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**A SCATTERED HOARD OF ROMAN COINS IN THE TERRITORY OF
SERBIA
(UNKNOWN SITE 2)***

Abstract: The scattered hoard of coins from an unknown site in the territory of Serbia consists of 17 antoniniani spanning the period from Philip I to Volusianus. The preserved number of specimens and the composition of the hoard do not enable us to determine the date when it was deposited. The unknown discovery location presents an additional difficulty, because there is no possibility to connect it with other well documented hoards from this territory. For these reasons, the scattered hoard, marked as Unknown Site 2, cannot be viewed as a reliable historical source, except for the fact that it testified about the existence of one more monetary find and contributed to information about the coins in circulation in the middle of the 3rd century.

Key words: Roman Empire, scattered coin hoards, Serbia

At the end of 1951, 17 antoniniani from a hoard in the territory of Serbia were acquired for the National Museum in Belgrade.¹ The preserved part consists of 17

* The study results from the projects: Roman Coin Hoards from Serbia (B. Borić-Brešković) – Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia and Viminacium project (M. Vojvoda) – Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia

1 The hoard is registered in the general inventory of the Numismatic Department of the National Museum (1341/1-17).

antoniniani spanning the period from Philip I to Volusianus (Table 1).² Unfortunately, the number of preserved coins and their composition do not enable us to conduct the usual statistical analysis, and even less so to arrive at a conclusion about the precise time of it being deposited. Despite this, the small number of preserved coins requires our attention and analysis, because it represents testimony about the existence of one more find/part of a hoard from the present-day territory of Serbia.

Ruler	Cat. no.	piece/pieces	piece/pieces
PHILIP I	Cat. 1–8		8
a) Philip I	Cat. 1–7	7	
b) Philip II	Cat. 8	1	
TRAJAN DECIUS	Cat. 9–16	8	8
TREBONIANUS GALLUS	Cat. 17		1
a) Volusianus	Cat. 17	1	
TOTAL		17	17

Table 1 – Composition of the Unknown Site 2 scattered hoard

All specimens in the preserved part of the hoard belong to issues of the Rome mint, except for one antoninianus of Philip I from the Viminacium mint (Cat. No. 7). The oldest is the antoninianus of Philip I (obv. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, rev. PAX AETERNA), which is attributed to the 1st issue of the Rome mint and its 3rd officina from 244 AD (Cat. No. 1; RIC IV/3, No. 41). The second issue of the Rome mint from 245 AD is represented with two antoniniani of the same issuer, one of which belongs to the first officina (Cat. No. 2), and the other to the third (Cat. No. 3). Following are two antoniniani of the 3rd issue, of the first (Cat. No. 4) and third officina (Cat. No. 5), dated in the period between 245 and 247 AD. Issues of the Rome mint that were minted for Philip I are represented by one antoninianus of the 7th issue and 5th officina (Cat. No. 6), which is dated in 248–249. The sole specimen of the Viminacium mint in the preserved part of the find (Cat. No. 7) belongs to its first issue, which is dated in 246–247. The antoninianus minted for Philip II Caesar (Cat. No. 8) is attributed to the 3rd issue of the Rome mint and its 2nd officina, and is dated in the period between 245 and 247 AD.³

All eight antoniniani minted for Trajan Decius belong to issues of the Rome mint. Four of them (Cat. Nos. 9–12) correspond to its 3rd issue, which is dated between the spring and the beginning of summer of 250 AD, according to M. Vasić.⁴ Also according to M. Vasić, the next three antoniniani of the same type (RIC IV/3 21(b), Cat. Nos. 13–15) belong to the 4th Rome issue, dated in the winter of 250–251.⁵ The last antoninianus of Trajan Decius in our find (RIC IV/3, 29(c), Cat. No. 16) was determined as the second issue of the Rome mint in the introductory text

2 Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163, n. 27(10); Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 34.

3 About the distribution of issues of Philip I and dating them, cf. Vasić 2005; Vasić 2019, 7–185.

4 Vasić 2012, p. 79, Issue III. In RIC IV/3, 111, 121, these antoniniani are determined as Group II or Issue 2, and are dated in the period between 249–251 AD.

