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ROMAN ANTONINIANI FROM THE VILLAGE OF SUPSKA NEAR ĆUPRIJA (SUPSKA I)

Abstract: The find from Supska, the village near Ćuprija (Horreum Margi) was purchased by the National Museum in Belgrade directly from the finder. It is a part of a larger hoard and contains 115 Roman antoniniani, ranging from Gordian III to Gallienus (joint rule with Valerian I). *Terminus post quem* for its burial is provided by an antoninianus of Gallienus, from the 3rd issue by the Viminacium mint in 254, associating it with several hoards from the same horizon in the region of the former province of Upper Moesia (Belgrade, Smederevo, Vlajića Brdo I in Smederevska Palanka, Gornje Štiplje near Jagodina, Sikirica II near Paraćin, Parcane and Jablanica near Kruševac and Bujkovac near Vranjska Banja) and Dalmatia (Dvorska near Krupanj), and also with a hoard from an unknown site. The reason for the storage of antoniniani from Supska, and other hoards from this horizon, which were the most densely concentrated along the fertile Morava valley, can be traced to an incursion of the Sarmatian tribe of Iazyges. Although the real cause continues to be in the realm of speculation, some of the possible causes might have been the activities of *latrones*, a plague epidemic, persecutions of Christians, or all of these causes combined.

Keywords: Upper Moesia, Gallienus, year 254, Horreum Margi, Supska, antoniniani, Iazyges.

Antoniniani from the hoard found in the village of Supska near Ćuprija were purchased by the National Museum in Belgrade in 1955. According to the data from the Museum inventory, 115 specimens – which range from Gordian III to Gallienus – were bought directly from the finder as a part of a larger hoard dug out by the seller in the spring of the same year on the site of Mućava, close to a pear tree, in the village of Supska.¹ The village is located on the right bank of the Velika Morava river, near

1 Antoniniani (115) from this hoard were purchased from the finder, Dušan Nikodijević from the village of Supska, in late 1955 and were registered in the General Inventory at the Numismatics Department of the National Museum in Belgrade under number 157. For a note about this find, cf. Marić 1956: 180, no. 13.

Ćuprija, or the antique Horreum Margi, one of the most important towns in the interior of Upper Moesia, which obtained municipal status at the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century.² Its very name, Horreum, and the favourable location at the centre of vital communication lines, either by river or road, testify to its role as an important logistics base, which supplied garrisons along the Danube limes, while epigraphic monuments, almost all of which have a military character, point to constant military presence, particularly during the 3rd and in the 4th century.³ A series of positioned *mansiones* and *mutationes* illustrate how busy life was along the main route Viminacium-Naissus.⁴ Apart from the mentioned section of this key road through the Balkans, the presence of a vicinal road can be inferred as well, thanks to coin hoard finds discovered on the left bank of the Morava river, which bridged the Morava river close to present-day Ćuprija, or Roman Horreum Margi, just like the Constantinople road would much later.⁵ Roman traces were identified on several sites in the vicinity of the town, and the remains of Roman fortifications, which controlled traffic in the Morava valley, were found on the western slopes of the Kučaj mountain.⁶ The site of the hoard find, close to Horreum, near the main road, and the structure of the issues, which suggests successive thesaurization, complete the description of this area as an important agricultural region, while identifying the likely owner of the hoard as a landowner. At the same time, the existence of another hoard, containing 935 Roman denarii (tpq. Maximinus Thrax, RIC 19, c. jan. 236-march/april 238)⁷, from an earlier time, but from the same village, is certainly not a coincidence. Analogies that point to a link between the antoniniani from Supska I and the agricultural estate can be found in the location of other sites with coin hoards from the 3rd century, which were mostly situated along the main and vicinal communication lines of this part of Upper Moesia. Although some hoards were not fully preserved and precise data about the context in which they were found is not always available, the content of some of them suggests a family legacy which formed during a longer period of

2 Petrović 1979: 58.

3 For the role of the Horreum, situated on the *via publica* route as an important logistics base which provided supplies for the military garrisons along the limes, which may already have been formed at the time of Trajan's preparations for the Dacian campaign, cf. Petrović 1979: 58-59.

4 Petrović 1979: 22-25; for the *via publica* route and road posts between Viminacium and Horreum Margi in the 4th century, and for the chronological development of the road, cf. Vasić, Milošević 2000: 139-158; on the north side of the *castellum* Horreum Margi, which was according to Kanitz situated to the east of the bridge, on a plateau between the rivers Ravanica and Morava, a Roman milestone was found containing names of emperors Valerian and Gallienus, dated to the beginning of their joint rule, autumn 253, cf. Petrović 1979: 129-130, no. 123.

5 On the Constantinople road and the destroyed Roman bridge, on whose foundations the Turks built a timber bridge in 1658, cf. Zirojević 1970: 143.

6 Petrović 1979: 60-61.

7 The Supska II hoard (unpublished, o. inv. 1243) was discovered in April 1995, when a grave was dug for the burial of a deceased woman in the village of Supska. The hoard was delivered to the National Museum in Belgrade by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia. It consists of Roman denarii ranging from M. Antonius / Nero to Maximinus Thrax (tpq. RIC IV/2, 141, no. 19, c. jan. 236-march/april 238).

time, thus linking them to agricultural estates which naturally developed close to the roads.⁸ The chronologically relatively close hoards from the central and eastern part of the province of Dalmatia (present-day western Serbia and central Bosnia) also point to successive saving and connect their owners with agricultural estates.⁹ It is not unknown that during the Roman times the present-day territory of Serbia was a mostly agricultural region, except for the mining industry, which is supported by findings or evidence of the existence of *villae rusticae*, especially during the period of Late Antiquity.¹⁰

Numerous coin hoards testify to a turbulent period during the middle of the 3rd century on the territory of present-day Serbia, linking them to several storage periods ranging from 247 to 254.¹¹ Among them, the antoniniani hoard from the village of Supska near Ćuprija¹² is one in a series of hoards classified by their *terminus post quem* (tpq.) as the batch hidden during the year of 254.¹³ The sites of the finds include a sector to the south of the Sava and the Danube, i.e. the hinterland of the Danubian limes on the territory of the provinces of Upper Moesia and northeastern Dalmatia. For the most part, the hoards were discovered within the borders of Upper

8 On the position of sites with 3rd century coin hoards from the wider Kruševac area and the link between hoards and agricultural estates which gravitated towards main and vicinal roads, and how coin hoards might help determine the routes of some vicinal communication lines, cf. Rašković 2005: 203.

9 The fact that the contents of Dvorska hoard (tpq. 254), Donje Crniljevo hoard (tpq. 259/60) and Podastinje near Fojnica hoard (tpq. 258) indicate family savings was demonstrated by M. Vasić, in an analysis of the time frame between 222 and 254, which is common to all three hoards, cf. Vasić 2005: 63-65. While precise information regarding the context of the Dvorska hoard discovery is unavailable, the Crniljevo hoard was discovered next to the yard of a *villa rustica*, situated close to the assumed route of the Roman road, near the present-day route Loznica, Valjevo-Rudnik, while the Podastinje hoard was found near the Roman road post of Stanecli, cf. Vasić 2005:7-8, 63.

10 Field research showed the existence of a series late antique *villae rusticae* in Mačva and Pocerina, to some extent in central Serbia as well, and especially in Čačak and its environs, where the foundation of a *horreum* was discovered in a *villa* in Prijedor. Their growth during the 4th century is indicative of the importance given to agriculture in the provinces of the Dacia diocese, cf. Vasić 1985: 128-141; Vasić 1993: 9-20. The construction of *villas* around Niš (Vinik, Gorica, Mediana, Ribnik), according to P. Petrović (Petrović 1999: 59-66) was probably begun at the end of the 3rd century and continued more intensely during the 4th century. A rich hoard with silver coins from the end of 3rd century was found in Vinik in the foundations of a larger building. For indirect identification of *villas* from the Leskovac valley region (Bojnik, Vrbovac, Podrimce, Orašac), using important archaeological findings, cf. Stamenković 2008 (unpublished MA thesis). The Belije site, in the village of Podrimce, is particularly important, where massive stone walls were discovered, two capitels and a bronze hand from a life size statue. A hoard was also found there, containing Roman silver coins, which covers the period between the middle of the 2nd until the middle of the 3rd century (tpq. 244), and indicates the existence of a *villa* during that period. For the coin hoard from the village of Podrimce, cf. Stamenković 2005: 143-151. Here it must be stressed that mining and agricultural regions far from Italy (central Illyric), as M. Mirković points out, were not attractive to Roman landowners until the 3rd century and that, although imperial possessions remained dominant, large estates did occur during the periods of military emperors (Mirković 1996: 57). For the population density in the Kruševac valley and sites which indicate the existence of antique *villae rusticae* (Velučić in the hillside of the Zapadna Morava valley, the Groče site in the village of Naupara on the bank of the Rasina river, the Odaje site, in Jablanica village, in the upstream part the Rasina river), cf. Rašković 2003: 47-48.

11 Vasić 1972: 57-66; Borić-Brešković 1994: 42/103; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 225-234.

12 Marić 1956: 180, no. 13.

13 Vasić 1972: 58; Borić-Brešković 1994: 42/103; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.

Moesia (Smederevo,¹⁴ Vlajića Brdo I in Smederevska Palanka,¹⁵ Gornje Štiplje near Jagodina,¹⁶ Supska I near Čuprija,¹⁷ Sikirica II near Paraćin,¹⁸ Jablanica from the area of Kupci, near Jastrebac,¹⁹ Parcane in the southwestern part of Temnić, below the

- 14 Smederevo contains 8884 silver Roman coins of Julia Domna (RIC 387, 388a i 389a – 6 items), whose antoniniani are dated after 214 (cf. RIC IV/1: 85) and Caracalla, TR P XVIII from 215. (RIC 258a, 260b, 263e i 264c - 11 items), ending with coins by Valerian I (363 items) from the 1st (RIC 240, 253, 23/266, 266 var., 267, 267 var. – 218 items) and 2nd issue (RIC 241 – 145 items), Mariniana from the 3rd issue (RIC 6 - 98 items) and Gallienus from the 3rd issue (RIC 397 - 92 items) of the Viminacium mint, cf. Petrović 1931: 32-77; Vasić 1967: 71; Vasić 1972: 58-60, 63-65; Fitz 1978: 202-203; Mirnik 1981: 70, no. 221; Arsenijević 1997: 44-45; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228. Tpq. of the hoard burial is provided by the coins of Mariniana (RIC 6) and Gallienus (RIC 397) from the 3rd Viminacium issue from 254. For a time table of latest issues, cf. Göbl 1951: 27-28; Fitz 1978: 432-435, 460-463, 476-479, 665-670; Vasić 2005: 48 (table).
- 15 Vlajića Brdo I in Smederevska Palanka contains 1156 denarii and antoniniani, as well as 136 bronze coins from Viminacium and Dacia: Trajan (RIC 58) – Valerian, Mariniana and Gallienus, cf. Arsenijević 1997: 43-108; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228. Tpq. is provided by coins from Valerian (RIC 233, 236, 259 - 24 pieces), Mariniana (RIC 6 - 2 pieces) and Gallienus (RIC 358 i 397 - 8 pieces), coins from the 3rd Viminacium mint issue from 254, and a single coin of Valerian (RIC 89) from the 3rd issue of the Rome mint, also from 254. For a time table of latest issues, cf. Göbl 1951: 27-28; Fitz 1978: 420-422; 432-435, 460-463, 476-479; table; 665-670; Vasić 2005: 45, 48 (table).
- 16 Gornje Štiplje (the Glavica site, one of the highest points of Crni Vrh, ten kilometres to the southwest of Jagodina) contains 39 denarii and antoniniani and 2 bronze coins from Viminacium, ranging from Caracalla – Gallienus. It is a part of a larger find, consisting of approximately 600 coins, cf. Arsenijević, Dodić 2004: 235-250; Arsenijević 2004: 228. Authors of the article about this hoard, M. Arsenijević and S. Dodić, conclude that the coin specimen by Gallienus in RIC (cat. 39), which provides tq. for the find, is not registered. The reverse side image is disputable, because the attribution of objects (?pileus) in Concordia's right hand is unreliable. The find was dated to the end of 253 and the beginning of 254. Using the description of Gallienus' antoninianus, except for a detail in the reverse side image (the photograph is blurry, particularly the object in her right hand), the coin is closest to the RIC type 132, from the Rome mint (IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG / CONCORDIA EXERCIT, Concordia is standings to the left, holding a patera in her right hand and a double cornucopiae in her left hand). According to RIC, the specimen dates to 254, but according to J. M. Doyen, the date is 253, october-december (Doyen 1988: 50-51), while J. Lallemand classifies it as 2nd Roman issue from 255 (Lallemand 1972: 29-30). Fitz classifies the antoniniani from this typology in the hoard table as the 3rd issue of the mint of Rome from 254, and in the catalogue of the Gorsium hoard as the 2nd issue from the end of 253 and spring of 254 (Fitz 1978: 464-466, 738, cat. 2596). M. Vasić, following the time table and dating given by J. Fitz, who adhered to the Göbl classification, classifies them in a table as the 3rd issue from the Rome mint from 254 (Vasić 2005: 45), and in the catalogue of the Crnlijevo hoard, according to the Besly-Bland classification, as the 2nd issue from the same year (Vasić 2005: 258-260, cat. 1376-1387). Therefore, the year of 254, provided our attribution is correct, might be the tq. for the burial of the Gornje Štiplje hoard. Arsenijević, Dodić point out that a hoard containing silver and bronze jewelry from the first half of the 3rd century also comes from the same site, which was mistakenly attributed to the Juhor site (Popović 2002), cf. Arsenijević, Dodić 2004: 235 and ref. 2.
- 17 Supska I, cf. Marić 1956: 180, no. 13; Vasić 1972: 58 and ref. 5; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
- 18 R. Marić noted a coin of Phillip II from the Sikirica II hoard, discovered before 1951, which was purchased by the National Museum in Belgrade (Marić 1956 : 180, no. 10 ; Mirnik 1981 : 69, no. 215). M. Arsenijević found that the Native Museum in Paraćin holds 240 denarii and antoniniani from the same hoard (a smaller part of it was scattered), ranging from Pertinax to Valerian (13 coins) and Gallienus (1 coin). The tq. of the hoard is the year of 253/254. In her unpublished MA thesis, M. Arsenijević gives the contents of the finds sorted by rulers, but does not provide any data regarding the mints and the dating of the issues, cf. Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
- 19 The largest segment of the Jablanica hoard was delivered to the National Museum in Belgrade in several parts. It contains 2287 denarii and antoniniani, ranging from Faustina I Diva under Antoninus Pius (RIC 384 – after 141 AD) / M. Aurelius (RIC 215 -169/170 AD) to Gallienus, cf. Vasić 1967: 63-82; Vasić 1972: 58, 60, 63-65; Fitz 1978: 201-202; Mirnik 1981: 63, no. 176; Borić-Brešković 1994: 42/103, ref. 48; Arsenijević 1997: 44; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228. A smaller part, containing 26 antoniniani (originally 150) is held at the Kruševac Museum, and fits the proposed chronological time frame, cf. Rašković 1995: 202; Rašković 2003: 47-48. The latest specimens in the find are coins by Valerian, from the 1st (3 items,

