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## ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS FOUND AT COLONIA FLAVIA SCUPINORUM

**MILICA SHELDAROVA VASILEVA**

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# Roman Provincial Coins Found at Colonia Flavia Scupinorum

Milica SHELDAROVA-VASILEVA

Curator Numismatist  
Museum of the City of Skopje  
seldarova@yahoo.com  
ORCID: 0009-0000-1180-2912

**Abstract:** This article summarises the current available data on the inflow of Roman provincial coins on the archaeological site of Scupi. Colonia Flavia Scupinorum, as one of the largest Roman sites located in the central part of the Balkans near the important crossroads connecting Macedonia with the inner land and the Via Egnatia through the intersection to the Via Militaris, has provided a significant number of coin issues during the last decade's archaeological excavations. Currently, we have a modest part of this quantity available for research, with the ongoing conservation process ending completely in the upcoming years. Despite this, the numismatic material available provides arguments for the development of the monetary economy in Scupi. Therefore, our main aim in this article is to detect the coin circulation of Roman provincial coins as far as possible, including the pseudo-autonomous ones in Scupi. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that all conclusions made in this article are based on preliminary data.

**Keywords:** Roman provincial coins, Macedonian koinon, Thessalonica, Philippi, Municipium Stobensium.



Due to its location in the central part of the Balkans and its vicinity to important road intersections, *Colonia Flavia Scupinorum* maintained an easy and intensive circulation of people and legions from different parts of the Roman Empire. So far, this has been evidenced by the epigraphic finds and since recently, it has been evidenced by the numismatic findings as well. Formed by the organised settling of veterans during the time of the Flavian dynasty, *Colonia Flavia Scupinorum* intensively developed and expanded its well positioned territory during the Imperial period. The high-quality life in this important administrative, religious, and transit centre situated at the southernmost position of the province of Moesia Superior is illustrated by the remaining objects such as the theatre; the baths (*thermae*); the basilicas; as well the decorative furniture elements; luxurious pottery; decorations on metal vessels; and medical, pharmaceutical, or cosmetic instruments, etc. (Jovanova, Ončevska-Todorovska 2018). The relatively peaceful period of prosperity during the first centuries of its existence was interrupted from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century and especially towards the end of 4<sup>th</sup> century, when Scupi was repeatedly ravaged by barbarian incursions and plunders from the north. Its importance as a strategic and military point during the late 4<sup>th</sup> century was confirmed by the two visits of Theodosius I in AD 379 and in 388 during which two imperial edicts were issued (Cod. Theodos. VI.30.2; XII. 1. 119), and although Scupi was reinforced as a base of the military unit *pseudo comitatenses Scupenses* under the command of *magister militum per Illyricum* (Not. Dig. Or. IX.43), it was not spared from the destruction caused by the

barbarian invasions that led into profound economic poverty and abandonment in Late antiquity. The coins presented here come from the systematic archaeological excavations conducted in the last two decades on three different sectors of Scupi: the theatre, the central urban zone with the southeastern defensive wall, and the necropolis.

According to the available numismatic evidence, 35 coins of the Macedonian *koinon* can be presented in this article. Apart from five coins which are only recognisable by traces of the Macedonian shield on the reverse,<sup>1</sup> the rest of them can be identified, although they have arrived to us in a quite worn condition. The majority of them, or 16 issues, belong to the first chronological phase (AMNG III, 11–25; Liampi 2005, 891–904; Borić-Brešković, Vojvoda 2018, 19–50) with the inscription ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ on the Macedonian shield, of which five coins were issued during the reign of Claudius,<sup>2</sup> five during that of Nero,<sup>3</sup> and six during the reign of Vespasian.<sup>4</sup> The next chronological phase – marked by the change in inscription to ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ – can be evidenced by five issues of Domitian with the Macedonian shield on the reverse and three additional coins – one minted in the name of Marcus Aurelius, one in the name of Faustina II, and one from Commodus as a Caesar – with a thunderbolt on the reverse. Out of the five coins of Domitian, three came from cremation graves,<sup>5</sup> and two from the central urban zone. The coin of Faustina II was unearthed in the central urban zone,<sup>6</sup> while the ones of Marcus Aurelius<sup>7</sup> and Commodus<sup>8</sup> come from the zone of the theatre. The next two coins belong to the pseudo-autonomous issues with representation of the head of Alexander III on the obverse and Alexander on horseback prancing right on the reverse, minted during the first half of the third century or probably during the reign of Gordianus III. Both of them were discovered at the necropolis.<sup>9</sup>

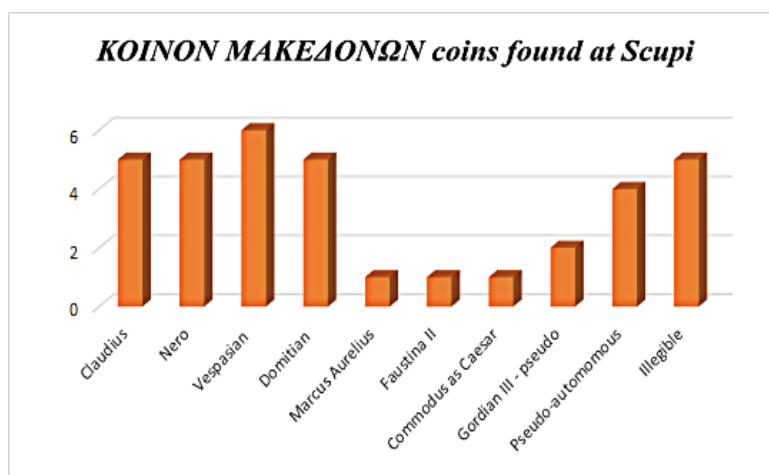


Fig. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Cat. nos. 27–31.