5 Vasić 2012, p. 80, Issue IV.

of RIC IV/3,⁶ while it was classified in ‘Group II’ in the catalogue section.⁷ In either case, it is dated more broadly, in the period between 249 and 251 AD. J. Fitz attributes this specimen to the same mint and issue, and to an equal chronology.⁸ As for Decius’ type RIC IV/3, No. 29(c), Vasić accepts it as the issue of the Rome mint, but dates it in 249–250.⁹ This specimen terminates the Mezul I hoard, which was discovered in the vicinity of Smederevo.¹⁰

Our incomplete find terminates with the antoninianus of Volusianus (obv. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG, rev. VIRTVS AVGG; Cat. No. 17), which is attributed to the second issue of the Rome mint in RIC IV/3¹¹ and, according to Vasić, to the IIa issue of the same mint,¹² dated in the end of 251 AD in both cases.

Finds of parts of scattered hoards of Roman coins are not rare and they were frequently used in earlier literature as reliable sources in dating particular horizons of depositing, and were linked ostensibly with certain historical events. P. Kos¹³ was the first to warn about this kind of instrumentalization of material and historic sources and, more recently, K. Mizgin and V. Varbanov did the same,¹⁴ as did the authors of this paper in a previous study.¹⁵ The integrity of the preserved part of the hoard from Unknown Site 2 is compromised and it is inadequately documented, and it should certainly be categorized as an insufficiently reliable source. The publishing of its preserved part represents a small contribution to information about coins in circulation in the middle of the 3rd century in the territory of Moesia Superior.¹⁶

In general, the antoniniani from Unknown Site 2 (17 specimens) demonstrate a relative coherence in the remaining composition, and they might also represent part of a smaller hoard, the contents of which have not been compromised in great measure. Nine other hoards that end with specimens of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus originate from the present territory of Serbia, three of which contain denarii and antoniniani (Glibovac, Unknown Site 1 and Čičevac),¹⁷ while the remain-

6 RIC IV/3, p. 111.

7 RIC IV/3, p. 121.

8 Fitz 1978, 340, Table A/1.

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

10 Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2020, 195.

11 RIC IV/3, 189.

12 Vasić 2005, 30.

13 Kos 1997, 97–115.

14 Мизгин 2015, 179–188; Върбанов 2017, 56–58.

15 Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2020, 132–144.

