Пашиќ, 1977, 43–56; Пашиќ, Винчиќ, Ивановски, 1981, 35–37; Георгиев, 1983, 65–71; Хусеновски, Сламков, 2012, 8–23.

⁹ Хусеновски, 2017, 345–360; Husenovski, 2018a, 345–368.

¹⁰ Price, Waggoner, 1975.

¹¹ Husenovski, 2004, 14–16, floor nmb. 1.

¹² During the excavations at Isar-Marvintsi in 2010, there was discovered a sample of the minting of “Lete”, i.e. a stater of the type: *Strong horse tail and hooves, excited, kneeling on its right knee, turned to the right / incuse square, divided into four parts* (Драганов, 2000, 37). For this information, I show my gratitude to my colleagues Pero Josifovski, PhD (then Museum Director) and Zlatko Videski, MA (excavations supervisor).

¹³ Мушмовъ, 1912, (“Lete”, c. 500–480 BC, T. XLIX, 6) and (Orrescii, c. 500–480 BC, T. XLVIII, 7); Gaebler, 1935 (Lete, c. 530–480 von Chr., T. XV, 8) and (Orrescii, c. 500 - c. 480 von Chr., T. XVIII, 20); Драганов 2000 (“Lete”, c. 513–480 BC, pp. 123/34A) and (Orrescii, c. 500–480 BC, pp. 125/41, 42); SNG Copenhagen., Macedonia, (Lete, c. 530–480 B.C., Pl. 5, 188) and (Lete or Orrescii, c. 500–480 B.C., Pl. 5, 197).

¹⁴ Husenovski, 2004; 14–16, floor numb. 1.


¹⁵ Had the stater not been damaged and halved, it would have been less probable that it would be the subject of our analysis, hence being identified more easily as a result of the regular series. This fortunate circumstance might instigate numismatists from the other institutions to check their collections.

¹⁶ Papazoglu, 2007, 151–157.

different value and quality – one for ‘domestic’ and one for ‘external’ use i.e. for paying taxes – should not be overlooked. There is no doubt that the loss of access to the mines caused a drastic reduction in the quality of the minting, which would later gradually lead to the extinguishing of the issues of the coins of the “*Thraco-Macedonian and Paeonian*” tribes.¹⁷

With a large amount of circumspection, we attribute the suggested identification of the fragmented suberate stater to the minting of the Orrescii (?), whose regular series have been dated to the period between 500 – 480 BC.¹⁸ We were not able to register any analogues to the discovered suberate stater in the available reference literature. Though present even in the archaic and the classical period, the appearance of counterfeiting coins as a profitable activity has been documented in different publications and types of coins.¹⁹

The collection also includes two suberate tetradrachms minted on behalf of the city of Athens. The first is the fragmented suberate tetradrachm (T. II/2)²⁰, whose regular series is known as the issuing of the so-called “old style”: *head of Athena / owl*, minted between 430 - 322 BC. The second specimen (T. II/3) imitates the tetradrachm from the so-called “new style” of the type *head of Athena Parthenos with a Corinthian helmet / owl holding an amphora in its claws*, dated around 220 - 86 or 83 BC.²¹ If the suberate of the Athenian tetradrachm (T. I/2) – had not been broken, there wouldn’t have been a doubt of its authenticity. Regarding the second sample (T. I/3), it is of exceptionally poor quality. Partially preserved remains of the silver-plated layer are visible only in the indentations of the relief.

In the corpus of coins from Vardarski Rid, in the group of coins of the ancient Macedonian rulers, the issues of Antigonos Gonatas (277 - 239 BC) are by far the most represented compared to all others, with a remarkable 101 specimens²². In honor of the victory over the Celts around Lysimachia in 277 BC, in 271/270 BC, Lysimachus struck a new, original type of silver tetradrachms, the obv. of which contained the image of the god Pan, while the rev. depicted the goddess Athena Alkidemos²³. Our specimen is a suberate tetradrachm with the depiction of a *Macedonian shield, in the middle the head of Pan, left / Athena Alkidemos, left; holding a shield in her left hand and throwing lightning with her right hand; left Macedonian crested helmet, right monogram* , right ΒΑΣ[ΙΛ]ΕΥΣ, left ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ (T. I/4), copy of the regular issues of silver tetradrachms from so-called Pan series (minted around 271 - 265 BC). This kind of

¹⁷ Драганов, 2000, 27.

¹⁸ Юркова, 1992, 16 и coin nmb. 4 in the catalogue - stater of the type *centaur holding a nymph / crested helmet*.

¹⁹ Conn, 2007, 1–73.

²⁰ Two samples of the regular series of this type of tetradrachms are part of the hoard from the village of Furka, near Gevgelija. See, Петачки, 1994, 39–47, сл. 2, 3.

²¹ Head V. B., HN 1887, 314–326; Idem, BMC 1888, p. 14/147, Pl. V, 6; Ibidem, p. 25–27, T. VII, 1–13; Bellinger A. R., 1949, p. 6–31. The dating of the damaged tetradrachms suberates (T.II/2,3) is given in the framework of the widest boundaries for the emissions of the regular series of Athens. For the minting of Athens from a so-called “new style”, see in the monography of Thompson (1961). For the findings of the “new style” in Republic of North Macedonia, see Јосифовски 2017, 120–123, as well as the catalogue (from 16 evidenced samples, 7 coins are suberates).

²² Husenovski, 2018, 30, Table I.

²³ Cited according to Proeva (Voutiras E., *Athéna dans les cités de Macédoine, Kernos* 11 (1998), p. 121–129. The epithet Alkidemos is a mistake in the manuscript and has been corrected to Alchymach. It refers to the Macedonian goddess of war, presented in a Hellenic form, according to, Proeva, N., *The Religion of the Ancient Macedonians*, Skopje, 2014, 86–88. Regarding the dating of this series, there are different interpretations, according to SNG Deutschland, T. 49, 1146–1153, they were minted between the period of c. 211 – 179 BC, while according to Драганов Д. 2001, 728–730, after 201 BC. Regarding the series with the same name, there is yet another clash in the identification of the obv., in SNG Deutschland, 2001, and in Драганов 2001, a depiction of a wreathed Zeus can be seen, while in SNG Klagenfurt, 1990 - a depiction of Poseidon.

tetradrachm with a "bronze" core in the minting of Antigonus Gonatas have already been noticed in his early series of tetradrachms from the so-called Alexander type, i.e. the series with a "helmet", minted in the period of 273/272 BC, when Antigonus Gonatas, likely due to silver shortage, issued these silver-plated "state counterfeits".²⁴ In our specimen of Antigonus Gonatas, due to the thin and worn layer of silver-plating, the quality of the struck bronze is noticeable and its obv. and rev. abound with precise details of the iconographic depictions, legends, symbols, and monograms, which indicate the use of an original cast.

The number of processed coins in the numismatic corpus of Vardarski Rid so far amounts to a total of 854 specimens, of which the Roman production of regular series of denarii and denarii suberati has a total of 24 specimens.²⁵ Of these, the group of denarii suberati consists of 9 specimens (cat. no. 5 - 13)²⁶: one anonymous minting, dated around 189 - 180 BC (T. I/5); denarius (suberate) of P. Maenius P.f. *Antiaticus* from 132 BC (T. I/6); specimen of M. Aburius Geminus (?) from 132 BC (T. I/7); denarius (suberate) of C. *Plutius* from 121 BC (T. II/8); denarius (suberate) of M. Furius L.f. *Philus* from 119 BC (T. II/9); specimen of C. Coelius C.f.C.n. *Caldus*, struck in 104 BC II/10); the specimen of denarius (suberate) *seratus* of Q. *Antonius Balbus* (T. II/11) originates from 83/82 BC, the specimen of M. Iunius Brutus is dated to 54 BC (T. II/12), while the last denarius (suberate), which was struck in the mint moving with M. Antonius M.f.M.n., is dated to 32/31 BC (T. II/13).

The oldest discovered specimen of denarius suberatus belongs to the anonymous minting of 189 - 180 BC, while the newest specimen was struck in the mint moving with M. Antony in 32/31 BC.²⁷ The year of minting of this newest denarius of M. Antony is taken as the lower limit of the existence of the ancient city of Gortynia, a period after which no traces of organized life can be registered in this area. During the functioning of the Roman monetary system in the city of Gortynia, from the beginning of the II to the end of the I century BC, what is characteristic is the fact that its period of use began and ended with a pronounced circulation of denarii suberati. The abovementioned, oldest denarius (suberate) around 189 - 180 BC is also the oldest specimen of Roman minting observed at Vardarski Rid. Its period of issuing precedes the period of coin production in the autonomous regions and cities (187/186 - 168/167 BC), and even before the bronze issues of the quaestor *Gaius Publilius* from 168 - 166 BC (Husenovski B., 2018, 512). From the above, the thesis which is imposed is that after the victory at Pidna in 168 BC and the proclamation of Macedonia as the first Roman province in the Balkans in 148 BC, Rome, in addition to the implementation of the previously planned replacement of the monetary system (drachma with denarius), also introduced certain quantities of counterfeit denarii, i.e. denarii suberati. The thesis is also supported by the fact that specimens of the earliest issues of coins from the regular series of mints in Rome - a bronze as of AT or TA (?), dated 169 - 158 BC (Husenovski 2018, 534), and one silver denarius of *Mn. Aemilio Lep* from 114 - 113 BC (Ibid: 540) appear much later in regular use among the citizens of ancient Gortynia.

²⁴ Драганов, 2001, 88. The sample originates from the hoard of the village of Pet Mogili, near Nov Pazar, R. Bulgaria (published in, Русева Б., Съкровище от тетрадрахми Александров тип от с. Пет Могили, Новопазарско (IGCH 856), *Нумизматика* I, 1986).

²⁵ The date of the minting of the denars suberates follows the chronology proposed in the Crawford corpus of Roman Republican coins (RRC I).

²⁶ For the findings of the Republican denars, among them even the denars suberates on the territory of present-day Republic of North Macedonia, see, Јосифовски 2017, 133-142.

²⁷ Husenovski, 2004, 243, 254.

CATALOGUE

I. TRIBAL COINAGE

1. Stater (suberate)

Orrescii (?), ca. 500 – 480 BC(?)

Obv. Centaur carrying a nymph (?).

Rev. Crested helmet(?) r., within incuse square.

AR/AE, 4,0 g, 23.3 mm, ⚭; Find: Sector XIV;

Inv. no.: NIMG 5027.

Ref.: *Драганов 2000, 41, 42; BMCG Macedonia, p.147, no. 9; Husenovski, 2018, no. 1.*

II. GREEK POLIES AND COLONIES

2. Tetradrachm (suberate)

Athens, c. 430 – 322 BC

Obv. Head of Athena wearing Attic helmet on r.

Rev. Owl on r.; r. [A]ΘE.

AR/AE, 5,3 g, 21 – 5,5 mm, →; Find: Quad. V/Ġ 8.23;

Inv. no.: NIMG 4748.

Ref.: *Head, 1887, p. 315-316; BMCG, Atica-Megaris-Aegina, 14, no. 147, Pl.V, 6; Husenovski, 2018, no. 3.*

3. Tetradrachm (suberate)

Athens, c. 220 – 86 or 83 BC

Obv. Head of Athena Parthenos wearing helmet, r.

Rev. Owl holding amphora in its claws; l. [A], r. [ΘE].

AR/AE, 11,6 g, 28 – 4,0 mm, ↑; Find: Quad. B 7.3.4;

Inv. no.: NIMG 4785.

Ref.: *Thompson, 1961; BMCG, Atica-Megaris-Aegina, 79, 532, Pl.XIV, Husenovski, 2018, 11.*


III. MACEDONIAN RULERS

Antigonus Gonatas (277 – 239 BC)

4. Tetradrachm (suberate), barbarous imitation (?), III BC

Obv. Macedonian shield in the centre of which head of Pan, l.

Rev. Athena Alkidemos l., holding shield in l. hand, throwing thunderbolt with r.

hand; on the left, crested Macedonian helmet; on the right monogram ;

r. ΒΑΣ[ΙΑ]ΕΩΣ, l. ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ.

AR/AE, 14,4 g, 29 – 2,0 mm, ↑; Find: Sector XVIII, Quad. Ġ 8.22.2;

Inv. no.: NIMG 7308.

Ref.: *Драганов, 2001, 692; SNG Deutschland, Makedonien, T.46, 1074 - denomination; 1077-1078 - identical symbol and monogram.*

IV. ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS

Anonymous issue

5. Denarius (suberate), Rome, c. 189 – 180 BC

Obv. Helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark X.

Rev. Dioscuri galloping, right; below, in linear frame ROMA.
AR/AE, 2,7 g, 17 – 1,0 mm, ↑; Find: Sector. XVII, Quad. M 23.05.1;
Inv. no.: NIMG 2811.
Ref.: *RRC I*, 139/1; *Husenovski, 2004, no. 243*.
P. MAE ANT M.F (P. Maenius P.f. Antiaticus)

6. Denarius (suberate), Rome, 132 BC
Obv. Helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark ✱.
Rev. Victory in quadriga, right, holding reins and palm-branch in left hand and wreath in right hand; below, inscription P. MAE AT, in exergue, ROMA.
AR/AE, 3.4 g, 17-2.0 mm., ↑; Find: Sector XVIII, Quad. D 8/9.3;
Inv. no.: NIMG 3190.
Ref.: *RRC I*, 249/1; *Husenovski, 2004, no. 24*.

M. ABVRI M.F GEM (?) (M. Aburius Geminus)

7. Denarius (suberate), Rome, 132 BC (?)
Obv. Helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, inscription GEM, before, denominational mark ✱.
Rev. Victory in quadriga, right, holding reins and palm-branch in left hand and wreath in right hand; below, inscription P. MAE AT, in exergue, ROMA.
AR/AE, 3,2 g, 18 – 2,0 mm, ↑. Find: Sector XVIII, Quad. G 10.3.20;
Inv. no.: NIMG 3194.
Ref.: *RRC I*, 251/1-av., 249/1-rv²⁸; *Husenovski, 2004, no. 249*.

C. PLVTI (C. Plutius)

8. Denarius (suberate), Rome, 121 BC
Obv. Helmeted head of Roma, right; behind, denominational mark X.
Rev. Dioscuri galloping right. below, inscription C. PLVTI, in exergue, ROMA.
AR/AE, 3,4 g, 17 – 2,0 mm, ↗. Find: Sector XI, Quad. N/Nj 14;
Inv. no.: NIMG 2611.
Ref.: *RRC I*, no. 278/1; *Husenovski, 2004, no. 246*.

M. FOVRI L.F. PHILI (M. Furius L.f. Philus)

9. Denarius (suberate), Rome, 119 BC
Obv. Laureate head of Janus, around, inscription [M] · FOV[RI] · [LF].
Rev. Roma standing left, holding sceptre in left hand and crowing trophy with right hand; above, star; the trophy is surmounted by a helmet in the form of a boar's head and flanked by a carnyx and shield on each side. Star above, r. ROMA, in exergue inscription PHILI.
AR/AE, 3,1 g, 19 – 2.0 mm, ↗. Find: Quad. E 13.4.1;
Inv. no.: NIMG 4597.
Ref.: *RRC I*, 281/1; *Husenovski, 2018, no. 538*.

C. COIL CALD. (C. Coelius C.f.C.n. Calvus)

10. Denarius (suberate), Rome, 104 BC
Obv. Helmeted head of Roma, left.
Rev. Victory in biga left, holding reins in both hands; above, control-mark M, below, C · COIL, in exergue CALD.

²⁸ A combination of obverse and reverse, according to the obverse can be defined as the issue of M. ABVRI M.F GEM (*RRC I*, 250/1), and according to the reverse of P. MAE ANT M.F (*RRC I*, 249/1); *Husenovski 2004*, 249.

AR/AE, 3,1 g, 18 – 2,0 mm, ↓. Find: Quad. Ġ 13.2.2;
 Inv. no.: NIMG 4599.
 Ref.: *RRC I, 318/1a; Husenovski, 2018, no. 541.*

Q. ANTO BALB PR (Q. Antonius Balbus)

11. Denarius serratus (suberate), Rome, 83/82 BC
 Obv. Laureate head of Jupiter, right; behind, S.C.
 Rev. Victory in quadriga right, holding reins and palm-branch in left hand and wreath in right hand; below, [Q.ATO.B] AB., in exergue, [PR].
 AR/AE, 3,6 g, 20 – 2,0 mm, →; Find: Sector XVIII, Quad. G 10.3.14;
 Inv. no.: NIMG 3189
 Ref.: *RRC I, 364; Husenovski, 2004, no. 252.*

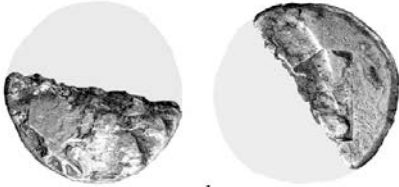
BRVTVS (M. Iunius Brutus)

12. Denarius (suberate), Rome, 54 BC
 Obv. Head of L. Junius Brutus, right; behind, [B]RVTVS.
 Rev. Head of C. Servilius Ahala, right; behind, AHALA.
 AR/AE, 3,9 g, 19 – 2,0 mm, ↑; Find: Sector XVIII, Quad. G 10.3.21;
 Inv. no.: NIMG 3193.
 Ref.: *RRC I, 433/2; Husenovski, 2004, no. 253.*

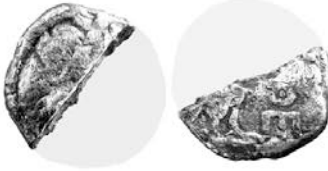
ANT. AVG.III VIR R. P. C (M. Antonius M.f.M.n.)

13. Denarius (suberate), mint moving with M. Antony, 32/31 BC
 Obv. Ship right, with sceptre tied with fillet on prow ; above inscription ANT.AVG, below, [III.VIR.R.P.C].
 Rev. Aquila between two standards; Below, LEG VI.
 AR/AE, 2,1 g, 16 – 1,0 mm, ↑; Find: Sector XVIII, Quad. G 10.3.19;
 Inv. no.: NIMG 3192.
 Ref.: *RRC I, 544/19; Husenovski, 2004, no. 254.*

T. I



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T. II



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НАОДИ НА МОНЕТИ СУБЕРАТИ ОД ЛОКАЛИТЕТОТ ВАРДАРСКИ РИД (*Gortynia*)

РЕЗИМЕ

Во овој труд, претставени се тринаесет суберати од различни периоди, и тоа: од т.н. “племенско” монетоковање, грчки полиси, македонски владетели и римскиот републикански период, кои претставуваат дел од корпусот на антички монети, откриен на археолошкиот локалитет Вардарски Рид. Квалитетот на изработката на субератите варира од примероци каде фалсификувањето е забележливо на прв поглед, до квалитетно изработени суберати чија веродостојност речиси не е упитна. Таков еден, фрагментиран статер-суберат од т.н. “племенско” монетоковање бил евидентиран во културните населбински слоеви на Вардарски Рид и во овој труд, овој примерок е во средиштето на вниманието. Иконографските прикази од двете страни на зачуваниот дел од монетата, беа тешко “читливи” и несигурни за идентификација. Недоволно јасните графички детали на дел од аверсот, делумно упатуваат на композицијата: *Кентаур држи нимфа* (?), а на дел од реверсот на: *Шлем со перјаница* (?) (Т. I/1), паралелно застапена претстава кај монетоковањето на “Лете” и Ореските, при крајот на VI и почетокот на V век пр.н.е. Од Вардарски Рид, веќе е познат статер на Ореските од типот: *Кентаур држи нимфа*// *Волабнат квадрат, разделен на четири дела*, датиран во период ок. 510 - 480 год. пр.н.е. Поради недостаток на половина на статерот, со голема внимателност и воздржаност пристапиме кон негова идентификација. Со голема резерва, предложената идентификација на фрагментираниот статер-суберат, ја припишуваме на монетоковањето на Ореските (?), чија редовна серија е датирана во период ок. 500 - 480 год. пр.н.е. Во достапната референтна литература, не можевме да регистрираме никакви аналогии со откриениот статер-суберат. Иако, уште во архајскиот и класичниот период, појавата на фалсификувањето монети како прифитабилна активност е документирана низ различни изданија и типови монети.

Во збирката се наоѓаат и две тетрадрахми-суберати ковани во името на градот Атина. Првиот е фрагментирана тетрадрахма-суберат (Т. II/2), чија редовна серија е позната како емисија од т.н. „стар стил“: *Глава на Атина*//*Буф*, која е кована во 430-322 год. пр.н.е. Вториот примерок (Т. II/3), ја имитира тетрадрахмата од т.н. “нов стил” од типот: *Глава на Атина Партенос со коринтски шлем*//*Буф во канџите држи амфора*, датирана ок. 220 - 86/3 год. пр.н.е. Доколку, субератот на атинската тетрадрахма-суберат од т.н. „стар стил“ (Т. I/2), не беше скршен, истиот немаше да предизвика сомнеж во нејзината автентичност. Кога станува збор за вториот примерок (Т. I/3), тој е со исклучително лош квалитет. Делумно зачуваните остатоци од слојот на посребрувањето видливи се само во вдлабнатините на релјефот.

Во корпусот на монети од Вардарски Рид, во групата монети на античките македонски владетели, емисиите на Антигон Гоната 277 - 239 год. пр.н.е., во однос

на сите останати, далеку се најзастапени, дури со 101 примерок. Меѓу нив и еден примерок тетрадрахма-суберат со претставата: *Македонски итит, во средината глава на Пан, на лево//Атена Алкидемос на лево, во левата рака држи итит, со десната рака фрла молња, лево македонски шлем со пердуви, десно монограм* [Α], десно ΒΑΣ[ΙΛ]ΕΩΣ, лево ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ (Т. I/4), копија на редовните емисии на сребрени тетрадрахми од т.н. серија “Пан” (ковани ок. 271 - 265 год.пр.н.е.). Кај нашиот примерок на Антигон Гоната, поради тенкиот и излижаниот слој на посребрувањето, забележлив е квалитетот на искованото бронзено јадро, чиј аверс и реверс избилува со прецизни детали на: иконографските претстави, легендите, симболите и монограмите, кои упатуваат на употреба на оригинален калап.

Бројот на обработените монети во нумизматичкиот корпус на Вардарски Рид, досега изнесува вкупно 854 примероци, од кои на римската продукција на редовни серии на денари и денари-суберати вкупно брои 24 примероци. Од нив групата на денари-суберати ја сочинуваат 9 примероци (кат. бр. 5-13). Едно *Анонимно ковање*, датирано ок. 189-180 год. пр.н.е. (Т. I/5); денар-суберат на *P. Maenius P.f. Antiaticus* од 132 год. пр.н.е. (Т. I/6); примерок на *M. Aburius Geminus* (?) од 132 год. пр.н.е. (Т. I/7); денар-суберат на *C. Plutius* од 121 год. пр.н.е. (Т. II/8); денар-суберат на *M. Furius L.f. Philus* од 119 год. пр.н.е. (Т. II/9); примерок на *C. Coelius C.f.C.n. Calvus* кована во 104 год. пр.н.е. (Т. II/10); од 83/82 год. пр. н.е., потекнува примерокот на денар-суберат-сератус на *Q. Antonius Balbus* (Т. II/11), а примерокот на *M. Iunius Brutus*, датиран е во 54 год. пр.н.е. (Т. II/12) и последниот денар-суберат кој бил искован во патувачката ковница на *M. Antonius M.f.M.n.*, датиран е во 32/31 год. пр.н.е. (Т. II/13).