south hillside slopes of Juhor (the wider environs of Kruševac)²⁰ and Bujkovac near Vranjska Banja),²¹ while Dvorska near Krupanj comes from the region of northeastern Dalmatia.²² A part of the hoard with 32 antoniniani from an unknown site from the territory of Serbia belongs to the same period.²³ Five of these hoards are kept at the National Museum in Belgrade.²⁴ These hoards come from Smederevo, Jablanica,²⁵ Dvorska, a part from the Unknown site I, and also from the incomplete find from Supska I. Another example in the series of analogous finds is a smaller antoniniani hoard from Janja, near Bjeljina (present-day Bosnia), which is also held at the National Museum in Belgrade. The hoard comes from the region of the Roman pro-

RIC 240, 264 i 266) and 2nd issue (1 item – RIC 241) of the Viminacium mint, from 253, a coin by Gallienus (RIC 397) from the 3rd issue of the same mint, dated to 254. Tpq. of the find burial is provided by the Gallienus piece IMP GALLIENVS P AVG / SALVS AVGG (RIC 397). Mariniana is not present. For the time table of latest issues, cf. Göbl 1951: 27-28; Fitz 1978: 432-434, 476-478: table; 665-670; Vasić 2005: 48 (table).

- 20 Parcan, in the wider environs of Kruševac: 30 antoniniani from a larger find, which counted over 100 pieces at the time of the discovery: Gordian III (RIC 35) – Valerian, IMP VALERIANVS P AVG / CONCOR EXERC (RIC 233), cf. Rašković 2005: 202-203; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228. For the dating of the latest Valerian coin – 3rd issue of the Viminacium mint from 254, cf. Göbl 1951: 28 (beginning/spring 254, 1st officina); Fitz 1978: 432-435 (table); Vasić 2005: 48 (table). Unlike the table given in the catalogue for the Gorsium hoard, Fitz also describes this type as 2nd issue, dated to the October-December of 253 (Fitz 1978: 733, cat. 2367-2369), while M. Vasić, in the catalogue of the Crniljevo hoard, describes it as Ila issue, but from 254 (Vasić 2005: 283 – cat. 1573). Doyen 1988: 49-51 classifies the same type as 3rd series from the Viminacium mint, dating it to October/December of 253.
- 21 Bujkovac near Vranjska Banja (the hoard has not been published), cf. Borić-Brešković 1988: 91, ref. 13; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 229. The hoard originally contained 149 local bronze coins from Viminacium and Dacia, and the Museum in Vranje purchased 136 specimens in 1977, of which only 131 remain. M. Arsenijević lists the content of the hoard by rulers: Gordian III – Gallienus (Viminacium mint) and Phillip I – Aemilian (Dacia), cf. Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis). The find ends with bronze coins of Gallienus from the XVI year of the Viminacium era (254/255), the same year when the colonial mint in Viminacium was shut down (Borić-Brešković 1976: 8-9).
- 22 For Dvorska near Krupanj, cf. Marić 1956: 180, no. 11; Vasić 1967: 71 and ref. 42, 72; Vasić 1972: 58, 60, 62-65; Mirnik 1981: 62, no. 168; Borić-Brešković 2004: 42/103, ref. 48; Vasić 2005: 63-65. The hoard was obtained for the National Museum in Belgrade in several parts (o. inv. 1341) and except for the coins (472 denarii and antoniniani) contains 8 fragments of jewellery. It has not been published in its entirety, except for the publishing of delivered contents by M. Vasić upon arrival at the National Museum in Belgrade. The Dvorska find begins with the coins by Septimius Severus (RIC 64 – 95/96 AD), and ends with the pieces by Valerian (20 items) from the 1st (RIC 240, 264, 266, 267, 267 var. – 10 items), 2nd (RIC 241 - 5 items) and 3rd (RIC 236 and 259 – 3 items) issue of the Viminacium mint, one from the 2nd issue of the Rome mint (RIC 92), and coins by Mariniana and Gallienus from the 3rd issue at Viminacium. There is also one hybrid of Valerian (RIC 232): rev. Antioch, 1st issue, obv. Viminacium 2nd-5th issues (Fitz 1978: 456, 458, 548 note 161, 815). Tpq. of the hoard burial is provided by Valerian's (RIC 236 and 259 – 3 items), Mariniana's (RIC 6 – 2 items) and Gallienus' (RIC 385 and 397 – 5 items) antoniniani from the 3rd Viminacium issue from 254. For the time table of latest issues, cf. Göbl 1951: 27-28; Fitz 1978: 420-422; 432-435, 460-463, 476-479: table; 665-670; Vasić 2005: 48 (table).
- 23 From a hoard found on the territory of Serbia 32 antoniniani were obtained in 1951 for the National Museum in Belgrade (Unknown site I): Caracalla (2); Elagabalus (6); Gordian III (4), Phillip I (1); Trajan Decius (4); Etruscilla (1); Etruscus (2); Hostilian (3); Trebonianus Gallus (2); Volusianus (4); Valerian I (RIC 266 - 1 item); Gallienus (RIC 397 - 1 item). One of the rarer specimens is a consecration coin for Trajan by Decius from the mint of Viminacium (RIC 85b), and one other from the same mint, made for Hostilian (RIC 176a). Tpq. is provided by Gallienus' coin (RIC 397) from the 3rd Viminacium issue, which dates to 254.
- 24 This number does not include a coin from the Sikirica II hoard, since the main part of it is kept in the Paraćin Museum, cf. *supra* ref. 8.
- 25 A small part of the hoard from Jablanica is kept at the Kruševac Museum, cf. *supra* ref. 9.

vince of Lower Pannonia and contains jewellery, in addition to coins.²⁶ Apart from the chronological proximity to the observed horizon, it is also the closest geographically to the hoard from Dvorska near Krupanj.

Without a doubt, the large Belgrade hoard, formerly joined with the hoards stored in 252/253, should also be included to the horizon of hoards from the year of 254. The latest pieces in the hoards from 252/253, except for the Belgrade find, belong to the issues of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian (10 hoards),²⁷ as well as Aemilian (4

- 26 The hoard from Janja, near Bjeljina, consists of 26 antoniniani, one silver fibula, parts of silver jewellery and ceramic vessel fragments. Monetary part of the find ranges from Gordian III to Gallienus. The tpq. for its storage is provided by two Mariniana specimens from the mint of Viminacium (RIC 6) and Rome (RIC 3), and one by Gallienus, from the Viminacium mint (RIC 377), dating the hoard to 244, cf. Miljanić 1977: 31-41.
- 27 1) Vrkašica near Sremska Mitrovica (116 items – 105 bronze coins from the Viminacium mint, 10 from Dacia and 1 imperial bronze coin: Gordian III – Trebonianus Gallus, AN XIV); tpq. 252/253, cf. Orlov 1970: 153-161.
2) Glibovac (the Bubanja field) near Smederevska Palanka – 339 denarii and antoniniani: Septimius Severus – Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, cf. Petrović 1930: 88-119; Fitz 1978: 144-145 and ref. 2 (Datierung: Herbst 252); Mirnik 1981: 63, no. 81; Borić-Brešković 2004: 42/103, ref. 47; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228. The latest coins in the find are by Gallus and Volusian from the mints of Rome and Viminacium, and Gallus from the Antioch mint. Fitz dates the issues from the Rome mint to the period between 251 and 253, for Gallus, and 251-252 for Volusian, while M. Vasić classifies them as Iia (Gallus: RIC 33 - 3 items; Volusian: RIC 168, 179 - 4 items) and Iib issues (Gallus: RIC 34, 42 - 5 items; Volusian: RIC 180 - 2 items), which date to the end of 251. The Volusian type IVNONI MARTIALI (RIC 172 - 1 item) belongs to the same mint, classified by Mattingly (RIC IV/3: 154) as the 2nd issue from the Rome mint, but in a note he places the 3rd issue before the 2nd (RIC IV/3: 189), while Fitz dates this type to 251-252 (Fitz 2005: 392-393). Gallus' issues from the Viminacium mint come from the 1st (RIC 70 - 7 items) and 2nd (RIC 71, 72 - 18 items) issue, according to M. Vasić, while the issues from the Antioch mint is classified as the 1st issue (RIC 92, officina - 1 item and officina IIV - 1 item), which, just like Fitz, he places within a wider chronological frame 251-253. Volusian's coins from the 1st (RIC 206 - 6 items) and 2nd issue (RIC 205 - 5 items) by Viminacium the researchers date to 251-252 (Fitz), and 251-253 (Vasić). Types combining the reverse side from the Viminacium mint and the obverse legend from the Rome mint were also identified (Gallus: RIC 35 - 6 items), as well as *vice versa* (Volusian, RIC 182 var.: IMP C C VIB.../ PIETAS AVGG, altar). For the time table of the latest issues, cf. Fitz 1978: 380-387; Vasić 2005: 28, 29-34 (Trebonianus Gallus) and Fitz 1978: 392-395; Vasić 2005: 28-34 (Volusian). Tpq. for the hoard storage could be linked to a date preceding Aemilian's usurpation and proclamation as emperor in Upper and Lower Moesia, i.e. to the beginning of 253 or his official recognition during the summer of 253. For the dating of the beginning of Aemilian's usurpation and later legitimate government, cf. Dušanić 1961: 144; Vasić 2005: 37-39 with literature.
3) Brežane near Požarevac (29 items) – 28 bronze pieces from the Viminacium mint and Dacia and 1 Roman imperial bronze coin (tpq. Gallus and Volusian), cf. Vulić 1905: 92-93; Mirnik 1981: 60-61, no. 156; Borić-Brešković 1983: 73, ref. 21; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
4) The environs of Jagodina – 20 bronze coins from Viminacium, scattered find: Trajan Decius – Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, cf. Pegan 1970: 74; Mirnik 1981: 72, no. 233a; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
5) Čičevac, in the wider environs of Kruševac – 48 antoniniani, part of a hoard containing over 1000 coins: Gordian III - Trebonianus Gallus, cf. Rašković 1995: 201; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228. Tpq. IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG / LIBERTAS AVGG (RIC 37) – 1 item, mint of Rome, end of 251, Iia issue; for the dating of the issue, cf. Vasić 2005: 30 (table) and 192, cat. 842-845.
6) Bošnjane near Varvarin in the wider environs of Kruševac (64 items) – 61 bronze coins from the Viminacium mint, 2 from Dacia and 1 as by Hadrian: Gordian III - Trebonianus Gallus, AN XIII – tpq. 252, cf. Borić-Brešković 1988: 89-96; Rašković 1995: 198; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
7) Varvarin, in the wider environs of Kruševac – 12 antoniniani: Gordianus III - Trebonianus Gallus, cf.; Mirnik 1981: 69, no. 241; Borić-Brešković 1994: 42/103, ref 47; Rašković 1995: 198; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
8) The environs of Vranje (22 items) – 19 bronze coins of the Viminacium mint and 3 of Dacia: Gordianus III - Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, AN XIII (2 items) - tpq. 252, cf. Borić-Brešković 1988: 89-96; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
9) Serbia, unknown site, the National Museum in Belgrade holds 1287 denarii and antoniniani, of which 61 are from the Consecratio series under Trajan Decius (the hoard, according to B. Saria, counted 1324 pieces):

hoards).²⁸ Among these, the earliest *tpq.* (end of 251) is provided by an antoninianus of Gallus from the incomplete hoard from Čičevac and Volusian from the part of the Unknown site 2 hoard. In this horizon, there is an almost equal number of hoards consisting of bronze coins from Viminacium and Dacia and an occasional imperial bronze piece (6) and hoards consisting of denarii and antoniniani or just antoniniani (7), with one find of bimetal composition (Popovac near Paraćin). However, the *terminus a quo* of the Belgrade find is provided by the Valerian pieces from the 1st and 2nd issue of the Viminacium mint. These are dated to 253 or 254, depending on the use of six- or three-issue system (RIC 241 i 267 var.).²⁹ On the basis of monetary data which point to the end of 253 as the *terminus ad quem*, or 254 as the year of