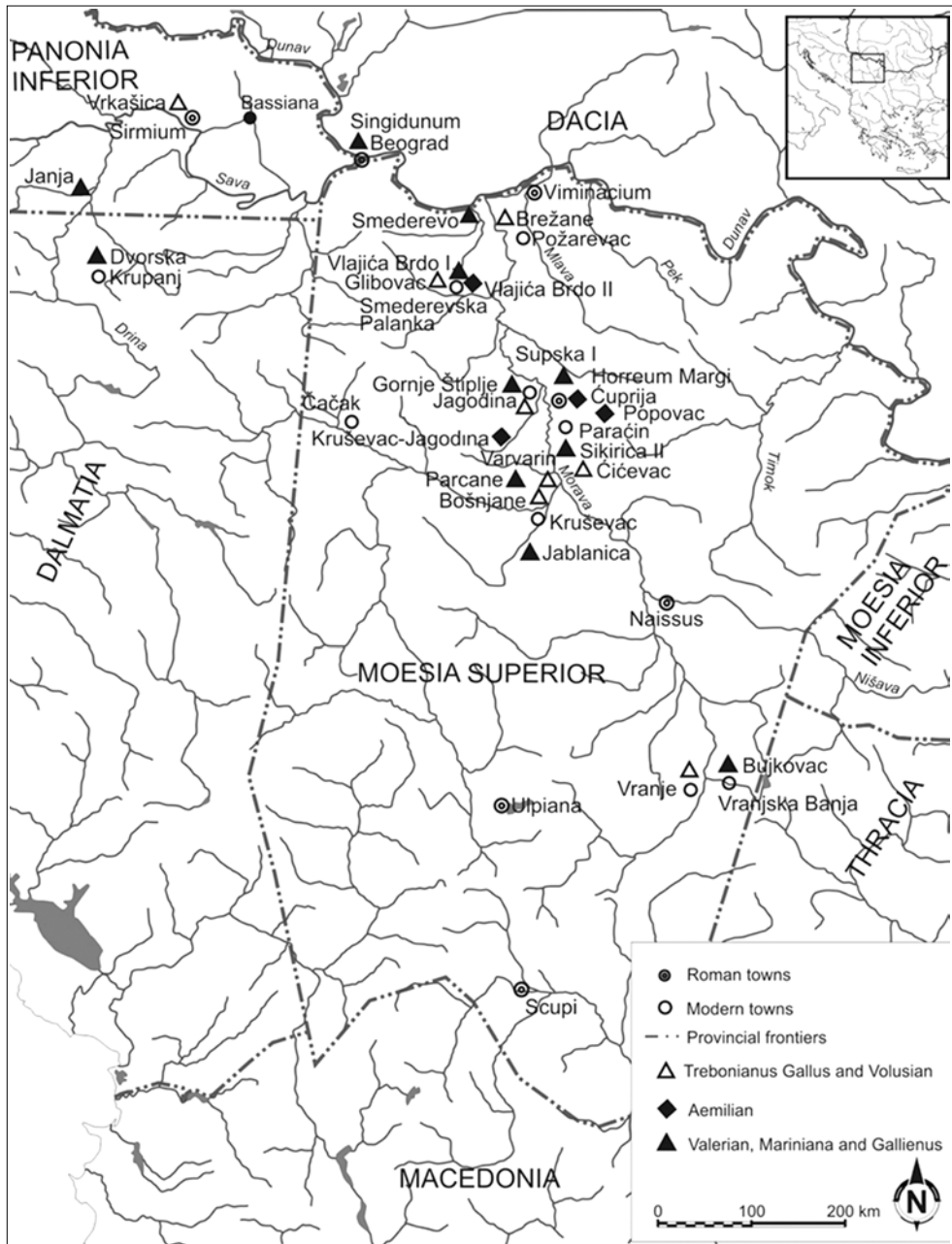
16 A. N. Crnobrnja encountered a similar problem when publishing the part of the hoard the discovery location of which is also unknown, cf. Црнобрња 2019, 243–255. Unknown Site 1, horizon 254 according to Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 161, n. 23. In the mentioned study, B. Borić-Brešković and S. Stamenković numerated the hoards from unknown localities in Serbia’s territory according to the horizons of depositing. Thus, the hoards Unknown Site 1 and Unknown Site 2 are located in the horizon of hoards linked to Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus, while one more hoard marked as Unknown Site 1, which belongs to a more recent horizon, is found in the horizon of depositing from 254.

17 The horizon of hoards of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus: **Glibovac**, Smederevska Palanka, *tpq.* 251–253, cf. Петровић 1930, 88–119; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 40; for details about the distribution of issues and dating of the most recent specimens in the hoard, cf. Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 27(2); **Unknown site 1**, Serbia, *tpq.* 251–253 AD, cf. Saria 1924, 91–95; Сариа 1925, 61–70; Fitz 1978, 147–148; Borić-Brešković 1994, 42/103, n. 4; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 536, No. 41; for details about the distribution of issues and dating of the latest specimens in the hoard, cf. Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162–163, n. 27(9); **Čičevac**, in the wider environs of Kruševac, *tpq.* end of 251 AD, cf. Рашковић 1995, 201; Рашковић

ing six consist almost exclusively of coins of provincial mints in Viminacium and Dacia (Vrkašica, Brežane, the vicinity of Jagodina, Bošnjane, the vicinity of Vranje, Izvore).¹⁸ The discovery sites of the majority of these hoards are concentrated along the Morava valley (Brežane, the vicinity of Jagodina, Bošnjane and Čičevac), while the finds from the vicinity of Vranje, Izvore (Kosovska Mitrovica) and Vrkašica (Sremska Mitrovica) deviate from this direction.

On the other hand, Unknown Site 2, like the preserved part of the hoard from Čičevac, the original composition of which is largely compromised (over 1,000 – 48 antoniniani), leave the option open for a somewhat later time of burial. There are four known hoards from the present territory of Serbia that end with specimens of Aemilian from 253 (Kruševac – Jagodina, Vlajića Brdo II, Popovac and the vicinity of Čuprija).¹⁹ However, the biggest number of registered coin hoards were deposited in 254: Belgrade (Cara Uroša Street), Smederevo, Supska I, Sikirica III, Jablanica, Parcanе, Dvorska, Vlajića Brdo I, Gornje Štiplje, Bujkovac, Unknown Site 1 (horizon 254).²⁰ As for the large find from Priboj Vranjski (vicinity of Vranje), the possibility of dating in 253 or 254 AD has been left open, until it is finally processed.²¹ Two other hoards from the present territory of Serbia originate from the period of the joint reign of Valerianus I and Gallienus, after 254: Gradašnica and Donje Crniljevo, the first deposited in 256 and the second in 259–260 AD.²²

