

COIN HOARDS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE (1st - 6th CENTURY AD)

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SYMPOSIUM



РЕГИОНАЛЕН ИСТОРИЧЕСКИ МУЗЕЙ · РУСЕ
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minted by Constantius II in Constantinople (16), Sirmium (9) and Cyzicus (1)).

From the middle side of the Prut-Dniester region we know about the discovery of another three hoards, detected in the city of Chisinau and its suburbs: 4. CHISINAU, municipality (composed at least from circa 250 items, but only 20 of them have been rescued. Constantius II, mint of Constantinople (11) and Sirmium (9)); 5. CHISINAU, Grenoblea str. (consist of circa 200 pieces of Constantius II, none of the coins were rescued); 6. CHISINAU, airport (7 items: one from Vespasian Cesar, 6 *siliqua* from Constantius II, Constantinople (5) and Sirmium (1) mint).

The south side of the region, divided in two parts between Republic of Moldova (nr. 7-9) and Ukraine (nr. 10) knows the largest number of the coin hoards. In total we have other four finds: 7. LARGUTA, Cantemir reg. (76 items rescued from the number of 86 detected pieces; 65 coins of Constantius II were struck in Constantinople (43), Sirmium (20), Siscia (1), unidentified mint (1); 10 coins minted by Valentinian I in Constantinople; 1 *siliqua* by Procopius in Constantinople; 8. CAPACLIA, Cantemir reg. (composed of circa 100 pieces, one *siliqua* of Constantius II, Constantinople mint was rescued); 9. TARACLIA, Ceadir-Lunga reg. (solved only 4 items, two of them minted by Constantius II, another two by Valentinian I; Sirmium and Constantinople mint); 10. Holms'ke, Arcyz reg. (composed of 93 coins, struck by Constantius II in Constantinople (55), Sirmium (36), Nicomedia (1) and Arelate (1)).

These hoards are largely composed of the Constantius II *siliqua*, in a significant smaller percentage being presented the Valentinian I and Procopius Usurper coins of the same denomination. In general, the latest ones are the coins issued by Valentinian I at 364-366, and those from Procopius, issued at 365-366. Also can be notice a predominant number of the items, struck by two mints - from Constantinople and Sirmium; the others - from Siscia, Cyzicus, Nicomedia, Antiochia and Arelate are in the minority.

This makes us to consider that the hiding of the *siliqua* coin hoards in the Prut-Dniester region was caused not as the payment to the barbarian *foederati*, but as the payment to the Gothic mercenaries for their services in support of Procopius' military campaigns at 365-366. Especially if we take into account the fact that the most of the items originating from only two mints - Constantinople and Sirmium. According to Th. Isvoranu, these is an argument that initially they belonged to the larger lots arrived in the region somehow simultaneously, being subsequently distributed (Isvoranu 2015, 68). Indirectly, this idea is supported by the lack of Valens coins. It would also explain why the coins have insignificant traces of circulation and are the heaviest of the *siliqua* type.

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Bojana Borić-Brešković, Mirjana Vojvoda (Serbia)

The Roman Coin Hoards Buried during the Reign of Philip I from the Territory of Present-day Serbia

The six coin hoards deposited during the reign of Philip I originate from the territory of present-day Serbia. The 247 AD horizon belongs the Mezul II (Dobri Do II) hoard, while the tpq. of the burial of the Kremenica, Kalemegdan and Sikirica I hoards is linked to the year 248/249 AD. The depositing of the Podrimce hoard could have already taken place in the first half of the reign of Philip I (244-245 AD), although one cannot exclude the possibility of it being at a later date. The find from Niška Kamenica does not provide an answer for reliable dating, although 247 AD could be accepted provisionally, on the basis of the part of the hoard in the National Museum in Belgrade.

The attacks by the Goths were confirmed by various sources, among which are the analogous coin hoards from the territory of present-day Bulgaria and Northern Dobrudja. There is no indication

that Moesia Superior was in any way directly endangered by the barbarians. The real reasons for the depositing of the hoards in Moesia Superior should probably be viewed as the consequence of internal circumstances surrounding usurpation and the constantly emerging imperial pretenders, the centre of which was the Danube River basin.

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Sanja Bitrak (Northern Macedonia)

Coin Hoards in the Territory of Present-day Northern Macedonia

In this article will be presented the coin hoards discovered on the territory of Republic of Northern Macedonia. The numerous number of coins from the Roman period found on the territory in the Republic of Northern Macedonia belongs to collective finds, i.e. hoards. These hoards are connected with certain military condition or barbarian invasions from the North. On this territory numerous hoards have been found, containing coins from 1st to the 6th centuries AD.

In the village of Sopur, near Štip a small hoard consisting of 23 denarii from the Severan dynasty was found, from Septimius Severus (AD 193) to Sever Alexander (AD 235).

Near Kičevo another hoard was found with 20 denarii, minted in the period between 81 and 180 AD. In 1932 in the village of Budur Čiflig near Demir Kapija, a hoard of 16 silver coins was found (denarii and antoniniani). The earliest coin from this hoard belongs to the reign of Vespasian, while the latest one belongs to the reign of Gallienus.

In 1883, during the rescue excavation on the site Bedem in the village of Čepigovo, near Prilep in the temple dedicated to the goddess Tyche, 16 silver coins were found. The earliest dated coin is from the time of Elagabalus (AD 220), while the latest one belongs to the time of Valerianus (AD 258).

During the excavation in 2006 in Stobi, in the building called the Roman Forum, another numerous hoard was found which consist 305 silver coins and 1 bronze coin. The earliest coin is a sestertius from the reign of Antonius Pius, while the latest one is an antoninianus from the reign of Gallienus dated to AD 257/8.

In 2006, on the site of Lokubia, near Kochani, six coins were found together with pottery sherds. The coins are antoniniani from reign of Gallienus to reign of Aurelianus (AD 235-275). On the site of Batulica in the village of Crvulevo, near Shtip, a hoard consisted of 87 coins and numerous other finds was found. The coins are dated from the reign of Philip the Arab to that of Gallienus.

In 1950, in the village of Petralica, near Kriva Palanka, 377 bronze coins (folles) were found in a ceramic vessel. The autor determined the period of their emission between AD 294 and 310.

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Alenka Miškec (Slovenia)

A 4th-century Roman Coin Hoards from Slovenia

To date, around 200 hoards from antiquity have been recorded in the territory of Slovenia, and of these at least one third dates from the 4th century. Among them, the hoards from Emona and Čentur stand out: the first because of its exceptionally precious double and triple solidi, while the latter is the biggest antique hoard from the territory of Slovenia, with a total of 18,000 specimens. The burial of both hoards had to be connected with imminent danger. Many hoards from this period, however, are votive offerings, and are of a different nature. What is typical of them is that the coins