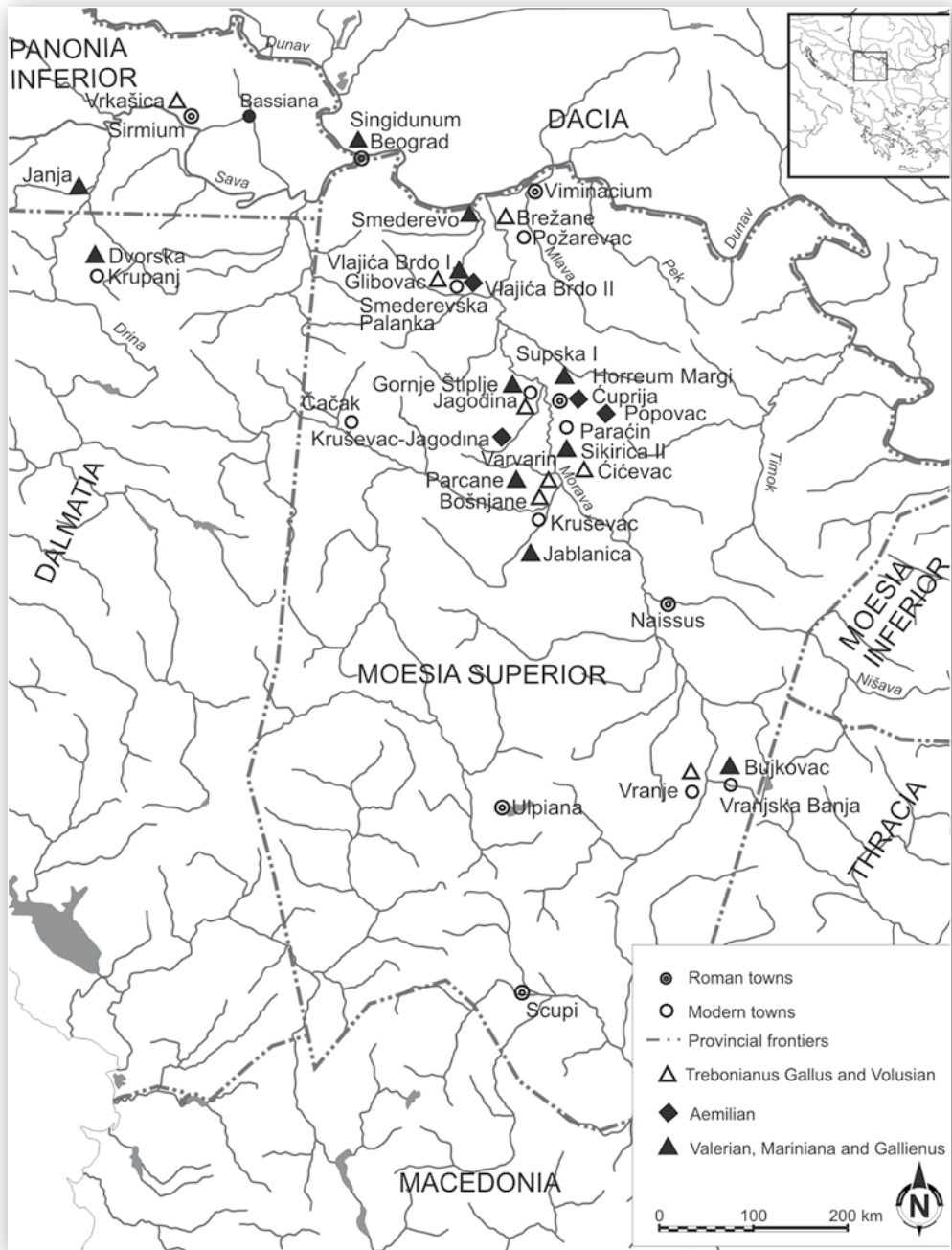
Julia Domna under Caracalla, 211-217 / Caracalla, 215 – Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, cf. Saria 1924: 91-95; Saria 1925: 61-70; Fitz 1978: 147-148; Mirnik 1981: 70-71, no. 224; Borić-Brešković 1994: 42/103, ref. 4; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228. The latest coins in the find belong to Gallus (18) and Volusian (4) from the 1st (Gallus: RIC 69, 70 – 6 items; Volusian: RIC 206 – 3 items) and 2nd issue (Gallus: RIC 71, 72 – 6 items; Volusian: RIC 205 – 1 item) by the Viminacium mint, dated to 251-253. Types combining the reverse side from the Viminacium mint and the obverse legend from the Rome mint were also identified (Gallus: RIC 50, 71 var., 72 var. – 6 items). For the time table of issues, cf. Vasić 2005: 29-34. *Tpq.* for the hoard storage could be linked to a date preceding Aemilian's usurpation and proclamation as emperor in Upper and Lower Moesia, i.e. the beginning of 253, or his official recognition during the summer of 253. For the dating of the beginning of Aemilian's usurpation and later legitimate government, cf. Dušanić 1961: 144; Vasić 2005: 37-39 with literature.

10) 17 antoniniani were obtained for the National Museum in Belgrade from a hoard found on the territory of Serbia, probably towards the end of 1951 (Unknown site 2 - o. inv. 1343, unpublished): Phillip I (7); Phillip II (1); Trajan Decius (8); Volusian (1). All coins belong to the mint of Rome, except for an antoninian by Phillip I, from the Viminacium mint (RIC 51). The earliest antoninianus is by Phillip (RIC 41), while the *tpq.* is provided by Volusian's coin from the Rome mint (RIC 186), which, according to M. Vasić, dates to the Ila issue at the end of 251. For the dating of this issue, cf. Vasić 2005: 30, 204-205, nos. 940-943.

- 28) 1) Čuprija (81 items) – 73 bronze coins from Viminacium, 6 from Dacia and 2 Roman imperial bronze coins: Gordian III - Aemilian (AN XIV), *tpq.* summer of 253, cf. Borić-Brešković 1983: 69-84; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
 2) Jagodina-Kruševac – 349 antoniniani and jewellery: Elagabalus – Aemilian (RIC 6 and RIC 12 – 2 items), *tpq.* summer of 253, cf. Kubitschek 1900: 185-194; Fitz 1978: 148-149; Mirnik 1981: 65, no. 183; Rašković 1995: 198; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
 3) Popovac near Paraćin (32 items) – 15 antoniniani, 15 bronze coins from the Viminacium mint and 2 from Dacia: Gordian III – Aemilian (AN XIV – 2 items), *tpq.* summer of 253, cf. Borić-Brešković 1979: 39-54; Borić-Brešković 1983: 72, ref. 21; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
 4) Vlajića Brdo II in Smederevska Palanka, 89 antoniniani, private property: Gordian III – Aemilian, *tpq.* summer of 253, cf. Arsenijević 1997: 44, ref. 7; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 228.
- 29) The latest specimens from the Belgrade hoard are Valerian's, all from the Viminacium mint: RIC 23/266 (1 item), RIC 241 (1 item) and two coins IMP VALERIANVS P AVG / VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus standing left, holding Victory in his right hand, spear in his left leaning on the shield, which are not registered by RIC (RIC 267 var.), cf. Kondić 1968: 152-153, cat. 2442-2445). The specimen RIC 23/266 belongs to the 1st issue by the Viminacium mint in 253 (Vasić 2005: 48, 280, cat. 1545-1546), while the other, RIC 241 (IMP VALERIANVS P AVG / FIDES MILITVM) belongs to the 2nd Viminacium issue (Kondić 1968: 18; Kondić 1972: 26; Fitz 1978: 434, 666, 732 – cat. 2362-2366; Vasić 2005: 48). Kondić dates this series to the end of 253, Fitz to the autumn or period between October and December, while J. Lallemand extends the issue to 253/254 (Lallemand 1972: 19). M. Vasić applied Fitz's six-issue coinage system on the Crniljevo hoard, using a table, while adhering to the Besly & Bland three-issue classification in the catalogue, thus dating the coins from the 2nd issue in the table to 253, and in the catalogue to 254 (Vasić 2005: 48 – table; 282-283, cat. 1564-1572). The specimens RIC 267 var. V. Kondić dates to the beginning of the 2nd Viminacium issue (Kondić 1968: 18; Kondić 1972: 26), whereas M. Vasić, applying simultaneously two systems, classifies them in the table as the 1st issue by the Viminacium mint from 253, and in the hoard catalogue as series Ila from 254 (Vasić 2005: 48, 281, cat. 1551, 284, cat. 1577-1580).

hiding, the conditions of the hoard find (traces of intense fire around the storage vessel) led A. Crnobrnja to conclude that Singidunum may have fallen victim to a pillaging expedition in 254, which posed a serious threat to the existence of its inhabitants.³⁰ The author believes that the expedition was an incursion by the Sarmatian tribe of Iazyges, whose territory was closest to the Roman areas at the Sava confluence. Support to the hypothesis that the Iazyges may have used the weakened defences of Singidunum, caused by the departure of a part of the garrison to the east with Valerian's troops³¹ is provided by the evidence of their earlier raids in this region,³² and also by other monetary finds from the territory of Serbia, chronologically tied to the year of 254.

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- 30 Archaeological and numismatic finds from Belgrade: ceramic kiln from a pottery workshop dated by Gallus' bronze coin from Viminacium from the year XIII and the Belgrade hoard consisting of 2810 denarii and antoniniani with traces of intense fire around the vessel in which they were stored led A. Crnobrnja to believe that the kiln operation was violently interrupted soon after 251/252, and that hoard had been buried at some point after the second half of 253. As the year when the coins were stored, i.e. the moment of the destruction of the pottery workshop, he proposes 254, cf. Crnobrnja 2005: 117 (122), 119 (123-124). According to V. Kondić (Kondić 1969; Kondić 1972: 26), the end of 253 represents the *terminus ad quem* for the hoard burial, while Mirnik 1981: 60, no. 152; Arsenijević 2002 (unpublished MA thesis); Arsenijević 2004: 227 cite the year of 253 as the year of storage.
- 31 As the reason for the hoard storage in the immediate vicinity of the castrum V. Kondić proposes the departure of the owner – soldier with Valerian's troops to the east at the end of 253 or at the beginning of 254, at the latest. Valerian could have reached Singidunum, after which the road led to the eastern front, by the beginning of 254 at the latest, although the visit was not mentioned by sources, taking with him at the time one of the Moesian legions to the expected confrontation with Sapor. The conclusion is based on the fact that Valerian passed through the Bassianae part of Limes between December 10 and December 31, 253, as well as the fact that from the southeastern part of Lower Pannonia he could have reached the threatened eastern region by early spring of 254, cf. Kondić 1969: 21-22. For the date of Valerian's transit through this part of limes, cf. Dušanić: 1965: 95-98 and Doyen 1988: 44-45.
- 32 For the incursion of the Iazyges to the Roman region at the confluence of the Sava river during the wars of Marcus Aurelius on the Danube, at the time of absence of the IIII Flavia legion from its permanent camp, based on an epigraphic monument from the 2nd century, cf. Mirković 1968: 46; Mirković, IMS I: 37, 77-78, no. 52 b. The now-lost hoards from the urban centre of Singidunum perhaps testify to this fact, cf. Borić-Brešković, Crnobrnja 2005: 10 and ref. 17-18; 16 and ref. 47.



MAP OF HOARDS STORED IN 252/253 AND 254*

* Coin hoards from unknown sites are not represented.

The preserved part of the Supska find begins with an antoninianus of Gordian III from 238/239 (cat. 1), and ends with an antoninianus of Gallienus issued during the joint reign with Valerian I at the Viminacium mint in 254 (SALVS AVGG, 3rd issue - cat. 115).³³ The find contains coins of 11 emperors and imperial family members: Gordian III – 32; Phillip I – 30 (Phillip I – 21, Otacilia Severa – 1, Phillip II – 8); Trajan Decius – 35 (Trajan Decius – 18, Etruscilla – 8, Divo Augusto – 1, Herennius Etruscus – 5, Hostilianus – 3); Trebonianus Gallus – 13; Volusian – 4; Gallienus, joint reign with Valerian I – 1.

The overview of the Supska find, unlike its catalogue, where we adhered to the sequence of issues given in Roman Imperial Coinage, was made using chronological tables and the time table of issues and officinae given in the study of the large denarii and antoniniani hoard from Donje Crniljevo by M. Vasić (Vasić 2005).³⁴ For the pieces which were not present in the Crniljevo find we adhered to the time tables and classifications of issues given by: Kondić 1969, Fitz 1978 and Besley, Bland 1983.