Pero Josifovski

THE COINS OF THE FIRST MACEDONIAN REGION (MERIDA) AND THEIR FINDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Abstract: One of the activities of the Regions/Meridies of divided Macedonia was the production of coins with the name of the area. The First Macedonian Region/Merida minted coins with the name of the area - ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. The tetradrachms of the First Region of the type Artemis within a Macedonian shield//club within a wreath were minted in large quantities, were very popular and circulated for a long time throughout the Balkans and beyond. With one minor exception, for the most part, these tetradrachms were intended for the exchange and settlement of certain obligations of the Roman authorities in the northern areas (Dacia and Thrace). The coins of the First Region are very poorly distributed in the territories, which historically belonged to Macedonia. According to the finds recorded so far, on the territory of today's Republic of North Macedonia coins of the First Region are represented by 28 coins of single finds, one homogeneous hoard with 37 (35) tetradrachms and one mixed hoard with 6 specimens. These finds indicate that the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia does not belong to the territories for which the mass production of money of the type Artemis//Club was intended.

Key words: First Region, Merida, finds, circulation, Republic of North Macedonia

THE ROMAN PROTECTORATE (168-148/6 BC) AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF MACEDONIA INTO A ROMAN PROVINCE (AFTER 148-146 BC)

After the Battle of Pydna, a defeated Macedonia was turned into a Roman protectorate without military occupation. In order to prevent any military or economic union of Macedonia or its re-establishment, the Romans took certain measures and actions. Among these were the transferring of the royal wealth to Rome¹, the halving of the expenses that were now being paid in Rome², the forbiddance of the use of the old royal estates and monopolies, as well as the ban of mines, forests, and salt trade³. The former division of Macedonia into administrative regions/merides remained, but the new

¹ On the value of the transferred royal wealth: Crawford, 1985, 143.

² On the Roman economic relations and the taxation of the newly conquered regions in the eastern Mediterranean: Crawford, 1977, 42-52.

³ Livy on the proposals and intentions of the Roman Senate regarding Macedonian affairs (T. Liv. xlv.18.3-5); on the events and the socio-political situation in Macedonia after 168/7 BC: Papazoglou, 1983, 192 ff; Hammond/Walbank, 1988, 558-569; Christ, 1979, 51-54.

regions were now independent and their relations strictly limited and regulated by the Roman Empire. Each region/district was organized as an administrative unit with a capital city (Amphipolis was the capital of the First Region, Thessalonike of the Second, Pella of the Third, and Pelagonia of the Fourth).⁴ In the country divided as explained, even trade between the merides was forbidden. The gold and silver mines, where minting metal was found, were closed (reopened in 158 BC).⁵ From the robbed royal chest, the Romans took away a considerable wealth of valuable items, artwork, and gold and silver, part of which must have been in the form of coins. The robbing of Macedonia represents yet another confirmation of the “economic motives” of the Roman efforts to conquer the east and, through that, Macedonia.⁶ Still, the “awarded” freedom announced by the Roman proconsul Aemilius Paullus, following the instructions of the Roman Senate, the Macedonians’ limited independence, and the new order of Macedonia, lasted only for around twenty years.

The Macedonians were to manifest the rejection of the introduced Roman order through rebellions, the aim of which was getting rid of Roman domination. However, as a direct consequence of this attempt to overthrow the protectorate⁷, i.e. the unsuccessful uprising led by Andriscus (also called *PseudoPhilippus*), in 148 BC Macedonia lost its internal independence and was turned into the first Roman province on the Balkans.⁸ Macedonia was to get a Roman regent, an administrative apparatus, and an army. At the same time, this made Macedonia the main Roman military base for the Roman conquests of the rest of the Balkans.⁹

MINTING OF THE FIRST MACEDONIAN REGION/MERIDA

Macedonia’s defeat at the Battle of Pydna (June 22, 168 BC) was merely the introduction to the start of not only political, but also socio-economic, cultural, and other changes, the consequences of which were to encompass not only Macedonia, but also the much wider region. One of these changes, as already mentioned, was that the previous division of Macedonia into administrative regions/merides was kept by the Romans. Each region/district was organized as an independent administrative unit with a capital city (Map 1): Amphipolis of the First region (consisting of territories east of the Strymon River to the Mesta River, as well as Byzaltia), Thessalonike of the Second region (between rivers Strymon and Axios/Vardar), Pella of the Third region (between rivers Axios/Vardar and Peneios), and Pelagonia of the Fourth region (consisting of the regions of Upper Macedonia, Pelagonia, Lynkestis, Orestis, Eordaea, Elimeia).

⁴ Papazoglu, 1957, 44-63 (on the organization and division of Macedonia); Hatzopoulos, 1996, 231-260 (on the regions/districts). Different views and interpretations of the existence of Macedonian “districts” in Juhel, 2011, 579-612.

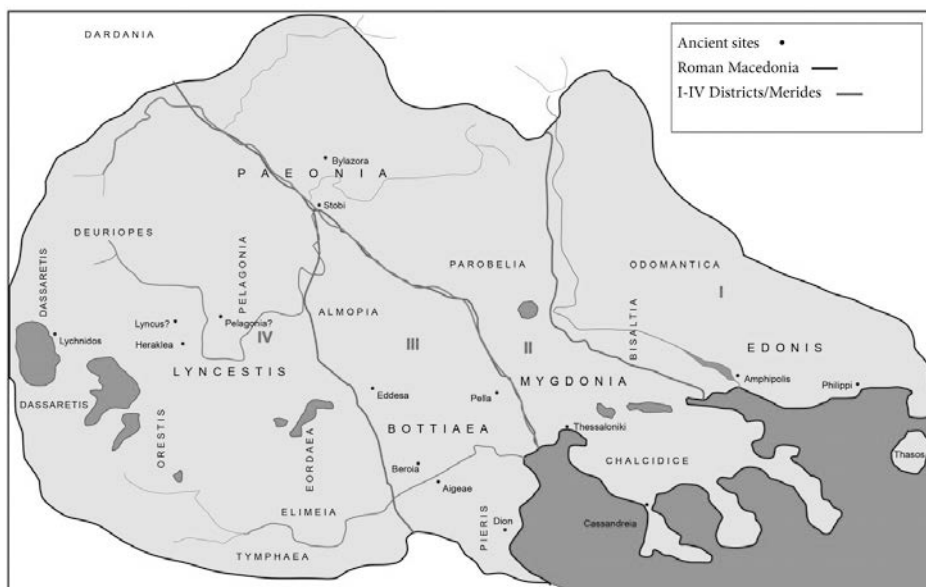
⁵ On the mines’ closing and reopening, MacKay, 1970, 257-258; Crawford, 1977, 44-45; RRC I, 74.

⁶ Badian, 1968, 9-11, 16-28.

⁷ On the unsuccessful attempt and the end of the Macedonian “freedom”, Eckstein, 2010, 246-248.

⁸ On the formation of the province, Papazoglou, 1979, 302-307; Vandersopel, 2010, 255-259; on the situation in 148 BC and the timing of the decision to turn Macedonia into a province, Morgan, 1969, 422-446.

⁹ On the history of Macedonia as a Roman province: Proeva, 1997, 242-262; Josifovski, 2017, 12-14; Vandersopel, 2010, 260-264.



Map 1. Map of Roman Macedonia, Division of Regions/Merides, 168/7 (P. Josifovski)

The activities between the regions in many spheres were limited and accordingly ordered by the Roman Empire. One of the activities of the regions/merides was also the production of coins with the name of the region.¹⁰ The regions minted coins according to their abilities, the quantity, and the type of metal at their disposal, corresponding to the needs of the Roman Empire. The First Region, whose abilities were the strongest, struck more silver coins. The Second, which had much weaker abilities, struck fewer silver coins.¹¹ The Third Region did not strike coins at all, while the Fourth Region struck only bronze coins.¹²

¹⁰ General overview of Macedonian coinage in Roman times: Josifovski, 2013, 931-962.

¹¹ **The Second Macedonian Region** struck tetradrachms of the type Artemis within a Macedonian shield/club within a wreath and the name of the region ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ (Gaebler, 1935, 6, no. 41; BMCG, Macedonia, 8, no. 9; Draganov, 2001, no. 821-823; Alpha Bank Coll., 2009, 65, no. 58; Prokopov, 2012, no. 813-825). The type and iconography of the coins is the same as the issues of the First Region, the only difference being in the name of the region. While the First Region had a long and massive production of money, this wasn't the case for the Second Region. Up until now, we know of only a single pair of casts from the coins with one monogram. From the coins with two monograms, we know of one obverse and three reverse casts (Prokopov, 2012, 22-23, 175, 187). This coinage is thought to have started under King Perseus, but a certain production was made under Roman control by using the existing casts (after 168/7 BC). It is, however, a small, limited, or rather more symbolic money production in the Second Region compared to the production of the First Region and it has far less monetary or fiscal value. We should look for the inspiration and purpose of this production in some Roman propaganda ambitions.

¹² Probably in Pelagonia (?), **the Fourth Macedonian Region** struck only bronze coins with the name of the Region – ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ. (Crawford, 1985, 128-131; Gaebler, 1902, 141-144; MacKay, 1970, 258ff.; Dahmen, 2010, 54-55). Unlike the First and Second Regions, which struck the silver tetradrachms, the Fourth Region produced two types of bronze coins: the first being Head of Zeus/Club within wreath, leg. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ, and the second being Head of Athena/Dioscuri on a horse, leg. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ (on the regions' types of coins: Gaebler, 1935, 7, no. 42-43; BMCG, Macedonia, 8, no. 10; SNG Cop., no. 1316; MacKay, 1968, 12; Touratsoglou, 1993, T. VII/9-10; Draganov, 2001, 125, 201, no. 824-825; Prokopov, 2012, T. 74/1-3). H. Gaebler dates these bronze issues of the Fourth Region between 158-150 BC, during the Protectorate, but MacKay edited them to be between 167 and 149 BC (MacKay, 1968, 12-13). He believed that the Athena/Dioscuri type, based on the Roman model, was struck in the first months of 167 BC: "before the permission to translate the Roman types of the quaestors came from Rome". This editing has been accepted, but lately it is believed that the dating of both types should be separated, i.e. that the type

The First Region (in Amphipolis) struck coins with the name of the region *ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ*. Under the same legend, there are many different issues of coins. Preceding the silver coins from the most abundant group, the rare issues of coins struck with the legend *ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ* are also worthy of mention: a tetradrachm of the First Macedonian Region of the type *Head of Zeus/Artemis on a bull (and the legend ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ)*.¹³ There also exists a very rare didrachm coin known only from two specimen, and it is of the type *Macedonian shield with a thunderbolt and the legend ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ/Club (legend ΠΡΩΤΗΣ ΜΕΡΙΑΟΣ), within an oak wreath*.¹⁴

On the obverse of the oldest and most recognizable issues of coins with the legend *ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ*, there is a depiction of a Macedonian shield, with the bust of Artemis with a bow and a quiver on her shoulder in the central part. The main depiction on the reverse is Heracles' Club and the legend *ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ* within an oak wreath, usually with additional monograms and symbols (Fig. 1). The elements of the iconography in these issues of the First Region are distinguishable and typical for Macedonian coinage, as they were taken from the royal minting of Antigonus Gonatas and Philip V.¹⁵



Fig 1. First Macedonian Region, Tetradrachm (illustration: Lj. Ristovska)

The tetradrachms of the First Region, type *Artemis within a Macedonian shield/club within a wreath*, were struck in large quantities, were very popular, and were circulating in the entire Balkan region and beyond. The minting of this type of coins probably started as early as the reign of the last Macedonian king, Perseus (from 174/3 BC), few years before the conquering of Macedonia or shortly after Macedonia's defeat in 168 BC.¹⁶

Zeus/Club, as a typical Macedonian issue, was struck during the time of Perseus (before 168 BC), while the coins of the type *Athena/Dioscuri*, as a modified Roman type, were struck after 168 BC under Roman control (Prokopov, 2012, 23, 187.). On the findings of coins from the Fourth Macedonian Region on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia, see Josifovski, 2017, 66-71, 193-195 (Cat. nos. 1-24).

¹³ This coin was dated after 168 BC as an issue of the First Region during Roman domination, see Gaebler, 1935, no. 39, T. III / 1; Price, 1974, no. 81, T. XIV / 81; Draganov, 2001, no. 816; Alpha Bank Coll., 2009, 64, no. 56; Recently, some authors have edited the issuing of this coin earlier, during the Antigonids, in the last years of the reigns of Philip V and Perseus, see Prokopov, 2012, 23-24; Touratsoglou, 1993, T. V / 18; specifically Hatzopoulos, 1996, 250-253; on the analysis of the characteristics, the iconography, and the dating of this coinage, see Kremydi-Sicilianu, 2009, 191-201. The dating of this issue during the Antigonids by the mentioned authors S. Kremydi-Sicilianu, I. Touratsoglou, and M. Hatzopoulos is considered to be another numismatic proof that the division of Macedonia into administrative regions/merides is a pre-Roman creation.

¹⁴ One specimen was published earlier and the other appeared at an auction in 2005 (CNG. Triton VIII (68), 2005, Lot no. 205). Also see Prokopov, 2012, 23-24; Especially Kremydi-Sicilianu's study of this type of didrachm, in which the author believes that this coin should be dated either to the last years of Philip V or to the beginning of the reign of Perseus. According to her, this Antigonid coinage with the name of the First Region should be understood as a type of affirmation of the Macedonian control in the area, Kremydi-Sicilianu, 2007, 91-100.

¹⁵ On the type of Antigonus Gonatas, Gaebler, 1935, 185-186; Panagopoulou, 2000, 75ff., T. 1-28; on the type of Philip V as a "prototype", Gaebler, 1935, 190, no. 3 (Philip V); Mammoth, 1930, 277-303, T. V/3-6.

¹⁶ Prokopov, 2012, 22-24, 179-180, 187; Paunov, 2013, 144-145; Mørkholm, 1991, 166-167; Gaebler, 1935, 6, no. 39-40 (dated 158-150 BC).

In the largest corpus regarding this coinage, Prokopov has classified and determined chronologically the series of this silver coinage as follows:¹⁷

- “First A” Group, 174/3-158 BC, struck with 26 combinations of monograms and additional symbols (143 combinations). Among these are the so-called “regular” series of coins (Prokopov, 2012: no. 1-143);
- “First B” Group, 158-149/8 BC, struck only with 1 monogram in 68 issues. This group is considered a transitional group that set off the so-called “conserved” series of coins (Prokopov, 2012: no. 144-212);
- “Second A” Group, after 149/8 BC (according to the cat.: 158 BC – second half of the II century BC), struck with 3 monogram combinations and one additional symbol in 343 sporadic issues. The group of coins is from the so-called “conserved” series (Prokopov, 2012: no. 213-556);
- “Second B” Group, with no definite dating (likely the same case as the “Second A” Group), struck with one monogram and one additional symbol in 52 issues. The group of coins is from the so-called “conserved” series (Prokopov, 2012: no. 557-609);
- “Third” Group, second half of the II century BC and later (according to the Cat.: 149/8 BC – first half of the II century BC), struck with one monogram in different versions, 136 issues. Coins from the so-called “conserved series” (Prokopov, 2012: no. 610-745).

According to Prokopov, only the coins from the "First A" Group belong to what he calls the “regular” issues of coins of the First Region, while the coins from the other groups belong to the so-called “conserved” type of coin issues. Proof of the abundance, longevity of the coinage, and the purpose of the minting of coins of the *Artemis//Club* type is the large amount of discovered hoards on the Balkans and part of Asia Minor. The number of observed hoards is enormous and they have been discovered on the territories of Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey. Essentially, Prokopov classifies the huge amount of hoards into two main groups based on their distribution: those north of the Balkan Mountains (Stara Planina), and those south of the Balkan Mountains.¹⁸ Most of the hoards (more than 60) were found on the territory of Bulgaria, north of Stara Planina and south of the Danube River, which is also where the largest amount of coins were found. According to the coins from the groups determined by Prokopov, the coin finds (mixed from all groups and in different ratios), which are divided according to their distribution by areas, would be mainly concentrated as follows: coins of "First A" Group were mostly found on the territories of Turkey and northern Greece; the coins of the "Second" Group were found on the territory north of the Balkan Mountains and the Danube River (northwest direction); the coins of the "Third" Group were scattered along the upper part of the valley of the river Struma. The hoards found were with a homogeneous composition, but also mixed depending on the region (with coins of Thassos, Maroneia, Mesembria, Odessa, Byzantium, Athens ("new-style"), the quaestor Aesilas, Roman Republican denarii, drachmas of Apollonia and Dirachion,

¹⁷ Prokopov, 2012, 25-30, 178-182, 187.

¹⁸ On the territorial distribution of the hoards, Prokopov, 2012, 33-39.

Macedonian rulers, Celtic imitations, various Hellenistic rulers and cities of the eastern Mediterranean, etc.).¹⁹

With the exception of the tetradrachms of the "First" Group, the coins of the other groups were primarily intended for the exchange and for settling certain debts of the Roman authorities in the northern areas (Dacia and Thrace). The coins of the First Region are very poorly distributed in the territories which, historically speaking, belonged to Macedonia. Most of the Artemis//Club coins bearing the name of the region are spread outside their own territory. These issues, the minting of which began before 168 BC, were struck according to the Attic standard and their production was, for the most part, organized and controlled by the Romans later after this date – they served the Roman interests and were a product of their regional policies. They were selected by the Romans as most suitable for mass production and local resources (silver from Macedonian mines) were used for their production.²⁰ The purpose was to distribute this "special" coinage outside of Macedonia and to use it for military purposes, since these coins were used to pay the contingent mercenaries originating from the regions where the numerous hoards now come from.²¹ The significance and popularity of the type can be seen from the attempts to secure such coins by means of producing imitations. The imitations of the coins of the type Artemis//Club are with different quality and range from close to the original to rougher coins, but there are also hybrid imitations.²²



Fig. 2. First Macedonian Region (Merida), AR Hoard Bogdanci/1995 (AMM, Skopje)

¹⁹ Specifically on the hoards of tetradrachms of the First Region and Thassos and the character of these massive coinages, Prokopov, 1993, 173-180; on the basic coin types in Thrace, their amount and their involvement in the circulation during the II-I century BC, Prokopov, 2009, 247-253.

²⁰ Crawford, 1977, 45 and note 2.

²¹ According to Prokopov, this massive "special" production was likely being struck in other locations apart from Amphipolis.

²² MacKay, 1970, 262; specifically, Prokopov, 2012, 164-174, no. 746-812.

From the processed material and the numismatic records of the coins of the First Region on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia, 28 single finds (cat. 1-28), one homogeneous hoard with 37 (35) specimens (Bogdanci/1995), and one dispersed hoard consisting of 6 specimens (Lopate/1989) were discovered. Given the volume and long period of production of these silver issues of the First Region, the number of coins found on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia is not that large. The relatively small number of findings confirms the fact that the area of the Republic of North Macedonia, though close to them, does not belong to the territories for which the mass production of the type Artemis//Club was intended by the Romans after 168 BC. Although limited, the discovered material shows that it still circulated in this area for other reasons.

CIRCULATION AND FINDS OF COINS OF THE FIRST MACEDONIAN REGION

The coins of the First Macedonian region are represented by 28 specimens of single finds (cat. 1-28), one homogenous hoard with 37 (35) specimens, and one dispersed hoard consisting of 6 specimens. According to the classification and chronology of Prokopov, the single finds belong to the following groups:

- "First A" Group (174/3-158 BC) - 8 specimens (cat. 1-8);
- "First B" Group (158-149/8 BC) – 2 specimens (cat. 9-10);
- "Second A" Group (after 149/8 BC) – 9 specimens (cat. 11-29);
- "Second B" Group (after 149/8 BC) – 3 specimens (cat. 20-22);
- "Third" Group (second half of II century BC and later) – 6 specimens (cat. 23-28).

Regarding the coins of the hoard in Bogdanci/ 95 of 35 specimens, we have:

- "First B" group (158-149/8 BC) – 1 specimen (cat. 1);
- "Second A" Group (after 149/8 BC) – 31 specimens (cat. 2-32);
- "Third" Group (second half of II century BC and later) – 3 specimens (cat. 33-35).

There is no more data about the coins from the dispersed hoard from Lopate/1989 apart from the number of specimens. As can be seen from the "First A" Group with the "original" issues, we have a total of 9 specimens from the hoard and the individual finds and 3 specimens from the transitional "First B" group. The most specimens – 43 – can be found in the group of issues of the so-called "conserved" type, which had the most extensive production. The group with the lowest quality of production consists of 9 specimens. Regardless of the fact that the number of coins discovered on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia is not large given the extensive, long-term production of these silver coins in the First Region, their classification shows that they are present in all periods, from the beginning of the coinage to their termination. There is not much data on the distribution of the finds; in the individual finds we have finds from Valandovo, Tetovo, Ohrid, and Mariovo, but the data is insufficient to create a clearer picture of the circulation. Information about the place of the finds of the two hoards is more intriguing. The first hoard from Lopate/1989 was found in the northernmost part of the Republic of North Macedonia, and it is the first of its kind having a mixed composition of tetradrachms of the First Region and tetradrachms of Thassos – such hoards are common in neighboring Bulgaria. The other hoard from Bogdanci/1995 was found in the southernmost part of the Republic of North Macedonia, an area that, according to the division of Macedonia into administrative areas, would have been the border between the Second and Third Regions.

Hoard finds

1. Homogeneous hoard from Bogdanci. Purchased for the Museum of Macedonia in 1995. It contained 37 specimens, 35 of which were purchased for MM. All coins are tetradrachms, issues of the First Region. Most of the coins are from the "Second A" Group (after 149/8 BC) - 31 spec. Burial of the hoard c. 120-100 years BC (according to Prokopov 2012: 211), and according to the publisher of the hoard c. 150/149-120 BC (Petrova 1999: 35-44).
2. Dispersed hoards from Lopate Village, Kumanovo. Discovered in 1989. It contained 18 (+?) specimens, 6 of which were tetradrachms from the First Region (dated around 158-150 BC) and 12 tetradrachms from Thassos. The burial of the hoard is in the middle of the II century BC and later (according to Ujes 2001: 341, no. 50).

Single and accidental finds

- 1 spec. from Rabrovo Village, Valandovo (see cat. 7);
- 1 spec. from Palchishte Village, Tetovo (see cat. 20);
- Mikulchikj mentions the finds of a certain number of specimens as follows: Gostivar (1 spec.), Ohrid (1 spec. from a private collection), Galishte, Mariovo (1 spec. from the Veles Museum), (Mikulchik 1973: 167).



Map 2. Coin finds of the First Macedonian Region in the Republic of N. Macedonia

The 28 single recorded specimens, one homogeneous hoard with 37 tetradrachms, and one mixed hoard with 6 specimens from the region are relatively small in number. This data indicates that the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia does not belong to the territories for which the mass production of coins of the type Artemis/Club was intended. Nevertheless, according to the previous studies and knowledge regarding the coinage and the findings of coins on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia, the presence of coins from different issues and provinces in the time of the protectorate and later in the province of Macedonia (after 148/6 BC) shows that this area, with all its particularities, was still part of the monetary sphere and monetary policies of the new Roman authorities for Macedonia and the reorganized administrative regions.


CATALOGUE

Abbreviations


AM	- Archeological Museum of Republic of North Macedonia
MM	- Museum of Macedonia
NBRM	- National Bank of North Macedonia
OB	- Ohridska banka
FF	- Faculty of Philosophy, Skopje

<i>Obv.</i>	= obverse
<i>Rev.</i>	= reverse
AE	= bronze
AR	= silver
r.	= right
l.	= left
mm	= millimeters
g	= grams
c.	= circa
∅	= diameter


Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC

1. ***Obv.*** Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, bow and quiver over shoulder, in the center of a Macedonian shield.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
Club (handle left); above, monogram  (ΠΙΩΣ), all in oak wreath; l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR; 16.78 g; ∅ 32 mm; die axis 3; Private Coll. NŠ, Skopje.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 48, no. 37 (I.A., O.10-R.28); Šeldarov Coll., no. 715.

Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC

2. ***Obv.*** As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩ[N] (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
As the previous; above, monogram  (ΠΙΩΣ); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR, 14.68 g; ∅ 31.6 mm; die axis 3; AMM – Skopje, Entry no. 36892
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 48, no. 41 (I.A., O.10-R.32); Соколовска 1966, no. 8.

Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC

3. ***Obv.*** As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
As the previous; above, monogram  (ΠΙΩΣ); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR; 16.86 g; ∅ 32 mm; die axis 0; OB, Inv. no. 04/6/3.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 49, no. 42 (I.A., O.10-R.33); Ohridska banka Coll., no. 222.

Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC4. *Obv.* As the previous; .*Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΗΡ (HP), below, Ν; l. symbol: winged thunderbolt.

AR; 16.75 g; Ø 31.6 mm; die axis 12; NBRM, Inv. no. 02/1/33-6.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 51, no. 59 (I.A., O.14-R.49); НБРМ, МПИ, no. 222.**Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC**5. *Obv.* As the previous.*Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΗΡ (HP), below, Ν; l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 17.01 g; Ø 32.4 mm; die axis 2; AMM, Inv. entry no. 6212.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 53, no. 74-75 (I.A., O.17-R.58-59).**Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC**6. *Obv.* As the previous.*Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΗΡ (HP), below, Ν; l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.28 g; Ø 32 mm; die axis 3; Private Coll. NŠ, Skopje.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 55, no. 86 (I.A., O.24-R.68); Šeldarov Coll., no. 717.**Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC**7. *Obv.* As the previous.*Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΗΡ (HP), below, Ν; l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.98 g; Ø 34 mm; die axis 3; Private Coll. NŠ, Skopje.

Find: Rabrovo, Valandovo.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 55, no. 87 (I.A., O.24-R.69); Šeldarov Coll., no. 716.**Tetradrachm, 174/3-158 BC**8. *Obv.* As the previous.*Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΝΑΚ (NAK), below, ΗΡ (HP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 17.06 g; Ø 32 mm; die axis 3; Private Coll. NŠ, Skopje.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 59, no. 114 (I.A., O.34-R.94); Šeldarov Coll., no. 718.**Tetradrachm, 158-149/8 BC**9. *Obv.* As the previous.*Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΑΡ (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.69 g; Ø 32.2 mm; die axis 12; NBRM, Inv. no. 99/1/3.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 67, no. 159 (I.B., O.46-R.135); НБРМ, МПИ, no. 220.**Tetradrachm, 158-149/8 BC**10. *Obv.* As the previous.*Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.70 g; \emptyset 32 mm; die axis 9; AMM, Inv. entry no. 6214.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 72, no. 183 (I.B., O.49-R.154).

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

11. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; - g; \emptyset - mm; die axis -;

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 92, no. 306 (II.A., O.70-R.246), (in the description in the catalog are given other monograms?); **Археолошка карта, Том I, 109, сл. 20** (photo only, no other data). Note: in Prokopov's catalog for the issues of the "Second" Group, the dating 158-second half of the II century BC is indicated.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

12. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣHP ($\Sigma\text{HY}\Delta\text{P}$), below l. τ (TKP), below r. ME (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.31 g; \emptyset 30.2 mm; die axis 1; AMM – Skopje, Inv. entry no. (coin with a small loop, used as jewelry)

Ref.: cf. Prokopov 1994, PB76; Prokopov, 2012, 92, no. 307 (II.A., O.71-R.224) and footnote 177; Соколовска 1966, no. 9.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

13. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣHP ($\Sigma\text{HY}\Delta\text{P}$), below l. τ (TKP), below r. ME (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.83 g; \emptyset 33 mm; die axis 12; NBRM, Inv. no. 02/1/33-3.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 98, no. 345 (II.A., O.75-R.274).

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

14. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣHP ($\Sigma\text{HY}\Delta\text{P}$), below l. τ (TKP), below r. ME (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.67 g; \emptyset 31.22 mm; die axis 0; AMM – Skopje, Inv. entry no.36812.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 103, no. 380 (II.A., O.80-R.297); Соколовска 1966, no. 7; Битракова Грозданова 1987, Т. VIII/7.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

15. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣHP ($\Sigma\text{HY}\Delta\text{P}$), below l. τ (TKP), below r. ME (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 12.4 g; \emptyset 29 mm; die axis -; NI Institute and Museum, Bitola.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 111, no. 425 (II.A., O.85-R.334).

Размовска Бачевска 2002, 54, no. 57.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

16. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗ[Σ] (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΦ/Φ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below l. ΤΡ (TKP), r. ΤΕ (TME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.39 g; Ø 31.8 mm; die axis 12; NBRM, Inv. no. 00/30/1.
 (perforated and the riveted coin)
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 119, no. 469 (II.A., O.93-R.365); НБРМ, МПИ, no. 217.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

17. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗ[Σ] (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΦ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below l. κ (TKP), below r. ΤΥ (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.51 g; Ø 30.2 mm; die axis 3; NBRM, Inv. no. 99/2/4-1.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 111, no. 422 (II.A., O.85-R.331); НБРМ, МПИ, no. 218.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

18. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΦ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΜΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 17.06 g; Ø 30.6 mm; die axis 0; OB, Inv. no. 04/2/12.
Ref.: Prokopov 1994, PC13, cf. Prokopov 2012, 125, no. 510 (R.403), 512 (R.403); ex Šeldarov Coll., no. 719; Ohridska banka Coll., no. 221.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

19. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗ[Σ] (below)
 As the previous; above monogram ΣΦ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΤΥ (TYPME).
 AR; 16.87 g; Ø 30.5 mm; die axis 3; NBRM, Inv. no. 01/11/5.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 133, no. 551 (II.A., O.114-R.437); НБРМ, МПИ, no. 219; Hadji-Maneva, 2008, 19; Хаџи-Манева 2012, 71.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

20. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram Ρ (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.20 g; Ø 32.1 mm; die axis 9; AMM – Skopje, Inv. entry no. 36806.
 Find: Palčište, Tetovo.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 134, no. 557 (II.B., O.119-R.443) and footnote 227; Керамитчиев/Алексова, 1965: no. 36; Соколовска 1966: no. 6.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

21. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram Α (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.84 g; Ø 31 mm; die axis 8; Private Coll. NŠ, Skopje.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 137, no. 583 (II.B., O.125-R.464); Šeldarov Coll., no. 714.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

22. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above monogram Α (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.84 g; Ø 31 mm; die axis 8; NBRM, Inv. no. 99/2/4-2.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 141, no. 601 (II.B., O.131-R.479); NBRM Coll., no. 105;

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

23. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. [MAKEΔONΩN] (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram Α (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.43 g; Ø 31 mm; die axis 9; NBRM, Inv. no. 02/1/33-4.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 146, no. 634 (III., O.139-R.510).

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

24. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram Α (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.19 g; Ø 36 mm; die axis 9; NBRM, Inv. no. 02/1/33-5.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 146, no. 635 (III., O.139-R.511).

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

25. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram Α (AP); symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.82 g; Ø 30.5 mm; die axis 7; AMM, Inv. entry no. 6213.
 Find: Prilep region.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 151, no. 691 (III., O.143), no. 673 (R-544), Prokopov 1994, O. HA11).

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

26. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram Α (AYP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.63 g; Ø 32 mm; die axis 9; NBRM, Inv. no. 02/1/33-2.
Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 158, no. 719 (III., O.152-R.582).

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

27. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΙΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AYP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.63 g; \varnothing 30.7 mm; die axis 8; NBRM, Inv. no. 02/1/33-7.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 159, no. 725 (III., O.154-R.585); НБРМ, МПИ, no. 221.

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

28. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΙΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AYP); symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.55 g; \varnothing 33 mm; die axis 7; NBRM, Inv. no. 02/1/33-1.

Ref.: Prokopov, 2012, 159, no. 726 (III., O.155-R.586).

HOARD WITH COINS OF FIRST MACEDONIAN MERIS

I. Archeological Museum of Republic of North Macedonia

Find: Found in the vicinity of Bogdanci. Bought for the Museum of Macedonia in 1995 (Inventory book, entry no. 3583).

Quantity: 37 (35) tetradrachms (35 specimens purchased for the Museum of Macedonia, but according to Petrova they still existed 2 specimens not owned by the museum).

Buried: c. 120-100 BC (according to Prokopov, 2012); c. 150/149-120 BC (according to Petrova, MNJ 3 (1999)).

Disposition: AMM, Skopje. Inventory book, entry no. 3583.

Comments: Published, Petrova, 1999, 35-44 in MNJ 3 (1999); Prokopov 2012, 211;

Contents: The hoard consisted of 37 specimens of tetradrachms, all issues of the First Macedonian Meris. Of these, 1 specimen from the period 158-149 BC, 31 specimens from the period 158-second half of the II century BC, 3 specimens of the period 149/8 - second half of the II century BC. Additionally, the mentioned 2 specimens that were not purchased from the museum, there is no information about them.

Tetradrachm, 158-149/8 BC

1. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΙΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.76 g; \varnothing 33.67 mm; die axis 9; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7363.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 73, no. 192 (I.B., O.50-R.162); MNJ 3, no. 4.

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

2. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (above), ΠΙΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram $\Sigma\mathcal{A}\mathcal{P}$ ($\Sigma\text{HY}\Delta\mathcal{P}$), below \mathcal{k} (TKP) and $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{E}$ (MYPT?); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 11.96 g; \varnothing 30.96 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7367.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 90, cf. 297 (II.A., for the reverse R.238, the obverse is illegible); **MNJ 3, no. 8.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

3. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below ⚡ (TKP) and ⚡ (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.45 g; Ø 32.78 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7372.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 95, no. 326 (II.A., O.71-R.295); **MNJ 3, no. 13.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

4. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below l. ⚡ (TKP), r. ⚡ (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.58 g; Ø 32.24 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7391.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 95, no. 330 (II.A., O.73-R.214); **MNJ 3, no. 32.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

5. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below).

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below l. ⚡ (TKP), r. ⚡ (TYME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 14.78 g; Ø 30.39 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7374.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 101, no. 367 (II.A., O.78-R.282); **MNJ 3, no. 15.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

6. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below ⚡ (TKP) and ⚡ (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.76 g; Ø 30.50 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7371.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 103, no. 378 (II.A., O.80-R.295); **MNJ 3, no. 12.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

7. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below ⚡ (TKP) and ⚡ (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.77 g; Ø 31.53 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7394.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 103, no. 381 (II.A., O.80-R.298); **MNJ 3, no. 35.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

8. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔONΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below ⚡ (TKP) and ⚡

(TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.00 g; Ø 29.76 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7376.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 116, no. 451 (II.A., O.91-R.304); **MNJ 3, no. 17.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

9. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below κ (TKP) and Ϻ (TYPME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.42 g (Petrova: 16.79 g); Ø 32.22 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7380.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 117, no. 454 (II.A., R.356), Prokopov 1994 (R. PB143); **MNJ 3, no. 21.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

10. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below κ (TKP) and Ϻ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.07 g; Ø 31.07 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7365.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 124, no. 500 (II.A., O.102-R.393); **MNJ 3, no. 6.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

11. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below κ (TKP) and Ϻ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.83 g; Ø 30.21 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7381.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 124, no. 505 (II.A., O.102-R.398); **MNJ 3, no. 22.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

12. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΙΔΡ), below κ (TKP) and Ϻ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.77 g; Ø 29.23 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7382.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 125, no. 512 (II.A., O-108), no. 515 (R.406), cf. Prokopov 1994 (PC 15); **MNJ 3, no. 23.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

13. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΙΔΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. Ϻ (MYE?); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.88 g; Ø 30.05 mm; die axis 11; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7389.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 125, no. 512 (II.A., O-108), no. 510 (R.403), Prokopov 1994 (R. PC 13); **MNJ 3, no. 30.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

14. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΠ (ΣΗΙΑΠ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΝΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.67 g; Ø 30.27 mm; die axis 11; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7385.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 125, no. 512 (II.A., O-108), Prokopov 1994 (R. PC 4); **MNJ 3, no. 26.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

15. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΠ (ΣΗΙΑΠ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΝΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.51 g; Ø 31.27 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7384.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 127, no. 519 (II.A., O.108-R.410); **MNJ 3, no. 25.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

16. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΠ (ΣΗΙΑΠ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΝΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.73 g; Ø 32.43 mm; die axis 11; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7392.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 127, no. 519 (II.A., O.108), 515 (R.406), cf. Prokopov 1994 (PC 15); **MNJ 3, no. 33.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

17. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΠ (ΣΗΙΑΠ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΝΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.41 g; Ø 30.75 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7373.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 127, no. 520 (II.A., O.108-R.411); **MNJ 3, no. 14.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

18. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΠ (ΣΗΙΑΠ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΝΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
 AR; 16.79 g; Ø 28.11 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7378.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 127, no. 520 (II.A., O.108-R.411); **MNJ 3, no. 19.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

19. *Obv.* As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
 As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΠ (ΣΗΙΑΠ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΝΕ (TYRME); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.48 g; Ø 30,26 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7375.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 128, no. 524 (II.A., O.109 - R. cf. R 402, 463); **MNJ 3, no. 16.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

20. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗ[Σ] (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΙΑΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΜΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 13.37 g; Ø 29.06 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7387.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 128, no. 524 (II.A., O.109), no. 515 (R.406), cf. Prokopov 1994, (PC15); **MNJ 3, no. 28.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

21. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΙΑΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΜΕ (MYTE);

l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.86 g; Ø 30.78 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7390.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 128, no. 524 (II.A., O.109 - R.404); **MNJ 3, no. 31.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

22. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΙΑΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΜΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.94 g; Ø 29.88 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7393.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 128, no. 524 (II.A., O. 109), no. 526 i 516 (R. 407), cf. Prokopov 1994, R. PC16); **MNJ 3, no. 34.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

23. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΙΑΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΜΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.65 g; Ø 31.18 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7369.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 128, no. 524 (II.A., O. 109), no. 521 (R. 412?), cf. Prokopov 1994, R. PC20); **MNJ 3, no. 10.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

24. **Obv.** As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΙΑΡ), below l. κ (TKP), r. ΜΕ (MYTE); l. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.74 g; Ø 31.13 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7383.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 129, no. 530 (II.A., O.109-R.417); **MNJ 3, no. 24.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

25. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below I. ϙ (TKP), r. Ϻ (MYTE); I. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.90 g; Ø 29.83 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7386.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 129, no. 531 (II.A., O.110), Prokopov 1994, (PC14); **MNJ 3, no. 27.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

26. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below I. ϙ (TKP), r. Ϻ (TYPME); I. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.90 g; Ø 29.80 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7361.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 130, no. 533 (II.A. O.111), 536 (R.422); **MNJ 3, no. 2.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

27. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below I. ϙ (TKP), r. Ϻ (TYME); I. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.79 g; Ø 30.68 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7362.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 130, no. 535 (II.A., O.111-R.421); **MNJ 3, no. 3.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

28. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below ϙ (TKP) and Ϻ (MTE).

AR; 16.37 g; Ø 31.37 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7379.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 131, no. 541 (II., O. 112-R. 427) cf. Prokopov 1994, R. PC24); **MNJ 3, no. 20.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

29. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below I. ϙ (TKP), r. Ϻ (MYTE); I. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.45 g; Ø 31.74 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7388.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 132, no. 544 (II.A., O.112-R.430); **MNJ 3, no. 29.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

30. *Obv.* As the previous.

Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)

As the previous; above, monogram ΣΗΡ (ΣΗΥΔΡ), below I. ϙ (TKP), r. Ϻ (MYTE); I. symbol: thunderbolt.

AR; 16.00 g; Ø 31.78 mm; die axis 11; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7368.

Ref.: Prokopov 2012, - ; **MNJ 3, no. 9.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

31. **Obv.** As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR; 16.00 g; \varnothing 30.41 mm; die axis 8; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7366.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 137, no. 581 (II.B., O.125-R.462); **MNJ 3, no. 7.**

Tetradrachm, after 149/8 BC

32. **Obv.** As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR; 16.86 g; \varnothing 30.70 mm; die axis 7; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7364.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 138, no. 587 (II.B., O.125-R.468); **MNJ 3, no. 5.**

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

33. **Obv.** As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR; 16.05 g; \varnothing 30.55 mm; die axis 7; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7360.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 152, no. 679 (III., O.143-R.550); **MNJ 3, no. 1.**

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

34. **Obv.** As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} ; l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR; 16.79 g; \varnothing 30.95 mm; die axis 7; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7370.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 151, no. 673 (III., O.143-R.544?, cf. Prokopov 1994, HA13-LA22); **MNJ 3, no. 11.**

Tetradrachm, second half of the II century BC and later

35. **Obv.** As the previous.
Rev. MAKEΔoNΩN (above), ΠΡΩΤΗΣ (below)
As the previous; above, monogram \mathcal{A} (AP); l. symbol: thunderbolt.
AR; 12.71 g; \varnothing 31.02 mm; die axis 0; AMM, Inv. entry no. 7377.
Ref.: Prokopov 2012, 156, no. 705 (III., O. 147-R. 572); **MNJ 3, no. 18.**

PLATE I

ТАБЛІА I



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Catalogue 1 - 6

PLATE II

ТАБЛА II



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Catalogue 7 - 12

PLATE III

ТАБЛJA III



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Catalogue 14 - 19

PLATE IV

ТАБЛА IV



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Catalogue 20 - 28

PLATE V

ТАБЛЈА V



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(HOARD BOGDANCI/1995) Catalogue no. 1-6

PLATE VI

ТАБЛА VI



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(HOARD BOGDANCI/1995) Catalogue no. 7 – 12

PLATE VII

ТАБЛІА VII



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(HOARD BOGDANCI/1995) Catalogue no. 13 – 18

PLATE VIII

ТАБЛІА VIII



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(HOARD BOGDANCI/1995) Catalogue no. 1, 19 – 24

PLATE IX

ТАБЛІА ІХ



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(HOARD BOGDANCI/1995) Catalogue no. 1, 25 – 30

PLATE X

ТАБЛИА X



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(HOARD BOGDANCI/1995) Catalogue no. 1, 31 – 35

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Abbreviations:

ANS MN	American Numismatic Society, Museum Notes
BMCG	A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum
JRS	Journal of Roman Studies
MNJ	Macedonian Numismatic Journal
NC	Numismatic Chronicle
RN	Revue Numismatique
RRC	Roman Republican Coinage
ZfN	Zeitschrift für Numismatik
ГЗФФ	Годишен Зборник на Филозофскиот факултет
ЗАМ	Зборник на Археолошкиот Музеј

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Перо Јосифовски

МОНЕТИТЕ НА ПРВАТА МАКЕДОНСКА ОБЛАСТ (МЕРИДА) И НИВНИТЕ НАОДИ ВО РЕПУБЛИКА С. МАКЕДОНИЈА

РЕЗИМЕ

Поразот на Македонија во битката кај Пидна бил вовед во почеток на големи политички, социално-економски, културни и други промени наметнати од Римјаните. Една од тие промени е тоа што поранешната поделба на Македонија на административни Области/Мериди била задржана од Римјаните. Секоја област била организирана како независна административна единица со главен град. Една од активностите на Областите/Меридите на поделената Македонија била и продукција на пари со името на областа. Првата македонска област/мерида ковала монети со името на областа ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. Тетрадрахмите на Првата област од типот Артемида во македонски штит//палка во венец се ковани во големи количини, биле многу популарни и долго циркулирале низ целиот Балкан и пошироко. Монетоковањето на овој тип на пари веројатно започнало уште во времето на последниот македонски крал Персеј (од 174/3 год. пр.н.е.), неколку години пред покорувањето на Македонија или набргу по поразот на Македонија во 168 година пр.н.е. Во најголем дел, овие тетрадрахми биле наменети за размена и подмирување на одредени обврски на римските власти во северните области (Дакија и Тракија). Целта била ова „специјално“ монетоковање да се дистрибуира надвор од Македонија, да послужи за воени цели, односно, со нив се вршело плаќање на контингентите наемници кои потекнуваат од областите од каде сега доаѓаат многубројните пронајдени остави со пари ковани во името на Првата област. Монетите на Првата област се многу слабо распространети на териториите, кои историски и припаѓале на Македонија. Според досега евидентираните наоди, на територијата на денешна Република С. Македонија монетите на Првата област се застапени со 28 примероци поединечни наоди, една хомогена остава со 37 (35) примероци (Богданци/1995) и една растурена остава во која имало 6 примероци (Лопате/1989). Овие сознанија укажуваат на тоа дека просторот на Република С. Македонија не спаѓа во териториите за кои била наменета масовната продукција на пари од типот Артемида//Палка.

Sanja Bitrak

PRESENCE OF THE COINS FROM OCTAVIAN AUGUSTUS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Abstract: This paper considers 130 specimens struck under Augustus found on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia. 8 denarii and 122 bronze samples - consisting of 1 sestertius, 4 dupondii, 38 asses and 79 provincial bronze coins have been identified. They were minted in different mints in the Empire from Rome, Lugdunum, Spain, Cyrenaica, Pergamum, Ephesus, Amphipolis, Dium, Pella, Pella-Dium, Thessalonica, Edessa, Philippi, Heraclea Sintica, Apollonia and an unknown eastern mint.

Key words: Augustus, North Macedonia, denarius, provincial bronze

The numismatic material from the Augustan period discovered in Republic of North Macedonia, while maybe not huge in number, represents an indicative find from systematic excavations carried out in the last two decades. On this occasion I will present numismatic material from the sites in Ohrid (Lychnidos) from the excavations on the settlement of Plaošnik, as well as from the city and necropolis of Stobi, from the settlement in Gradište, near Negotino, from Isar, the necropolis near the village of Marvinci, from the settlement Carevi Kuli near Strumica, and from the necropolis and urban area of the site Skupi.¹

After the Macedonian wars and Roman victory defeating the Macedonian king Perseus in 168 BC, Macedonia was split into four merides, all of them with a certain autonomy and with the right to mint their own coins.² In 148 BC Macedonia was declared a Roman province with a roman proconsul, administration and army.³ The settlements urbanized more intensely, and became trading and manufacturing centers. These settlements slowly grew into city centers. Their position on important roads fostered economic growth and as a consequence trade and cultural life flourished.⁴

This historical data refers to ancient cities on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia with a well developed urban layout and bigger population, as a direct consequence of Roman conquest and peace.

We would not be aware of Macedonia in this time if it weren't for the epigraphical evidence and, of course, archaeological finds. Historically speaking, data from this period regarding Macedonia is scarce as Augustus' rule marks a new era not only for Macedonia, but for the other provinces as well. Historical sources point out that

¹ In this paper there will also be presented numismatic collections from the Ohridska Banka collection, Šeldarov collection and National Bank of Republic of North Macedonia, from the collection of the City Museum of Negotino, the numismatic collection of the NI Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture and the Museum – Ohrid, as well as from the numismatic collection of the Archaeological Museum of North Macedonia.

² Liv., XLV, 18, 1-7; Papazoglou 1957, 51-55.

³ Papazoglou 1957, 55-57.

⁴ Sokolovska 1987, 23.