<sup>2</sup> Cat. nos. 1–5, all cremation graves.

<sup>3</sup> Cat. nos. 6–10, all cremation graves except cat. no. 6, inhumation grave no. 2883, and cat. no. 9, an isolated find from southeastern wall).

<sup>4</sup> Four coins were unearthed from cremation graves; one from the inhumation grave of a child with grave finds like a mirror, silver bracelet, shells, etc.; and the last one from an inhumation grave together with golden leaves.

<sup>5</sup> Cat. no. 17, 18, 21.

<sup>6</sup> Cat. no. 23.

<sup>7</sup> Cat. no. 22.

<sup>8</sup> Cat. no. 24.

<sup>9</sup> Cat. no. 25, cremation grave no. 2925, cat. no. 26 = inhumation grave no. 3519.

The small pseudo-autonomous denomination with the inscription MAKEΔONQN on the Macedonian shield on the reverse has been documented in Scupi with four issues, two of which were discovered at the central urban zone<sup>10</sup> and two at the theatre.<sup>11</sup> These small denomination coins have the representation of Victory walking to left or right on the obverse, which is something they have in common with the majority of the following group of provincial coins found at Scupi.

From the Thessalonica mint 25 issues have been documented, of which there are six coins with the imperial head on the obverse and 19 issues of pseudo-autonomous coins. Two of the pseudo-autonomous coins have a representation of Pan and 17 of Victory on the obverse, while the reverse is the same for all and presents the inscription ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ within a wreath. These coins are in a quite worn condition, especially the coins with the imperial head – of which five can be attributed to Nero<sup>12</sup> and one to Philip I.<sup>13</sup> Regarding the representation on the reverse of the coins attributed to Nero, one has a Victory on a globe, while all the rest of the coins have the inscription ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ within a wreath. Five of them have been excavated at the necropolis<sup>14</sup> and one at the theatre.<sup>15</sup> As for the pseudo-autonomous coins, five pieces were found at the necropolis, 13 at the theatre, and one in the central urban zone.

The participation of the colonial issues of Philippi in the monetary circulation in Scupi has been confirmed by two coins with the imperial head: one coin of Vespasian with a statue of Augustus crowned by a statue of Divus Julius with COL AVG IVL [PHILIPP] on the reverse<sup>16</sup> and one coin of Antoninus Pius with emperor being crowned with the same inscription on the reverse,<sup>17</sup> as well as 23 pieces of the pseudo-autonomous type of Victory and the inscription VIC(toria) AVG(usta) on the obverse with the military standards and COHOR(s) PRAE(toria) PHIL(ippiensis) on the reverse. The images of the Roman legions' standards on the reverse were obviously influenced by the military past of the veterans and their descendants taking part in the foundation of the colony Philippi. Although these coins were previously dated to the years of Claudius or Nero (RPC 1, 1651), sufficient arguments for a different dating were given by Sophia Kremydi (Kremydi-Sicilianou 2002, 63–79) on this subject, such as that those coins with the presentation of Victory on a globe belong to the earlier issues that were distributed and used in the eastern provinces in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, while the simpler type of Victory upon a base or walking to left or right were minted during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. The Victory/military standard issues discovered at Scupi all belong to the type dated to a later period, i.e. . to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries – or, out of the 23 pieces, five coins present Victory upon a base, while 18 coins present Victory walking to left (seven of them have very worn-out features). Based on their place of discovery, these coins have been documented in every excavated part of the archaeological site of Scupi. As the site of the theatre is completely excavated, the majority of them (11 coins) were unearthed there.<sup>18</sup> Eight of them were found at the necropolises,<sup>19</sup> and four in the central urban territory and eastern defensive wall.<sup>20</sup> Their long-time use in the monetary circulation of Scupi is evident because they have arrived to us in quite worn-out condition.

<sup>10</sup> Cat. nos. 32–33.

<sup>11</sup> Cat. nos. 34–35.

<sup>12</sup> Cat. nos. 36–40.

<sup>13</sup> Cat. no. 41.

<sup>14</sup> Cat. no. 36 = cremation grave no. 2844; cat. no. 37 = inhumation grave no. 3269; cat. no. 38 = cremation grave no. 2968; cat. no. 40 = inhumation grave no. 87; cat. no. 41 = inhumation grave no. 3598.

<sup>15</sup> Cat. no. 39.

<sup>16</sup> Cat. no. 61.

<sup>17</sup> Cat. no. 62.

<sup>18</sup> Cat. nos. 63–64, 70–71, 76–77, 79–81, 84–85.