CONTENTS OF THE FIND

Cat. No.	RIC	Date ¹			Number of pieces
GORDIAN III (32 pieces, cat. 1-32)					
Mint of Rome (28 pieces)					
1	6	238-239	<i>issue I-II</i>	<i>officina 1</i>	1
5-6	39	240	<i>issue III</i>	<i>officina 1</i>	2
2	34	240	<i>issue III</i>	<i>officina 2</i>	5
3	35				
7-8	63				
9	65				
4	37	240	<i>issue III</i>	<i>officina 3</i>	3
10-11	67				

33 This issue by Gallienus (RIC 397) is associated by Fitz to the 3rd issue and the operation of the 3rd officina and, according to Göbl's classification (Göbl 1951: 28), dates to the period between the beginning and the spring of 254 (Fitz 1978: 740, cat. 2692-2706). Using analysis of two minting systems, M. Vasić dates the issue to the same year. In the table for the Crniljevo hoard, adhering to Fitz's system, he classifies it as 3rd issue, whereas in the catalogue he classifies it as issue IIa, following the classification by Besly & Bland, cf. Vasić 2005: 48 and 285-286, cat. 1585-159; Besly-Bland 1983: 107, cat. 767.

34 The hoard from Donje Crniljevo consists of 2495 denarii and antoniniani, ranging from Commodus (183/4) to Valerian I (259/60) and represents the savings of an agricultural estate owner. It originates from the region of the Roman province of Dalmatia and the Čardačine site, close to the village of Donje Crniljevo, where the remains of a *villa rustica* were identified, located near the supposed route of the Roman road, which is similar to the present-day route Loznica-Valjevo-Rudnik. Its numerousness and composition provided material for the analysis of many purely numismatic questions, and also for research into the historical and economic circumstances at the time in the eastern part of Dalmatia. Comparisons with the Gorsium hoard in Pannonia and two hoards from Dalmatia (Dvorska near Krupanj and Podastinje near Fojnica) showed that the circulation of coins in Pannonia and Dalmatia during the first half of the 3rd century was uniform despite internal and external circumstances and that, through trade transactions, the coins reached even the settlements far from major centres on a regular basis such as the *villa* in Donje Crniljevo.

▷ 14-17	84	241-243	issue IV	officina 1	4
12-13	83	241-243	issue IV	officina 2	3
20 ²	94				
18	88	241-243	issue IV	officina 3	4
19	89				
21-22	95				
24-25	143	244	issue V	officina 1	2
26-27	148	244	issue V	officina 2	3
28	151				
23	140	244	issue V	officina 3	1

Mint of Antioch (4 pieces)

31	213	242-244			4
29-30	210				
32	216				

PHILIP I AND FAMILY (30 pieces, cat. 33 - 62)

Philip I (21 pieces, cat. 33 – 53)

Mint of Rome (20 pieces)

44	33	244	issue I	officina 2	2
49	53				
48	47	244	issue I	officina 3	1
43	31	245	issue II	officina 1	1
39	26b	245	issue II	officina 3	2
45	38b				
33	2b	245	issue III	officina 3	1
34	3	246	issue III	officina 3	1
35-36	4	247	issue III	officina 3	2
40-41 ³	28c	245-247	issue III	officina 1	2
42 ⁴	29	245-247	issue III	officina 1 (?)	1
46-47	44b	245-247	issue III	officina 1	2
50-51	57	247	issue IV	officina 1	2
52 ⁵	65 note	247	issue IV		1
37	19	248	issue V/VI	officina V in exergue	1
38	25b	248-249	issue VII	officina 2	1

Mint of Antioch (1 piece)

53	69	Year –(?)			1
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Otacilia Severa (1 piece, cat. 54)

Mint of Antioch (1 piece)

54	127 and note: probably of Antioch	244-245			1
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Philip II (8 pieces, cat. 55 - 60 - as caesar; cat. 61 – 62 - as augustus)

Mint of Rome (5 pieces)

55-59	218d	245-247	issue III	officina 2	5
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Hybrid coinage (1 piece)

▷

▷ 60 ⁶	-	hybrid			1
Mint of Rome (2 pieces)					
61	223	248	<i>issue V/VI</i>	<i>officina I/</i>	1
62	230	248-249	<i>issue VII</i>	<i>officina 3</i>	1
TRAJAN DECIUS AND FAMILY (35 pieces, cat. 63-97)					
Trajan Decius (18 pieces, cat. 63 – 80)					
Mint of Rome (15 pieces)					
63-65	11b	249			6
74-76	28				
66-67	12b	249-250			9
68-70	15b				
71-73	21b				
77	29c				
Mint of Viminacium (3 pieces)					
78 ⁷	37c	249	<i>issue I</i>		1
79-80	38a	250-251	<i>issue II</i>		2
Herennia Etruscilla (8 pieces, cat. 81-88)					
Mint of Rome (5 pieces)⁸					
81	55b	249-250			5
82	57				
83-85	58b				
Mint of Viminacium (3 pieces)					
86-88	58b	249	<i>issue I</i>		3
Divo Augusto (1 piece, cat. 89)					
Mint of Viminacium (1 piece)					
89	77	250-251			1
Herennius Etruscus (5 pieces, cat. 90-94)					
Mint of Rome (2 pieces)					
90-91	146	250-251			2
Mint of Viminacium (3 pieces)					
92-93	142b	250-251	<i>issue II</i>		3
94	149				
Hostilian (3 pieces, cat. 95-97)					
Mint of Rome (3 pieces)					
95-96	177b	250-251			3
97	181d				
TREBONIANUS GALLUS (13 pieces, cat. 98-110)					
Mint of Rome (3 pieces)					
99-100	32	252	<i>issue III</i>		2
98 ⁹	30	253	<i>issue IV</i>		1
Mint of Rome or Viminacium (2 pieces)					
101-102 ¹⁰	41var. and note	251-253			2
Mint of Viminacium (6 pieces)					
103	69	251-253	<i>issue I</i>		1
					▷

▷ 104-106	71	251-253	issue II		5
107-108	72				
Mint of Antioch (2 pieces)					
110	92	251-253	issue I	officina	1
109 ¹¹	79	251-253	issue II	officina ..	1
VOLUSIAN (4 pieces, cat. 111-114)					
Mint of Viminacium					
112-114	206	251-253	issue I		3
111	205	251-253	issue II		1
GALLIENUS, JOINT REIGN (1 pieces, cat. 115)					
Mint of Viminacium (1 piece)					
115	397	254	issue III		1

NOTE: For notes ad table (nos. 1-11) cf. p. 178-endnotes.

The largest part of the find consists of antoniniani from the periods of Gordian III, Phillip I and family, and Trajan Decius and family, each with roughly the same percentage. Among the issues of Decius, an antoninianus from his commemorative series was identified (cat. 89). There is only a small number of coins issued by Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian as Augustus (17 pieces), while Aemilian's coinage is not present. The part of the hoard obtained by the National Museum in Belgrade ends with an antoninianus from Gallienus' third issue at the Viminacium mint in 254 (RIC 397). The large hoard from Jablanica ends with the same issue of Gallienus, as does a part of the Unknown site I hoard. The tpq. for the dating of the Smederevo hoard is provided by several pieces of Mariniana³⁵ and Gallienus, and in case of Vlajića Brdo I hoard and Dvorska hoard, apart from these, also by Valerian's coins, all which also belong to the 3rd issue from the Viminacium mint from 254. The last piece from the Parcanе hoard belongs to this emission as well (Valerian, RIC 233). The remaining part of the Gornje Štiplje hoard, provided our additional attribution of Gallienus' coin is correct (RIC 132), could also be dated to 254, as the 3rd issue from the Rome mint. In any case, it is certain that the hoard belongs to the aforementioned horizon. On the basis of data from literature the unpublished find from Sikirica II is also included in this group, containing the latest piece by Gallienus, whose precise attribution is not known. At the same time, using previous analysis, the large Belgrade hoard is attributed to same period of storage, whose tpq. is determined by Valerian's pieces from the 1st and 2nd Viminacium issue (RIC 241 and 267 var.). To some extent, the find from Bujkovac, near Vranjska Banja, containing bronze coins from Viminacium and Dacia, deviates from the homogenous horizon of hoards stored in 254, since the Gallienus' piece from the Viminacium year of XVI provides a somewhat wider time frame.³⁶ It is linked to the autumn of 254 and, at

35 J. Fitz concludes that in case of Mariniana (RIC 6) the portrait and the legend are the same in the 3rd and 4th issue and that it was not possible to differentiate between them, cf. Fitz 1978: 668. For the 4th issue, spring of 254 – the beginning of 256, cf. Idem: 672-673. M. Vasić classifies the Mariniana issues (RIC 6) in the Donje Crniljevo hoard as the 5th issue from 256, cf. Vasić 2005: 49 (table) and 342, cat. 2037-2042.

36 For the time table of issues which provide tpq. to the hoards of this horizon, cf. *supra* ref. 4-13, 18.

the latest, the autumn of 255, when the local Viminacium mint was closed.³⁷ During the previous (XV) year (autumn 253/autumn 254), the mint had not been producing local bronze,³⁸ which is mostly related to economic reasons.³⁹ Considering that the Supska find was not delivered to the Museum in its entirety and that the chronology of present issues does not imply a definite time frame, the fact that most of the hoards from the territory of Serbia belong to the same horizon indicates that this hoard might also have been hidden during the beginning of Valerian's and Gallienus' joint reign, i.e. at some point during 254.

With respect to mints, in the Supska find the most prevalent are the antoniniani from the Rome mint (83), which, as demonstrated by the content analysis of other hoards, remained the primary supplier for the coin circulation in this region.⁴⁰ Syrian Antioch with 8 pieces kept approximately the same (previously determined) ratio, for the area from the Balkans to the north.⁴¹ With regard to the antoniniani mint in Viminacium, although identification has changed several times, the argumentation accepted today as applied in the studies by J. Fitz, who published a large hoard from Gorsium, and later by M. Vasić in his study on the denarii and antoniniani hoard from Donje Crniljevo (Roman province of Dalmatia) suggests that it was opened during the time of Phillip I, that it expanded greatly during the rule of Trajan Decius and that it lasted until the end of the joint reign of Valerian I and Gallienus.⁴² On the basis of this conclusion, the Viminacium mint was produced 21 pieces in the following order: Trajan Decius (3 – cat. 78-80), consecration issue DIVO AVGVSTO coined under Decius (1 - cat. 89)⁴³, Herennia Etruscilla (3 – cat. 86-88)⁴⁴, Herennius Etruscus

37 After 260, the number of mints which made coins in bronze decreased sharply, cf. Callu 1969: 14-15; Vasić 2005: 47.

38 For the coinage of Viminacium bronze, cf. Borić-Brešković 1976.

39 Dušanić 1961: 142-143; Borić-Brešković 1976: 9.

40 Vasić 1972: 60.

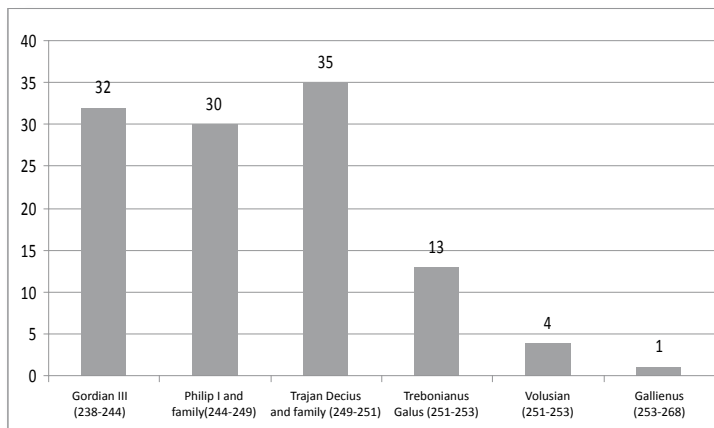
41 For a discussion regarding the extension of pieces from the mint of Antioch, cf. Vasić 1972: 60-61.

42 In the book by J. Fitz, various interpretations concerning the operation of the Viminacium mint were given, as well as complete bibliography concerning this question, cf. Fitz 1978: 611- 684. For a description of the circumstances which led to the increasing importance of the Viminacium mint for coin supply of the Danubian provinces, cf. Vasić 2005: 18-20, 22-23, 26, 28, 35, 47, 64.

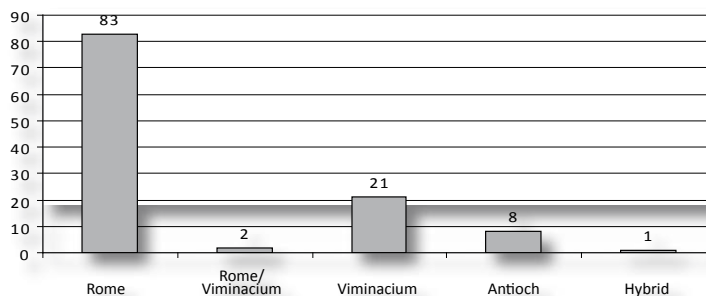
43 For a discussion concerning the attribution of the „divi“ series, cf. Fitz 1978: 643-644.

44 For a discussion concerning the attribution of issues by Herennia Etruscilla with straight hair, cf. Fitz 1978: 644-645.

(3 – cat. 92-94), Trebonianus Gallus (6 - cat. 103-108); Volusian (4 - cat. 111-114) and Gallienus (1 – cat. 115).⁴⁵ Hostilian is not present in the issues from this mint.⁴⁶



Graph 1: Frequency of antoniniani according to rulers



Graph 2: Frequency of antoniniani according to mints

45 Namely, the highest percentage of coins was made in Rome, which is understandable, as this mint was dominant in the Balkans until the opening of the secondary imperial mint in Viminacium, during the rule of Phillip I. The Viminacium mint met the demands of the Balkan region to a large extent, and its participation greatly increased during the rule of Trajan Decius (250/1) and Trebonianus Gallus, since during those years it carried most of the burden for the coin supply to the Danubian provinces, due to the war with the Goths and the logistics support to the Lower Moesia and Thrace. Antioch, which was operational as early as the time of Septimius Severus, is represented in the hoard by a small number of coins, probably because of the difficult supply during the wars. During the time of Valerian I the role of the Viminacium mint became more prominent, until its closure in the year 257, or at the beginning of 258, and its partly relocation to Colonia Agrippinensis, present-day Cologne (during the year 257, half of the Viminacium mint was transferred to Colonia Agrippinensis so that the troops in that part of the limes could regularly receive their pay), cf. Vasić 2005.