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- 1997, 114–117; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 33; for details about the distribution of issues and dating of the latest specimens in the hoard, cf. Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 27(5).
- 18 Vrkašica, Sremska Mitrovica, *tpq.* 252–253 AD, cf. Орлов 1970, 153–161; Даутова-Рушевљан 1981, 64–65, No. 8; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 27(1); Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 81, n. 29; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 39; Brežane, Požarevac, *tpq.* 252–253 AD, cf. Вулић 1905, 92–93; Борић-Брешковић 1983, 73, n. 21; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 27(3); Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 78, n. 14; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 37; Vicinity of Jagodina, *tpq.* 251–253, cf. Pegan 1970, 74; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 27(4); Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 78–79, n. 14; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 536, No. 42; Bošnjane, near Varvarin, Kruševac, *tpq.* 251–252 AD, cf. Борић-Брешковић 1988, 89–101; Рашковић 1995, 198; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 27(6); Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 78, n. 14; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 35; Vicinity of Vranje, *tpq.* 251–252 AD, cf. Борић-Брешковић 1988, 89–101; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 162, n. 27(8); Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 78–79, n. 14; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 36; Izvore, Kosovska Mitrovica, *tpq.* 252–253 AD, cf. Стаменковић и Самарџић 2013, 163–182; Borić-Brešković and Vojvoda 2018, 78–79, n. 14; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 535, No. 38.
- 19 For details about the composition and dating of the hoards that end with specimens of Aemilian, cf. Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163, n. 28 (1–4) with literature; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 536, Nos. 47–50 with literature.
- 20 For the hoard Belgrade (Cara Uroša Street), cf. Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 163–164, n. 29–32, with literature; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 536–537, Nos. 51–61, with literature. For Unknown Site 1 (horizon 254), cf. Црнобрња 2019, 243–255.
- 21 Priboj Vranjski, Vranje, 1995, AR (c. 35,000, over 100 kg – 12,000) denarii/antoniniani, Marcus Antonius/Nero to Valerianus I, *tpq.* 253 or 254 (?). Unpublished. Held at the National Museum Vranje. The data presented here on the number of coins and the dating of the hoard comes from a preliminary review, cf. Митровић 1999, 19–37; Митровић 2008, 209–217; Борић-Брешковић и Митровић 2014, 89, n. 9; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 537, No. 62.
- 22 For Gradašnica, Pirot, cf. Јанковић-Михалџић 2005, 51–52; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 537, No. 63; For Donje Crniljevo, Koceljeva, cf. Vasić 2005; Vojvoda and Redžić 2020, 537, No. 64.



Map 1 – Hoards deposited from 252 to 254 AD
 (according to: Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 165)

Numerous coin hoards deposited in this period are evidence of the tumultuous times in the territory of the present-day Serbia in the middle of the 3rd century.²³ They are mostly distributed to the south of the Danube, along the valleys of the Great Morava and South Morava rivers (Map 1). Despite the fact that the territory of then-Moesia Superior was not directly jeopardized by barbaric raids, it was located in the direct hinterlands of intense conflicts and had certainly represented an important logistics base. As of the fourth decade of the 3rd century, the focus of war operations, due to the barbaric threat, moved to the north-eastern Balkans. Pannonian and Moesian troops frequently participated in wars in Dacia and Moesia Superior, as well as in the East. Consequently, there came a period of domination by Illyrian troops, which were determined to find an appropriate representative who would be able to mobilize forces against the growing danger from the Goths.²⁴ Philip I personally conducted a successful campaign against the Carpi on the lower Danube from November 245 to spring 247 AD. However, this did not prevent a repeated Goth raid of Moesia Inferior and Thracia in 248 AD.²⁵ The years 248 and 249 AD were marked in the Balkan provinces by new barbaric invasions and an unstable internal political and military situation, primarily Pacatian's usurpation and the proclaiming of Decius as emperor. Although the barbarians did not directly endanger Moesia Superior during their devastating raids, it did become a stage of serious internal turmoil, which we view as the direct reason for the depositing of hoards in Moesia Superior.²⁶ It is known that Trajan Decius stayed in the Balkans during two years of his reign and fought the barbarians in Moesia Inferior, Thracia and Dacia.²⁷