Macedonia is defined as a Senate province and is lead by proconsuls with the rank of praetores, which during the Republican period represent military leaders, but during the reign of Augustus are administrators that did not leave any concrete information about their obligations and way of ruling of Macedonia. Only one of two honorary inscriptions identified so far mentions their names and status. The first proconsuls in Macedonia were undoubtedly military commanders, until they were pulled towards the North, in Dardania, Moesia all the way to the Danube.⁵ During the Augustan period this part of the Empire was stabilized, felt also in the faster development of the cities in the province.⁶

During this period, the colonization of this part of the Empire began, with which the Roman soldiers settled and 8 Roman colonies were established in the province of Macedonia.⁷ They settled in the already existing cities where the Roman political institutions were imposed. The colonies in Macedonia were relatively small towns with developed agricultural economy.⁸

Even though there are no known historical sources mentioning Lychnidos from Early Roman times, it can be imagined as a city with a class separation of the inhabitants and a well developed economy. With the recent excavations at Plaošnik, the continuity from the Hellenistic settlement was confirmed. For example, a very luxurious balneum with floor mosaics of a very high quality was erected, and in the layers in this building numerous fragments of the luxurious Arretine wara was discovered.⁹ In the settlement at Plaošnik from the Roman period the excavations took place between 2007 and 2010, unearthing about 300 coins, out of which 20 were minted during Augustus' reign: 2 denarii and 18 bronze issues – 2 dupondii, 13 asses and 3 provincial bronzes, from Cyrenaica, Pella, Thesssalonica, Ephesus, Rome, Lugdunum.¹⁰ Additionally, in the numismatic collection of the Museum of Ohrid there are 2 bronze coins from Apollonia and Edessa.¹¹

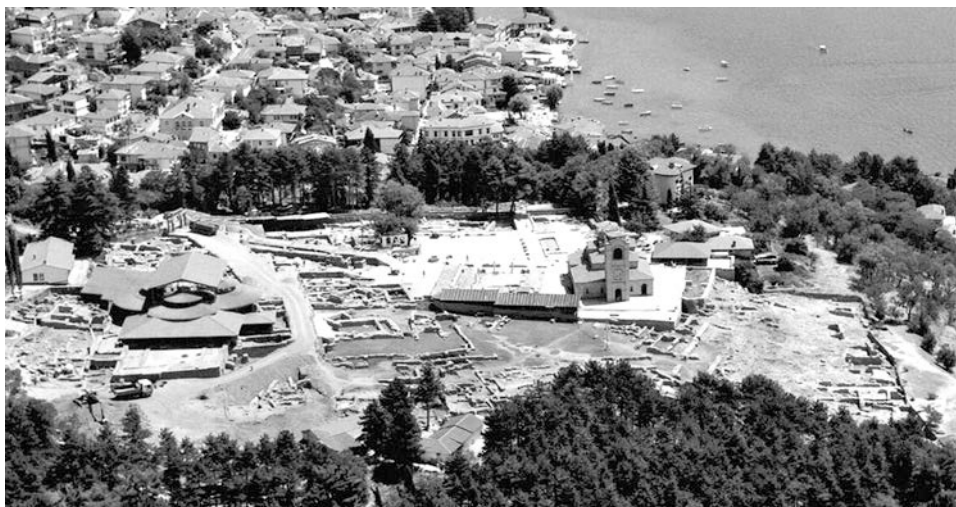


Fig. 1. Site Plaošnik

⁵ Papazoglou 1978, 227.

⁶ Sokolovska 1987, 23.

⁷ For the settlement of the Roman colonists in the Macedonian cities see: Papazoglou 1990, 111-124.

⁸ Kremydi-Sicilianou 2005, 99-100.

⁹ Bitrakova-Grozdanova 2012, 104; Bitrak, 2016, 26-27.

¹⁰ Bitrak 2016, p. 89-93, n.1-20.

¹¹ Bačeva-Razmoska 2002, p. 57, n. 64, 65.



Fig. 2. As, Rome, 6 BC (Bitrak 2016, p. 93, no. 19)

Stobi is one of the bigger cities from the Roman period and its position on a very important road communication was crucial for its rise as a strategic, military and trading center. In the first period of Roman dominance, Stobi is considered an important military base and a trading center, and is expanded towards the rivers Axios (Vardar) and Erigon (Crna). Stobi is slowly romanized, and according to Pliny during the reign of Augustus it had the rank of *opidum civium Romanorum*¹² and also one of the cities which enjoyed the status of a municipium and with *ius Italicum*.¹³ From the excavations carried out in 2009 for now, there are 3 asses identified, discovered in the settlement and necropolis of which 2 were struck in Rome and 1 from Ephesus.¹⁴

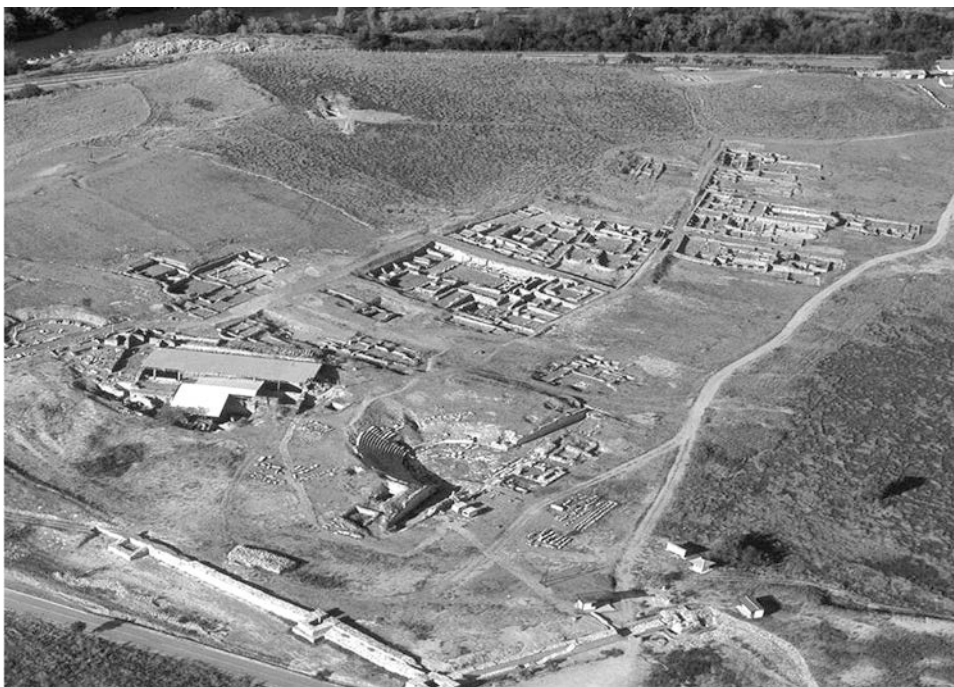


Fig. 3. Site Stobi (According to Јосифовски, 2010)

Gradište, near Negotino is a settlement from the Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman period, located 2 km from the modern city,¹⁵ and 10 km south of Stobi. With the excavations done between 2009 and 2019, in the Roman layers there are 30 coins: 2

¹²Plin. Nat. hist. IV, 34.

¹³Plin. Nat. hist. IV 34; Papazoglou 1986, 213-237; Josifovski 2001, 20-35.

¹⁴Bitrak 2012, p. 78, n. 1-3.

¹⁵Archaeological Map of the Republic of Macedonia 1996, 234; Микулчиќ 1999, 171-172.

denarius, 1sestertius, 13 ases (of which 11 half coins), and 14 provincial bronzes minted in Rome, Lungdunum, Ephesus, Amphipolis, Thessalonica and Pella. The coins excavated between 2009 and 2017 were published in three texts in the journal *The Numismatic Chronicle*, following the archaeological excavations.¹⁶



Fig. 4. Bronze, Amphipolis, 31 BC- AD 14 (Bitrak et al., 2017, p. 488, no. 89)

Along the Vardar valley the settlement Isar, near the village of Marvinci, had a continuity from the 7th cent. BC until the 6th cent. AD.¹⁷ In the Early Roman period the settlement flourished and expanded. The city enclosed an area of 5 hectares, with early Roman, Roman and late Roman period. From the early Roman period the city was most intensively inhabited.¹⁸ With the excavations from 2009 to 2010 at the necropolis, 7 coins from reign of Augustus have been identified: 1 dupondius from Pergamum, 1as from Ephesus and 5 provincial bronzes from the Thessalonica mint.



Fig. 5. Bronze, Pergamum, c.28-15 BC (site Isar, Marvinci, AMM 10069)



Fig. 6. Bronze, Thessalonica, c. 10 BC (site Isar, Marvinci, AMM 10021)

From Carevi Kuli near Strumica, there is only bronze sample minted in Thessalonica,¹⁹ discovered during the systematic excavations of the settlement.

¹⁶S. Bitrak, N.V. Sekunda, "Excavation Coins and Stray Finds, Ancient Coins from Excavations at Negotino Gradište 2009-2011", *The Numismatic Chronicle* 175 (2015) 345-356, pls. 50-54; S. Bitrak, W. Brillowski, N.V. Sekunda, "Excavation Coins and Stray Finds, Ancient Coins from Excavations at Negotino Gradište 2012", *The Numismatic Chronicle* 177 (2017) 481-493, pls. 55-63; S. Bitrak, W. Brillowski, N.V. Sekunda, "Excavation Coins and Stray Finds, Ancient Coins from Excavations at Negotino Gradište, 2013-2017", *The Numismatic Chronicle* 178, (2018), 389-398, pls. 47-52.

¹⁷ Sokolovska 1986, 51-54.

¹⁸ Sokolovska 1986, 143-148.

¹⁹ Touratsoglou, 1988, 91-125; RPC I, 1559.

During a systematic excavation carried out from 2002 to 2011 on the site of Vardarski Rid, Gevgelija, a large number of numismatic material was found. 2 bronze provincial coins were discovered during the reign of Augustus, one from Thessalonica,²⁰ struck after 27 BC, and one coin of a uncertain mint- Philippi (?),²¹ which belongs to the group bronze series.

Skupi is the largest Roman city in present day North Macedonia (44 hectares) and the only city with the status of a Roman colony. With the excavation from the south-east necropolis at Skupi, 5 specimens were discovered, 4 ases minted in Rome, and 1 without possibility to determine the city of issue, and 2 bronze provincial coins from an urban area. In the collection of the City Museum of Negotino, 2 coins from Thessalonica and Pella.²²

The numismatic collection from the Archaeological Museum of North Macedonia is represented with 7 individual finds, 1 denarius, 1 dipondius, 1 as, and 4 provincial bronzes from different sites, and several specimens of a hoard from village Pirava, Valandovo²³

The number of coins of the numismatic collection of Ohridska Banka is 10 specimens, bronze coins minted in Thessalonica, Amphipolis, Pella, Dium and Edessa.²⁴ Šeldarov collection 15 specimens from the type of provincial bronzes minted in Amphipolis, Edessa, Pella, Pella-Dium and Thessalonica,²⁵ and from the collection of National Bank are represented by 23 coins minted in Amphipolis, Pella, Dium, Thessalonica, Heraklea Sintica type-bronze coins, and 4 denarii minted at an uncertain mint, Spain and Lugdunum, 2 ases, one of which from Ephesus.²⁶

The numismatic material from the reign of Augustus, identified so far bronze, is the dominant in the humble amount of coins available. So far, 8 denarii and 122 bronze samples - consisting of 1 sestertius, 4 dupondii, 38 asses and 79 provincial bronze coins have been identified.

Table 1. Presence of domination

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Number of coins</i>
Denarius	8
Sesterius	1
Dipondius	4
As	38
Provincial bronzes	79
Total	130

In the fundus of coins discovered at sites throughout the Republic of North Macedonia, there are 12 different mints from the western and eastern provinces represented; these are the ones identified: Rome, Lugdunum, Spain, Cyrenaica, Pergamum, Ephesus, Amphipolis, Dium, Pella, Pella-Dium, Thessalonica, Edessa, Philippi, Heraclea Sintica, Apollonia and an unknown eastern mint.

²⁰ Husenoski 2018, 151, n.530.

²¹ Husenoski 2018, 152, n. 532.

²² For this information many thanks to my colleagues Milica Šeldarova Vasileva, a numismatist at the Museum of the city of Skopje, and also to Kostadinka Filipova, senior curator at the City Museum of Negotino.

²³ This hoard from village Pirava, Valandovo contains republican denarii of which a large number of specimens belongs to the time of Augustus.

²⁴ P. Josifovski, M. Hadži-Maneva, D. Razmovska-Bačevska, 2006.

²⁵ N. Šeldarov Coll., 2003.

²⁶ NBRM Coll; 1999; HBPM, МПМ 2002.

Table 2. Presence of Mints

Site/ Collection	Roma	Lug	Spain	Cyr.	Eph	(East mint) Pergamum	Amp	Dium	Pella or Dium	Pella	Phi	Edessa	Thes	HerSin	Apol	Illegible	Total
Site Plaošnik	5	1		1	9	1				1			2				20
Museum Ohrid												1			1		2
Site Stobi	2				1												3
Site Gradište, Negotino	1	2			9		3			1			8			6	30
Site Isar, Marvinci					1	1							5				7
Site Carevi Kuli													1				1
Site Vardarski Rid											1		1				2
Site Skupi	4															3	7
Museum Negotino										1			1				2
Archaeological Museum, Skopje	1					1							3			2	7
Ohridska banka coll.							2		2	1		1	4				10
NBRM coll	1	2	2		1	1	5	1		1		1	8	1			24
Šeldarov collection							3		3	1	1	1	5	1			15
TOTAL	14	5	2	1	21	4	13	1	5	6	2	4	38	2	1	11	130

The silver coins derive from different mints throughout the Empire, one from the province of Lybia - Cyrenaica, four from Gaul, from the city of Lugdunum, two from Spain, and one from an unknown mint, most probably one of the eastern provinces (perhaps Pergamum).

An interesting circumstance is the denarius from Cyrenaica, discovered at Plaošnik, minted during the beginning of the reign of Augustus (around 31-30/29 BC). L. Pinarius Scarpus, the governor of the province and the city of Cyrenaica, honouring Augustus, minted a small series of gold and silver coins.²⁷ This emission is very rare because the period of its minting was very short, thus not a very large amount of coins was put in circulation.²⁸ The sample from Ohrid is very well preserved and made of quality silver. I believe that the coin was not put in circulation and probably belonged to an immigrant, maybe a soldier, that arrived in Lychnidos from far away. On the obverse there is an open hand, while on the reverse there is Victoria on a globe, with a wreath and a palm branch depicted.²⁹ This rare illustration on the obverse is almost non-existent in other emissions. Should this be explained as a possible truce between the governor, at first allied with Mark Antony (after the battle of Actium in 32 BC), and afterwards loyal to Augustus, pointed out by an extending hand on the obverse, and Victoria on the reverse as a symbol of peace?

²⁷ RIC I, 37-38; BMC I, CXXVI.

²⁸ Bitrak 2016, 60-61.

²⁹ RIC I, 534=BMC I, 689.



Fig. 7. Denarius, Cyrenaica, 31-30/29 BC (Bitrak 2016, p. 89, n. 1)

Another silver denarius, made of lower quality silver, discovered in the layers at Plaošnik,³⁰ represents a sample from the reign of Augustus between 28/27 BC. On the obverse the Emperor is depicted, while on the reverse a crocodile with the text AEGYPTO CAPTA.³¹ It was minted at an unknown eastern mint (perhaps Pergamum),³² the emissions of this coin, especially in gold and silver, are rare. The depiction of a crocodile on the reverse celebrates Augustus' Triumph over Mark Antony and Cleopatra in Egypt,³³ or according to others symbolizes or maybe even personifies Egypt.³⁴



Fig. 8. Octavian Augustus, Denarius, Uncertain mint, 28-27 BC (Bitrak 2016, p. 89, no. 2)

The other silver coins were discovered on the site Gradište, minted in the period between 15 and 13 BC in the province of Gaul, in the city of Lugdunum. The coin is of the type emperor's head/bull, X, ten times proclaimed Emperor.³⁵



Fig. 9. Denarius, Lugdunum, 15-13 BC (Bitrak et al. 2017, p. 488, n. 82)

From the main mint of the Empire, Rome, there are fourteen coins of which one sestertius, three dupondii and ten asses. There is one more coin that can be added to these: a dupondius minted in Pergamon in the period between 28 BC and 15 BC.

The As minted in Lugdunum, emitted between 15 and 10 BC, is countermarked during the reign of Tiberius with the countmark TIB. The countermark is embossed on the reverse, thus continuing the value of the worn out coins. The province is not marked on the seal; it might be somewhere in Germany.³⁶

³⁰ Bitrak 2016, p. 89, n. 2.

³¹ RIC I, 545=BMC I, 653.

³² Draycott 2012, 44.

³³ BMC I, CXXIV.

³⁴ Draycott 2012, 44-45.

³⁵ RIC I, 167a.

³⁶ Kos, Šemrov 1995, 57-58.



*Fig. 10. As, Lugdunum, 15-10 BC (countermark in the time of Tiberius)
(Bitrak 2016, p. 92-93, n., 18)*

During the rule of Augustus in the first century, the necessity for smaller denominations posed a problem in the Roman provinces beyond the Balkans, which resulted in coins being halved.³⁷ To fill the lack of lower denominations than the as, like the quinarius, the coins were cut around the end of the reign of Augustus or the beginning of the reign of Tiberius.³⁸ In the excavations at Stobi, Plaošnik and Gradište near Negotino, 18 samples of half-coins were found; 11 minted in Ephesus, 2 samples minted in Rome, 1 from Thessalonica and 4 illegible coins without the possibility to determine the mint.



*Fig. 11, 12. As, Ephesus, 25 BC
(Bitrak, Sekunda 2015, p. 353, n. 61; Bitrak 2016, p. 91, n.11)*

According to the numismatic material discovered so far, one of the more frequent coins that can be found on the territory of the Republic of North Macedonia are the ones minted in Thessalonica. It is known that Thessalonica, capital of the province, mints coins from the beginning of the Empire, i.e. the reign of Augustus 32/31BC, and exclusively in bronze.³⁹ Thirty-eight coins from this mint are registered, pointing towards the intensity of trade, exchange and coin circulation that was in place between the previously mentioned cities in the province of Macedonia and the biggest and nearest port city in this period.

³⁷ Kos 1986, 37-39.

³⁸ Kos, Šemrov 1995, 63.

³⁹ Touratsoglou I., 1988.



Fig. 13. Bronze, Thessalonica, 28-27 BC (Bitrak 2016, p. 89, no. 4)



Fig. 14. Bronze, Thessalonica, AD ca. 27-23 BC (Bitrak et.al.2017, p. 489, no. 89)

There are coins found minted in other Macedonian cities from this period, most notably, Pella, which during the reign of Augustus has the high status of a colony. The specimens from Pella were minted ca. 26 BC.⁴⁰ From Amphipolis there are 13 coins discovered; the mint is known to have made provincial bronzes from the time of Augustus.⁴¹ From Dium are represented with 1 coin, Pella or Dium with 5 coins, Edessa with 4 coins, and Philippi according to evidence was the most Romanized city in Macedonia,⁴² is represented with 2 coins.



Fig. 15, 16. Nonius I Sulpicius, Liviri quing, Bronze, Pella, ca. 26 BC (?), (Bitrak, Sekunda 2015, p. 353, no.59; Bitrak 2016, p. 90, no. 5)

The series of bronze asses discovered in Lychnidos, Negotino and Stobi represent a significant amount of data (20 specimens). They were minted in the mints of Asia or Antioch; the provenance is still doubtful. The prevalent opinion is that these types of bronze coins were minted in Ephesus⁴³ with the obverse depiction of the Emperor Augustus and the inscription CAESAR, and on the reverse inscription AVGVSTVS in a wreath. The coins were minted ca. 25 BC.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ RPC I, 1548; AMNG, 97, 21; Ohridska Banka Coll. 49; Šeldarov Coll., 161.

⁴¹ SNG ANS, 154; SNG Cop., 85; Šeldarov Coll., 55.

⁴² Kremydi-Sicilianou 2005, 100.

⁴³ Howgego 1982, 1-20; BMC I, CXVIII-CXXI; RIC I, 35-36.

⁴⁴ RIC I, 486; RPC I, 2235; BMC I, 731.



Fig.17. As, Ephesus, 27-23 BC (Bitrak 2016, p. 90, n. 7)

The previously mentioned coin circulation at the beginning of the Empire is only one part of the preliminary conclusions on the presence and circulation of coins during the reign of Augustus. There will be other conclusions drawn as time passes, with different sample sizes and varying in provenance and raw material. These conclusions will slowly but surely form a bigger picture regarding the economic status of the cities in question, as well as the financial exchange that happened in this area during the reign of Augustus.

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Сања Битрак

ПРИСУСТВО НА МОНЕТО НА ОКТАВИЈАН АВГУСТ НА ТЕРИТОРИЈА НА РЕПУБЛИКА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА

РЕЗИМЕ

Нумизматичкиот материјал од августово време откриен во Република Северна Македонија, можеби и не е така обемен, но затоа тој претставува значаен наод кој потекнува од ископувања изведувани во последните две децении. Во оваа текст ќе бидат презентирани нумизматичките наоди од локалитетите: Охрид (Лихнидос) од ископувањата во населбата на Плаошник, од градот и од некрополата на Стоби, од населбата во Неготино (Антигонеја), Неготино, од Исар - Марвинци од истражувањата во некрополата и од населбата, од локалитетот Цареви Кули кај Струмица и некрополата и градската населба во Скупи. Исто така се презентирани и монетите од нумизматичките колекции на Охридска банка, на колекција Шелдаров, на Народна Банка на Република Македонија, како и колекцијата на Музеј на град Неготино, НУ Завод за заштита на спомениците на културата и Музеј – Охрид и нумизматичката колекција на НУ Археолошки Музеј на Република Северна Македонија.

За Македонија за ова време не би знаеле, доколку немаше да се откријат епиграфски и археолошки наоди. Историските вести од ова време се скромни. Управата на Август бележи во Македонија, како и во другите провинции почеток на една нова епоха. Од изворите познато е дека таа е дефинирана како сенатска провинција и е водена од проконзулите со преторијански ранг кои во републиканскиот период се војнички раководители, додека сега постануваат администратори кои немаат оставено некои особени траги во управувањето со Македонија. Само еден до два почесни натписи ги споменуваат нивните имиња и нивниот статус. Првите проконзули во Македонија беа без сомнение војнички команданти, додека тие не беа повлечени од Македонија кон Север, односно кон Дарданија, Мезија до Дунав. Од времето на Август настанува стабилизација на овој дел од Римското царство, при што се чувствува побрз напредок на градовите.

Нумизматичкиот материјал од времето на Октавијан Август за сега се покажа во скромна бројка каде доминира бронзата. Застапени се 8 денари и 122 монета од бронза како на пример: 1 сестертиј, 4 дипондии, 38 аса и 79 бронзи ковани од кој поголем дел ковани од провинциите во Македонија.

Во фондусот на монети откриени на локалитетите низ територија на Република Северна Македонија застапени се примероци од ковниците во западните и источните провинции на Империјата, како на пример Рим, Лунгдунум, Шпанија, Киренаика, како и монети од источните провинции Пергам, Ефес, Источна ковница, Амфипол, Дион, Пела, Пела или Дион, Филипи, Едеса, Тесалоника, Хераклеа Синтика и Аполонија.

Оваа циркулација на монетите од почетокот на империјата односно од времето на Август забележана на оваа територија, е само дел од првата слика за присуството на монети од времето на императорот. Кон овие заклучоци со текот на време

ќе се приклучат и други согледувања за бројноста и различното потекло на ковниците на монетите кои циркулирале, со што секако ќе се дополни сликата за економската состојба на градовите и широката парична размена, што била присутна тука во римската империја за време на Октавијан Август.

Trajan Zafirovski

THE MONETARY CIRCULATION OF THE SITE OF GOLEMO GRADIŠTE KONJUH

Abstract: This article aims to analyze the monetary circulation of the site Golemo Gradište, near the village of Konjuh, which is the largest and by far the best explored city of Late Antiquity in the northeastern part of North Macedonia.¹ In the scientific archaeological literature, there is a belief that this city is, in fact Tranupara.² The numismatic material found at the site consist of 190 coins, discovered during excavations done from 2001 to 2017. Through a comparative analysis with other Late Antique sites on the Balkan Peninsula, the author will try to provide an answer to the typological and circulatory monetary problems of the site, while at the same time to determine a clearer chronological framework of the existence of the city.