<sup>19</sup> Cat. nos. 65, 67–69, 72–73, 82–83.

<sup>20</sup> Cat. nos. 66, 74–75, 78.

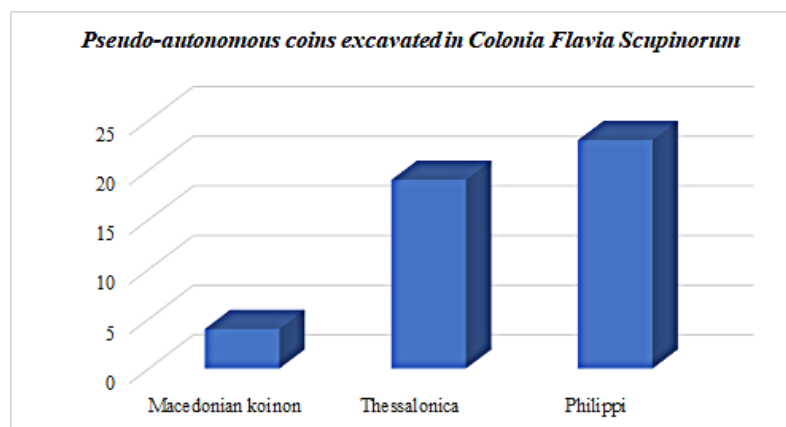


Fig. 2.

As for the coinage of *Municipium Stobensium*, out of the numismatic material that has undergone a full conservation effort, we can present only nine coins: two coins of Titus and Domitian, four coins of Trajan, one coin of Septimius Severus, one coin of Julia Domna, and one coin of Caracalla. From the joint issues minted during the Vespasianic period with the laureate bust of Titus and the head of Domitian on the obverse, the first one has a representation of a tetrastyle temple with a statue inside on the reverse,<sup>21</sup> while the second coin has a tetrastyle temple with a globe inside. The coin with the globe inside<sup>22</sup> is preserved quite well, with easily distinctive features, and it was found in the necropolis as an isolated find while burying skeletal material. Contrary to this, the coin with statue inside was part of an inhumation grave<sup>23</sup> of a newborn or a very young child, along with an ornamented bone needle, pottery and a small glass jug. This coin has an intense green patina, and it is difficult to distinguish its features. The four coins of Trajan belong to the type of the laureate head of Trajan on the obverse and a tetrastyle temple with a statue inside. Three of them<sup>24</sup> were part of an inhumation and one was from a cremation burial,<sup>25</sup> and although all of them were found together with rich grave finds,<sup>26</sup> they have unfortunately arrived to us with worn-out features. Regarding the issue minted in the name of Septimius Severus<sup>27</sup> with laureate bust of Septimius on the obverse and Victory stepping to the left on the reverse, it was discovered in a cremation grave, where — among other gifts — there were also golden earrings. From Julia Domna, there is only one coin discovered at Scupi and, apart from all the other coins of Stobi unearthed at the necropolis, this coin was discovered at the theatre.<sup>28</sup> It belongs to the frequent type of Victory stepping to the left on the reverse. The last issue from the Stobi mint is the coin of Caracalla with the representation of a seated Mercury (Hermes) on a rock, turned to the left. This coin was discovered in an inhumation grave.<sup>29</sup>

The participation of the provincial issues of Pautalia in the monetary circulation in Scupi is evidenced by three pieces from the available numismatical material. One is a worn-out coin discovered at the theatre, minted during the reign of Antoninus Pius with three nymphs<sup>30</sup> on the

<sup>21</sup> Cat. no. 87.

<sup>22</sup> Cat. no. 86.

<sup>23</sup> Cat. no. 87, grave no. 2781.

<sup>24</sup> Cat. nos. 88–90.

<sup>25</sup> Cat. no. 91.

<sup>26</sup> Cat. no. 88; the deceased had golden leaves on his forehead from the skull.

<sup>27</sup> Cat. no. 92.

<sup>28</sup> Cat. no. 93.

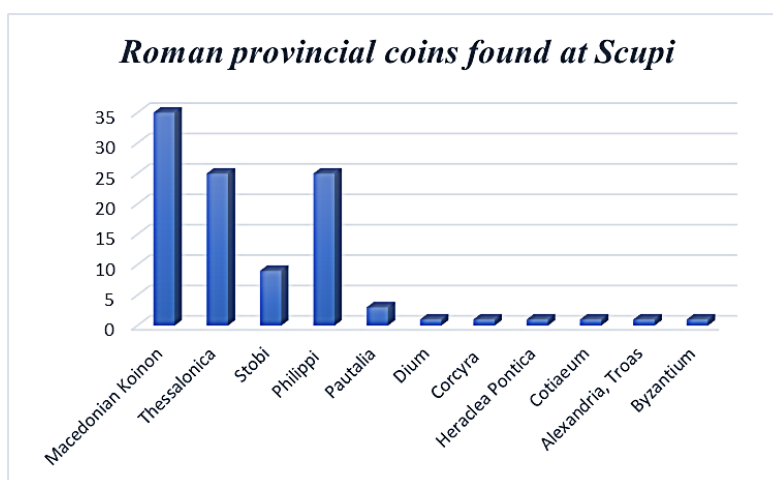
<sup>29</sup> Cat. no. 94.

