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NUMIZMATIČKI NALAZI S LOKALITETA MALO RIMSKO KAZALIŠTE - AMI ZAPAD I AMI ISTOK/ZAPAD U PULI

NUMISMATIC FINDS FROM THE SMALL ROMAN THEATRE AMI WEST AND AMI EAST/WEST SITE IN PULA

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U ovom radu donosimo pregled numizmatičkih nalaza s lokaliteta Malo rimsko kazalište - AMI zapad i AMI istok/zapad u Puli. Za trajanja arheoloških istraživanja u okolici Arheološkog muzeja Istre od 2017. do 2020. godine pronađena je veća količina rimskog i bizantskog novca, ukupno čak 81 primjerak. Svi nalazi su obrađeni tipološki, kronološki i statistički. Katalogizirani su i popraćeni fotografijama. Daljnja obrada materijala omogućila je detaljniju interpretaciju lokaliteta na kojem su pronađeni. Numizmatički nalazi primarno su poslužili kao vremenski indikatori za dataciju kulturnih slojeva kojima su pripadali. Sagledani kao cjelina, sa svim ostalim pokretnim i nepokretnim materijalom, pružaju nam cjelovitu sliku o vremenu korištenja istraženog kasnoantičkog objekta i antičke gradske kuće u neposrednoj okolici Arheološkog muzeja Istre.

This paper presents an overview of numismatic finds recovered at the Small Roman Theatre AMI West and AMI East/West site in Pula. A significant number of Roman and Byzantine coins, 81 in all, were recovered during the archaeological excavations performed in the area around the Archaeological Museum of Istria from 2017 to 2020. Typological, chronological, and statistical analysis was performed for all the recovered finds. They were catalogued with the accompanying photographs. Further analysis of the material provided for a more comprehensive interpretation of the site at which they were found. The numismatic finds served primarily as chronological indicators in the dating of the cultural strata they were recovered in. Regarded as a whole—with all the other artefacts and features—they present an integral picture of the period in which the investigated late antique period building and antique period house in the immediate vicinity of the Archaeological Museum of Istria were in use.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: numizmatika; antička arheologija; Pula; Arheološki muzej Istre; Rimsko Carstvo; Bizant

KEY WORDS: numismatics; antique period archaeology; Pula; Archaeological Museum of Istria; Roman empire; Byzantium

UVOD

Od 2017. do 2020. godine Arheološki muzej Istre provodio je arheološko istraživanje lokaliteta „Malo rimsko kazalište – AMI zapad i AMI istok/zapad“. Istraživanje se odvijalo na više lokacija u neposrednoj blizini zgrade Arheološkog muzeja Istre i na samom lokalitetu Malo rimsko kazalište. Istraženo je područje ispred istočnog pročelja zgrade muzeja, zapadnog začelja muzeja, kasnoantičkog stambenog objekta, dio gradskih zidina koje datiramo u razdoblje antike i kasne antike te pojas od Dvojnih vrata do ulaza u Zerostrasse (Petešić 2020). Zbog velike količine numizmatičkog materijala koji je ondje pronađen, ovaj rad fokusirat će se na lokalitete u okolici zgrade Arheološkog muzeja, tzv. lokalitete AMI zapad i AMI istok/zapad.

INTRODUCTION

From 2017 to 2020 the Archaeological Museum of Istria performed archaeological investigation at the Small Roman Theatre AMI West and AMI East/West site. The investigative work was performed at multiple locations in the immediate vicinity of the Archaeological Museum of Istria building and at the site of the Small Roman Theatre. The excavation covered the area facing the east-facing façade of the museum building, the west-facing rear of the museum, a late antique period residential building, a part of the city wall we date to the antique and late antique periods, and the zone running from the Porta Gemina (“Double Gate”) to the entrance to the Zerostrasse tunnel system (Petešić 2020). Mindful of the significant quantity of numismatic material found



Sl. 1 Označeno plavom bojom - rimski antički stambeni objekt (AMI zapad) / označeno crvenom bojom - kasnoantički objekt (AMI istok/zapad).

Arkod [posjećeno 11. 4. 2023.] / Fig. 1 Indicated in blue is the antique period Roman residential building (AMI West), indicated in red is the late antique period building (AMI East/West). Arkod [visited 11 Apr. 2023]

<http://preglednik.arkod.hr/ARKOD-Web/#layers=OSNOVNI%20PROSTORNI%20PODACI,DOF-client,ZU-client,LPIS_FILTERED,LPIS_200,LPIS_210,LPIS_310,LPIS_320,LPIS_321,LPIS_410,LPIS_421,LPIS_422,LPIS_430,LPIS_450,LPIS_451,LPIS_490,LPIS_900,LPIS,SLOPE05,SLOPE510,SLOPE1015,SLOPE15,SLOPEnull,POP,POVS,GAEC7,Zasticena%20podrucja,Ptice,Leptiri,Kontinentalna%20regija,Mediteranska%20regija,Brdsko-planinska%20regija,3m%20Vodozna%C5%A1titni%20pojas,10m%20Vodozna%C5%A1titni%20pojas,Obilježja%20krajobraza,Tocke,Linije,Poligoni,TT%202015,RP,GPPBFO,SPEC&map_x=267899.37566137564&map_y=5030583.603835979&map_sc=892>