Generally speaking, the period from 248 to 254 AD was continuously marred by turbulent internal and external events, especially in the provinces along the Danube's lower course.²⁸ The exceptionally high number of hoards from this period is certainly linked with them. However, it is often impossible to bring them into definitive connection with a particular barbaric raid, and even with a particular reign, on the basis of the *terminus post quem*, for several reasons. Primarily because a large number of hoards from that period cannot be viewed as reliable historical sources, both due to the conditions of discovery and the uncertainty about them having been preserved in their entirety.

After the defeat and demise of Decius, the Balkan provinces were exposed to constant attacks by the Goths and their allies over an extended period. Neither Tre-

23 The territory of present-day Serbia encompasses the biggest part of the former Roman province of Moesia Superior, as well as parts of the provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia Inferior.

24 Mócsy 1974, 203–205; Touratsoglou 2006, 139.

25 Touratsoglou 2006, 139–140. There is evidence that Philip I was present in the town of Aquae in Dacia on Nov. 12th, 245. In summer 246 AD, Philip I opened a provincial mint in Dacia, for the needs of the military, cf. Lorient 1975, 793, n. 19.

26 Moesia Superior was not directly exposed to barbaric raids, but was endangered by internal turmoil, the important centre of which was Viminacium and its mint. For a detailed description of events connected with the invasions and usurpations of 248/249 and 250/251, cf. Vasić 2012, 9–19 with the mentioned literature.

27 Touratsoglou 2006, 140–141.

28 A notably small number of coin hoards was discovered in the neighbouring western provinces: three hoards in Pannonia Inferior, while there are no known hoards in Pannonia Superior, Noricum and Dalmatia. There are also no hoards from this period from the province of Macedonia.

bonianus Gallus, nor Aemilian were able to push them back across the Danube.²⁹ Besides, the situation was additionally compounded by the great plague epidemic, which had engulfed the entire Empire.³⁰ Sources also mention the intense persecution of Christians from the reign of Decius all the way to the death of Valerian I.³¹ The reasons for depositing such a large number of coin hoards in Moesia Superior remain in the sphere of speculation, because of it being impossible to make an argued link between their concealment and some of the events that were general or local in character.³²

With the rise to power of Valerian I in autumn 253 AD, who immediately named Gallienus augustus and co-ruler,³³ usurpation attempts were suppressed for a certain period,³⁴ while the barbaric attacks intensified. Already in 253, Valerian I was forced to launch a campaign to defend the eastern borders.³⁵ It is assumed that the Marcomanni, the Quadi and the Iazyges raided Pannonia simultaneously.³⁶ The same region was attacked by the Marcomanni the next year, in 254 AD, when they penetrated all the way to Italy and Ravenna.³⁷ At the same time, the Goths crossed the Danube again and, looting Thracia and Macedonia, reached Thessaloniki.³⁸ Besides the mentioned external dangers, the Empire was faced with a serious economic crisis, the severe depreciation of coins, the activities of the *latrones* and the great epidemic of the plague.

Being of unknown original composition, the Unknown Site 2 hoard does not contain the parameters that are required for determining the exact time of burial and credibly attributing the horizon of depositing the coins. An additional difficulty is the unknown discovery location, which provides a hypothetical possibility of linking them with other well documented hoards of the particular area in Serbia's territory, but certainly provides information about the coins in circulation in Moesia Superior in the middle of the 3rd century.

29 For a detailed description of historical circumstances in Moesia Inferior and Thracia, and the coin hoards linked with them, with mentioned older literature, cf. Върбанов 2017, 308–318.

30 According to Alföldi 1971, 167–168, 171, 198, 227–228; Mócsy 1974, 205; Touratsoglou 2006, 142, the plague epidemic lasted from 252/253, i.e. the reign of Trebonianus Gallus, right until the time of Claudius II. According to more recent studies, the plague lasted for almost 20 years, from 251/252 to 270 AD, cf. Huebner 2021, 163 with literature.