<sup>30</sup> Cat. no. 95.

reverse; the second, issued during the reign of Commodus, is of the coiled serpent type<sup>31</sup> and was discovered in the central urban zone; the final coin, belonging to Caracalla with a beautiful reverse presentation of Thanatos leaning on a torch set on an altar,<sup>32</sup> was discovered at the theatre.

One interesting issue belonging to the coinage of Corcyra was also unearthed at the south-eastern necropolis of Scupi.<sup>33</sup> This pseudo-autonomous issue, initially dated by Gadner and Head to AD 48–138 (BMC, p. 153–158; HN, p. 328; Calomino 2014, 429–462) and later dated to the Antonine period or during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (RPC IV, 4598; Calomino 2014, 429–462), belongs to one larger coin production with an iconographic presentation of local variants of traditional divinities worshipped on the island. This coin with the inscriptions ΑΓΡΕΥΚ/ ΖΕΥΚ ΚΑΚΙΟΚ presents Agreus standing towards left and probably holding cornucopia on the obverse, while Zeus Kasios is seated and holding a long sceptre on the reverse.

Finally, the provincial coins so far evidenced in Scupi with only one example each are as follows: one pseudo-autonomous issue of Byzantion (Thrace) from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century with the head of Hermes on the obverse and a winged caduceus on the reverse excavated from the zone of the theatre;<sup>34</sup> one issue of Heraclea Pontica (Bythinia) minted during the reign of Gordian III with the presentation of Heracles conducting Cerberus to the right on the reverse, found at the central urban zone;<sup>35</sup> one issue coming from the mint of Cotiaeum (Phrygia), minted under Maximinus with clasped hands on the reverse, found at the necropolis;<sup>36</sup> and a coin from the mint of Alexandria Troas (Cyzicus) with Marcus Aurelius on the obverse and a horse grazing to right,<sup>37</sup> found at the necropolis. The last one is an issue from the rule of Tiberius in the name of the duumvir L. Rusticelius Basterna and comes from a cremation grave.<sup>38</sup> Although it is attributed to Dium by Sestini (Sestini, 101–103) and later accepted by Imhoof-Blumer (Imhoof-Blumer 1883, 74–75) and Gaebler (Gaebler 1926, 128–136), this attribution is not favoured by the excavation finds from the site, as was pointed out by Kremydi (Kremydi 1996, 286–287). Nevertheless, I have classified this coin under Dium or Pella here, until a further mint attribution is precise.



**Fig. 3.**

<sup>31</sup> Cat. no. 96.

<sup>32</sup> Cat. no. 97.

<sup>33</sup> Cat. no. 98, grave no. 854.

<sup>34</sup> Cat. no. 100.

<sup>35</sup> Cat. no. 103.

<sup>36</sup> Cat. no. 102 (coin evidenced first by Sanja Bitrak in Museum Inventory Book)

<sup>37</sup> Cat. no. 101.

<sup>38</sup> Cat. no. 99.



From all of the evidence presented above, it is clear that the numismatic material available for research at this moment mostly comes from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, which confirms the development of the monetary economy in *Colonia Flavia Scupinorum* during that period. The presence of coins that derive from the Macedonian mints of Thessalonica, Philippi, and the Macedonian *koinon* (which were minted in Beroia, see Liampi 2005, 891–904) shows us that they were probably the mints with the largest production in the region during the first two centuries. With its favourable position next to the main road and River Axios, Scupi was very easily reachable, especially for the small denomination pseudo-autonomous coins from Thessalonica and Philippi which prevail according to the present numismatic evidence from Scupi. These coins with local Macedonian iconographic themes that appeared to have local significance at first sight were part of a broader monetary circulation. Their prevalence in Scupi over the other Roman provincial coins is probably due to their small denomination and their demand for daily transactions. Although it was the officials of each colony who decided to mint the coins and who chose the images that appeared on them (Daubner 2014, 109–119), the similar iconographic representations of winged Victory on pseudo-autonomous issues of Thessalonica, the Macedonian *koinon*, and Philippi confirms the acceptance and recognition of this monetary type in wider circulation during the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The abundance of local iconographic themes is also seen on the coins of Stobi and Pautalia. Apart from the Victory coin type, Stobi with its temple type (Borić-Brešković, Vojvoda 2017, 7–31) and Pautalia in Thrace with the health cult coin type (Grigorova-Gencheva, Grozdanova 2021, 477–489) – recognisable through the designs of the snake and three nymphs – also participated actively in this monetary circulation. However, their share in this circulation is yet to be verified by the upcoming results from the conservation process.

It is evident that the dominant participation of the coins from the Macedonian mints in the monetary circulation of Scupi is due not only to the proximity of roads which allowed strong trade development and army movements, but also to the migration of common people from the south, which is attested by more numerous tombstones from the necropolis engraved both in Latin and Greek.