46 M. Vasić concludes that few specimens of Hostilian's antoniniani from the Viminacium mint were found in the hoards from Upper Moesia, cf. Vasić 2005: 23.

An unknown variant was identified with Phillip II as Caesar (M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES) and it occurs combined with the reverse side of Gordian III (AETERNITATI AVGG, Sol - cat. 60). The obverse is from the mint of Rome and is dated in the year of 244-246 according to RIC and J. Fitz,⁴⁷ or 245-247 according to M. Vasić.⁴⁸ RIC does not mention this piece, nor do V. Kondić, J. Fitz and M. Vasić. An analogous piece was found in the antoninianus with same reverse type, minted for Phillip I (IMP PHILIPPVS AVG), classified in RIC as Phillip's hybrid issue with Gordian's reverse (RIC 90).

To date, it is uncertain whether the two pieces of Trebonianus Gallus (cat. 101-102) were made in Rome or Viminacium, or whether these coins are a hybrid combination. The obverse contains the inscription IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, typical of the Rome mint, while the reverse type PIETAS AVGG with the image of Pietas veiled, standing at the front with both arms spread, in the field to the left a small altar, was seen on Gallus' coins from the Viminacium mint, but with the obverse legend IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG (RIC 72 – cf. Supska I, cat. 107).⁴⁹ For Gallus' Rome coinage RIC 41 provides a reverse type without an altar, while noting that the variants with an altar are typical for the "Milan" mint.⁵⁰ A type equal to the specimens from Supska was published by Besly and Bland, who marked it as RIC 41n. It was included in the issues of the Rome mint, 3rd issue.⁵¹ Similarly, Fitz attributed it to the Rome mint.⁵² M. Vasić did not identify this Gallus' type from the Rome mint, but it does exist in case of Volusian with the obverse IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG (RIC 182),⁵³ while in case of Gallus the same reverse type was noted at the Viminacium mint (obv. IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG).⁵⁴ On the other hand, V. Kondić, in his publication of the Belgrade denarii and antoniniani find, attributes the Gallus' coin of this type, with the obverse legend IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, to the mint of Viminacium.⁵⁵ While pointing out the question of attribution for the combination of reverse type from the Viminacium mint with the obverse legend from the Rome mint (IMP CAE C VIB...), M. Vasić nonetheless leaves this question open and does not attempt to give the final judgement, although he believes that this obverse/reverse combination could suggest that the obverse mould templates were sent to the Viminacium mint from Rome.⁵⁶

47 RIC IV/3, 95-96, 101; Fitz 1978: 707.

48 Vasić 2005: 17 (table 9), 145-148 (245-247, officina 2).

49 Viminacium, 251-253, 2nd issue, cf. Vasić 2005: 25-26, 31 and cat. 1016-1029.

50 Variant of rev., altar I. – the normal Milan variety, cf. RIC IV/3, p. 163, note ad no. 41.

51 Besly, Bland 1983: 95, cat. 364.

52 Fitz 1978: 719, cat. 1699 (251-253, Rome).

53 This type with the obverse legend IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG is dated to 252, 3rd issue, cf. Vasić 2005: 30 and. cat. 888-898.

54 This type with the obverse legend IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG is dated as 2nd issue 251-253, cf. Vasić 2005: 31 and. cat. 1016-1029.

55 Kondić 1969: 57-58, 148, cat. 2333; Kondić 1972: 25.

56 Vasić 2005: 28. Namely, in his study on the Crniljevo hoard, M. Vasić pointed to the difficulties in the exact identification of emissions and officinae of Trajan Decius, and of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, especially

A few more pieces from the Supska hoard require commentary.

The issue of Phillip I (cat. 42) with the obverse ANNONA AVGG, Annona standing left, holding corn-ears over prow and cornucopiae (RIC 29) Mattingly dates to the time between 245 and 247 as the 3rd issue of the Rome mint.⁵⁷ In his analysis of the Belgrade find, V. Kondić classifies this type of the 3rd issue as the 3rd officina, just like one other similar type (RIC 28c), which has a modius instead of a prow on the reverse side (cf. Supska, cat. 40-41). In the Donje Crniljevo hoard M. Vasić identified only the RIC 28c type, which, however, he attributed to the operation of the 1st officina.⁵⁸ In any case, the specimen cat. 42 belongs to the 3rd issue, but the question of the officina remains open.

The antoninianus by Phillip I (cat. 52) with the short obverse legend IMP PHILIPPVS AVG and the reverse ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma sitting left, holding Victory and a sceptre, with a shield on the side, an altar in front, we classified as RIC 65 note. This type, Mattingly asserts, has a spear instead of a sceptre, but concludes in a note that Cohen (C 171) identified a variant with a sceptre rather than a spear. In the introductory note, the issue RIC 65 with the short obverse legend and the reverse ROMAE AETERNAE (altar) is dated as the 4th issue from 247 by the Rome mint, while S.K. Eddy sees it as the 7th issue from 248-249, by the same mint.⁵⁹ V. Kondić identified 4 RIC 65 type pieces in the Belgrade hoard, but does not provide photos of the specimens.⁶⁰ A specimen of this type, however, was found neither in J. Fitz, nor in M. Vasić. Both authors catalogued the variant without an altar on the reverse side (RIC 106),⁶¹ which Fitz, in accordance with RIC, interprets as a hybrid, while M. Vasić interprets it as an issue by the Viminacium mint.⁶²

The antoniniani from Supska made while Phillip was Caesar (cat. 55-59), and on the photo published in RIC (pl. 8, 8), clearly show that the Caesar is holding a spear in his left hand. In the description under RIC 218d Mattingly states that the Caesar is

in the case of hybrid issues, which are made by combinig obverse and reverse moulds, and also to the inaccurate distribution of emissions and officinae in the case of Valerian.

57 RIC IV/3: 57.

58 Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 423-433. Judging by the photo, the specimen from the Donje Crniljevo hoard, cat. 429, could belong to type RIC 29 (prow), rather than type RIC 28c (modius).

59 RIC IV/3: 58. For a comparison table of the issues by the Rome and Viminacium mint with ROMAE AETERNAE on the reverse side (RIC 65- obv.: IMP PHILIPPVS AVG and RIC 106A – obv.: IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG), cf. Fitz 1978: 640. For the dating of the series RIC 65 and the table of hoards which included this type, cf. Eddy 1967: 86-87, 99 and pl. VII, 17, cat. 1110 (Smyrna Hoard).

60 Kondić 1969:130, cat.1686-1689.

61 Mattingly believes that the coin without an altar on the reverse is a hybrid with a reverse side from an earlier issue, cf. RIC IV/3:75, no. 65 note. Ad hybrid RIC IV/3:81, no. 106 (without an altar), cf. note: with this obv., except the variant of rev. with altar in front, l.

62 Fitz 1978: 704, cat. 1001-1005, rev. Rom 5 (hybride mit revers des Philippus); Vasić 2005: 18 and cat. 575 - type Roma 2a I, RIC no. 106 (Viminacium, 246-247, issue I).

holding a standard instead of a spear. We assume that a mistake happened, which V. Kondić pointed out earlier.⁶³

The Trajan Decius type (cat. 78) with the obverse legend IMP CAE TRA DECIVS AVG and the reverse DACIA FELIX (RIC 37c), according to Fitz, belongs to the 1st issue by the Viminacium mint, which dates to 250-251 (?).⁶⁴ The type was not identified in the Donje Crniljevo hoard, but specimens with the same obverse legend, characteristic for the 1st Viminacium issue, M. Vasić dates to 249.⁶⁵ On the other hand, both authors classify the antoniniani with the short legend IMP CAE TRA DEC AVG as the 2nd issue from the same mint, which both date to 250-251.⁶⁶

Thanks to the different hairstyle, a difference was found between Etruscilla's Roman and Viminacium issues (cat. 86-88). In that aspect, we adhered to the attribution given by J. Fitz and M. Vasić, who determine the bust resting upon a crescent moon with straight hair, bent at the back so as to attach to the diadem as a Viminacium issue.⁶⁷

The find also contains an antoninianus variant of Trebonianus Gallus (cat. 109) with the reverse ADVENTVS AVG (RIC 79) by the Antioch mint, with the officina mark · at the obverse and in the exergue of the reverse side. Among the Antioch issues published in the studies by J. Fitz, Besly & Bland and M. Vasić, this officina mark has not been identified.⁶⁸ The specimen was, according to the type and sequence of the similar issues present in Besly & Bland and M. Vasić, categorized as the 2nd issue of the same mint.⁶⁹

The Gallus' specimen cat. 110, also from the Antioch mint, has on the reverse side the inscription VDERITAS (sic!) AVG instead of VBERITAS AVG. The same inscription was noted by M. Vasić in the Donje Crniljevo hoard.⁷⁰

The time of burial for the Supska I hoard was determined by an antoninianus by Gallienus from the period of joint rule with Valerian I, which is dated to 254 and which belongs to the 3rd issue by the Viminacium mint. As already mentioned, this links the find to the hoard horizon of 254, which are almost exclusively composed of

63 The same mistake or confusion on the coins from the Belgrade find was noted V. Kondić, who said it was obvious that it was a spear, rather than a standard, cf. Kondić 1969: 134, cat. 1813-1852.

64 Fitz: 657, 712 (cat. 1413-1414).

65 Vasić 2005: 183 (cat. 767-770).

66 Fitz 1978: 658, 712-713; Vasić 2005: 183-184 (cat. 774-777).

67 Fitz 1978: 644-645, 759. M. Vasić dates these issues as the 1st Viminacium issue of 249, cf. Vasić 2005: 22 (table 13) and 183, cat. 771-773. On the other hand, authors of Roman imperial Coinage allow the possibility that Etruscilla's coins with straight hair might belong to a later issue, cf. RIC IV/3: 109.

68 J. Fitz has specimens of this type without the mark (Fitz 1978: 720, cat. 1790-1795) and with the officinal mark · (Fitz 1978: 720, cat. 1796-1797). E. Besly and R. Bland published a specimen without the officina label on the reverse and classified it as 2nd series of the Antioch mint (Besly-Bland 1983: 96, cat. 394). M. Vasić identified the same type in two variants: a specimen with the officina mark IIV (Vasić 2005 : 32 and cat. 1110) was classified as the 1st issue, while specimens without the officina mark (Vasić 2005 : 32 and cat. 1061-1063) were classified as the 2nd issue of the Antioch mint from 251-253.

69 Besly-Bland 1983: 96; Vasić 2005: 33.

70 Vasić 2005: 31 i 224, cat. 1103.

denarii and antoniniani or just antoniniani. The exceptions are Vlajića Brdo II, where Roman imperial silver is dominant, together with 136 bronze coins from Viminacium and Dacia, Gornje Štiplje with 2 Viminacium bronze coins and Bujkovac with only local bronze coins. The most numerous hoards from the middle of the 3rd century contain, however, the coins by Gallus, Volusian and Aemilian from 252/253 as the latest ones, except for the Čičevac hoard with a Gallus piece and Unknown site 2 with a Volusian piece, both dated to the end of 251.⁷¹ These are situated mostly around the valleys of Morava and their storage can be explained by several causes, among which the prevailing ones are: political instability, the struggle of pretenders to the throne,⁷² marauder attacks,⁷³ but also barbarian raids, which are not explicitly mentioned by the sources.⁷⁴ Of the circumstances which brought about the hiding of the Supska find, as well as other hoards of the same horizon, the relevant ones are events in the surrounding regions and historical notes pertaining to the period between 253 and 254. Upon Valerian's ascendance to the throne during the autumn of 253, who immediately appointed Gallienus as Augustus and made him his co-ruler,⁷⁵ prevented the military anarchy for a while, but the barbarian raids increased and intensified. As early as 253 Valerian was forced to defend the eastern frontier.⁷⁶ On his travel to the east, he passed through the Bassianae part of Limes, and probably through the camps in Singidunum and Viminacium situated on the *via publica* which went along the Danubian limes.⁷⁷ It is assumed that at the beginning of his reign Quadi and Iazyges invaded Pannonia.⁷⁸ The same region was attacked by Marcomani around 254, who reached Italy and Ravenna, forcing Gallienus to concede a part of Upper Pannonia.⁷⁹ This year is also associated with the incursion of Goths, who crossed the Danube, plundered Thrace and Macedonia and reached Thessalonica,⁸⁰ while Zosimus repor-

71 For an overview of the hoards from the territory of Serbia related to the horizon of 252/253, cf. *supra* ref. 27-28; for the hoards from the region of Upper Moesia, also see Arsenijević 2004: 230-231 with literature.

72 Inspired and implemented mostly by Danubian legions, when most of the emperors came to the throne with the help of Illyrian troops, cf. Arsenijević 2004: 230-231. For the crisis in the Empire, cf. CAH XII: 167-169; Alföldi 1967: 344-347.

73 One of the reasons which contributed to the storage of hoards from this horizon could be the related to the activities of latrones, cf. *infra* ref. 91.