31 Alföldi 1971, 166–168, 202–207; Lietzman 1971, 520–522; Baynes 1971, 656–658.

32 Besides the years-long constant pressure from the barbarians, usurpations, major war losses, a dire economic situation, *latrones* (robbers) also posed a great danger in Moesia Superior, cf. Борић-Брешкович 1983, 74, n. 29.

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

34 The period of domination of Illyrian troops ended with the rise to power of Valerian I and Gallienus. Their anti-Illyrian policy had as the result that, after 253 AD, officers from Illyricum were no longer assigned to important command positions, cf. Mócsy 1974, 205.

35 Alföldi 1971, 170, 181.

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

37 Alföldi 1967, 312–313, 322, 330, n. 73, 360; Васић 1967, 72, n. 49–50; Alföldi 1971, 139, 147. This raid also affected Illyricum, cf. Alföldi 1967, 322, Васић 1967, 72, n. 52; Alföldi 1971, 147.

38 Alföldi 1967, 322, 360; Васић 1967, 72, n. 51; Alföldi 1971, 147, 181; Touratsoglou 2006, 142–143; Borić-Brešković and Stamenković 2008, 175; Gázdac 2012, 176.



CATALOGUE

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The catalogue is arranged chronologically according to the reigns of the Roman emperors, and in the context of individual emperors, by mints and dates of minting. Each catalogue number includes the obverse and reverse legends and images, and contains the standard basic data, arranged according to the following criteria: the catalogue numbers referring to the individual reigning emperor, and the members of imperial family; technical data about the coin (weight, diameter and axis), the citation according to the standard literature together with additional notes on coin, the minting year, and the inventory number (The National Museum in Belgrade collection). The date of minting of individual coins follows the chronology based on the relevant cited literature: RIC IV/3; Vasić 2005; Vasić 2012; Vasić 2019. All the coins are presented in photographic form, and their numeration on the plates is coordinated with the catalogue numbers.

References

RIC IV/3

H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, IV/3, Gordian III – Uranius Antoninus*, London 1962.

Vasić 2005

M.R. Vasić, *Ostava denara i antoninijana iz Donjeg Crniljeva / A Hoard of Denarii and Antoninians from Donje Crniljevo*, Beograd 2005.

Vasić 2012

M. R. Vasić, *Imperial and Colonial Mint in Viminacium during the Reign of Trajan Decius (249-251 AD)*, Belgrade.

Vasić 2019

M. R. Vasić, *A Hoard of Denarii and Antoninians from Dobri Do (Mezul 2)*, *Numizmatičar* 37, 2019, 7-186.

Abbreviations

axis	according to cardinal directions
Cat. N°	catalogue number
Diam.	diameter (mm)
NM Coll.	The National Museum in Belgrade collection – inventory number
obv.	obverse
rev.	reverse
var.	variant
Wt.	weight (g)

PHILIP I

(Cat. 1-8)

Philip I
(Cat. 1-7)

Mint of Rome

Cat. N°	Wt.	Diam. Axis	Obverse	Reverse	References and Notes	Minting year	NM Coll.
1	3.32	23.00 SW	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust of Philip the Arab, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	PAX - AETERN Pax, draped, running left, holding branch in right hand and transverse spear in left hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 73, No. 41, Issue 1; Vasić 2005, Cat. 354-357, Issue 1, Officina 3; Vasić 2019, Issue 1, Officina 3, p. 81, Table 87; p. 170, Cat. 1162-1166.	244; Vasić 2005 and 2019: 244	1343/4 VII,1152
2	4.67	24.00 NE	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust of Philip the Arab, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	FELICITAS TEMP Felicitas, draped, standing left, holding long caduceus in right hand and cornucopiae in left hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 72, No. 31, Issue 2; Vasić 2005, Cat. 366, Issue 2, Officina 1; Vasić 2019, Issue 2, Officina 1, p. 82, Table 88, p. 170, Cat. 1169-1171.	244-247; Vasić 2005 and 2019: 245	1343/3 VII,1151
3	3.23	23.00 SW	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust of Philip the Arab, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	ADVENTVS AVGG Philip on horse pacing l., raising r. hand and holding spear.	RIC IV/3, p. 71, No. 26(b); Issue 2; Vasić 2005, Cat. 382-385; Vasić 2019, Issue 2, Officina 3, p. 85, Table 96, p. 171, Cat. 1192.	245; Vasić 2005 and 2019: 245	1343/1 VII,1149
4	4.24	23.00 SW	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust of Philip the Arab, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	AEQVITAS AVGG Aequitas, draped, standing left, holding scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 71, No. 27(b), Issue 3; Vasić 2005, Cat. 406-422, Issue 3, Officina 1; Vasić 2019, Issue 3, Officina 1, p. 82, Table 89, p. 172-173, Cat. 1201-1216.	244-247; Vasić 2005 and 2019: 245-247	1343/2 VII,1150