Furthermore, the number of the Roman provincial coins in Scupi coming from Asia Minor (Bithynia, Phrygia, etc.) during the first two centuries is minor compared to the number of coins from the Macedonian and Thracian mints, which would drastically change with the influx of Nicaean coins during the reign of Severus Alexander and Gordian III (Sheldarova Vasileva 2022, 305–330). As it was already suggested in literature, this strong influx of Nicaean coins on the Balkans happened right after the closure of the mint of Stobi, filling the lack of small bronze coins on the market (Borić-Brešković 2011, 415). Evidently, the increase in the number of troops on the military route to and from the east (Calomino 2019, 131–160) also enlarged the quantity of these coins in the monetary circulation in Scupi. Although presented by one issue, the coins of Byzantium, Heraclea Pontica, Alexandria Troas, and Cotiaeum show the diversity of monetary circulation in Scupi during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries and enlighten our expectations for their possible enlargement with the completion of the conservation process.

### **Catalogue of Coins**

The coins are described by type, followed by references of online Roman Provincial Coins or published scientific catalogues and private collections. After that comes the metal, weight, diameter, die-axis (except for the issues with worn features where it is difficult to determine), place of discovery, and inventory number of the Collection of the Museum of the city of Skopje.

#### **MACEDONIAN KOINON**

##### **Claudius (AD 41–54)**

Obverse: TI KAAΥΔΙΟC KAI CΑΡ, bare head of emperor, left.

Reverse: ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Macedonian shield.

*RPC, I, 1612, AMNG 238–9, BMC 145. Šeldarov Coll. 727.*

1. AE, 8.1 g, 24 mm, grave no. 3274, inv. no. 12246.
2. AE, 11.2 g, 27 mm, 12h, grave no. 2828, inv. no. 7462.
3. AE, 9.3 g, 24 mm, grave no. 3070, inv. no. 10070.
4. AE, 9.7 g, 24 mm, 6h, grave no. 3541, inv.no. 10656.
5. AE, 9.7 g, 23 mm, grave no. 3031, inv.no. 10211.

#### **Nero (AD 54–68)**

Obverse: ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, young bare head of emperor, left.

Reverse: ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Macedonian shield.

*RPC, I, 1614, AMNG 242, BMC 146. Šeldarov Coll. 728.*

6. AE, 7.9 g, 22 mm, grave no. 2883, inv. no. 9698.
7. AE, 6 g, 25 mm, 6h, grave no. 2841, inv. no. 7447.
8. AE, 9.5 g, 25 mm, 4h, grave no. 2231, inv. no. 8703.
9. AE, 8.3 g, 24 mm, 12h, southeastern defensive wall, inv. no. 28895.
10. AE, 6.81 g, 23 mm, 6h, grave no. 121, inv. no. 31.

#### **Vespasian (AD 69–79)**

Obverse: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ, laureate head of Vespasian, left.

Reverse: ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Macedonian shield.

*RPC, II, 333, AMNG 248–9. Šeldarov Coll. 730.*

11. AE, 6.9 g, 23 mm, grave no. 3204, inv. no. 10488.
12. AE, 5.6 g, 22 mm, grave no. 3580, inv. no. 10887.
13. AE, 10.4 g, 23 mm, 6h, grave no. 2825, inv. no. 7459.
14. AE, 9.5 g, 23 mm, 6h, grave no. 2871, inv. no. 9621.
15. AE, 7.4 g, 25 mm, grave no. 2784, inv. no. 7304.
16. AE, 3.6 g, 25 mm, grave no. 2875, inv. no. 9551.

#### **Domitian (AD 81–96)**

Obverse: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΑΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate head of Domitian, right.

Reverse: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Macedonian shield.

*RPC II, 336, AMNG 252. Šeldarov Coll. 731.*

17. AE, 8 g, 23 mm, 4h, grave no. 3341, inv. no. 12371.
18. AE, 9.6 g, 23 mm, 6h, grave no. 3273, inv. no. 12145
19. AE, 6.35 g, 23 mm, 6h, central urban zone, inv. no. 2
20. AE, 6.83 g, 23 mm, 12h, central urban zone, inv. no. 3
21. AE, 10.24 g, 24 mm, 6h, grave.no. 143, inv. no. 29

#### **Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)**

Obverse: ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ, laureate head of Marcus Aurelius, right.

Reverse: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, winged thunderbolt.

*RPC, IV.1, 4277, AMNG 272.*

22. AE, 8.24 g, 22 mm, 2h, theatre, inv. no. 621/15.



**Faustina II (AD 161–175)**

Obverse: ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ, draped bust of Faustina II, right.

Reverse: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, winged thunderbolt.

*RPC, IV.1, 4292, AMNG, 285.*

23. AE, 10.9 g, 25 mm, 6h, central urban zone, inv. no. 26349.

**Commodus as Caesar (AD 175–180)**

Obverse: ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ, bare headed bust of youthful Commodus, right.

Reverse: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, winged thunderbolt between star and crescent.

*RPC, IV.1, 4293, AMNG 286.*

24. AE, 11.14 g, 23 mm, 6h, theatre, inv. no. 3100.

**Gordian III (AD 238–244)**

Obverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, diademed head of Alexander the Great with flowing hair to right.

Reverse: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝ, horseman galloping right, holding spear in r. hand.