74 On the basis of numismatic finds (Unknown site hoard and Glibovac hoard, both kept at the National Museum in Belgrade), M. Mirković believes that Upper Moesia could have been exposed to attacks of the Sarmatian tribe of Iazyges (which settled in the region of present-day Bačka and Banat) as early as 252/253, cf. Mirković 1977: 249-250. On the same matter, Arsenijević 2004: 231.

75 The beginning of Valerian's rule happened during September or the first few days of October in 253. About that, Wickert, RE XIII/1, s.v. Licinius (Valerianus), no. 173, col. 489-490; CAH XII: 169; Alföldi 1967: 347; Lallemand 1972: 17-18; Vasić 2005: 38. For the chronology of events during 253, cf. Doyen 1988: 44-45.

76 CAH XII: 170, 181.

77 Dušanić 1965: 91-99; Kondić 1969: 21-22; Mirković 1977: 253-254; Doyen 1988: 45.

78 CAH XII: 139, 181; Alföldi 1967: 312, 360.

79 Eutropius 9, 7; CAH XII: 139, 147, 181; Alföldi 1967: 312-313, 322, 330 and ref. 73, 360; Vasić 1967: 72 and ref. 49-50.

80 Hist. Aug. Gall. 5, 5; CAH XII: 147, 181; Alföldi 1967: 322, 360; Vasić 1968: 72 and ref. 51.

ted barbarian raids of Italy and Illyric.⁸¹ The empire was ravaged by plague, which appeared under Gallus and continued unabated for fifteen years, undermining the defences of the Empire and killing significant numbers of its population.⁸² The sources report from the time of Decius onwards the proscription of Christians became rampant, continuing under Gallus and Valerian, and ended by Gallienus only after Valerian's death.⁸³ However, the circumstances towards the end of 253 and during 254 on the territory of Upper Moesia and north-eastern Dalmatia can only be deduced from the coin hoards, whose latest pieces come from almost concurrent series. Concentrated in the mining areas to the south of the Sava river (Dvorska near Krupanj), and agriculturally developed and densely populated territories to the south of the Danube and along the Morava valley, all the way to the mountain slopes of Jastrebac (Jablanica),⁸⁴ and also further to the south by Južna Morava (Bujkovac near Vranjska Banja)⁸⁵, the number and distribution of the hoards indicate to the scale of the region and the dangers it was exposed to. Almost certainly, they indicate an immediate danger or an enemy attack.⁸⁶ Economically prosperous mining areas⁸⁷ and agricultural estates situated alongside Roman communication lines⁸⁸ could have been an alluring target for barbarian raids, unrecorded by the sources. One of the suggestions is the Sarmatian tribe of Iazyges,⁸⁹ whose incursions to the Roman soil were reported by narrative sources from the time of Gallienus' sole reign.⁹⁰ The finds of the stored coin hoards support this claim, on the basis of which the routes for their incursion might be drawn. At the same time, barbarian onslaughts to other Danubian provinces, especially Panonnia and Thrace, were undoubtedly unsettling and contributed to instability in Upper Moesia and south-eastern Dalmatia. Although the Iazyges raid seems the most likely reason for the storage of hoards of this horizon, their burial could have been caused by other factors. To the *latrones*, the areas covered by our coin finds seemed just as enticing, and their activities had been

81 Zosimus 1, 31; CAH XII: 147; Alföldi 1967: 322; Vasić 1967: 72 i ref. 52.

82 For the plague which raged from the time of Gallus to Claudius' death and greatly contributed to the devastation of romanized population, along with wars, cf. CAH XII: 167-168, 171; 198, 227-228; Parker 1958: 163, 165. It was noted that the suffering caused by the pillaging of Goths was more tolerable than the Plague (Zosimus 1, 37, 3).

83 For the persecution of Christians, cf. CAH XII: 166-168, 202-207, 520-522, 656-658; Parker 1958: 159-160, 166, 341, ref. 46.

84 Mirković 1977: 253; Mirković 1981: 90.

85 Borić-Brešković 1988: 91. Another hoard with bronze coins from Viminacium and Dacia comes from the environs of Vranje, the tpq. of which was linked to 252, cf. Borić-Brešković 1988: 89-96 and *supra* ref. 27.

86 This was pointed out by M. Vasić, cf. Vasić 1972: 65.

87 M. Mirković believes that the barbarian incursion of 254 had a pillaging character and that it was directed to mining areas along the Drina (Krupanj, perhaps Srebrenica as well), and also to the dardanic mines of the central Upper Moesia, cf. Mirković 1977: 253.

88 Cf. *supra* ref. 8.

89 M. Mirković 1977: 249-257, in the study of the barbarian incursion to the northeast Dalmatia and Upper Moesia, in view of the finds from Dvorska, Smederevo, Supska and Jablanica, concludes that must have been done by the Sarmatian tribe of Iazyges.

90 M. Mirković 1977: 251.

well-known ever since the 2nd century.⁹¹ The plague danger should also not be ruled out, which was decimating the population at the time, nor the possible persecutions of the Christians. Although the real cause for the burial of the Supska coin hoard, just like many others in chronological proximity, which were densely concentrated along the fertile Morava valley, one of the busiest traffic routes in the Balkans, remains in the realm of hypotheses, while one or more of them might have forced the owner to hide his savings.

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Author of photography: Nebojša Borić

91 The activities of *latrones* in Moesia and Dalmatia during the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd century are well-known, cf. Mócsy 1968: 351-354; Mócsy 1970: 194-198. In Dardania and eastern Dalmatia beneficiary posts were erected to protect passengers and cargo from marauders, cf. Mirković 1971: 265-271; Vasić 1986: 26-29.

ENDNOTES (Table from text, pp. 166-168)

- 1 According to: Vasić 2005, Kondić 1969, Fitz 1978 and Besley, Bland 1983.
- 2 Kondić 1969: 28 and cat. 945-948.
- 3 Kondić 1969: 40 (officina 3); Vasić 2005: 17 and 139-140, cat. 423-433 (officina 1).
- 4 Kondić 1969: 40 (officina 3); cf. Vasić 2005: cat. 429; *infra* ref. 57-58.
- 5 RIC IV/3: 58, 75 no. 65 note; *infra* ref. 59-60.
- 6 Phillip II as caesar with rev. of Gordianus III. Obverse could be dated in 244-246 AD (RIC IV/3, 95-96, 101; Fitz 1978: 707) or 245-247 AD, officina 2 (Vasić 2005: 17 - table 9, 145-148); *infra* ref. 53-54.
- 7 Vasić 2005: cat. -, cf. 183 (cat. 767-770) emissions with same obv. Imp Cae Tra Decius Avg, 249, 1. issue; Fitz 1978: 657 and 712 (cat. 1413-1414): 250-251 (?), 1. issue; *infra* ref. 64-66.
- 8 Rome, 249- 250 AD (Vasić 2005: 176-180, cat. 716-749); 249-251 AD (Fitz 1978: 714-715).
- 9 Vasić 2005: 30 and cat. 904-910.
- 10 Kondić 1969: 57 and cat. 2333; Kondić 1972: 25 (Viminacium); Fitz 1978: 719, cat. 1699 (251-253 - Rome); Vasić 2005: - ; *infra* ref. 49-56.
- 11 Analogy, cf. Besley, Bland 1983: 96; Vasić 2005: 33; *infra* ref. 68-69.

CATALOGUE

In the Catalogue of the Supska hoard we adhered to the sequence of issues given in Roman Imperial Coinage. In separate column we adhered to chronological tables and the time table of issues and officinae given in the study of the large denarii and antoniniani hoard from Donje Crniljevo by M. Vasić (Vasić 2005). For the pieces which were not present in the Crniljevo find we adhered to the time tables and classifications of issues given by: V. Kondića, Besly-Bland-a i J. Fitz-a.

References are made to:

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

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V. Kondić, *Beogradski nalaz denara i antoninijana. Septimije Sever – Valerijan / The Singidunum Hoard of Denarii and Antoniniani*, Beograd 1969 (Kondić 1969).

J. Fitz, *Der Geldumlauf der römischen Provinzen im Donaugebiet Mitte des 3. Jahrhunderts*, Budapest – Bonn 1978, (Fitz 1978).

E. Besly - R. Bland, *The Cunetio Treasure. Roman Coinage of the Third Century AD*, London 1983 (Besly-Bland 1983).

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

Abbreviations: l., left; r., right; std., seated; stg., standing

GORDIANUS III (32 pieces, cat. 1-32)

No.	Wt.	Size Axis	Obverse	Reverse	RIC	Date	NM Coll., Inv. No.
1	4.3	22.4 NE	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	VIRTVS - AVG Virtus in military dress, stg. front, head l., resting r. hand on oval shield set on ground and holding vertical spear in l.	RIC IV/3, p. 16, no. 6; Rome, end of July 238– end of July 239, first issue	Rome, 238-239, issue I-II, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 78-79	157/92
2	4.11	23.1 NE	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	A-EQVI-TAS AVG Aequitas stg. front, head l., holding scales and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 34; Rome, 240, January 1st-March (?), third issue	Rome, 240, issue III, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 104-107	157/97

3	3.75	21.7 NE	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	CONCORD-IA AVG Concordia std. l. on throne, holding patera and double cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 35; Rome, 240, January 1st-March (?), third issue	Rome, 240, issue III, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 108-109	157/37
4	4.34	23.6 SE	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	P M TR P II COS P P Gordian, togate, veiled, stg. front, head l., sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over altar, wand in l. hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 37; Rome, 240, January 1st-March (?), third issue	Rome, 240, issue III, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 127-128	157/53
5	4.69	22.9 NE	IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	VIR-TV-S AVG Virtus, helmeted in military dress stg. front, head l., holding branch and spear, shield rests against r. foot.	RIC IV/3, p. 19, no. 39; Rome, 240, January 1st-March (?), third issue	Rome, 240, issue III, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 90-93	157/74
6	4.08	23.5 S	Similar.	Similar.	„	„	157/43
7	4.79	24.3 N	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	AEQVITAS AVG Aequitas stg. front, head l., holding scales and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 22, no. 63; Rome, 240, third issue	Rome, 240, issue III, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 113-114	157/15
8	3.84	22.9 NE	Similar.	Similar, but A-EQVITA-S AVG	„	„	157/49
9	3.69	22.5 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	CONCORDIA MILIT Concordia std. l. on throne, holding patera and double cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 65; Rome, 240, third issue	Rome, 240, issue III, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 116	157/101
10	3.64	24 SW	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	LIBERALITAS AVG III Liberalitas stg. front, head l., holding abacus and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 23, no. 67; Rome, 240, third issue	Rome, 240, issue III, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 130-131	157/19
11	4.76	22.2 SE	Similar.	Similar.	„	„	157/85
12	4.09	23 S	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	AETER-NITATI AVG Sol stg. front, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe.	RIC IV/3, p. 24, no. 83; Rome, 241-243, fourth issue	Rome, 241-243, issue IV, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 165-178	157/12

13	4.78	22.4 SW	Similar.	Similar, but AETER- NITATI AVG.	„	„	157/56
14	4.13	22.4 SE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	IOVI - STATORI Jupiter stg. front, head r., holding long sceptre and thunderbolt.	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 84; Rome, 241-243, fourth issue	Rome, 241-243, issue IV, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 137-147	157/50
15	4.01	23.3 N	Similar.	Similar.	„	„	157/79
16	3.78	23.7 NE	Similar.	Similar.	„	„	157/94
17	4.43	23.9 NE	Similar.	Similar.	„	„	157/93
18	4.69	22.9 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	P M - TR P IIII COS II P P Apollo, bare to waist, std. l., holding branch and resting l. elbow on lyre.	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 88; Rome, 241-243, fourth issue	Rome, 241-243, issue IV, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 203-209	157/62
19	4.98	23.4 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	P M TR - P V COS II P P Apollo, bare to waist, std. l., holding branch and resting l. elbow on lyre.	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 89; Rome, 241-243, fourth issue	Rome, 241-243, issue IV, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 210-216	157/86
20	3.85	23 SE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	P M TR P VI - COS II P P Gordian in military dress, stg. r., holding transverse spear and globe.	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 94; Rome, 241-243, fourth issue	Rome, 241-243, issue IV, officina 2, Kondić 1969: 28 and cat. 945-948; Vasić 2005: -;	157/90
21	4.03	22.5 SW	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	VIRTVTI A-VGVSTI Hercules, naked, stg. r., resting right hand on hip and resting l. on club set on rock: lion-skin beside club.	RIC IV/3, p. 25, no. 95; Rome, 241-243, fourth issue	Rome, 241-243, issue IV, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 217-238	157/18
22	3.64	22.1 NE	Similar.	Similar, but VIRTVTI AVGVSTI.	“	“	157/78
23	4.78	24.1 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	FELIC-I-T TEMP Felicitas stg. l., holding long caduceus and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 30, no. 140; Rome, 243-244, fifth issue	Rome, 244, issue V, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 285-292	157/48