Cat. N°	Wt.	Diam. Axis	Obverse	Reverse	References and Notes	Minting year	NM Coll.
5	4.02	23.00 S	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust of Philip the Arab, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	P M TR P - III COS P P Felicitas, draped, standing left, holding long caduceus in right hand and cornucopiae in left hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 68, No. 3, Issue 3; Vasić 2005, Cat. 393-398, Issue 3, Officina 3; Vasić 2019, Issue 3, Officina 3, p. 82, Table 89, p. 174, Cat. 1235- 1237.	246; Vasić 2005: 246 Vasić 2019: 245-247	1343/5 VII,1153
6	3.84	24.00 S	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG Bust of Philip the Arab, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	SAECLVARES AVGG Low column is- cribed COS/III.	RIC IV/3, p. 71, No. 24(c), Is- sue 5; Vasić 2005: Cat. 559-563, Issue 7, Officina 5; Vasić 2019, /	248; Vasić 2005: 248-249	1343/6 VII,1154

Mint of Viminacium

7	4.11	23.00 S	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust of Philip the Arab, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	VICTORIA AVGG Victory, winged, draped, standing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 51; Issue 2 (Mint of Rome); Vasić 2005, Cat. 576-580 (Mint of Viminacium), Issue I; Vasić 2019, /	245; Vasić 2005: 246-247	1343/7 VII,1155
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PHILIP II CAESAR

(Cat. 8)

Striking under Philip I

Mint of Rome

8	4.32	24.00 S	M IVL PHILIP- PVS CAES Bust of Philip II, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	PRINCIPI I - VVENT Philip II, standing left, holding globe in right hand and standard in left hand; at feet, captive.	RIC IV/3, p. 96, No. 219, Issue 3; Vasić 2005, Cat. 485-489, Issue III, Officina 2; Vasić 2019, Issue III, Officina 2, p. 82, Table 89, p. 174, Cat. 1229- 1231.	245-247; Vasić 2005 and 2019: 245-247	1343/8 VII,1156
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Cat. N°	Wt.	Diam. Axis	Obverse	Reverse	References and Notes	Minting year	NM Coll.
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TRAJAN DECIUS

(Cat. 9-16)

Mint of Rome

9	4.78	23.00 NE	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	ABVNDANTIA AVG Abundantia, draped, standing right, emptying cornucopiae held in both hands.	RIC IV/3, p. 121, No. 10(b), Group II, Issue 2; Vasić 2005, Cat. 608-618; Vasić 2012, p. 79, Issue III.	249-251; Vasić 2012: spring - beginning of sum- mer 250	1343/9 VII,1157
10	3.42	23.00 SE	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	D - A - CIA Dacia, draped in long robe reaching feet, standing left, holding vertical staff with head of ass in right hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 121, No. 12(b), Group II, Issue 2; Vasić 2005, Cat. 638-658; Vasić 2012, p. 79, Issue III.	249-250; Vasić 2012: spring - beginning of summer 250	1343/10 VII,1158/1
11	4.18	23.00 S	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	D - A - CIA Dacia, draped in long robe reaching feet, standing left, holding vertical staff with head of ass in right hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 121, No. 12(b), Group II, Issue 2; Vasić 2005, Cat. 638-658; Vasić 2012, p. 79, Issue III.	249-250; Vasić 2012: spring - beginning of sum- mer 250	1343/11 VII,1158/2
12	4.17	23.00 N	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	VBERITAS AVG Uberitas, draped, standing left, holding purse in right hand and cornucopiae in left hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 123, No. 28(b), Group II, Issue 2/3; Vasić 2005, Cat. /; Vasić 2012, p. 79, Issue III.	249-251; Vasić 2012: spring - beginning of sum- mer 250	1343/15 VII,1161
13	4.50	22.00 N	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	PANNONIAE The two Pannoniae, both veiled, draped, standing front, turning left and right away from one another; each holds standard in outside hand; the one on the right raises right hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 122, No. 21(b), Group II, Issue 2/3; Vasić 2005, Cat. 689-705; Vasić 2012, p. 80, Issue IV.	249-251; Vasić 2012: winter 250-251	1343/12 VII,1159