*RPC, VII.2, 152–153.*

25. AE, 13.9 g, 28 mm, 8h, grave no. 2925, inv. no. 9682.

Obverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, head of Alexander the Great with lion skin to right.

Reverse: .....ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ....., horseman galloping right.

*RPC, VII.2, 219?*

26. AE, 13.1 g, 24 mm, 12h, grave no. 3519, inv. no. 10670.

**Illegible coins of Macedonian Koinon (only traces of Macedonian shield on reverse)**

27. AE, 6.8 g, 23 mm, grave no. 3011, inv. no. 9888.

28. AE, 5.3 g, 23 mm, grave no. 3590, inv. no. 10784.

29. AE, 7.6 g, 21 mm, necropolis – isolate find, inv. no. 9075.

30. AE, 5.9 g, 23 mm, grave no. 2714, inv. no. 9712.

31. AE, 7.2 g, 22 mm, grave no. 3063, inv. no. 10202.

**“Pseudo-autonomous” Issues of the Macedonian Koinon**

Obverse: Victory standing/advancing to right.

Reverse: ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Macedonian shield.

*RPC, I, 1623.*

32. AE, 2.8 g, 14 mm, central urban zone, inv. no. 195/19.

33. AE, 1.8 g, 12 mm, central urban zone, inv. no. 172/19.

Obverse: Victory standing/advancing to left.

Reverse: ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Macedonian shield.

*RPC, I, 1621. Šeldarov Coll. 725.*

34. AE, 3.24 g, 16 mm, theatre, inv. no. 613/15.

35. AE, 2.97 g, 15 mm, theatre, inv. no. 3715/14.

### THESSALONICA

#### Nero (AD 54–68)

Obverse: ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΝΕΡΩΝ, bare head of Nero, left

Reverse: ΘΕCΚΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ, Nike on globe, left.

*RPC, I, 1593, Touratsoglou, Nero 27–30.*

36. AE, 16.5 g, 28 mm, 6h, grave no. 2844, inv. no. 7483.

Obverse: ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, bare head of Nero, left.

Reverse: ΘΕCΣΑ-ΛΟΝΙΚΕ-ΩΝ legend in three lines, within wreath.

*RPC, I, 1594. Touratsoglou, Nero 14–16.*

37. AE, 9.6 g, 22 mm, 12h, grave no. 3269, inv. no. 12150.

Obverse: ΝΕΡΩΝ CΕΒΑCΤΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, bare head of Nero, left.

Reverse: ΘΕCΣΑ-ΛΟΝΙΚΕ-ΩΝ legend in three lines within wreath.

*RPC, I, 1603, Touratsoglou Nero 21–26.*

38. AE, 9.7 g, 23 mm, 6h. grave no. 2968, inv. no. 9949.

39. AE, 8 g, 21 mm, 12h, theatre inv. no. 4626/14.

Obverse: ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ, radiate? head of Nero, right.

Reverse: ΘΕCΣΑ-ΛΟΝΙΚΕ-ΩΝ legend in three lines, within wreath.

*RPC, I, 1600. Touratsoglou, Nero 54–59.*

40. AE, 9 g, 22 mm, 1h, grave no. 87, inv. no. 61.

#### Philip I (AD 244–249)

Obverse: ΑΥ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙΟC ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Philip I, right.

Reverse: ΘΕCΚΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ ΠΥΘΙΑ, B, Kabeiros and Apollo standing facing each other.

*RPC, VIII (ID 69406), Touratsoglou, 17.*

41. AE, 11.1 g, 26 mm, 4h, grave no. 3598, inv. no. 11118.

#### “Pseudo-autonomous” Issues of Thessalonica

Obverse: Pan standing left.

Reverse: ΘΕC-CAΛΟ-ΝΙΚΕ-ΩΝ, within wreath.

*RIC, III, 623.*

42. AE, 3.5 g, 14 mm, 6h, theatre, inv. no. 337/14.

43. AE, 4.05 g, 15 mm, 4h, theatre, inv. no. 2809/14.

Obverse: Victory walking to right.

Reverse: ΘΕCΚΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, within wreath.

*Touratsoglou, Pseudo.II, G, 4–5.*

44. AE, 1.59 g, 13 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 5119/14.

45. AE, 2.73 g, 14 mm, 10h, theatre, inv. no. 2863/14.

46. AE, 2.57 g, 14 mm, 2h. theatre, inv. no. 2593/14.

47. AE, 1.85 g, 14 mm, 6h, theatre, inv. n o. 2275/14 (worn-out features).

- 48. AE, 1.5 g, 12 mm, 2h, theatre, inv. no. 3713/14.
- 49. AE, 1.93 g, 16 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 390/15.
- 50. AE, 2.38 g, 12 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 3822/14.
- 51. AE, 1.89 g, 13 mm, 3h, theatre, inv. no. 3945/14.
- 52. AE, 1.86 g, 14 mm, 6h, theatre, inv. no. 1237/14.
- 53. AE, 1.96 g, 15 mm, 2h, theatre, inv. no. 5943/14.
- 54. AE, 1.86 g, 13 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 4403/14 (worn-out features).
- 55. AE, 2.16 g, 14 mm, 12h, central urban zone, inv. no. 14521.
- 56. AE, 1.5 g, 12 mm, 6h, grave no. 3128, inv. no. 12070 (worn-out features).
- 57. AE, 2.5 g, 14 mm, 5h, grave no. 3586, inv. no. 11751 (worn-out features).
- 58. AE, 3.1 g, 15 mm, 7h, grave no. 3596, inv. no. 10746 (worn-out features).