24	4.68	24.2 S	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	FORT RE-DVX Fortuna std. l., holding rudder and cornucopiae; under seat, wheel.	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 143; Rome, 243-244, fifth issue	Rome, 244, issue V, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 239-243	157/95
25	3.66	23 S	Similar.	Similar, but F-ORT REDVX	"	"	157/98
26	4.3	22.5 SW	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	PROV-ID AVG Providentia stg. l., holding wand over globe and sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 148; Rome, 243-244, fifth issue	Rome, 244, issue V, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 248 (off. 1 error); 263-269	157/28
27	5.03	22.3 NW	Similar.	Similar, but PROVI-D - AVG.	"	"	157/58
28	4.76	22.3 N	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	SECVR-I-T PERP Securitas stg. l., legs crossed, holding sceptre and resting l. arm on column.	RIC IV/3, p. 31, no. 151; Rome, 243-244, fifth issue	Rome, 244, issue V, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 275-279	157/45
29	4.6	20.7 NE	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r., seen from back.	F-ORTVNA REDVX Fortuna std. l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 210 ; Antioch, 242- 244	Antioch, 242- 244, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 304-309	157/27
30	4.07	22.4 N	Similar.	Similar, but F-O-RTVNA REDVX.	"	"	157/67
31	4.17	22 N	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r., seen from back.	ORIE-N-S AVG Sol stg. l. raising r. hand and holding globe.	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 213; Antioch, 242- 244	Antioch, 242- 244, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 310-316	157/13
32	4.61	23.5 SW	IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r., seen from back.	SEACVLI FE- LICITAS Gordian stg. r., holding spear and globe.	RIC IV/3, p. 37, no. 216; Antioch, 242- 244	Antioch, 242-244, Vasić 2005: 15 and cat. 318-325	157/91

PHILIP I AND FAMILY (30 pieces, cat. 33-62)

PHILIP I

33	4.89	23.6 SE	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	P M TR P II COS P - P Philip I std. l. on curule chair, holding globe and short sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 2b; Rome, 245	Rome, 245, issue III, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 389-392	157/21
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34	4.04	23	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	P M TR P - III COS P P Felicitas stg. l, holding caduceus and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 68, no. 3; Rome, 246	Rome, 246, issue III, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 393-398	157/61
35	3.71	23 N	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	P M TR P I-II - C-OS II P P Felicitas stg. l, holding caduceus and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 69, no. 4; Rome, 247	Rome, 247, issue III, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 399-405	157/69
36	3.45	23.2 NE	Similar.	Similar, but P M TR P - IIII COS II P P.	"	"	157/82
37	3.84	22.6 N	IMP PHILLIPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	SAECLVARES AVGG Stag (elk?) walking r.: V in ex.	RIC IV/3, p. 70, no. 19; Rome, 248	Rome, 248, issue V/ VI, officina V in exergue, Vasić 2005: 18 and cat. 531-536	157/81
38	3.79	23.4 NW	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	SAECLVLM NOVVM Hexastyle temple with statue (of Roma) in centre of columns.	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 25b; Rome, 248	Rome, 248-249, issue VII, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 18 and cat. 542-544	157/11
39	4.29	24.4 NW	IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	ADVENTVS AVGG Phillip on horse pacing l, raising r. hand and holding spear.	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 26b; Rome, 244-247	Rome, 245, issue II, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 382-385	157/80
40	3.91	24.4 S	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	ANNONA AVGG Annona stg. l, holding corn-ears over modius and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 71, no. 28c; Rome, 244-247	Rome, 245-247, issue III, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 423-433	157/16
41	3.63	24 NW	Similar.	Similar.	"	"	157/33
42	4.6	23.6 N	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	ANNONA AVGG Annona stg. l, holding corn-ears over prow and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 29; Rome, 244-247; (245-247, issue 3, cf. p. 57)	Rome, 245-247, issue III, officina III, Kondić 1969: 40; Vasić 2005:	157/1
43	3.93	24.5 S	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	FELICITAS TEMP Felicitas stg. l. holding long caduceus and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 31; Rome, 244-247	Rome, 245, issue II, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 366	157/4

44	4.13	22.6 NW	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	FIDE-S M-I-LIT Fides stg. I, holding sceptre and standard.	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 33; Rome, 244-247	Rome, 244, issue I, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 343-344	157/84
45	4.62	24.4 SE	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	LIBERALITAS AVGG II Liberalitas stg. I, holding abacus and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 72, no. 38b; Rome, 244-247	Rome, 245, issue II, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 386-387	157/29
46	3.52	23.5 NE	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	ROMAE AETERNAE Roma std. I, holding Victory and sceptre: at her side, shield.	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 44b (pl. 6, 3); Rome, 244-247	Rome, 245-247, issue III, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 434-449	157/36
47	4.67	21.7 NE	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/89
48	4.22	24 S	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	SALVS AVG Salus stg. I, feeding snake coiled around altar and holding rudder.	RIC IV/3, p. 73, no. 47; Rome, 244-247	Rome, 244, issue I, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 363-365	157/77
49	4.44	23.1 SW	IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	VIR-TV-S AVG Virtus std. I. on cuirass, holding branch and spear: shield behind cuirass.	RIC IV/3, p. 74, no. 53; Rome, 244-247	Rome, 244, issue I, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 346- 352	157/24
50	4.14	22.4 NE	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	AE-QVITAS AVGG Aequitas stg. I, holding scales and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 75, no. 57; Rome, 247-249	Rome, 247, issue IV, officina 1, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 491-495	157/26
51	3.51	23.2 NE	Similar.	Similar, but AE-QVITAS – AVGG.	“	“	157/54
52	3.58	22.4 SW	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	ROMAE AE- TERNAE Roma std. I, holding Victory and sceptre; at her side shield: in front, altar.	RIC IV/3, p. 75, no. 65 note (C 171 gives sceptre for spear on rev.); Rome, 247-249 (cf. p. 58, 4. issue, 247)	Rome, 247, issue IV, Fitz 1978: 640; Vasić 2005: -	157/17

53	4.08	22.8 S	IMP C M IVL PHILIPPVS P F AVG P M Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	PAX FVNDA-TA CVM PERSIS Pax stg. l., holding branch and transverse sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 76, no. 69; Antioch, 244–245 (?), first issue, cf. RIC, p. 54;	Antioch, Year –(?), Vasić 2005: 18 and cat. 602	157/44
Otacia Severa							
54	4.07	22.4 NE	M OTACIL SEVERA AVG Bust diademed, dra- ped, on crescent, r.	IVNO CONS- ERVAT Juno, veiled, stg. l., holding patera and sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 83, no. 127 and note: probably of Antioch; Rome or Antioch, 246–248	Antioch, 244- 245, Vasić 2005: 18 and cat. 585-592	157/23
Philip II, Caesar							
55	4.11	23.5 S	M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	PRIN-CIPI I-VVENT Philip II, in military dress, stg. l., holding globe and standard.	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 218d; Rome, 244–246	Rome, 245-247, issue III, officina 2, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 471-484	157/2
56	5.5	24.4 SW	Similar.	Similar, but PRINCIPI I-VVENT Philip II in military dress, stg. l., holding globe and standard.	“	“	157/8
57	4.43	23.5 NW	Similar.	Similar, but PRINCIPI – I-VVENT.	“	“	157/30
58	4.7	23.1 S	Similar.	Similar, but PRINCIPI I-VVENT.	“	“	157/88
59	3.67	25.3 NW	Similar.	Similar, but PRINCIPI I-VVENT.	“	“	157/46
60	4.69	21.6 NE	M IVL FILIPPVS CAES Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	AETER-NITATI AVGG Sol stg. front, head r., raising r. hand and holding globe.	RIC IV/3: -	hybrid: Phillip II as caesar with rev. of Gordianus III Vasić 2005: -	157/63
Philip II, augustus							
61	3.89	23.2 S	IMP PHILIPPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	VIRT-VS A-VGG Mars advancing r., holding spear and trophy: Γ, l. in field.	RIC IV/3, p. 96, no. 223; Rome, 246–248	Rome, 248, issue V/VI, officina Γ/, Vasić 2005: 17 and cat. 515-518	157/39

62	5.12	23.2 S	IMP PHILLIPVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	LIB-ERALITAS AVGG - III Phillip I and II std. I. on curule chairs: Phillip I near spectator, holds short sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 97, no. 230; Rome, 247-249	Rome, 248-249, issue VII,, officina 3, Vasić 2005: 18 and cat. 545-548	157/59
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TRAJAN DECIUS AND FAMILY (35 pieces, cat. 63-97)

TRAJAN DECIUS							
63	4.34	21.5 SW	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	ADVENTVS AVG Trajan Decius on horse pacing l., raising r. hand and holding short sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 121, no. 11b; Rome, 249-251	Rome, 249, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 619-626	157/73
64	4.29	21.7 SW	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/31
65	3.97	23.6 N	Similar.	Similar, but A-DVENTVS AVG.	“	“	157/71
66	3.91	22.8 N	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	D A C I A Dacia, wearing robe, reaching feet, stg. l., holding vertical staff with ass's head.	RIC IV/3, p. 121, no. 12b; Rome, 249-251	Rome, 249-250, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 638-658	157/40
67	3.67	21.2 S	Similar.	Similar, but D [A] C I A	“	“	157/5
68	4.41	22.2 NE	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	GEN IL-LVRICI Genius, wearing polos on head, stg. l., holding patera and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 122, no. 15b; Rome, 249-251	Rome, 249-250, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 662-663	157/10
69	3.19	22.2 SE	Similar.	Similar, but GE-N IL-LVRICI Genius, wearing polos on head, stg. l., holding patera and cornucopiae.	“	“	157/60
70	4.4	21.8 N	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/70

71	4.41	22.3 NE	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	PANNONI-AE The two Pannoniae, veiled, stg. front, turning r. and l. away from one another: each wears robe reaching to feet and holds standard: the one on r. raises r. hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 122, no. 21b; Rome, 249-251	Rome, 249-250, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 689-705	157/41
72	3.67	22.6 NE	Similar.	Similar, but PA-NNONI-AE.	“	“	157/65
73	4.67	21.9 NE	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/87
74	4.67	23.3 S	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	VB-ERITAS AVG Uberitas, stg. l., holding purse and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 123, no. 28; Rome, 249-251	Rome, 249, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 627-637	157/32
75	3.97	21.6 SW	Similar.	Similar, but VBERITAS AVG.	“	“	157/47
76	4.07	21.3 S	Similar.	Similar, but VBERI-T-AS AVG.	“	“	157/76
77	5.34	22.6 NE	IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	VICT-ORI-A AVG Victory running l.; holding wreath and palm.	RIC IV/3, p. 123, no. 29c; Rome, 249-251	Rome, 249-250, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 709-715	157/42
78	3.94	22 NE	IMP CAE TRA DECIVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	DACI-A - FELIX Dacia stg. l., holding standard.	RIC IV/3, p. 124, no. 37c; Milan, 250-251(?)	Viminacium, 249, issue I, Vasić 2005: 183, cat. -; Fitz 1978: 657 and 712, cat. 1413-1414: 250-251 (?), I. issue	157/68
79	4.25	23.2 N	IMP CAE TRA DEC AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.	GEN IL-LVRICI Genius wearing polos on head, stg. l., holding patera and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 124, no. 38a; Milan, 250- 251 (?)	Viminacium, 250-251, issue II, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 775	157/3
80	4.49	21.6 NE	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/72

Herennia Etruscilla							
81	3.79	21.9 NE	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Bust diademed, draped, on crescent, r.	FECVNDITA-S AVG Fecunditas stg. l., holding r. hand over child stg. r., with hands raised and cornucopiae in l. hand.	RIC IV/3, p. 127, no. 55b; Rome, undated	Rome, 249-250, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 716-720	157/64
82	4.4	23.3 SW	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Bust diademed, draped, on crescent, r.	IVNO RE-GINA Juno stg. l., holding patera and sceptre: at feet, peacock.	RIC IV/3, p. 127, no. 57; Rome, undated	Rome, 249-250, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 722-726; Fitz 1978: 714-715 (249- 251 AD)	157/25
83	4.26	23.2 NE	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Bust diademed, draped, on crescent, r.	PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia veiled, stg. l., with r. hand drawing veil and holding sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 127, no. 58b; Rome, undated	Rome, 249-250, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 727-739; Fitz 1978: 714-715 (249- 251 AD)	157/34
84	4.59	22.3 SW	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/51
85	4	21.8 NE	Similar.	Similar.	RIC IV/3, p. 127, no. 58b; Rome, undated	“	157/66
86	3.63	21.7 S	HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Bust diademed, draped, on crescent, r. coiffure without ridges with a long plait carried up the back of the head.	PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia veiled, stg. l., with r. hand drawing veil and holding sceptre.	“	Viminacium, 249, issue I, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 771-773	157/7
87	4.01	24.2 NE	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/38
88	3.57	22.4 NE	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/75
The Consecratio issue, Divus Augustus							
89	3.46	21.7 N	DIVO AVGVSTO Head of Divus Augustus, radiate, r.	CONSEC-RATIO Eagle, with open wings, standing front inclined to r., head r., on bar.	RIC IV/3, p. 130, no. 77; Milan, 250- 251 (?)	Viminacium, 250-251, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 803	157/83