Cat. N°	Wt.	Diam. Axis	Obverse	Reverse	References and Notes	Minting year	NM Coll.
14	4.00	24.00 SE	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	PANNONIAE The two Pannoniae, both veiled, draped, standing front, turning left and right away from one another; each holds standard in outside hand; the one on the right raises right hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 122, No. 21(b), Group II, Issue 2/3; Vasić 2005, Cat. 689-705; Vasić 2012, p. 80, Issue IV.	249-251; Vasić 2012: winter 250-251	1343/13 VII,1160/1
15	3.34	22.00 N	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	PANNONI - AE The two Pannoniae, both veiled, draped, standing front, turning left and right away from one another; each holds standard in outside hand; the one on the right raises right hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 122, No. 21(b), Group II, Issue 2/3; Vasić 2005, Cat. 689-705; Vasić 2012, p. 80, Issue IV.	249-251; Vasić 2012: winter 250-251	1343/14 VII,1160/2
16	4.17	25.00 S	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DE- CIVS AVG Bust of Trajan Decius, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	VICT - ORIA AVG Victory, winged, draped, running left, holding wreath in right hand and palm sloped over left shoulder in left hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 123, No. 29(c), Group II, Issue 2; Vasić 2005, Cat. 709-715; Vasić 2012, /	249-251; Vasić 2005: 249-250	1343/16 VII,1162

Cat. N°	Wt.	Diam. Axis	Obverse	Reverse	References and Notes	Minting year	NM Coll.
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TREBONIANUS GALLUS

Volusianus Augustus
(Cat. 17)

Striking under Trebonianus Galus

Mint of Rome

17	3.63	22.00 SW	IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Bust of Volusian, radiate, draped, cuirassed, right.	VIRTVS - AVGG Virtus, helmeted, in military attire, standing left, leaning on shield, holding spear in right hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 179, No. 186, Issue 2 (<i>cf.</i> note p. 189); Vasić 2005, Cat. 940-943, p. 30: Issue IIa.	251; Vasić 2005, p. 30: end 251	1343/17 VII,1163
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Бојана БОРИЋ-БРЕШКОВИЋ

Народни музеј у Београду

Мирјана ВОЈВОДА

Археолошки институт, Београд

РАСУТА ОСТАВА РИМСКОГ НОВЦА СА ТЕРИТОРИЈЕ СРБИЈЕ (НЕПОЗНАТО НАЛАЗИШТЕ 2)

РЕЗИМЕ

Расута остава римског новца непознатог места налаза са територије Србије састоји се од 17 антонинијана у распону од најстаријег примерка Филипа I из 244. године до најмлађег, који припада Волусијану и датује се крај 251. године. Следећег је састава: Филип I (8 ком.), Филип II, цезар (1), Трајан Деције (8) и Волусијан (1). Сви антонинијани ковани су у ковници у Риму, изузев једног примерка Филипа I са представом Викторије на реверсу, који потиче из ковнице у Виминацијуму (кат. 7), раније приписиван делатности ковнице у Риму.

Сачувани број и састав не пружају могућност за уобичајене статистичке анализе, као ни за закључаке о прецизнијем датовању њеног похрањивања. У малом обиму очувани део оставе, међутим, изискује нашу пажњу и анализу јер представља сведочанство о постојању још једног налаза/дела оставе са територије данашње Србије.

Непознатог оригиналног састава, остава Непознато налазиште 2 не садржи параметре потребне за одређивање тачног времена закопавања и веродостојно сврставање у неки од познатих хоризоната похрањивања од средине 3. века. Уз додатну тешкоћу да је овај налаз непознатог ужег одредишта, чиме нам је пружена само условна могућност повезивања са добро документованим оставама са територије Србије овог доба, налаз, закључно, пружа референтне податке о циркулацији римског новца средином 3. века на простору Горње Мезије.

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