Obverse: Victory walking to left.

Reverse: ΘΕΚΚΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, within wreath.

*RPC, II, 326. Šeldarov Coll. 334.*

- 59. AE, 3.7 g, 15 mm, 12h, grave no. 846, inv. no. 1700 (worn-out features).
- 60. AE, 3.06 g, 17 mm, 6h, grave no. 882, inv. no. 1725 (worn-out features).

## **PHILIPPI**

### **Vespasian (AD 69–79)**

Obverse: IMP CAE VESPASIANVS AVG COS III; bare head of Vespasian, left.

Reverse: COL AVG IVL [PHILIPP], Augustus in military dress crowned by Divus Julius wearing toga.

*RPC, II, 343A.*

- 61. AE, 9.8 g, 25 mm, 12h, grave no. 845, inv. no. 1698.

### **Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)**

Obverse: [ANTONINVS] AVG PIVS P P TR P [COS IIII]; laureate head of Antoninus, right.

Reverse: COL AVG IVL PHIL, the emperor on platform to left, crowned by female figure from behind, [DIVVS AVG] inscribed inside platform.

*RPC, IV.1, 9401.*

- 62. AE, 4.5g, 22 mm, 6h, grave no. 3155, inv. no. 10298.

### **“Pseudo-autonomous” Issues of Philippi**

Obverse: VIC AVG, Victory on a base to left.

Reverse: COHOR PRAE PHIL, military standards.

*RPC, I, 1651.*

- 63. AE, 6.3 g, 22 mm, 2h, theatre, inv. no. 422/14.
- 64. AE, 3.2 g, 17 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 3059/14.
- 65. AE, 5.7 g, 20 mm, 7h, necropolis – isolate find, inv. no. 9447.
- 66. AE, 4.2 g, 18 mm, 6h, central urban zone, inv. no. 23471.
- 67. AE, 4.1 g, 18 mm, 4h, grave no. 154, inv. no. 80.

Obverse: VIC AVG, Victory walking to left.

Reverse: COHOR PRAE PHIL, military standards.

- 68. AE, 3.09 g, 16 mm, 12h, grave no. 856, inv. no. 1715.
- 69. AE, 3.08g, 18 mm, 11h, grave no. 728, inv. no. 1430.
- 70. AE, 2.63 g, 16 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 2647/14.
- 71. AE, 3.7 g, 16 mm, 11h. theatre, inv. no. 4970/14.
- 72. AE, 2.2 g, 18 mm, 9h, grave no. 3276, inv. no. 12272.
- 73. AE, 3.6 g, 18 mm, 6h, grave no. 3276, inv. no. 12273.
- 74. AE, 4.4 g, 19 mm, 6h, central urban zone, inv. no. 25762.
- 75. AE, 2.7 g, 15 mm, 6h, se defensive wall, inv. no. 25639.
- 76. AE, 4.1g, 18 mm, 6h, theatre, inv. no. 2860/14.
- 77. AE, 2.8 g, 17 mm, 6h, theatre, inv. no.2859/14.
- 78. AE, 3.2 g, 18 mm, 6h, central urban zone, inv. no. 131.
- 79. AE, 4.83 g, 18 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 4948/14 (worn-out features).
- 80. AE, 4.86 g, 20 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 682/14 (worn-out features).
- 81. AE, 2.50g, 14 mm, 2h, theatre, inv. no. 127/15 (worn-out features).
- 82. AE, 1.5 g, 15 mm, 4h. grave no. 2829, inv. no.7466 (worn-out features).
- 83. AE, 3 g, 19 mm, 6h, grave no. 3634, inv. no.11126 (worn-out features).
- 84. AE, 4.3 g, 19 mm, 12h, theatre, inv. no. 188/13 (worn-out features).
- 85. AE, 2.66 g, 16 mm, 6 h. theatre, inv. no.1631/15 (worn-out features).

#### **MUNICIPIUM STOBENSIVM**

##### **Titus and Domitian under Vespasian**

Obverse: T IMP DOM CAES, laureate head of Titus right, facing bare head of Domitian to left.

Reverse: MVN STOB, tetrastyle temple with dot or globe within.

*RPC II, 312, Josifovski, 31–39, Šeldarov Coll. 179.*

- 86. AE, 8.9 g, 23 mm, 1h, isolated find from the necropolis, inv. no. 897/21.

Obverse: T CAESAR IMP DOMITIANVS CAESAR, laureate and draped bust of Titus right facing bare head of Domitian to left.

Reverse: MVNICIPI STOBENSIVM, tetrastyle temple with figure standing within.

*RPC, II, 311. Josifovski, 14–30, Šeldarov Coll. 178.*

- 87. AE, 7.9 g, 24 mm, 7h, grave no. 2781, inv. no. 7349.