Herennius Etruscus, Caesar							
90	3.07	21.6 N	Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C Bust radiate, draped, r.	PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Apollo std. l., holding branch and resting elbow on lyre.	RIC IV/3, p. 139, no. 146; Rome, 250-251(?)	Rome, 250-251, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 753-759	157/9
91	3.43	21.6 SW	Similar.	Similar, but PRI-NCIPI IVVENTVTIS.	“	“	157/52
92	3.6	23 NE	Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C Bust radiate, draped, r.	PIETAS A-VGG Mercury stg. l., holding purse and caduceus.	RIC IV/3, p. 138, no. 142b; Rome, 250-251(?)	Viminacium, 250-251, issue II, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 791-793	157/20
93	3.24	22.8 N	Similar.	Similar, but PIETAS AVGG.	“	“	157/55
94	4.21	22.8 NE	Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C Bust radiate, draped, r.	SPE-S PVBLICA Spes advancing l., holding flower and raising skirt.	RIC IV/3, p. 139, no. 149; Rome, 250-251(?)	Viminacium, 250-251, issue II, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 801-802	157/14
Hostilian, Caesar							
95	4.26	21.3 S	C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Bust radiate, draped, r.	MART-I PR-OPV- GNATORI Mars advancing r., holding spear and shield.	RIC IV/3, p. 144, no. 177b; Rome, 251(?)	Rome, 250-251, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 760-762	157/57
96	4.37	22.2 SW	Similar.	Similar, but MA-RTI PRO-PV- GNATORI.	“	“	157/22
97	3.13	20.5 N	C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Bust radiate, draped, r.	PRIN-C-IPI IVV- ENTVTIS Hostilian stg. l. holding standard and spear reversed.	RIC IV/3, p. 144, no. 181d; Rome, 251(?)	Rome, 250-251, Vasić 2005: 22 and cat. 763-764	157/6

TREBONIANUS GALLUS (13 pieces, cat. 98-110) AND VOLUSIANUS (4 pieces, cat. 111-114)

TREBONIANUS GALLUS							
98	2.39	22.9 NW	IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	AETER-NITAS AVGG Aeternitas stg. I., holding phoenix on globe, l. hand raising skirt at side.	RIC IV/3, p. 162, no. 30; Rome, 251-253 (253, 4. issue, cf RIC, p. 154)	Rome, 253, issue IV, Vasić 2005: 30 and cat. 904-910	157/112
99	3.69	23.7 N	IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	AP-OLL SALVTARI Apollo stg. I., holding branch and lyre, set on rock.	RIC IV/3, p. 162, no. 32; Rome, 251-253 (251, 2. issue, cf. RIC, p. 154)	Rome, 252, issue III, Vasić 2005: 30 and cat. 911-921	157/111
100	3.6	21.4 NE	Similar.	Similar.	"	"	157/114
101	4.53	21.7 N	IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	PIETAS AVGG Pietas veiled, stg. I., raising both hands; to l., altar.	RIC -; cf. RIC IV/3, p. 163, no. 41var. and note (var. of rev., altar, l.- the normal Milan variety)	Rome or Viinacium (?), 251-253 Kondić 1969: 57 and cat. 2333; Kondić 1972: 25 (Viminacium); Fitz 1978: 719, cat. 1699 (251-253, Rome); Vasić 2005:-	157/99
102	6.51	22.7 S	Similar.	Similar.	"	"	157/102
103	3.72	21.9 S	IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	IVNO MARTI-ALIS Juno std. I., holding corn-ears (?) and sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 166, no. 69; Milan, 251- 253	Viminacium 251-253, issue I, Vasić 2005: 31 and cat. 968- 981	157/107
104	3.94	21.5 NE	IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	PAX - AETERNA Pax stg. I., holding branch and transverse sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 166, no. 71; Milan, 251- 253	Viminacium, 251-253, issue II, Vasić 2005: 31 and cat. 994-1015	157/100
105	4.12	22.8 N	Similar.	Similar.	"	"	157/106
106	3.57	24 N	Similar.	Similar.	"	"	157/110

107	4.32	23.5 NW	IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	PIETAS AVGG Pietas, veiled, stg. l., raising both hands; to l., altar.	RIC IV/3, p. 166, no. 72; Milan, 251- 253	Viminacium, 251-253, issue II, Vasić 2005: 31 and cat. 1016-1029	157/35
108	4.13	23.3 S	Similar.	Similar.	“	“	157/108
109	3.23	19.7 SW	IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS P F AVG- Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	ADVENTVS AVG, in ex. Trebonianus on horseback l., raising r. hand and holding sceptre.	RIC IV/3, p. 167, no. 79; Antioch, 251-253 (?)	Antioch, 251-253, issue II, officina .., Vasić 2005: -; analogy Besly-Bland 1983: 96; Vasić 2005: 32-33	157/115
110	3.74	22.1 SW	IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS P F AVG- Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	VDERITAS (sic!) AVG; in ex. Uberitas stg. l., holding purse and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 169, no. 92; Antioch, 251-253 (?)	Antioch, 251-253, issue I, officina ..., Vasić 2005: 31 and cat. 1103	157/113

VOLUSIAN AS AUGUSTUS

111	3.45	21.6 N	IMP C C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	FELIC-ITAS PVBL Felicitas stg. l., holding long caduceus and cornucopiae.	RIC IV/3, p. 181, no. 205; Milan, 251- 253	Viminacium, 251-253, issue II, Vasić 2005: 31 and cat. 1031-1045	157/105
112	5.36	22.8 SW	IMP C C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	VIRTU-S AVGG Virtus stg. r., holding spear and leaning on shield.	RIC IV/3, p. 181, no. 206; Milan, 251- 253	Viminacium, 251-253, issue I, Vasić 2005: 31 and cat. 1046-1059	157/96
113	3.51	22.0 S	Similar.	Similar, but VIRT-VS AVGG	“	“	157/103
114	4.04	21.7 NE	Similar.	Similar, vut VIRT-V-S AVGG	“	“	157/109

GALLIENVS, JOINT REIGN (1 pieces, cat. 115)

115	3.28	21 S	IMP GALLIENVS P AVG Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, r.	SALLV-S - AVGG Salus stg. l., feeding serpent raising from altar and holding l. long vertical sceptre.	RIC V/1, p. 99, no. 397; Mediolanum, 257-258	Viminacium, 254, 3. issue, Vasić 2005: 48 and cat. 1585-1591; Göbl 2000: Tabelle 23, no. 824 – Emission 2c (Tafel 64, no. 824 c, d, n, o, q)	157/104
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РИМСКИ АНТОНИНИЈАНИ ИЗ СЕЛА СУПСКА КОД ЋУПРИЈЕ
(СУПСКА I)

Резиме

Римски антонинијани, 115 примерака у распону од Гордијана III до Галијена, набављени су за Народни музеј у Београду 1955. непосредно од налазача. Део су веће оставе коју је продавац у пролеће исте године изорао у селу Супска, на локалитету Мућава код крушке. Место налаза на десној обали Велике Мораве недалеко од Ћуприје, античког *Norreum Margi*, у близини деонице главног пута *Viminacium - Naissus* и структура издања која указује на сукцесивну тезаурацију допуњавају слику о значају ове области као пољопривредне регије, а могућег власника оставе највише везују за власника неког пољопривредног добра (реф. 1-5).

Аналогије за претпоставку о вези антонинијана из Супске I с пољопривредним имањем налазимо и у положају других локалитета са оставама новца III века које су углавном размештене уз магистралне и вициналне комуникације овог дела Горње Мезије. Временски блиске оставе из централног и источног дела провинције Далмације (данашња Западна Србија и Централна Босна) упућују, такође, на сукцесивну штедњу и њихове власнике везују за пољопривредна имања. Да је област данашње Србије и у римско доба била, поред рударства, првенствено пољопривредна регија говоре многобројни археолошки налази и индикације о постојању низа вила рустика, нарочито у периоду касне антике (реф. 8-10).

Остава антонинијана из села Супска код Ћуприје једна је у низу оних чији их *terminus post quem* (трq.) сврстава у групу скривену током 254. године. Места њихових налаза обухватају сектор јужно од река Саве и Дунава, то јест залеђе дунавског лимеса на тлу провинција Горње Мезије и североисточне Далмације. Већином су откривене у границама Горње Мезије (Смедерево, Влајића Брдо I у Смедеревској Паланци, Горње Штипље код Јагодине, Супска I код Ћуприје, Сикирица II код Параћина, Јабланица с подручја Купаца под Јастрепцем, Парцане у југозападном делу Темнића под јужним прибрежним падинама Јухора (шире окружење Крушевца) и Бујковац код Врањске Бање), док са простора североисточне Далмације потиче налаз из Дворске код Крупња. Истом периоду припада и део оставе од 32 антонинијана са непознатог налазишта на територији Србије (реф. 12-23). Још један пример у низу аналогних налаза представља мања остава антонинијана из Јање код Бјељине (данашња Босна), која потиче са простора оновремене римске провинције Доње Паноније и географски је најближа остави из Дворске (реф. 26).

У хоризонт оставе из 254. године несумњиво би требало уврстити и велику Београдску оставу, раније придружену оставама похрањеним 252/253. Најмлађи комади у оставама 252/253, осим код Београдског налаза, припадају издањима Требонијана Гала и Волусијана, као и Емилијана. Београдском налазу *terminus a quo* дају Валеријанови примерци 1. или 2. емисије виминацијумске ковнице, који се датују у 253. односно у 254. годину зависно од примене система ковања у шест или три емисије новца (RIC 241 и 267 вар.). Ова монетарни дата (трq. крај 253/254) и услови налаза оставе (трагови интензивне паљевине око суда у коме је била похрањена) наводе на претпоставку да је Сингидунум 254. могао да буде жртва неког пљачкашког похода, највероватније сарматског племена Јазига чија је територија била најближа римским областима на ушћу Саве (реф. 27-32).

Најранији комад у сачуваном делу оставе из Супске је антонинијан Гордијана III из 238/239. године (кат. 1), док *terminus post quem* њеног похрањивања даје антонинијан Галијена кован током заједничке владе с Валеријаном I у ковници Виминацијум 254, 3. емисија (IMP GALLIENVS P AVG / SALVS AVGG) (кат. 115, реф. 33). Садржи антонинијане 11 царава и чланова царских породица: Гордијан III – 32; Филип I – 30 (Филип I – 21, Отацелија Севера – 1, Филип II – 8); Трајан Деције – 35 (Трајан Деције – 18, Етрусцила – 8, *Divo Augusto* – 1, Хереније Етруск – 5, Хостилијан – 3); Требонијан Гал – 13; Волусијан – 4; Галијен, заједничка влада с Валеријаном I – 1, са највећим бројем комада из времена владавине Гордијана III, Филипа I и породице, као и Трајана Деција и породице (реф. 34). Преовлађују антонинијани из римске ковнице (83), док је антиохијска ковница заступљена са 8, а ковница Виминацијум са 21 примерком (реф. 40-46). За два комада Требонијана Гала (кат. 101-102) и даље није извесно да ли су ковани у Риму или Виминацијуму или је реч о хибридном издањима (реф. 49-56).

Остава из Супске садржи и неколико примерака који су у овом прилогу подвргнути додатним коментарима: антонинијани Филипа I (кат. 42 и кат. 52), непозната варијанта антонинијана Филипа II као цезара (кат. 60), као и неколико примерака кованих током његовог августата (кат. 55-59), затим антонинијани Трајана Деција (кат. 78), Хереније Етрусциле (кат. 86-88), и Требонијана Гала (кат. 109 и кат. 110) (реф. 57-70).

Од збивања у окружењу за период 253/254, која су посредно могла да утичу на скривање налаза из Супске као и других остава истог хоризонта историјски извори као најупечатљивије помињу продоре варвара. Реч је о упадима Квада и Јазига у Панонију почетком Валеријанове владе, затим удару Маркомана око 254. године, продору Гота који су исте године прешавши Дунав опустошили Тракију и Македонију и стигли до Солуна, као и о варварским упадима у Италију и Илирик о којима извештава Зосим. Поред ових пустошења, невоље Царству нанела је и куга која је почела под Галом и харала петнаест година, као и проскрипције хришћана, које су узеле маха од Децијевог времена, а зауставио их је Галијен после Валеријанове смрти (реф. 75-83).

Међутим, за ситуацију с краја 253. и за 254. годину на територији Горње Мезије и североисточне Далмације углавном једине податке црпимо из остава новца, које као најмлађе примерке садрже хронолошки готово истовремене серије. Концентрисане на рудничке области јужно од Саве (Дворска код Крупња) и аграрно култивисане и густо насељене територије јужно од Дунава уз долину Мораве до планинских обронака Јастрепца (Јабланица), али и даље на југ до Јужне Мораве (Бујковац код Врањске Бање) бројношћу и распоредом указују на размере и угроженост подручја. Сасвим сигурно говоре о некој непосредној опасности или непријатељском походу. Економски просперитетне рудоносне области и пољопривредна имања смештена уз римске комуникације могла су да буду привлачна мета у изворима за то време незабележених варварских напада. Помишља се на сарматско племе Јазига о чијим провалама на римско тло од времена самосталне Галијанове владе постоје сведочанства наративних извора. У прилог овоме управо говоре налази похрањених остава новца, на основу којих би се могао трасирати правац њиховог продора. У исто време, продори варвара у друге подунавске провинције, нарочито Панонију и Тракију несумњиво су узнемиравали и доприносили нестабилном стању у Горњој Мезији и југоисточној Далмацији. Иако нам се као највероватнији повод похрањивања остава овог хоризонта чини управо продор Јазига, на њихово скривање могли су да утичу и други разлози. Латронима су области покривене нашим налазима новца представљале једнако погодном окружење, а њихово деловање добро је познато већ од II века. Такође не би требало сасвим искључити ни опасност од куге која је у то време десетковала

становништво, али ни евентуалне прогоне хришћанског живља. Иако и даље прави узрок закопавања оставе новца из Супске као и већине других хронолошки блиских и најгушће концентрисаних дуж плодне моравске долине, једне од најпрометнијих саобраћајница на Балкану, остаје у домену хипотеза, неки од ових разлога или више њих заједно могли су да приморају власника да своју уштеђевину сакрије.