Key words: Late Antiquity, Golemo Gradište, v. Konjuh, monetary circulation,

Out of the total number of coins found at the site during the excavations carried out from 2001 to 2017, 87 belong to the group of illegible specimens, i.e. 45.54% of the total amount of numismatic material. Of them, 43 coins belong to the Nummus type, i.e. bronzes types AE3 and AE4, which according to their weight and modulus were undoubtedly struck in the second half of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century, while the remaining 44 coins can not be identified due to the degree of damage. As part of the overall numismatic material, there are 4 coins and 1 application from the time after the Late Antique city ceased to exist. This group includes 2 coins of the Serbian medieval rulers – King Volkašin and Prince Lazar – and 2 coins that are modern and were struck in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Analysis of the material shows that the earliest recorded phase of any military or civilian presence in the region can be chronologically traced back to around the 1st/2nd century AD, which has been corroborated by coins of the emperors Vespasian, Trajan, and emperor Marcus Aurelius, 2 of whose coins were found. These few isolated specimens, representing the earliest monetary discoveries, are indicative of some form of life in the region, but not of an organized settlement in the economic and commercial sense of the word.

The true beginning of the existence of the city should probably be traced back to a point in the 3rd century, and a possible indicator of this hypothesis is the increased concentration of numismatic material belonging to the second half of the 3rd century. This group consists of 9 coins, including the bronzes of the emperors Gordian III, Volusianus, Trebonianus Gallus, and Maximian Herculius, but also the antoninianus coins of the

¹ Микулчиќ 1996, 223-224.

² Лилчиќ 1994, 33-47; Микулчиќ 1996, 224; Николовски 2014, 47.

emperors Claudius II Gothicus, Quintillus, Tacitus, and 2 specimens of the emperor Probus.

Analysis of the pottery from the site, done by Virginia Anderson-Stojanović in 1998, shows that the earliest fragments, although in very small concentrations, date from the 3rd/4th century.³ The chronological framework set by the analysis of the pottery corresponds to the analyses obtained from the numismatic material, which is indicative of the fact that the earliest beginnings of the Late Antique oppidum⁴ should be placed somewhere in the second half of the 3rd century.

This first developmental phase of the settlement lasted without interruptions throughout the whole of the 4th century until 408, and this group includes: 43 illegible coins from the 4th and first half of the 5th century, as well as 40 legible coins, among which are 9 specimens of Valentinian I (364 – 375), 5 of Valentinian II (375 – 392), 8 of Arcadius (383 – 408), 6 of Theodosius I (379 – 395), 4 of Valens I (364 – 378), 2 of Constans (337 – 350), 2 of Constantine I (306 – 337), 1 specimen of Gratian (367 – 388), 1 of Licinius II (315 – 326), 1 commemorative coin from the reign of Constantine I (330 – 333), as well as 1 coin of Honorius (393 – 423). Most of the coins identified were struck in the mints of Thessalonica and Siscia, yet there is a smaller group of coins struck in the mints of Cyzicus, Constantinople, Antioch, Nicomedia, and Aquileia.

After this first phase of continuous economic and trade growth, there is a cessation and complete moratorium on minted money from the first half of the 5th century, i.e. after 408. The recess in the circulation that occurred during the reign of Theodosius II (402 – 450) was probably due to the depopulation of the city, resulting from pressure from the Huns, but also from the migration of the Goths⁵ under Alarich, as well as from the impossibility for major minting centers to deliver new coins to the cities. Based on the numismatic data obtained, there is an obvious match with the historical records of Sozomen⁶ and Hieronymus⁷ from the autumn of 404/405 and the summer of 408⁸ about the attacks of Khan Uldin and the events in the city. The discontinuance of the circulation of coins in other cities as well, along with the number of hoards found in the diocese of Thrace, and also in the provinces in the diocese of Dacia, show the true magnitude of these historical events. The success of the campaign undertaken by the Huns was due to the transfer of the Roman legions to the east for war against Persia in the spring of 408. The reduction of military personnel defending the Danube Limes led to the complete destruction of the diocese of Thrace by the Huns, and the capture of Castra Martis in the province of Dacia Ripensis.⁹ The cessation of the monetary circulation of the site Golemo Gradište after 408 only confirms these developments and is an indicator of the deep economic crisis and the depopulation effect in the province of Dacia Mediterranea, which was part of the Dacia diocese.

Chronologically viewed, the last 2 coins discovered at the site are of the type “GLORIA ROMANORVM”, struck between 403 and 408, of the emperors Honorius and Arcadius. Such numismatic material was also found during the excavation of other sites from this period, such as the castrum in Singidunum,¹⁰ where chronologically the last

³ Snively 2017, 208.

⁴ Иванов 1906; З. Николовски, 2014, 46.

⁵ Gibon 2007, 361-376.

⁶ Maechen-Helfen 1973, 62. This refers to late autumn in 404 and 405, according to the records of Sozomen. During this time, as has often happened, the strife upsetting the Church was also accompanied by state disruptions. The Huns crossed Ister and devastated Thrace.

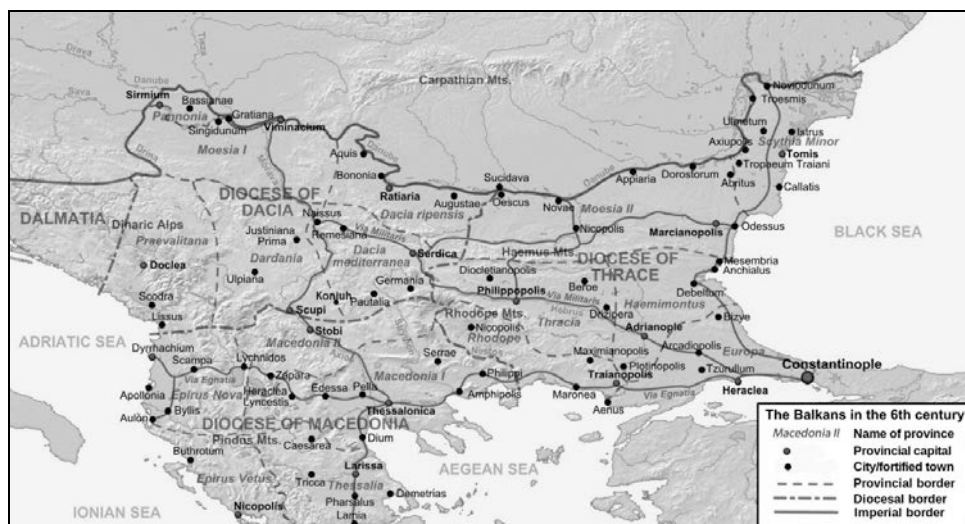
⁷ Maechen-Helfen 1973, 64-65.

⁸ Maechen-Helfen 1973, 64.

⁹ Maechen-Helfen 1973, 62-63.

¹⁰ Иванишевић 1986, 44-59.

coin found was of the same type (“GLORIA ROMANORVM”), struck between 406 and 408, but it belonged to the emperor Theodosius II. In addition to Singidunum, after the year 408 monetary circulation also ceased in other cities along the Danube Limes and in the province of Dacia Ripensis, including the cities of Sucidava¹¹ and Sadovec.¹² This situation is repeated in the inner parts of the Balkan provinces, as evidenced by sites like Babajška Chuka,¹³ Heraclea Sintika/Strimonica,¹⁴ Gradište in Konjuh, but also the hoards of Skupi¹⁵ (266 nummia) and the “Garmen” hoards from Nikopolis ad Nestum¹⁶ (5 nummia), deposited after 404 – 406.



Pic. 1: The base of this map has been taken from Cplakidas, Wikimedia Commons

The phenomenon of reduction of the monetary quantity and the large number of hoards from the first half of the 5th century in the inland provinces also correspond to the territory affected by the attack of 408. The movement of Uldin's army can be reconstructed based on the obtained numismatic data, which first begins in cities in the province of Dacia Ripensis, then to the east towards Dichin and Nikopolis ad Istrum, and finally to the south through Skaptopara, but no further than Nikopolis ad Nestum, which is what the “Garmen” hoards suggest. After this, there was probably a retreat, which took place to the west through the road network Pautalia – Skupi, passing through Šopsko Rudare, Filipovce, Gradište – Konjuh, “Viziana” – Klečovce, Skupi,¹⁷ and then north through Dardania. What is also apparent from the incursions of 404/405 and 408 is the inability of the Huns to conquer the larger well-fortified cities on the road networks in Thrace and Dacia Mediterranean. An indicator of this is the continuation in the circulation of coins even after the year 408 in the cities like Skaptopara, Serdika, Nikopolis ad Nestum, Skupi, also in the larger cities in the Dardania province.

¹¹ Guest 2007, 295-308.

¹² Guest 2007, 295-308.

¹³ CCCHBulg Vol. IV 2014.

¹⁴ CCCHBulg Vol. VI 2016.

¹⁵ Miloševski/Lilčić 2017, 419-471.

¹⁶ CCCHBulg Vol. IV 2014.

¹⁷ Георгиевски 1989, 31-46; З. Николовски 2014, 36-51.

On the one hand, the problem that emerged from the inability of the empire to transport “new coins” to Gradište was a clear indicator of the interruption in the delivery of new emissions of coins from the minting centers, but on the other hand, these circumstances didn’t completely interrupt the exchange in the city. Five finds of cut coins, as well as a lead object found together with one of the coins of Theodosius I (no. 39), speak about the existing exchange that was going on in the city.



Pic. 2: Cut coins and lead object

According to Miloje Vasić,¹⁸ such numismatic material was part of the monetary economy in the first half of the 5th century, some time between 425 and 443, as evidenced by the hoards of Northern Illyricum, which after this period did not contain cut coins and lead plates in the material. In the context of this chronological framework are perhaps the 5 minted coins from Golemo Gradište, Konjuh, which likely indicated the continuity in the exchange of the city during Theodosius II (408 – 450) and the Hun attacks until the middle of the 5th century, when 3 specimens of the type “monogram in wreath” by Marcian (450 – 457) were recorded. A high concentration of cut coins is characteristic for the hoards from the middle of the 5th century from all over the Balkans, as indicated in the hoards of Viminacium¹⁹ with 1,271 specimens (7.86%) buried in 441, but also in the hoards of Horem Margi²⁰ with 584 specimens (9.2%) buried in 442/443. Aside from the hoards, such numismatic material has also been discovered during research done at the site Gradište, Rujkovac,²¹ where 139 specimens were discovered, whose upper chronological limit of circulation coincides with the chronological limit of circulation of the 5 coins from Konjuh, as evidenced by the latest minted coin of the type “cross in wreath” of Marcian.

A concentration of cut coins has been noticed in certain locations even after 443, i.e. in the second half of the 5th century, which is probably due to the lack of “minimi” throughout the empire, as indicated by the Romuliana (Gamzigrad) hoards and the hoards in Hellas (Greece).²² The material in these hoards points to a further circulation of cut money even after 443, therefore presenting a problem in determining a clear chronological framework for their circulation at Gradište. From the second half of the 5th century until the reformed coins of Anastasius I, no other coins of emperors that reigned afterwards were found except the 3 specimens of Marcian.

¹⁸ Иванишевић 1986, 82.

¹⁹ Васић 1990, 82.

²⁰ Васић 1990, 82.

²¹ Иванишевић/Стаменковић 2010, 68-69.

²² Иванишевић/Стаменковић 2010, 68-69.

The next recorded phase of larger economic activity in the city begins in the time of Anastasius I (491 – 518), with the finding of 5 of his reformed coins struck between 512 and 517, of which 2 are part of the Room with Pithoi hoard excavated in 2011. In this chronological phase, the city acquired all its recognizable Late Antique buildings and its central role as an economic, trade and mining center in northeastern Macedonia, as evidenced by the tremis of Justin I, discovered during the 2017 excavations. Indications of the newly-created situation in the city are seen through the large concentration of coins of other emperors from the 6th century, such as Justin I (8 coins), Justinian I (18 coins), and Justin II (12 coins). This figure also includes the modest hoards of 12 specimens from the Room with Pithoi, found during the 2011 excavations; of which 10 specimens date to the 6th century, and 2 are from the end of the 4th century.²³

What needs to be noted is the chronological connection between the Room with Pithoi hoard and the 2 hoards discovered in v. Sekulica, the region of Kratovo,²⁴ which were buried between 540 and 545.²⁵ By analyzing the 16 nummia coins of Justinian I, with † and †²⁶ mint marks which were the last struck, the burial of the hoard can be dated to 545 at the latest, and this is supported by the fact that the production of these types of coins can be dated most likely to between 538 and 542.²⁷ Confirmation for this chronological frame are the † and † mint marks that represent the most common mint marks on the 16 nummia emission and the fact is that the first emissions are always the most numerous in order to satisfy the market with smaller denominations.²⁸

Aside from the proximity connection of these 3 hoards, other hoards from the wider geographical region of the Balkans (Suva Reka – Prizren, 537/538;²⁹ Prahovo – Aquae, Aquis, 537/538;³⁰ and Stari Slankamen 538/539)³¹, buried at the same time, point to a greater historical event. The explanation that has been accepted so far regarding the significant increase in hoards and the reduction of the monetary fund on the whole of the Balkan territory is related to the incursions of the Bulgarian-Kutrigurs in 539 in Thrace and in 540 in Illyricum.³² But the drastic reduction of the distribution of “new coins”, and also the large concentration of hoards even after 542/543 might have been the combined result from other crises too, such as the unpopular reform of Peter Barsymes in 542,³³ brought due to a shortage in the copper reserves, or the spread of the bubonic plague (also known as the plague of Justinian)³⁴ in 541/542.³⁵

The last confirmed monetary phase from the city is linked to the reign of the emperor Justin II (565 – 578), from whom 12 bronze specimens were discovered; 11

²³ Snively/Sanev 2019, 167; Snively 2017, 210, 212.

²⁴ Ivanišević/Kondijanov 1992, 77-99.

²⁵ Кондијанов 1989, The hoards were discovered in 1966 at the site Gradište at a distance of around 50 meters from one another; one of them included 159 specimens, out of which 119 were solidus and 40 tremissis, while the other included 217 specimens, out of which 215 were folles and 2 were half folles. 199

²⁶ Kondijanov 2012, These mint marks represent the most common emission labels on the 16 nummia coins. 113-131

²⁷ Kondijanov 2012, 113-131.

²⁸ Metcalf 1976, 19; Kondijanov 2012, 118.

²⁹ Гај-Поповић 1984, 28-30.

³⁰ Поповић 1984, 84.

³¹ Даутова-Рушевљанин 1981, 71.

³² Кондијанов 1994, 75-85.

³³ Procopius 1927. 69

³⁴ Procopius 1927, 17, 24, 54.

³⁵ Rosen 2007, The plague most probably started in Egypt and spread across the whole Mediterranean, killing approximately 25 million people. 321-322

were half folles of 20 nummia struck in Thessalonica and Nicomedia, and 1 follis from an illegible mint. The coins from the reign of Justin II represent the terminus post quem in the chronological context of the existence of the city and its desertion, after which there are no more new emissions of coins that were in circulation in the city. The complete remission of numismatic material after 578 from the city, but also in other Balkan dioceses, overlaps with the invasion of the Slavs in Hellas in 578/579³⁶ and the settlement of 100,000 Slavs and Antes in the provinces of Thrace and Thessaly³⁷ in 581. The territory of the Republic of North Macedonia has not registered even a single hoard concealed in the period between 577/578 and 582/583,³⁸ although 12 hoards have been registered with a terminus post quem of 583/584 and 584/585, from Kula, Scupi, Stobi, Bargala, Baba, 1 hoard from the vicinity of Prilep, and 2 hoards from Heraclea.³⁹ This data shows that the supply of new coins in the city was probably unsustainable after 578, while the circulation seems to have undeniably continued with the reuse of the coins of Justin II and those of the previous emperors.

The distribution of money also became an apparent issue in other Balkan dioceses in the time of Tiberius and Maurice, as the state treasury could no longer count on a constant supply of metals, and the effective collection of taxes from the provinces, which was interrupted to the level at which circulation could not be efficiently controlled.⁴⁰

After 584/585, numismatic material is present only in the dioceses of Macedonia and Epirus, i.e. in the hoards discovered in Prilep, Heraclea Lyncestis, Ohrid, and Bargala, which were deposited no later than 589/590.⁴¹ The numismatic corpus of findings of coins struck after this period is mostly centered in the northern part of the Balkan Peninsula, and is linked to the time when Roman armies were active around the Danube Region.⁴²

After this period, there is no coin circulation in this or other cities in the diocese and only isolated specimens of coins of latter rulers are known, among which is a solidus from Justinian II,⁴³ which according to Ivan Mikulčić was discovered on the acropolis in Gradište in Konjuh, but its existence is an enigma for now, because it has still not been located. Nevertheless even if located, this solidus, like the 2 dinars of the Serbian medieval rulers – King Volkashin and Prince Lazar can represent only a good indicator of the occasional defensive usage of the acropolis throughout the middle ages, but the fact remains that the abandonment of the city like all other Late Antique cities in the diocese must have happened somewhere in the early 7th century.

³⁶ Blokey 1985, (2006).

³⁷ Menander 1891, 192-193.

³⁸ Манева 2008, 383.

³⁹ Манева 2008, 383.

⁴⁰ Gandila 2018, 117.

⁴¹ Манева 2008, 383.

⁴² Gandila 2018, 107.

⁴³ Микулчиќ 1996, 225.

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations in the catalogue:

d. – diameter	h. – axis die
Obv. – averse	Rev. – reverse
r. – right	l. – left
AE – bronze	Au – gold
Ref. – reference	

1. Vespasian (69 – 79)
Nominal III - 4 assari (AE), Stobi
Obv. [IMP CAES VESP] AVG PM TP COS IIII GEN
Laureate bust r.
Rev. MVNICIP [STOBENSI]VM
Genius naked to the waist standing on an altar l. the r. hand holding a corn-ear, the l. hand holding a cornucopih.
AE; 14,76 gr; d. 31 mm; h. 6
Ref.: PMH, no. 8
2. Trajan (98 – 117)
As, Rome, struck: 103 – 111
Obv. [] TRAIANO AVG GERM[]
Laureate head of the emperor r.
Rev. [S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI/ SC]
Trajan riding r. thrusts spear at Dacian below horse.
AE; 9,74 gr; d. 27 mm; h. 7
Ref.: RIC Vol. II, no. 543
3. Marcus Aurelius (161 – 180)
Sestertius, Rome, struck: 170/171
Obv. M ANTONINVS- AVG TR P XXV
Bust r. laureate.
Rev. [IMP VI COS III]/SC
Victory half-draped, standing on r., fixing to a tree a shield inscribed VIC-GER.
AE; 23,28 gr; d. 29,3 mm; h. 7
Ref. RIC Vol. III, no. 1000
4. Marcus Aurelius (161 – 180)
Sestertius, Rome, struck: 175
Obv. M ANTONINVS AVG – GERM SARMATICVS
Head r., laureate.
Rev. [TR.P.XX] IX [IMP VIII COS III] - SC
Annona standing holding corn-ears and a cornucopia; modius at her feet containing two corn-ears and a poppy.
AE; 22,6 gr; d. 31 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. III, no. 1154

5. Gordian III (238 – 244)
Bronze, Edessa, struck: 238 – 244
Obv. [AVT] K M ANTNTW ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC
Laureate bust of the emperor r.
Rev. [CACCΑΙΩΝ]
Roma Nikefor sitting l., crowning the goddess. A goat is next to Romh.
AE; 9,88 gr; d. 23,6 mm; h. 2
Ref. SNG Vol.7, no. 263

6. Volusianus (251 – 253)
Small bronze, Viminacium, struck: 251 – 253
Obv. [IMP CC VIB VOLVSI]A[NVSAVG]
Laureate head of the emperor r.
Rev. [P M S COL VIM] /AN X[]
Moesia en face with hands outstretched between a bull and a lion. Date in the exergue.
AE; 9,68 gr; d. 26 mm; h. 6
Ref. ACBP, no. 60

7. Trebonianus Gallus (251 – 253)
Middle bronze, Viminacium, struck: 251
Obv. IMP C VIBIO TREBON GALLO AVG
Laureate bust of the emperor r..
Rev. PMSC – OL VIM
Moesia standing facing, hands outstretched, between a bull and a lion. In exergue date AN XII.
AE; 11,86 gr; d. 26 mm; h. 6
Ref. MKOB, no. 389

8. Maximian Herculius (286 – 305)
Bronze, Rome, struck: 300/301
Obv. MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES
Draped bust of the emperor with diadem r.
Rev. SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN
Moneta standing l.; holding a scales in the r. hand, and a cornucopia in the l. hand.
In the r. field *, Mint mark: P Q.
AE; 8,79 gr; d. 29 mm; h. 6
Ref. RIC Vol. VI, no. 102 b

9. Claudius II Gothicus (268 – 270)
Antoninianus, Rome
Obv. IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG
Draped bust r. with radiate crown and cuirass.
Rev. SPES PVBLICA
Spes advancing l., holding a flower and raising robe.
AE; 2,40 gr; d. 20 mm; h. 11
Ref. RIC Vol. V part I, no. 102

10. Quintillus (270)
Antoninianus, illegible mint, struck: 270
Obv. IMP C MA AVR CL QVINTILLVS AVG

- Draped bust r. with radiate crown and cuirass.
Rev. [VIC]T[ORIA] [AV]G
Laureate Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm
AE; 2,34 gr; d. 19,2 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. Va, no. 33
11. Tacitus (275 – 276)
Antoninianus, Rome
Obv. IMPL C M CL TACITVS AVG
Draped bust r. with radiate crown and cuirass.
Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG
Providentia standing l.; holding baton and cornucopih. At foot globe. Mint mark: XXIH.
AE; 3,13 gr; d. 21 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. V part 1, no. 92
12. Probus (276 – 282)
Antoninianus, Cyzicus (?), struck: 276 – 282
Obv. IMP C M AVR PROBVS PF AVG
Draped bust with radiate crown and cuirass l.; holding a spear and shield.
Rev. ADVENTVS PROBI AVG
The emperor riding a horse l.; r. hand raised, holding a scepter in his l. hand. At foot, captive.
AE; 3,57 gr; d. 22 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. V part 2, no. 903 (?)
13. Probus (276 – 282)
Antoninianus, Siscia
Obv. IMP C M PROBVS P AVG
Draped bust with a war helmet and cuirass l.; holding a spear and shield.
Rev. PAX AVG
Pax standing; the r. hand holding an olive branch, the l. hand holding a scepter.
Mint mark: [X]XIQ.
AE; 3,15 gr; d. 22,5 mm; h. 5
Ref. RIC Vol. V part 2, no. 708 (var.)
14. Constantine I (306 – 337)
Follis, Siscia, struck: 318/319
Obv. IMP CONSTAN-TINVS AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. VICTORY LAE TAE PRINC PERP
Two Victories standing, facing one another; together holding a shield inscribed VOT/PR, on an altar with varying design. Mint mark: ASIS.
AE; 3,20 gr; d. 18,5 mm; h. 1
Ref. RIC Vol. VII, no. 54
15. Constantine I (306 – 337)
Follis, Siscia, struck: 320/321
Obv. CONSTANT-INVS AVC
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG

- VOT/XX in two lines in laurel wreath.
 Mint mark: ASIS*
 AE; 2,83 gr; d. 18,5 mm; h. 12
 Ref. RIC Vol. VII, no. 159
16. Commemorative minting after the death of Constantine I
 Nummus, Antioch, struck: 337 – 347
 Obv. DV CONSTANTI-NVS PT AVGG
 Veiled head of the emperor r..
 Rev. No legend.
 Veiled emperor on a quadriga, with one hand lifted. Mint mark: SMANH.
 AE; 1,53 gr; d. 15 mm; h. 12
 Ref. RIC Vol. VIII, no. 39
17. Licinius II (315 – 326)
 Nummus, Siscia, struck: 319
 Obv. LICINIVS IVN NOB C
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. VICT•LAETAE PRINC PERP
 Two Victories standing, facing one another; together holding a shield inscribed VOT/PR, on an altar.
 Mint mark: •[?]SIS•
 AE; 2,57 gr; d. 19 mm; h. 7
 Ref. RIC Vol. VII, no. 89
18. Constans (337 – 350)
 Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 347 – 348
 Obv. CONSTANS-PFAVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. VICTORYE DD AVGGQ NN
 Two Victories facing one another; each holding a wreath and palm-branch, between them *.
 Mint mark: SMTSH.
 AE; 1,53 gr; d. 16 mm; h. 6
 Ref. RIC Vol. VIII, no. 100
19. Constans (337 – 350)
 Nummus, illegible mint, struck: 348 – 350
 Obv. DN CONTA-NS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO
 Soldier with helmet and spear r., head l.; leading a figurine with his r. hand. Mint mark: [?]RT.
 AE; 4,53 gr; d. 23,9 mm; h. 6
20. Valens I (364 – 378)
 Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 364 – 367
 Obv. DNVALEN-S PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REPUBLICAE

- Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree. In the r. half A, in the l. half G. Mint mark: TE[?].
AE; 1,73 gr; d. 18,5 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 18 (b)
21. Valens I (364 – 378)
Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 364 – 367
Obv. DNVALEN-S PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. SECVRITAS REPUBLICAE
Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree. In the r. half M, in the l. half G. Mint mark: TESH.
AE; 2,62 gr; d. 17,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 18 (b)
22. Valens I (364 – 378)
Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 364 – 367
Obv. DNVALEN-[S PF AVG]
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. GLORIA-ROMANORUM
Emperor advancing r., dragging a captive with r. hand, holding a labarum in the l. hand. Mint mark: TESB.
AE; 2,06 gr; d. 18 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 16 (b)
23. Valens I (364 – 378)
Nummus, illegible mint, struck: 364 – 367
Obv. DNVALEN-[S PF AVG]
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. GLORIA-ROMANORUM
The emperor advancing r.; dragging a captive in the r. hand, holding a labarum in the l. hand. To the r. of the labarum D. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 1,62 gr; d. 16,5 mm; h. 12
24. Gratian (367 – 383)
Nummus, Siscia, struck: 367 – 375
Obv. DN GRATIANVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. GLORIA RO-MANORVM
The emperor advancing r.; dragging a captive in one hand, holding a labarum in the other. Left S, right D.
Mint mark: ΞSISC.
AE; 2,30 gr; d. 17 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 14 C
25. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
Nummus, Aquileia, struck: 364 – 367
Obv. DNVALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree. Mint mark: SMAQP.
AE; 1,63 gr; d. 17,5 mm; h. 6

26. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
 Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 364 – 367
 Obv. [DNVALENTI] NI-ANVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
 Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. Mint mark: TESH.
 AE; 2,07 gr; d. 17,3 mm; h. 6
 Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 27 a
27. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
 Nummus, Siscia, struck: 364 – 367
 Obv. DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM
 The emperor advancing r.; holding a labarum in the l. hand, and dragging a captive in the r. hand. L. field F, r. field R over the symbol 4 (with a small tail on the top). Mint mark: BSISCS.
 AE; 2,74 gr; d. 18 mm; h. 1
 Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 14 a (var.)
28. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
 Nummus, Siscia, struck: 367 – 375
 Obv. DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
 Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. To the r. side A and a symbol of Siscia, to the l. side F. Mint mark: ΓSISCS.
 AE; 2,38 gr; d. 18,5 mm; h. 1
 Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 15 (a)
29. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
 Nummus, Siscia, struck: 367 – 375
 Obv. DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
 Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. L. field * and K, r. field Q. Mint mark: ΓSISCV.
 AE; 2,39 gr; d. 18 mm; h. 12
 Ref. RIC Vol. IX no.15 (a)
30. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
 Nummus, illegible mint
 Obv. DNVALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
 Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. Mint mark: [?].
 AE; 1,76 gr; d. 18,5 mm; h. 12
31. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
 Nummus, illegible mint
 Obv. DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG

- Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. L. field * and V,
r. field Γ. Mint mark: [].
AE; 2,00 gr; d. 18 mm; h. 6
32. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
Nummus, illegible mint
Obv. DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. Mint mark: [].
AE; 2,74 gr; d. 18 mm; h. 1
33. Valentinian I (364 – 375)
Nummus, Siscia, struck: 364 – 367
Obv. DNVALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. Mint mark: ASISC.
AE; 2,37 gr; d. 19,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. RIC IX no. 7 a
34. Valentinian II (375 – 392)
Nummus, Rome, struck: 383-388
Obv. [DNVAL]ENTINIANVS IVN PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. [VICTOR]-IA AVGGG
Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. Mint mark: [S]MRP.
AE; 1,91 gr; d. 17,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 48a (b)
35. Valentinian II (375 – 392)
Nummus, Thessalonica (?), struck: 383 – 388
Obv. [DN] V[ALENTI]NIANVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. GLORIA [REI-P]VBLICE
Camp door. L. field Christogram. Mint mark: TES (?).
AE; 1,15 gr; d. 12,1 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. IX no. 62a (?)
36. Valentinian II (375 – 392)
Nummus, illegible mint
Obv. DNVALENTI[NIAN]VS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM
The emperor advancing r.; holding a labarum in the l. hand, and dragging a
captive in the r. hand. Mint mark: ROVARIH.
AE; 2,13 gr; d. 18 mm; h. 6

37. Valentinian II (375 – 392)
 Nummus, illegible mint
 Obv. [?] ANVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. SALVS REI-PVBLICAE
 Victory advancing l.; holding a trophy and dragging a captive. L. field
 Christogram. Mint mark: SM[?].
 AE; 1,15 gr; d. 14 mm; h. 12
38. Theodosius I (379 – 395)
 Nummus, illegible mint, struck: 379 – 385
 Obv. DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. VOT [X MVLT XX] in a laurel wreath.
 Mint mark: [?].
 AE; 0,69 gr; d. 14 mm; h. 7
39. Theodosius I (379 – 395)
 Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 383 – 388
 Obv. DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. VIRTVS-AVG
 The emperor standing on a ship l., head r.; holding a phoenix on an orb and a standard. His r. foot on captive, Victory on his helm. To the r. of the emperor B.
 Mint mark: TES.
 Note: Aside from the coin, there is a lead fragment.
 AE; 2,18 gr; d. 17,5 mm; h. 12
 Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 61 (b)
40. Theodosius I (379 – 395)
 Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 383 – 388
 Obv. DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass. .
 Rev. GLORIA RO-MANORVM
 The emperor advancing r.; holding a labarum in the l. hand, with r. hand dragging a captive. To the r. of the emperor D. Mint mark: TES.
 AE; 2,02 gr; d. 12,5 mm; h. 12
 Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 60 (b)
41. Theodosius I (379 – 395)
 Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 383 – 388
 Obv. DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG
 Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
 Rev. GLORIA REI-PVPLICE
 Camp door.
 AE; 1,18 gr; d. 14 mm; h. 11
 Ref. RIC Vol. IX no. 62 (b)
42. Theodosius I (379 – 395)
 Nummus, Siscia, struck: 384 – 387
 Obv. DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG

- Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. VICTOR-IA AVGGG
Victory advancing l.; holding a wreath and palm tree branch. Mint mark: ASIS.
AE; 1,17 gr; d. 13 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. IX no. 39 (b)
43. Theodosius I (379 – 395)
Nummus, Siscia, struck: 384(?) – 387
Obv. DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. GLORIA RO-MANORVM
The emperor advancing r.; holding a labarum in one hand, and dragging a captive in the other hand. Mint mark: BSISC.
AE; 2,64 gr; d. 19,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 38 b
44. Arcadius (383 – 408)
Nummus, Thessalonica, struck: 383 – 386
Obv. [DN] ARCAD[IVS PF AVC]
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. [GLORIAREI – PVBLICE]
War camp door with two towers. Mint mark: TES.
AE; 1,52 gr; d. 12,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. CLRC, no. 63 (var.)
45. Arcadius (383 – 408)
Nummus, Cyzicus, struck: 383 – 387
Obv. DN ARCADIVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. VOT V in a wreath. Mint mark: SM[KΔ].
AE; 1,09 gr; d. 15 mm; h. 12
Ref. RIC Vol. X, no. 20 d
46. Arcadius (383 – 408)
Nummus, Constantinople, struck: 387 – 392
Obv. DNARCADIVSPFAVC
Bust r. with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. [SALVSREI PVBLICAE]
Victory advancing l.; a trophy on her shoulder, dragging a captive. L. field [Christogram]. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 1,09 gr; d. 13 mm; h. 4
Ref. CLRC, no. 92 (var.)
47. Arcadius (383 – 408)
Nummus, Antioch, struck: 392 – 395
Obv. DN ARCADIVS [PF AVG]
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. GLORIA-ROMANORVM
The emperor standing, head r.; holding a standard and orb. Mint mark: [A]NTH.

- AE; 0,8 gr; d. 12 mm; h. 6
Ref. RIC Vol. IX, no. 68 (b)
48. Arcadius (383 – 408)
Nummus, Constantinople, struck: 402
Obv. DNARCADI - VSPFAVC
Draped bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet in profile; holding a spear and shield.
Rev. CONCORDI – AAV[CC]
Constantinople standing, looking r.; the r. hand holding a long scepter, and the l. hand holding a scepter with an orb with Victory on it. Mint mark: [CONSA].
AE; 1.93 gr; d. 17,5 mm; h. 12
Ref. CLRC, no. 238 (var.)
49. Arcadius (383 – 408)
Nummus, illegible mint, struck: 403 – 408
Obv. [DNARCADI - VSPFAVC]
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass. L. *.
Rev. [GLORI] - ARO[MA - NORVM]
The 3 emperors standing en face. The smaller central figure holding a spear and orb, while the 2 figures l. and r. holding spears and shields. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 1.18 gr; d. 16,5 mm; h. 6
50. Arcadius (383-408)
Nummus, Cyzicus, struck: 404-406
Obv. DN ARCADIVS PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. CONCOR-DIA AVG.
Cross. Mint mark: SMKA.
AE; 0,68 gr; d. 12 mm; h. 7
Ref. RIC, Vol. X, no. 132
51. Arcadius (?) (383-408)
Nummus, illegible mint, struck: 395 – 401 (?)
Obv. [?]
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. [VIRTVS EXERCITI]
The emperor standing; with one hand leaning on a shield, in the other hand holding a spear. Victory holding a palm tree branch and crowning him.
AE; 1,48 gr; d. 19 mm; h. 1
52. Honorius (393-423)
Nummus, Cyzicus or Antioch, struck: 403-408
Obv. DNH[ONORI VSPFAVC]
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. [GLORI] AROMA [NORVM]
The 3 emperors standing en face. The l. and r. figures holding a spear and orb, while the central figure holding a spear and globus cruciger. Mint mark: [?]

- AE; 1,92 gr; d. 15,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. CLRC, no. 772
53. Not legible enough – Honorius or Theodosius II (?)
Nummus, illegible mint, struck: first half of 5th cent.
Obv. [?] PF AVG
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass. L. of the emperor's bust *.
Rev. GLORIA ROMANORUM
2 emperors turned towards each other; holding spears and leaning on shields. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 1,63 gr; d. 17,5 mm; h. 6
54. Marcian (450 – 457)
Nummus, Nicomedia
Obv. DN[M]ARCIANVSPFAVC
Draped bust r., with diadem and cuirass.
Rev. Monogram in wreath. Mint mark: NI[K].
AE; 1,18 gr; d. 12 mm; h. 6
Ref. CLRC, no. 506
55. Marcian (450 – 457)
Nummus, Constantinople
Obv. [DNM]ARCIANVSPFAVC
Draped bust r. with diadem.
Rev. Monogram in wreath. Mint mark: [C]ON.
AE; 1,36 gr; d. 11 mm; h. 6
Ref. CLRC, no. 496
56. Marcian (450 – 457)
Nummus, Constantinople or Nicomedia
Obv. [DNM]ARCIANVSPFAVC
Draped bust r. with diadem.
Rev. Monogram in wreath. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 1,18 gr; d. 10 mm; h. 6
Ref. CLRC, no. 496 or 506
57. Anastasius I (491 – 518)
20 nummia, Nicomedia, struck: 512 – 517
Obv. DNA[NASTA SIVSPPAVC]
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. K, * above [?] and * under, l. † with [N] and I, officina: B
AE; 8,19 gr; d. 25 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. 52
58. Anastasius I (491 – 518)
40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 512 – 517
Obv. DNA[NASTA]SIVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. M, above the writing †, * l. and r., officina: B. Mint mark: CON.
AE; 16,54 gr; d. 33 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. 27

59. Anastasius I (491 – 518)
 40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 512 – 517
 Obv. DNANASTA - SIVSP[PAVC]
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
 Rev. M, † above the writing, * r., officina: E. Mint mark: CON.
 AE; 16,68 gr; d. 31 mm; h. 7
 Ref. MIBE I, no. 27
60. Justin I (518 – 527)
 Tremis, Constantinople, struck: 518 – 527
 Obv. DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
 Rev. VICTORYAVCVSTORVM
 Victory advancing l., looking l.; holding a laurel wreath and globus cruciger. R.
 star. Mint mark: CONOB.
 AV; 1,46 gr; d. 20 mm; h. 6
 Ref. MIBE I, no. 5
61. Justin I (518 – 527)
 40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 518 – 522
 Obv. [DN]IVSTI NVSPPAV[C]
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes
 with †).
 Rev. M, † above the writing, * l. and r., officina: Γ. Mint mark: CON.
 AE; 15,80 gr; d. 31 mm; h. 12
 Ref. MIBE I, no. 11
62. Justin I (518 – 527) – re-struck
 40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 518 – 522
 Obv. DNIVSTI [NVSPPAVC]
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes
 with †).
 Rev. M, † above, l. and r., officina: E. Mint mark: CON.
 AE; 17,01 gr; d. 30 mm; h. 12
 Ref. MIBE I, no. 13
63. Justin I (518 – 527)
 40 nummia, illegible
 Obv. DNIVSTI - NVSPPAVC
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes
 with †).
 Rev. M, above the writing †, l. and r. *, officina: H. Mint mark: [?].
 AE; 17,41 gr; d. 30 mm; h. 6
64. Justin I (518 – 527)
 40 nummia, illegible
 Obv. DNIVSTI [NVSPPAVC]
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes
 with †).

- Rev. M, † above and r., while l. [?], officina: [?]. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 18,56 gr; d. 31,5 mm; h. 12
65. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 527 – 537
Obv. DNIVS[TINI AN]VSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Draped bust of the emperor r. with cuirass and diadem in profile.
Rev. M, [above the writing †] with * l. and † r., officina: [?]. Mint mark: CON.
AE; 18,03 gr; d. 31 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. V88
66. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 527 – 538
Obv. DNIVSTINI - AN[VSPPAVC]
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. M, above it †, l. and r. *, officina: [?]. Mint mark: CON.
AE; 9,05 gr; d. 30 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. V88
67. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, Antioch, struck: 527 – 538
Obv. DNIVS[TINI] ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. M, above the writing †, l. and r. *, officina: H. Mint mark: †THEÇP†.
AE; 14,56 gr; d. 32 mm; h. 5
Ref. MIBE I, no. 126
68. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 546
Obv. DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC
Bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet en face; holding a globus cruciger and shield; in the r. field †.
Rev. M, above it †, l. ANNO and r. XÇIII, officina: E. Mint mark: CON.
AE; 19,23 gr; d. 34 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. 95
69. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, illegible
Obv. DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. M, with † above †, l. and † r., officina: [?]. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 16,38 gr; d. 30 mm; h. 6
70. Justinian I (527 – 565)
20 nummia, Antioch, struck: 548
Obv. DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC
Bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet en face; holding a globus cruciger and shield; in the r. field †.
Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. XXI. Mint mark: 6.

- AE; 10,13 gr; d. 29 mm; h. 11
Ref. MIBE I, no. 154a
71. Justinian I (527 – 565)
20 nummia, illegible, struck: 563
Obv. [DNIVSTINI ANVS]PPAVC
Bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet en face; holding a globus cruciger and shield; in the r. field †.
Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. XXXVII. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 5,85 gr; d. 22 mm; h. 5
72. Justinian I (527 – 565)
20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 564
Obv. [DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC]
Bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet en face; holding a globus cruciger and shield; in the r. field †.
Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. XXXVIII. Mint mark: TES.
AE; 5,78 gr; d. 24 mm; h. 7
Ref. MIBE I, no. 180
73. Justinian I (527 – 565)
20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 562 – 565
Obv. [DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC]
Bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet en face; holding a globus cruciger and shield; [in the r. field †].
Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. XXXV[?]. Mint mark: [TES].
AE; 5,60 gr; d. 20 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. 180
74. Justinian I (527 – 565)
16 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 538 – 552
Obv. [DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC]
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
Rev. AISP, above the writing Mint mark: TES.
AE; 5,75 gr; d. 23 mm; h. 7
Ref. MIBE I, no. 169 i
75. Justinian I (527 – 565)
16 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 538 – 552
Obv. DNIVSTINI - ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
Rev. AISP, above the writing †. Mint mark: TE[S].
AE; 7,72 gr; d. 19,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. 169 a
76. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 527 – 538
Obv. DNIVSTINI - AN[VSPPAVC]
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.

- Rev. M, above it †, l. and r. *, officina: ? Mint mark: CON.
AE; 9,05 gr; d. 30 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. V88
77. Justinian I (527 – 565)
16 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 538 – 552
Obv. DNIVSTINI - ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
Rev. AISP, above the writing †. Mint mark: [TES].
AE; 7,16 gr; d. 22,5 mm; h. 7
Ref. MIBE I, no. 169 a
78. Justinian I (527 – 565) – new type
16 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 538 – 552
Obv. DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
Rev. AISP, above the writing †. Mint mark: TSE.
AE, 3,46 gr; d. 21 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. 169
79. Justin II (565 – 578)
40 nummia, illegible, struck: 570
Obv. DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC
Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
Rev. M, above it N (Christogram), l. ANNO, r. Ч, officina: A. Mint mark: [?].
AE, 15,75 gr; d. 30 mm; h. 2
80. Justin II (565 – 578)
AE, 20 nummia, illegible, struck: 568
Obv. [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]
Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. III. Mint mark: [?].
5,10 gr; d. 21 mm; h. 5
81. Justin II (565 – 578)
20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 568
Obv. DNIVSTI ANVSPPAVC
Bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet en face; holding a globus cruciger and shield.
Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. III. Mint mark: TES.
AE; 5,50 gr; d. 23,5 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE II, no. 68 b
82. Justin II (565 – 578)
20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 569
Obv. [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]

- Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
 Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. Δ. Mint mark: TES.
 AE; 6,43 gr; d. 22,5 mm; h. 5
 Ref. MIBE II, no. 70a
83. Justin II (565 – 578)
 20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 569
 Obv. DNIVSTI ANVSPPAVC
 Bust of the emperor with cuirass and helmet en face; holding a globus cruciger and shield.
 Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO and r. Δ. Mint mark: TES.
 AE, 7,26 gr; d. 25,5 mm; h. 7
 Ref. MIBE II, no. 68 b
84. Justin II (565 – 578)
 20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 570
 Obv. [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]
 Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
 Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO, r. Ч. Mint mark: TES.
 AE; 5,44 gr; d. 22 mm; h. 4
 Ref. MIBE II, no. 70a
85. Justin II (565 – 578)
 20 nummia, Nicomedia, struck: 570
 Obv. DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC
 Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
 Rev. K, above it †, l. ANNO, r. Ч. Mint mark: NI.
 AE; 7,20 gr; d. 25 mm; h. 1
 Ref. MIBE II, no. 47a
86. Justin II (565 – 578)
 20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 570
 Obv. [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]
 Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
 Rev. K, above it HK[], l. ANNO, r. E. Mint mark: TES.
 AE; 7,37 gr; d. 22,5 mm; h. 6
 Ref. MIBE II, no. 70a
87. Justin II (565 – 578)
 20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 573
 Obv. [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]
 Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
 Rev. K, above the writing [?], l. [ANNO], r. ЧIII. Mint mark: TES.
 AE; 5,11 gr; d. 23,5 mm; h. 5
 Ref. MIBE II, no. 70

88. Justin II (565 – 578)
20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 576
Obv. [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]
Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
Rev. K, above it [?], l. ANNO and r. XI. Mint mark: TES.
AE; 5,90 gr; d. 20 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE II, no. 70
89. Justin II (565 – 578)
20 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 576
Obv. DNIVSTI [NVSPPAVC]
Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
Rev. K, above it Φ, † and C, l. ANNO, r. XI. Mint mark: TES.
AE; 5,73 gr; d. 20 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE II, no. 70f
90. Justin II (565 – 578)
20 nummia, Thessalonica?, struck: 577/578
Obv. [DNIVSTI NVSPPAVC]
Imperial couple enthroned, he holds a globus cruciger, she holds cross scepter, heads crowned and nimbate, sometimes with cross between heads.
Rev. K, above it Φ, † and C, l. ANNO and r. [?]. Mint mark: [?].
AE; 5,64 gr; d. 22,5 mm; h. 5
Ref. MIBE II, no. 70f

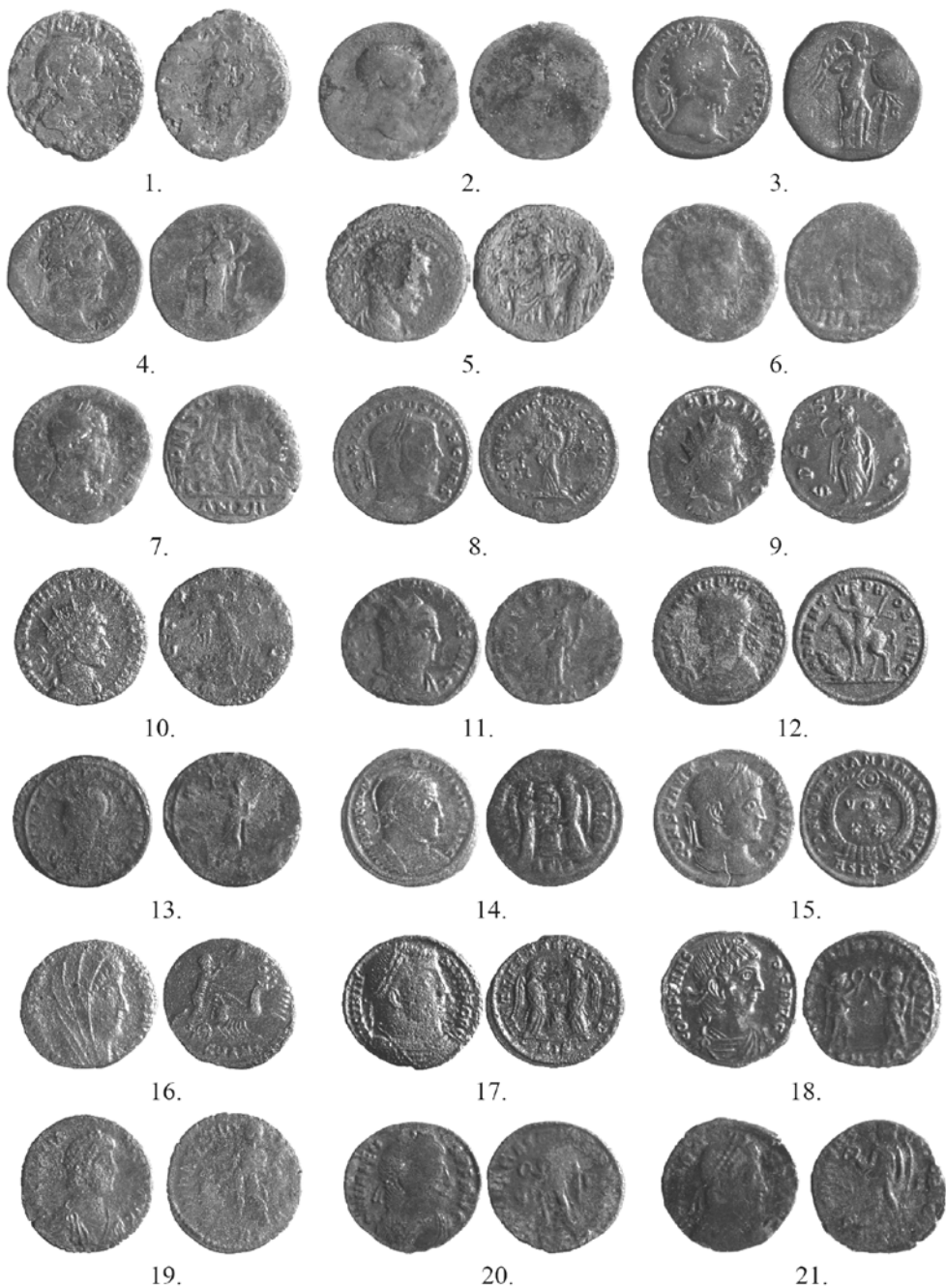
Room with Pithoi hoard from 2011

1. Illegible
Nummus, illegible, struck: 364 – 383
Obv. Illegible
Rev. Illegible
AE; 1,6 gr; d. 16 mm; h. 11
2. Valentinian II (375 – 392)
Nummus, Nicomedia, struck: 378 – 383
Obv. DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. VOT [X MVLTT XX]
Mint mark: [S]MNB.
AE; 0,94 gr; d. 13 mm; h. 8
Ref. RIC IX no. 38a
3. Anastasius I (491 – 518)
40 nummia, illegible
Obv. DNANAS[TASIVSPPAVC]

- Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
 Rev. M, † above, * l. and r., officina: E. Mint mark: [?].
 AE; 14,31 gr; d. 32 mm; h. 6
4. Anastasius I (491 – 518) – imitation
 40 nummia, illegible
 Obv. DNANASTA[SIVS]PPAV[C]
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
 Rev. M, † above, * l. and r., officina: [?]. Mint mark: [?].
 AE; 17,35 gr; d. 36 mm; h. 6
 Ref. MIBE I, no. X
5. Anastasius I or Justin I
 40 nummia, illegible
 Obv. [?]PPAVC
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
 Rev. M, with †, officina: [?]. Mint mark: [?].
 AE; 5,12 gr; d. 25 mm; h. 8
6. Justin I (518 – 527)
 40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 518 – 522
 Obv. DNIVSTI [NVSPPAVC]
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
 Rev. M, † above, l. and r. *, officina: H. Mint mark: [?].
 AE; 14,51 gr; d. 30,5 mm; h. 7
 Ref. MIBE I, no. 11
7. Justin I (518 – 527)
 20 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 522 – 527
 Obv. [DNI]VSTI [NVSPPAVC]
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
 Rev. K, † l., above and under *, officina: Γ.
 AE; 10,68 gr; d. 21 mm; h. 7
 Ref. MIBE I, no. 19
8. Justin I (518 – 527)
 40 nummia, Antioch, struck: 522 – 527
 Obv. DNIVSTI - NVSPPAVC
 Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
 Rev. M, † above, l. * and r. half-moon, officina: [?]. Mint mark: ANTIX.
 AE; 17,16 gr; d. 31,5 mm; h. 6
 Ref. MIBE I, no. 60

9. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 527 – 538
Obv. DNIVSTINI AN[VSPPAVC]
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. M, above † with * l. and † r., and below them •. Officina: Γ.
Mint mark: CON.
AE; 14,94 gr; d. 31,5 mm; h. 8
Ref. MIBE I, no. V88
10. Justinian I (527 – 565)
40 nummia, Constantinople, struck: 527 – 538
Obv. DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem.
Rev. M, above † with a star l. and † r., and below them •. Officina: A.
Mint mark: [CON].
AE; 16,11 gr; d. 32 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. V88
11. Justinian I (527 – 565)
16 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 538 – 552
Obv. DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
Rev. AISP, above the text †. Mint mark: [T]E[S].
AE; 5,93 gr; d. 22 mm; h. 6
Ref. MIBE I, no. 169a
12. Justinian I (527 – 565)
16 nummia, Thessalonica, struck: 538 – 552
Obv. DNIV[STINI] ANVSPPAVC
Profile bust of the emperor r. with cuirass, paludamentum and diadem (sometimes with †).
Rev. AISP, above the text † with two • l. and r. Mint mark: TES.
AE; 5,42 gr; d. 21 mm; h. 4
Ref. MIBE I, no. 169b

T. I





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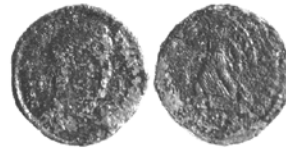
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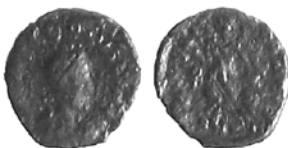
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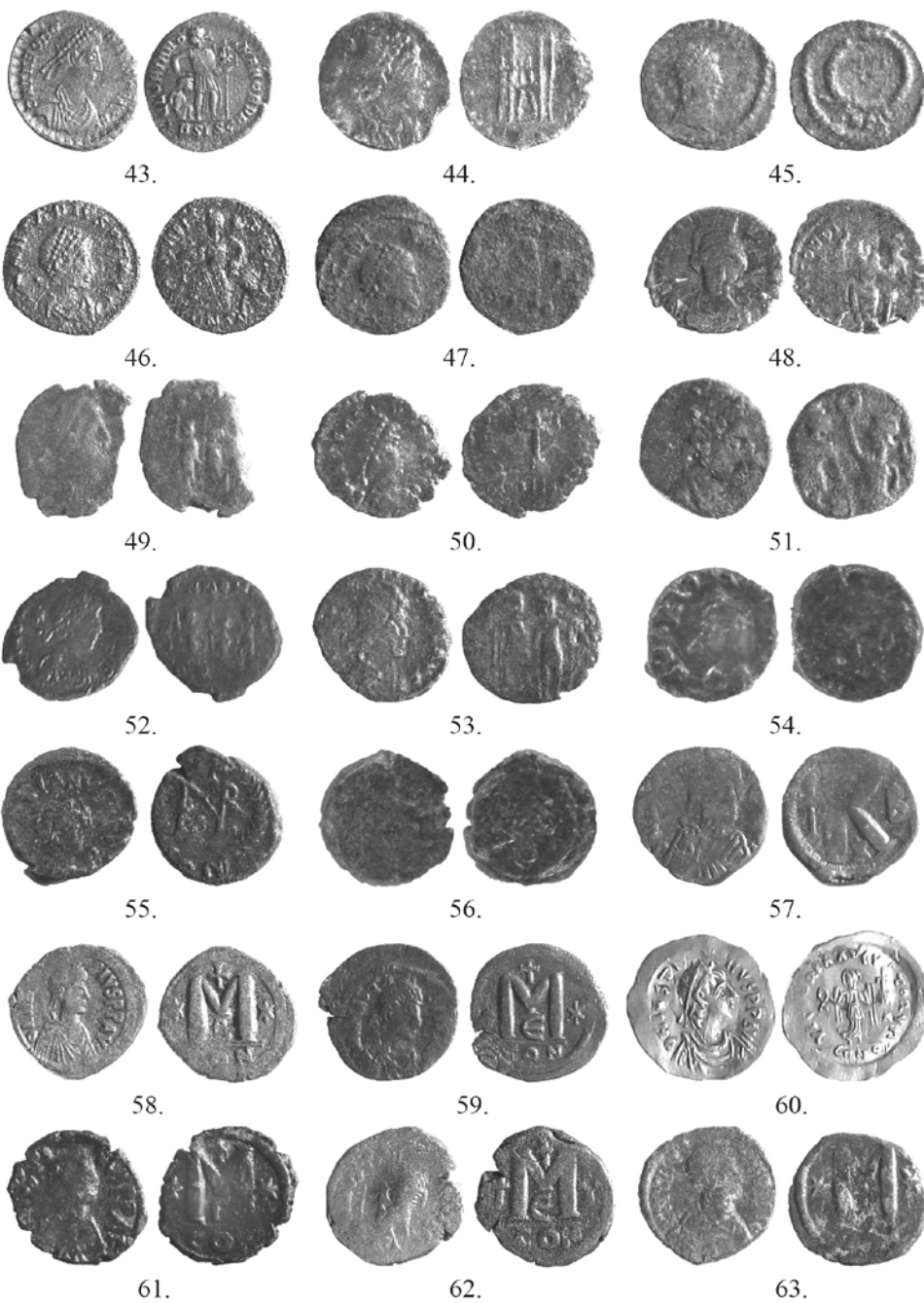


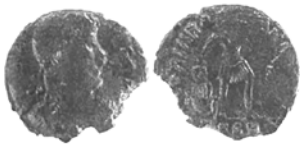
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T. III





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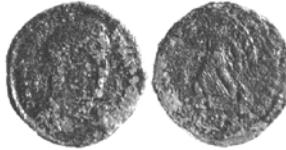
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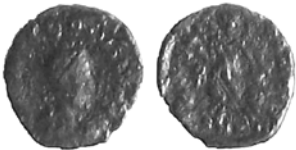
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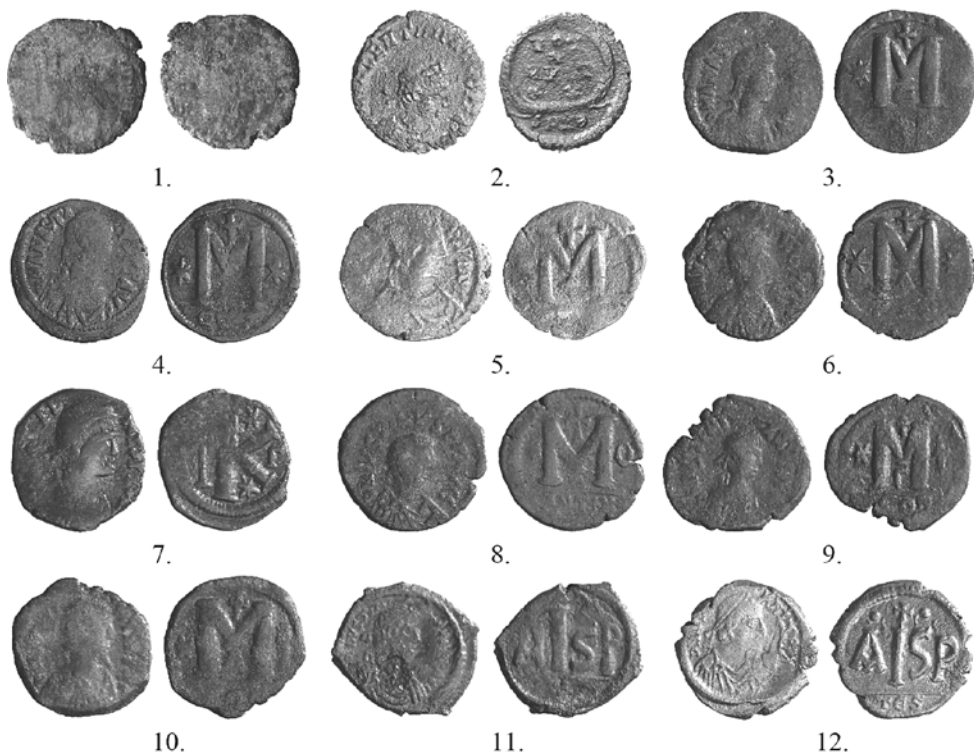


42.

T. V



Room with Pithoi hoard from 2011



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Трајан Зафировски

МОНЕТАРНАТА ЦИРКУЛАЦИЈА НА ЛОК. ГОЛЕМО ГРАДИШТЕ, СЕЛО КОЊУХ

РЕЗИМЕ

Оваа статија има за цел да изврши анализа на монетарната циркулација на локалитетот Големо Градиште, с. Коњух, кој претставува најголем и досега најдобро истражен град од доцната антика во североисточниот дел на Македонија. Во научната археолошка литература постои мислење дека овој град е, всушност, хипотетичната Транупара. Вкупниот нумизматички материјал пронајден на локалитетот опфаќа 190 монети и е откриен со ископувањата изведени од 2001 до 2017 година. Авторот преку компаративна анализа со други доцноантички локалитети од Балканскиот Полуостров се обидува да даде одговор на типолошките и на циркулационските монетарни проблеми на локалитетот, а притоа и да одреди една појасна хронолошка рамка на постоењето на градот.

Анализите на материјалот покажуваат дека најраната евидентирана фаза од некако воено или цивилно присуство во регионот хронолошки може да се смести некаде околу I или II век од н.е., што е поткрепено со монети на императорите Веспасијан, Трајан и Марк Аврелиј, од кого се пронајдени 2 монети. Овие неколку изолирани примероци коишто ги претставуваат најраните монетарни пронајдоци се индикативни за некако живеење во регионот, но не и за една организирана населба во економска и во трговска смисла на зборот.

Вистинскиот почеток на постоењето на градот, веројатно, треба да се смести некаде во III век, а можеен показател за оваа теза претставува зголемената концентрација на нумизматички материјал кој припаѓа на монетоковањето од втората половина на III век. Оваа група е составена од 9 монети, меѓу кои спаѓаат бронзите ковани од императорите Гордијан III, Волусијан, Требонијан Гал и Максимијан Херкул, но и антонијаните ковани од императорите Клавдиј II Гот, Квинтил, Такит и двата примерока ковани од императорот Проб.

Оваа прва развојна фаза на населбата непречено трае во текот на целиот IV век сè до 408 година, а во оваа група спаѓаат: 43 нечитливи монети од IV и од првата половина на V век, како и 40 читливи монети, меѓу кои се 9 примероци на Валентинијан I (364 – 375), 5 на Валентинијан II (375 – 392), 8 на Аркадиј (383 – 408), 6 од Теодосиј I (379 – 395), 4 од Валенс I (364 – 378), 2 од Констанс (337 – 350), 2 од Константин I (306 – 337), 1 примерок од Гратијан (367 – 388), 1 од Ликиниј II (315 – 326), 1 комеморативна монета од владеењето на Константин I (330 – 333), како и 1 монета на Хонориј (393 – 423). Поголемиот дел од монетите што можат да се идентификуваат биле исковани во ковниците во Тесалоника и во Сискија, но има и помала група монети кои биле исковани во ковниците на Кизик, Константинопол, Антиохија, Никомедија и на Аквилеја.

Следната евидентирана фаза на повторна монетарна циркулација во градот започнува во времето на Анастасиј I (491 – 518) со неговите 5 емисии ковани помеѓу 512 и 517 година, од кои 2 примероци се дел од остава со 12 монети од „Просторијата со питоси“ од 2011 година. Во оваа хронолошка фаза градот се здобива со

сите свои препознатливи доцноантички објекти и со својата централна улога на економски, трговски и рударски центар во североисточниот дел на Македонија, за што сведочи и тремисот од Јустин I пронајден при истражувањето од 2017 година. На новонастанатата состојба во градот укажува и големата концентрација на монети од другите императори од VI век како што се Јустин I (8 монети), Јустинијан I (18 монети) и Јустин II (12 монети). Во оваа бројка влегува и малата остава од 12 примероци од „Просторијата со питоси“ пронајдена при истражувањата во 2011 година, во која 10 примероци се од VI век, а 2 се од крајот на IV век.

Последната потврдена монетарна фаза во населбата се врзува со владеењето на императорот Јустин II (565 – 578), од кого се пронајдени 12 бронзени примероци, од кои 11 полуфолиси од 20 нумии ковани во Тесалоника и во Нико-медија, но и 1 фолис на кој е нечитлива ковницата. Монетите од владеењето на Јустин II претставуваат *terminus post quem* во хронолошкиот контекст на постоење на градот и на неговото напуштање, по што нема повеќе нови емисии кои биле во оптек во градот.

По овој период се познати само изолирани примероци на монети од подоцнежните владетели, меѓу кои е и еден солид од Јустинијан II, кој, според Иван Микулчиќ, е пронајден на акрополот во Градиште во с. Коњух, но неговото постоење засега претставува енигма поради неможноста да се лоцира. Независно од тоа, дури и да се лоцира, солидот исто како и двата динара на Српските средновековни владетели – кралот Волкашин и принцот Лазар од XIV век, само преставуваат добар индикатор за повремената дефанзивна употреба на Акрополот низ средниот век и не го менуваат фактот дека градот исто како и другите доцно антички градови од диоцезата бил напуштен во раниот 7 век.

REVIEWS

БОБАН ХУСЕНОВСКИ, *Античките монети од Вардарски Рид* (македонски/англиски), Том II, Гевгелија, 2018, 196 стр., 549 илустрации на монети. Издавач: Национална установа Музеј – Гевгелија

BOBAN HUSENOVSKI, *Ancient coins of Vardarski Rid* (in Macedonian/English), Vol. II, Gevgelija, 2018, 196 pages, 549 illustrations of coins. Publisher: National Institution Museum – Gevgelija. ISBN 978-608-4756-23-1

The promotion of the first volume of *Ancient Coins of Vardarski Rid* took place in 2004, and it was the first scientific work published in the Republic of Macedonia containing numismatic material from systematic researches at an archaeological site. In 2018, the second volume, containing coins from the Vardarski Rid site, was promoted. According to their characteristics, these types of numismatic publications belong to the group of highly appraised works in the numismatic field because they are the product of intensive scientific work in two fundamental areas: archaeology and numismatics. They represent a valuable source of certain, abundant information about a particular site (in our case, the Vardarski Rid site), area (Lower Povardarie), and a particular historical period (from the 1st to the 5th century BC).

Behind the issuing of the two volumes of *Ancient Coins of Vardarski Rid* is exhaustive archaeological and numismatic research and studying done by Boban Husenovski, who is primarily an archaeological researcher, but is also highly competent in numismatic work. In order to create and finalize a work such as this one, an interdisciplinary approach, along with intensive research, a scientific curiosity, and dedication are required. Without this numismatic material, traced and studied by the author, our understanding of life in the city of Vardarski Rid would be much more deficient and uncertain. In fact, the coins, with their archaeological context and their complex content, represent the most valuable indicator of the economic and trade relations, the circumstances, and the crises of a particular city, but they are also a source of information for the cultural and religious needs of its citizens.

The corpus of coins from the Vardarski Rid site (Ancient Gortynia), covered in the second volume, consists of 549 specimens of silver, bronze, and suberate coins. Along with the coins from the first volume, the number adds up to 854 specimens. Chronologically viewed, the numismatic material refers to the period from the very beginning of the 5th century BC to the 1st century AD, with the exception of a few coins without an archaeological context, i.e. “stray” coins – two specimens of the emperors Probus and Valens, one Byzantine coin, and one modern Turkish coin of Sultan Mahmud II.

The work *Ancient Coins of Vardarski Rid* (vol. 2) consists of nine chapters, in which the author writes about the types of the coins that were found and their representation, chronology, the archaeological context of the findings, the monetary events, and the historical processes relating to those particular findings. The nine chapters include coin specimens from the so-called tribal minting (I), coins issued by Greek poleis and colonies (II), by Macedonian cities (III), by Macedonian rulers (IV), production of

coins by autonomous regions and cities (V), coins minted in Macedonia during Roman times (after 168 BC) and Roman Republican coins (VII and VIII), as well as specimens of coins without an archaeological context (IX). The work includes a section dedicated to the chronology of the excavations, with a historical review containing an abstract, bibliography, and a complete catalogue with full illustrations of the coins in 34 tables, thus providing a foundation for works of this type.

The oldest specimen in the catalogue is half a stater dated c. between the beginning of the 5th century and 480 BC. This is yet another confirmation of the early inclusion of the Vardarski Rid municipality into a monetary economy. This specimen is attributed to the Paeonian tribe Orrescii, although there is a certain degree of circumspection due to the poor readability. What makes this specimen interesting is the fact that it is a suberate coin, i.e. a bronze coin “coated” with silver, which is different from the regular coins minted using silver. Husenovski writes about the possible reasons for such minting, but what matters is the fact that it is the oldest known, rare specimen of a suberate from the Paeonian tribal minting.

Furthermore, the numismatic material that confirms the accelerated process of monetization of the city includes silver and bronze coins minted by several Macedonian kings: those of Perdiccas II dating from the second half of the 5th century BC, those of Aeropos II, of Amyntas III, and of Perdiccas III from the 4th century BC. The rise of the Macedonian kingdom during the reign of Philip II of Macedon (359 – 336 BC) and his son Alexander the Great (336 – 323 BC) is also reflected in the monetary findings – there is a significant increase in the number of coins during this period that were minted with their names – 17 specimens for the first king, and 33 for the second.

The 36 specimens of Cassander bring about the conclusion that, near the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century BC, his bronze coins represented the basis of monetary circulation in the city for everyday use. The interim emperors of Macedonia – Lysimachus of Thrace and Pyrrhus of Epirus – are represented by only a few specimens, while King Antigonos II Gonatas (277 – 239 BC) is represented by 61 specimens, adding up to a remarkable 101 specimens including those from the first volume. This indicates the high intensity and domination of his coins in the distribution and circulation of money in Gortynia. The coins bear witness to the citizens’ involvement and the active stance in the military and economic developments in the kingdom.

The 6 specimens of Demetrius II Aetolicus (239 – 229 BC) can be interpreted as a downward tendency. As a result of the turbulent events and the conditions of the kingdom during the reign of the last two Macedonian kings from the Antigonid dynasty, Philip V (221 – 179) and Perseus (179 – 168), the number of discovered coins began to increase. There were 18 specimens registered with the name of Philip V and 9 with the name of Perseus.

The total, an enormous number of 290 specimens, also includes the coins issued by the autonomous regions and cities minted during their reign, dated between 187/186 and 168/167 BC (particularly those of the cities Amphipolis, Pella, Thessalonica, and those issued in the name of Macedonia/Macedonians). This respectable number of registered specimens is striking evidence of Gortynia being part of the monetary reforms and the complex monetary system which were in function during the reign of Philip V and Perseus. The chronology of some of these issues has been the subject of scientific discussions and proposals for different dating than the traditional one – between 187/186 and 168/167 BC. Nevertheless, this doesn’t affect the fact that, the city of Vardarski Rid, with its extraordinary positioning, was part of the dynamic events during the Macedonian Wars and the activities undertaken by the Macedonian kingdom.

The falling of Macedonia under the reign of the Roman Empire after 168/167 BC marked the beginning of a process of transformation of the old monetary system

introduced by the Macedonian kings into a new one, adjusted to the needs of the new authorities and the new empire – the Roman. This is also evident in the coin findings from Vardarski Rid. Specimens of the Roman quaestor Publius Cornelius Tacitus, of the autonomous issue of Macedonia, and of the Fourth Macedonian region (Pelagonia), have been registered. The issues of the cities Pella, Thessalonica, and Amphipolis from the Late Republic and Early Imperial period are present again, though in a much lower number.

The discovered tetradrachm specimen of the quaestor Aesilas, dated between 90 – 70 BC, belongs to the group of the last silver coin minting of Macedonian iconography combined with Roman elements, while the discovered Roman Republican money – 12 specimens of silver and bronze coins – are simply proof of life in a city with new circumstances, of the Roman domination, and of the changes that occurred in the monetary sphere. However, they are also indicators of the gradual falling and fading of the city of the Vardarski Rid.

It should be mentioned that, in the coin findings, the author also documented the presence of money in some of the Greek cities and colonies, such as Corinth, Calydon, Athens, but also the nearby Olynthus and the distant Piraeus on the islands of Crete and Massalia (now Marseille in France). This indicates some type of contact or influence between the abovementioned cities and Gortynia during a particular period. Though much more subsidiary, some findings from Thracian Maroneia were registered along with one tetradrachm from the island of Thasos, i.e. the “Thasos type” of coins minted by the authorities on the Roman Province of Macedonia, which were found together with one tetradrachm of the Roman quaestor Aesilas.

