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

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 The listing of numerous, so far unpublished finds from the Roman period, can confirm this route of the vicinal road, which was already proposed earlier.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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁷ Павловић 1972, 73.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19 *Cf. supra* note 2.

20 Павловић 1972, 72-73.

21 Павловић 1972, 73.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁴ *RIC* IV/3, p. 10.

²⁵ Vasić 2014, 52-58, Table 1-12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁶ Eddy 1967, 84-122 (Philip I).

²⁷ Eddy 1967, 105, and Table 28.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31 Fitz 1978, 340, Table A/1.

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

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

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

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

36 Gerov 1977, 126; Touratsoglou 2006, 138.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

49 Touratsoglou 2006, 140-141.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

58 Alföldi 1971, 170, 181.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

68 Vasić 1972, 62.

69 Васић 2015, 118.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

74 Васић 2015, 118.

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

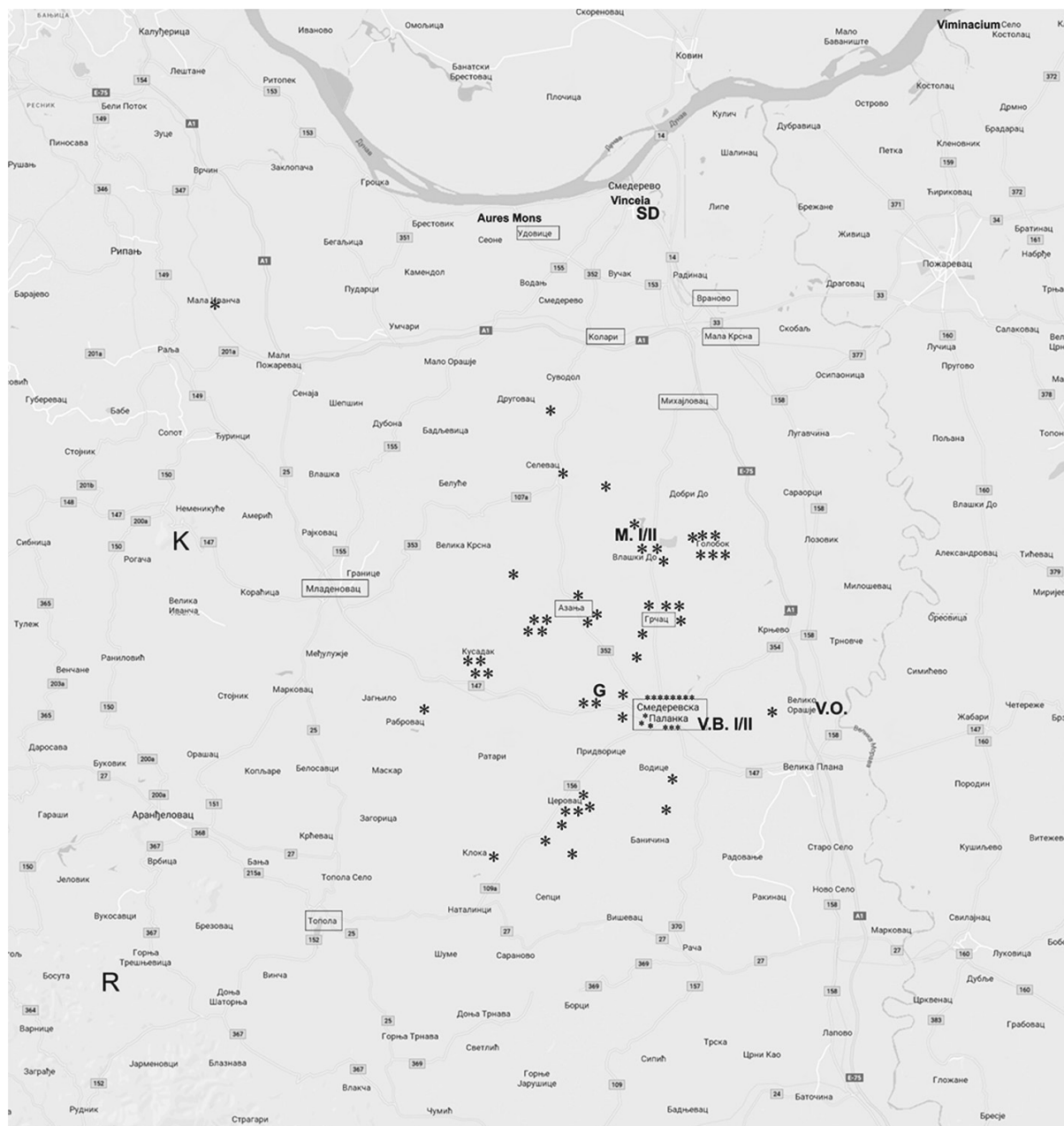
The higher concentration of registered sites along the assumed road *Vinceia* (Smederevo) – Smederevska Palanka also indicates this course of the vicinal road. These are the sites around the villages of Bačinac, Vlaški Do, Golobok, Grčac, Kamenac (now the territory of the city of Smederevska Palanka)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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

88 Валтровић 1903, 192.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

97 Bacić 2015, 118.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

108 Петровић 2015, 45.

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

CATALOGUE

References

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

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

CATALOGUE 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX TO CATALOGUE 1

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

Caracalla – 1 pc

Elagabalus – 4 pcs

Otacillia Severa – 1 pc

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

CATALOGUE 2

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Бојана БОРИЋ-БРЕШКОВИЋ
Народни музеј у Београду

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

САЖЕТАК

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