##### **Trajan (AD 98–117)**

Obverse: [IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M TR P COS], laureate head right.

Reverse: MVNICIPI STOBIENSVM (from below), tetrastyle temple with figure standing within.

*RPC, III, 600, Josifovski, 47–68.*

- 88. AE, 6.6g, 22 mm, 6h, grave no. 2461, inv. no. 8868.
- 89. AE, 6.7g. 23 mm, 6h, grave no. 3167, inv. no. 10340.
- 90. AE, 6.02g, 23 mm, 6h, grave no. 2450, inv. no. 8914.
- 91. AE, 6.06 g, 24 mm, 4h, grave no.2870, inv. no. 9548.

##### **Septimius Severus (AD 193–211)**

Obverse: [SEVE]RVS PIVS AVG, laureate, cuirassed, draped bust of S. Severus right.

Reverse: STOBE – MVNIC, Victory walking to left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Josifovski, 139–140, Kuzmanović Coll. 251–252.

92. AE, 6.89 g, 27 mm, 2h, grave no. 2964, inv. no. 9954.

**Iulia Domna (AD 193–211)**

Obverse: AVGVSTA IVLIA, draped bust of Domna right.

Reverse: MVNICI STOBEN, Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Josifovski, 154, Kuzmanović Coll, 336, *Scupi Theater*, 39.

93. AE, 6.97 g, 22 mm, 8h, theatre, inv. no. 5219/14.

**Caracalla (AD 198–217)**

Obverse: M AVRE ANTONI, laureate bust of Caracalla right.

Reverse: STOBE-MVNIC, Mercury seated on a rock, to left, holding caduceus.

Josifovski, 295, Šeldarov Coll. 221.

94. AE, 2.97 g, 19 mm, 2h, grave no. 2886, inv. no. 9556.

**PAUTALIA****Antoninus Pius (138–161 AD)**

Obverse: AVT KAICAP ANTΩNINOC, laureate draped bust right.

Reverse: ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ, the three Charites, all standing.

RPC, IV.1, 8760.

95. AE, 3.69g, 17mm, 1h, theatre, inv.no. 1385/14.

**Commodus (177–192 AD)**

Obverse: AVT KAI KOMOΔO, laureate head right.

Reverse: [OYΛ]ΠΙΑC ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑC, coiled serpent.

RPC, IV.1, 8934.

96. AE, 3.9g, 20mm, 6h. central urban zone, inv.no. 14283.

**Caracalla (AD 198–217)**

Obverse: AY K M [...] ANTΩNINOC, laureate head right.

Reverse: OYΛΠΙΑC ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑC, winged Thanatos, leaning on torch set on altar to right.

RPC –, BMC–

97. AE, 4.4 g, 20 mm, 6h, theatre, inv. no. 116/16.

**CORCYRA mint during the Antonines**

Obverse: ΑΓΡΕΥC, Agreus standing left, holding cornucopia.

Reverse: ZEYC KACIOC, Zeus Kasios seated left, holding sceptre.

RPC, IV.1, 4597.

98. AE, 4.8 g, 18 mm, 12h, grave no. 854, inv. no. 1773.

**DIUM or PELLA?****Tiberius (AD 14–37)**

Obverse: T CAESAR AVG F AVGVSTVS, bare head of Tiberius, right.  
Reverse: P BAEBIVS P F L RVSTICELVS BASTERNA IIVIR QVINQ D D.  
*RPC, I, 1537.*

99. AE, 7.1 g, 21 mm, 11h, grave no. 169, inv. no. 88.

#### **BYZANTIUM**

Obverse: Head of Hermes to right.  
Reverse: BYZANTIQN, winged caduceus.  
*RPC, IV.1, 1932. Scupi Theater, 2.*

100. AE, 3.4 g, 17 mm, 8h, theatre, inv. no. 4065/14.

#### **ALEXANDRIA TROAS**

##### **Commodus (AD 177–192)**

Obverse: IMP CAI M AVR COMMOD AVG, laureate head of Commodus right.  
Reverse: COL AVG TROAD, horse grazing right.  
*RPC, IV.2, 11703.*

101. AE, 5.2 g, 24 mm, 2h, grave no. 2392, inv. no. 8743.

#### **COTIAEUM**

##### **Maximinus (AD 235–238)**

Obverse: Γ IOV OVH MAΞIMEINOC AVΓ, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Maximinus right.  
Reverse: KOTI–AEΩ[N], clasped hands.  
*RPC, VI, 5757.*

102. AE, 3.4 g, 19 mm, 12h, grave no. 2703, inv. no. 7246.

#### **HERACLEA PONTICA**

##### **Gordian III (AD 238–244)**

Obverse: M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC AYΓ, laureate and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right.  
Reverse: ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΠΟΝΤΟ, Heracles advancing right, pulling Cerberus behind him.  
*RPC, VII.2, 2084.*

103. AE, 20.5 g, 36 mm, 8h, central urban zone, inv. no. 635.





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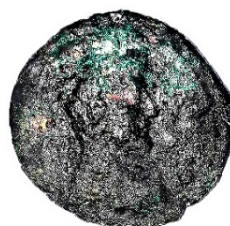
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