From the material about the monetary findings of Gortynia, included in the second volume, we can see all the troubles and challenges that the author had faced during the handling and attributing of the work, the determining of the chronology, and the historical interpretation of the findings. Combining his personal, refined archaeological experience and numismatic knowledge and using numismatic findings, the author succeeded in defining and interpreting the historical processes, events, and changes that played out in the city and its surroundings in the final five centuries of the previous era. With the research, analysis, and publishing of the coins found in Vardarski Rid, which were encompassed in both of the volumes, the image of the urban development, the existence, and the meaning of Ancient Gortynia in the period between the 5th and the 1st century BC became much clearer. Furthermore, the numismatic material complements, specifies, and confirms the archaeological findings related to the city of Vardarski Rid to a large extent.

Both volumes of the publication by the author Boban Husenovski played a pioneering role in the study of the coin findings at an archaeological site in the Republic of North Macedonia – in our case, the site of Vardarski Rid. According to their scientific significance, they are a mandatory element of any further, more serious study of Gortynia, of the monetization of the area, and of the monetary supply model. Both individually and as a whole, the monographic works of Husenovski have their own, special place in the Macedonian numismatic field, and simultaneously they are a notable contribution to the general numismatic science related, above all else, to the Balkan region.

Pero Josifovski

ДОНЕ ТАНЕВСКИ, *Монетоковање во античка Македонија (V век п.н.е. – I век п.н.е.)*, Скопје 2019, 516 стр., 14 карти, 503 фотографии на монети, ISBN 608-10-0685-9

DONE TANEVSKI, *Minting in Ancient Macedonia (5th century BC – 1st century BC)*, Skopje 2019, 516 pages, 14 maps, 503 photographs of coins, ISBN 608-10-0685-9

In this book with a simple title, the author Done Tanevski presents the Macedonian minting from the 5th to the 1st century BC, starting with an introduction in which he briefly illustrates who the Ancient Macedonians were and what numismatics means as a science, followed with an explanation of the basic numismatic terms, as well as the circulation and metrology of minting. The book contains 9 chapters, beginning with the one dedicated to the oldest Macedonian minting, followed by chapters about the minting of the Argead dynasty, the Antipatrid dynasty, the Diadochi of Alexander the Great, the Antigonid dynasty, the autonomous minting; and finally, ending with chapters about minting during Roman times: Macedonia as a Roman protectorate and as a Roman province. At the end of the book (pages 478-480) a short but precise description of the weight standards used by the Macedonian kings is attached, along with a more comprehensive review of the problem with the weight standard of bronze coins. The extensive dictionary of professional terminology, notions, and names (pages 481-491) is especially useful. These attachments by the author are exceptionally useful and necessary for those beginning to study ancient numismatics. On pages 477-480, the author has attached a chronological table which contains the Macedonian kings and the period in which they reigned. The table was created by the editor Nada Proeva, who in the Preface (pages IX-XII) also gives an outline of the development of the numismatic science and research in the Republic of Macedonia. At the end of the book, apart from the large number of highly important titles of non-fiction literature and ancient sources (pages 492-500), there is also a list of 20 very important numismatic catalogues, 110 numismatic auction catalogues, and 23 numismatic web pages (pages 501-504). The book, printed on A4 format paper, is abundantly illustrated and with excellent print quality. The mistakes that should be pointed out are the missing article in the title (it should be *The minting in Ancient Macedonia*), as well as the reverse order of the indexes in the table of contents on page VII.

The first chapter refers to the oldest minting in Ancient Macedonia and it includes descriptions and photographs of 12 coins. The author describes the minting in a few Edoni-Paeonian communities: the Bisaltae, the Derrones, the Edoni, the Orrescii, the Tynteni, the Zalei, the Laeaeans, and the Ichnai, who struck large nominals of silver coins - decadrachms, octodrachms, and tetradrachms - most likely intended for paying taxes (which is a reflection of the political conditions in the region imposed by the Persians), and smaller nominals - tetraobols, triobols, diobols, trihemiobols, obols, and hemiobols - intended for local trade. These coins were struck using the Thraco-Macedonian weight standard. The obv. of the heavier denominations depicted a plowman with two oxen, a man in an ox-drawn chariot, or a man armed with two oxen, while the rev. had a triskelion or an image of Pegasus in a double square or just an incuse square. The obv. of the lighter denominations depicted a half-kneeling bull with its head turned backwards, an armed young man standing next to a horse, or a centaur and a nymph, while the rev. depicted a quadripartite incuse square, a Corinthian helmet in a square, or a bull in a border of dots. It should also be noted that the Edoni and the Bisaltae were the first who struck coins with the names of their kings. At the end, starting from the

opinions of M. Price and D. Raymond, the author attempts to explain the dating of this minting.

In the second chapter, which is also the largest one in the book, the author describes the minting in the Argead dynasty, which experienced the largest outspread and the widest use in global frames during the reign of Philip II and especially of Alexander the Great. Through an extensive historical review of the events that occurred during the reign of each of the kings, the author depicts the conditions in which the coins were struck, using scientific works by eminent historians and numismatists in order to date the monetary series and groups.

The Macedonian royal coinage began with king Alexander I (498 – 454 BC), who struck silver coins with his own name on the rev. and iconographic depictions on the obv. – a man/horseman wearing a kausia and a chlamys (a Macedonian cloak used for travelling), standing next to a horse while holding two spears (perhaps the ancient god Ares). The other depiction that was used on the obv. of the heavier coins was a horseman holding two spears and wearing a kausia, a chlamys, and a tunic, while the obv. of the lighter coins had a depiction of a horse or a protome of a horse. The reverses usually depicted either an incuse square or the head of a goat, a protome of a goat, a protome of a lion, or a crested helmet.

Unlike his predecessor Alexander I, Perdikkas II only struck light denominations: tetraobols, diobols, and trichemiobols. As the author points out using data from D. Raymond, the last coin series contains silver-coated coins, which is thought to have happened due to the shortage of silver during the wars with Athens. His successor, Archelaus I (413 – 399 BC), having had all the potential pre-conditions for quick development in the kingdom, struck coins in pure silver which were different from the ones of his predecessors regarding the iconography and the weight standard. He implemented a monetary reform – he struck coins in accordance with the Perso-Lydia standard and used his name on the rev. because his goal was “for the Macedonian currency to compete with the Persian daric”. Regarding the iconographic depictions, the obv. of Archelaus I’s staters depicted the young god Apollo wearing a diadem, head right, and the reverse portrayed a walking horse and the inscription APXEΛAO. The head of Heracles wearing lion’s skin was struck on the obv. of the smaller silver nominals, while the rev. depicted a protome of a wolf, a wolf’s head, or a lion’s head with the symbol *club* and the name of the emperor in the field above. Archelaus I was the first Macedonian king who struck bronze coins, and, as the author prompts, this type of monetary production did not occur due to the shortage of silver metal, but rather due to the need for monetization of the Macedonian economy, i.e., the need of a small monetary nominal in everyday market transactions.

After Archelaus I, Macedonian minting suffered a variable quality of the metal used, but the style, weight standards, and iconographic depictions indicate a continuity in the royal coinage. Amyntas III kept the weight standard established by Archelaus I and continued the royal tradition by depicting the head of Heracles wearing lion’s skin on the obv. and on silver and bronze coins. Apart from this iconographic depiction, a galloping horseman wearing a kausia and a chlamys, with his right hand lifted high and holding a spear also appeared on the obv. of the silver coins. The rev. is closely tied to the obv. – a walking lion, turned to the left, holding a broken spear in its mouth. The author refers to N. Proeva’s opinion that this monetary type is, in fact, a shortened scene of a royal hunt and proof of the Macedonian tradition by which Macedonian kings needed to kill a lion to prove their godly origin and their capability to rule the kingdom. Alexander II of Macedon exclusively struck bronze coins with a characteristic depiction on the obverse – a young head (perhaps that of Apollo?) – while the field of the rev. had a horse or a horseman, the name ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ, and a letter or the symbol *thunderbolt*. The author

also reveals a very rare bronze coin attributed to Alexander II of Macedon, with a depiction of a woman's head turned to the right on the obv. and a protome of a horse on the rev. This coin was auctioned at Gorny & Mosch in 2007 with the assumption that the woman head that was depicted was in fact that of Artemis. If this identification of the auction house is accepted, then these bronze coins of Alexander II of Macedon would be the first coins in Macedonian minting with the face of Artemis on them.

Larger changes in the monetary production occurred during the reign of Philip II. He began a monetary reform immediately after taking power by returning to the Thraco-Macedonian weight standard of the 5th century BC for striking silver coins and by being the first to strike gold coins in the Euboic-Attic standard. As the author points out, a highly important fact about Macedonian minting is that Philip II was the first Macedonian king to strike coins of the same type in a few mints in Macedonia (Aegae, Pella, Amphipolis). Furthermore, he was the first king whose coins were struck posthumously and were circulating far from the territory of the Macedonian kingdom – they were frequently copied by the Balkan tribes north of Macedonia. The monetary production of Philip II was especially abundant: the king struck a large number of denominations in gold, silver, and bronze, with lavish iconography, thus keeping the traditional Macedonian symbols and adding new ones that reflected the current political events of his reign. The obv. of the silver, aesthetically impressive tetradrachms of Philip II depicted, for the first time in Macedonian minting, the laureate head of bearded Zeus. The rev. of these coins depicted a horseman walking and wearing a kausia, turned to the right or the left, and either greeting someone or holding a palm branch. Then, for the first time, and again on the obv. of one rarer type of tetradrachm, appeared a depiction of the laureate head of Artemis Tauropolos, three quarters in profile, wearing a necklace and an arrow quiver on her right shoulder. She is the chief goddess of Amphipolis, and as N. Proeva (Religion of Ancient Macedonians) suggests, “one of the most revered deities in Macedonia – a complex goddess with lots of archaic elements, starting with the Minoan goddess, emperor of the beasts.”

Alexander the Great unified the weight standard by using the Euboic-Attic standard to strike both silver and gold denominations. The author expresses the opinions and assumptions of the greatest global numismatists regarding the date when the king struck his own name on the coins and for how long he used Philip II's coins before that. At the same time, the author announces that the first coins that Alexander the Great struck right after changing the weight standard were the silver tetradrachms with the following iconographic depiction: the head of Heracles in lion's skin on the obv. and Zeus seated on a throne on the rev. This is the most recognizable and widespread depiction not only on his coins, but on Macedonian coins in general. For this depiction of Zeus, "sitting on a throne with a scepter in his left hand and an eagle standing on his right hand (and not him holding it)", the author accepts N. Proeva's opinion that this is the Macedonian Zeus Eagle. Namely, this Zeus differs from the Hellenic one, who is called the Thunderbolt, because he is displayed naked and upright, throwing a thunderbolt. The author suggests that this Zeus was “the original choice of Alexander the Great”.

Apart from the tetradrachms, among the first coins in Macedonia that the king struck with his own name were the golden distaters and staters with the head of Athena wearing a Corinthian helmet on the obv. and a winged Nike holding a wreath and a stylus on the rev. It's important to note that this is the first depiction of the goddess Athena in Macedonian minting and the author uses the identification given by N. Proeva, according to which in this depiction of Athens one recognizes, in fact, the image of the Macedonian goddess of war Ma, whom the Hellenes likened to the military aspect of Athena. Furthermore, regarding these coins, the author cites the assumption of Le Rider, who believes that these gold coins were struck to pay the responsibilities taken by Philip II

during the preparations for the forthcoming military expedition in Asia Minor. Of the bronze coins struck by Alexander the Great, a novelty in the iconography of the Macedonian royal coinage are the bronze coins with a Macedonian shield on the obv. This is the round shield of the Macedonian army, most commonly with a star in the middle, on the edge decorated with halves of small Macedonian shields (and not with crescents). It carries a clear message of military supremacy and, as the author points out, it was to grow into some form of a Macedonian coat of arms. In the conclusion about the coin circulation in the time of Alexander the Great, the author states that the king paid his soldiers mostly with his tetradrachms, which can be seen from the coin finds on the territory of the Balkan Peninsula to Egypt and Asia, but points out that, although they had lower value, the bronze coins were also circulating widely and could be found from the northern part of the Balkan Region to Persia, indicating trade contacts and human movement. This chapter contains 202 coins with photographs.

A period of military and political turmoil began after the death of Alexander the Great. This is covered in the third, fourth and fifth chapters, where the minting of the Antipatrids and the diadochi is shown. The coins struck on behalf of Alexander IV, the minor and posthumous son of Alexander III, kept the traditional iconographic types of the Macedonian royal house: the head of Apollo, the head of the young Heracles, or the Macedonian shield on the obv. and a galloping horseman, a club, a bow and an arrow quiver, and a Macedonian helmet on the rev. Antigonus I Monophthalmus struck Alexandrian coins in all the mints in the western part of Asia Minor apart from Miletus, and the symbol on the rev. of the coins was an *anchor*. The first coins of Lysimachus were identical to those of Philip II and Alexander the Great and had the following depictions on them: Apollo or Heracles on the obv. and a horseman or Zeus seated on a throne, with the inscriptions ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on the rev. The letters ΛΥ and the symbol *protome of a lion in attack* inscribed on the rev. are key to determining that these coins belonged to Lysimachus. Then, Lysimachus also began to strike gold staters with the title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ on which Athena Nikephoros is depicted. Seleucus I Nicator struck gold and silver coins of Alexandrian type in the mints in Susa, Seleucia, and Ecbatana. Alexandrian coins were also struck by Ptolemy I Soter, except for the mint in Egyptian Alexandria where an altered iconographic depiction on the obv. was introduced. More accurately – these coins depicted the head of Alexander the Great with the scalp of an elephant, a trunk, and contorted bones, with a Zeus-Ammon-like ram's horn under the scalp. Apart from the usual symbols, inscriptions, and monograms taken from the last coin series of Alexander the Great, the symbol *eagle and thunderbolt* was used on Ptolemy I Soter's coins as well. What's notable about the monetary production of Cassander was that he did not strike gold and silver coins – instead, there are seven bronze coins series with the inscriptions ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ on the rev. From this bronze minting with rather abundant emissions, the author singles out several examples of rare and unique specimens, kept in global collections. After the death of Antigonus I Monophthalmus in the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC, Demetrius I Poliorcetes immediately began his own minting, consisting of Alexandrian coins with the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Alexandrian coins with the legend ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, and, finally, the most striking coins – the original royal types with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. The depiction that appeared for the first time on these coins was that of Poseidon, who, in ancient art, was depicted with his most common symbols – with a beard, as a nude or a half-wrapped figure, and with a trident or a dolphin. Demetrius I Poliorcete especially admired the god of the sea because he believed that he was protected by him when he triumphed over Ptolemy I in the Battle of Salamis in 306 BC. Poseidon is depicted on the rev. of the tetradrachms in three types: A. Poseidon walking, left, holding a trident in his right hand

and a chlamys over his left hand; B. Poseidon, naked to the waist, sitting on a cliff, left, holding on to the stern of an ancient galley with his right hand and holding a trident in his left; and C. The figure of Poseidon, naked, left, propped on a cliff with his right leg and holding a trident in his left hand.

Finally, as a Macedonian emperor, Pyrrhus struck only bronze coins with his own name and a Macedonian shield on the obv. and a Macedonian helmet on the rev. What makes these coins exclusive to Macedonian minting is that, on the obv. is depicted a shield with its own monogram in the middle. In these chapters the author gives a detailed review of the historical events during the reigns of the kings once again, but apart from the descriptions of royal coinage, he also distinguishes rare examples of minting after the death of Alexander the Great, of separate satraps (such as the satrap Aspeias of Susiana, who struck tetradrachms in Susa and put his own name besides that of Alexander the Great on the coins), and of Macedonian generals (such as Eupolemus who fought against Antigonos I Monophthalmus on the side of Cassander in Caria and who struck bronze coins and probably drachms of Alexandrian type with his name on the reverse). This chapter contains 61 coins with photographs.

In the sixth chapter, the author writes about the minting of the Antigonid dynasty – a dynasty that re-established the Macedonian kingdom in a military, political, and economic sense. The author describes in detail how new iconographic depictions were added to the traditional monetary types and specifies an especially large number of monograms on bronze coins that allow us to divide them more easily into series and groups. In the beginning of his reign, Antigonos II Gonatas struck posthumous Alexandrian coins that had depictions of Heracles/Zeus and the inscription ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, as well as Alexandrian gold staters with depictions of Athena/Nike and the inscriptions ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. He then introduced a new type of tetradrachms and drachms with the head of the god Pan in the middle part of the Macedonian shield on the obv. and the goddess Athena, walking, throwing a lightning bolt from her left hand and holding a shield in her right on the rev. For this depiction, the author cites the conclusions drawn by N. Proeva (*Religion of Ancient Macedonians*), who states that “when Athena is depicted with a lightning bolt, it denotes a Hellenized depiction of Adraia, the Macedonian goddess of celestial light”. This king also struck drachms with depictions of Poseidon/Athena – Adraia with the symbol *Macedonian helmet between two palm branches*.

In this chapter, the author also points out several numismatic dilemmas such as the one regarding the dating of the gold staters of Antigonos II Gonatas (pointing to a rare gold stater found in Potidaea, published by M. Price, with the name of Antigonos II Gonatas, but minted in a different style and with different control signs, as well as to a unique gold stater offered for sale by the auction house "Classical Numismatic Group Inc", containing the name of Philip II and attributed to Antigonos II Gonatas); and the dilemma of dating the tetradrachms containing a trident, i.e. the dilemma about whether they were struck by Antigonos II Gonatas or by Antigonos III Doson.

Specifically, the depiction of Apollo sitting on the bow of the galley on the rev. of these tetradrachms may be linked to either the naval battle and the victory of Antigonos II Gonatas over the Egyptian navy on the island of Andros – which would date the coins to around 250 BC – or the Carian expedition of Antigonos III Doson – which would mean that the coins would have been minted between 229 and 227 BC. The author agrees with the opinion of Y. Touratsoglou, who analyzed the circulation of coins in the last third of the 3rd century BC and concluded that they were struck by Antigonos III Doson. The minting of Demetrius II is still debatable because there are no coins bearing his name. Regarding the possibility that the bronze coins were minted by Demetrius II, the author refers to O. Morkholm, according to whom, the bronze coins with a

Macedonian shield with a monogram in the middle / Macedonian helmet with the inscription BA-ΣI were minted by Demetrius II, and not Demetrius Poliorcetes, as E. Newel suggests. As a result of the dynamic political and military events during his reign, Philip V of Macedon had a rich monetary production. The gold staters had original depictions – Perseus with a winged helmet and a harp on the obverse and a club on the reverse – and were almost identical to the tetradrachms. According to the author, a possible motive for Philip V to depict the head of Perseus on the obv. was the fact that his wife Polycratia originated from Argos, Peloponnese, where the hero Perseus was worshipped. It was perhaps because of this, the author concludes, that Philip V also respected Perseus as his own patron and named his own heir after him. The obv. of the silver tetradrachms depicted the central part of the characteristic Macedonian shield with the head of the hero Perseus wearing a winged helmet and a harp on his shoulder, while the rev. depicted a club within oak wreath. As the author specifies, the depiction of the head of the hero Perseus would later be replaced with the face profile of Philip V with a beard. The last Macedonian king, Perseus, completely took the iconography of the minting of his father Philip V. Perseus of Macedon struck silver coins with his face on the obv. but on the rev. of the bronze coins, he depicted the face of the hero Perseus and an eagle, a harp, and plenty of monograms on the reverse. Thus, Perseus struck large amounts of silver coins to hire mercenaries, to secure resources for war, and for trade, but the striking design of the first coins with the head of the young king decreased in quality in the later series. This chapter contains descriptions of 94 coins with photographs.

The autonomous coinage, i.e. the right of the administrative districts with centers in Pella, Thessalonica, and Amphipolis to mint their own coins, as well as the minting in Macedonia as a Roman protectorate and as a Roman province, is described in chapters seven, eight, and nine. As the author points out, the new coin specimens indicate the reorganization of the kingdom and the attempt of Philip V to achieve political and economic stability in the country after the military defeat by the Romans. In 187 BC, the mints in Amphipolis, Pella, and Thessalonica began to mint silver and bronze coins on behalf of the Macedonians with the inscription MAKEΔONΩN, and also on behalf of each administrative district: the inscription BOTTEATΩN for Bottiaea, struck in the mint in Pella, and the inscription ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩN for the area Amphaxitis, struck in the mint in Thessalonica. Silver coins with the inscription MAKEΔONΩN were struck in Amphipolis, and the most common depiction on the obv. of these coins was a Macedonian shield with or without a club in the middle and a Macedonian helmet or the stern of a galley on the reverse. Apart from the Macedonian shield, also depicted on the obverse of the bronze coins were the head of Poseidon, of Apollo, and the river deity Strymon with a crown of reeds; or Heracles with a club, a lyre, a trident, or a walking horse on the rev. Regarding the coins from the Amphaxitis district, the author states that the mint in Thessalonica has struck only one series of silver tetradrachms in the local Thracio-Macedonian standard – with a Macedonian shield on the obv. and a club within oak wreath on the rev. In addition to these silver coins, the district also struck a plethora of bronze coin series which, apart from the shield, also depicted the heads of Athena, Dionysus, Apollo, and Heracles on the obv., and a horse, a goat, a trident, and a club on the rev. Bottiaea, on the other hand, minted silver coins in the mint in Pella, also with depictions of the Macedonian shield on the obverse and the stern of a galley on the rev. – as opposed to the bronze coins which contained the heads of Heracles, Zeus, Athena, or Pan on the obv. and a horseman, a lightning bolt, cattle, and a goat on the rev. The author pays a lot of attention to the problem of dating the coins of the three Macedonian cities and of some of the coins minted on behalf of the Macedonian Koinon, citing the opinions of H. Gaebler and of Y. Touratsoglou, who believe that the coins of the Macedonian cities were struck during Philip V's reign. The author also refers to the opinions of T.

Kourempanas, according to whom, the coins were minted during “Roman times”, i.e., from 168 to 148 BC.

Here, the author also assesses the question of the minting of Philip VI Andriscus, who did not mint coins according to C. M. Kraay and O. Morkholm – but did according to newer research by F. De Callatay and T. Kourempanas. In the province of Macedonia, tetradrachms were probably minted after 149/148 BC and contained depictions of the head of Artemis of Tauropolos in the middle of a Macedonian shield on the obv., and a club within oak wreath on the rev., with the inscription MAKEΔONΩN LEG. After these tetradrachms, in the period between 98 and 95 BC, the tetradrachms of the quaestor Aesilas were struck, with depictions of the head of Alexander the Great with long, curly hair and the horns of Ammon on the obv. and the name AESILLAS within an olive wreath, a club, a quaestor’s chair (sella), and a coin chest on the rev. At the same time or sometime later, tetradrachms of the previous type (with Artemis of Tauropolos on the obv.) were also minted, but, on the rev., they only had the inscription MAKEΔONΩN. At the end, the author illustrates the last types of coins of the Macedonian “Koinon” struck, at the latest, from the time of Gordian III and Philip the Arab up to 249 BC. 134 coins with photographs are shown in these chapters.

I end this review confident that Mr. Done Tanevski’s book, in which he displays Macedonian minting in its entirety using the latest non-fiction literature, will not only be a compulsory read for all lovers of numismatics, but also an inspiration and motivation for those who are at the beginning of the exciting journey called ancient Macedonian numismatics. With this comprehensive work, the following generations who are lovers of numismatics or drawn to coins as an important historical source, whether in an amateur or a scientific manner, will have a decent read to satisfy their interest, especially if we keep in mind the complexity of certain questions regarding the Macedonian minting that have still not been answered.

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