RIMSKI ANTIČKI STAMBENI OBJEKT (MALO RIMSKO KAZALIŠTE - AMI ZAPAD)

Podno Malog rimskog kazališta i zapadno od zgrade Arheološkog muzeja Istre istražen je veći prostor na kojem se smjestila rimska gradska stambena kuća. Radovi su prvotno pokrenuti u cilju uređenja i adaptacije prostora oko zgrade muzeja, koji je bio u fazi renovacije, no zbog velike količine arheoloških nalaza, primarno antičkih zidova, provedeno je arheološko istraživanje na širem području. Po završetku radova istražen je samo dio veće rimske stambene kuće čiji je dio uništen izgradnjom zgrade nekadašnje Gimnazije, današnjeg Arheološkog muzeja Istre. Objekt se prostirao na dvije etaže spojene stepeništem uklesanim u živu stijenu. Pronađeno je osam prostorija različitih dimenzija, od kojih su neke imale vapnene podnice, a druge su pak bile ukrašene crno-bijelim mozaikom. Osim mozaika pronađeni su i tragovi žbuke te fresko slikarstva na zidovima i na bazama kamenih stupova. Objekt se koristio kroz duži vremenski

in the described area this paper shall focus on the area surrounding the archaeological museum building, i.e., the AMI West and AMI East/West zones.

ANTIQUÉ PERIOD ROMAN RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (SMALL ROMAN THEATRE AMI WEST)

A Roman urban residential house was excavated in a large area just below the Small Roman Theatre and to the west of the Archaeological Museum of Istria building. Works were initially launched with the objective of developing and adapting the area around the museum building, which was under renovation; the significant number of archaeological finds, however—primarily the antique period walls—informed the decision to perform an archaeological investigation of the broader area. Completion of works saw the investigation of only a part of a large Roman residential house; part of it had been destroyed during the construction of the



Sl. 2 Pogled na dio antičkog stambenog objekta (fotografija: Zoran Grbin).
Fig. 2 View of a part of the antique period residential building (photo: Zoran Grbin).

period, što nam potvrđuju pregradni zidovi, ali i pronađeni numizmatički nalazi (Petešić 2017). Na cijelom lokalitetu pronađeno je deset numizmatičkih primjeraka, koji se datiraju u razdoblje između 1. i 4. stoljeća. To je vrlo dobar indikator o kontinuitetu korištenja tog objekta tijekom stoljeća. Najstariji primjerak je novac cara Tiberija, koji je kovan u sjećanje na cara Augusta 34. – 37. godine, dok je najraniji kov centenional cara Konstancija II. iz 324. – 328. godine. O upotrebi objekata tijekom 2. i 3. stoljeća svjedoče nam novci dviju carica, Faustine I. i Julije Mameje.

KASNOANTIČKI OBJEKT (MALO RIMSKO KAZALIŠTE - AMI ISTOK/ZAPAD)

Lokacija koja je bila najbogatija numizmatičkim nalazima nalazila se ispred pročelja zgrade Arheološkog muzeja Istre, u blizini istočnog poteza gradskih zidina. Ukupno je istraženo 17 prostorija površine 173 m². U ovom slučaju govorimo samo o istraženim prostorijama, a pretpostavlja se da je kompleks bio puno veći. Analizom pronađenog pokretnog arheološkog materijala utvrđeno je da se najvjerojatnije radilo o kasnoantičkim objektima za stanovanje, u kojima su najstarije prostorije P25, P30, P31 i P31A (Petešić 2020). Jasni dokazi pregradnje prostorija vidljivi su na primjerima prostorija P30 i P31, koje su presječene s više zidova i jednim kanalom od 8 m. Posebnu pažnju pridajemo zidu SJ 666 u prostoriji P31, u čijoj je zapuni, sloju 634, pronađen novac Licinija I. (vidi kat. br. 19) te novac Marka Aurelija (vidi kat. br. 8). Sukladno tome možemo zaključiti da je do zatrpavanja zida SJ 666 došlo nakon 313. godine, kada je kovan ovaj tip Licinijevog numma. U slojevima koji su presložili strukture prostorije 31, pronađeni su razni numizmatički nalazi koji ukazuju na vjerojatnost korištenja te prostorije od 2. pa sve do 5. st. U sloju iznad hodne površine s ognjištem pronađen je posmrtni novac Faustine II., kovan po odredbi cara Marka Aurelija (vidi kat. br. 9), novac Aleksandra Severa (vidi kat. br. 13) i novac jednog od Konstantinovih nasljednika. Sloj 628 bio je posebno bogat nalazima novca vladara Konstantinove dinastije, tj. vladara 4. stoljeća. Među najranijim nalazima je novac cara Honorija (vidi kat. br. 50), koji ukazuje na finalnu fazu korištenja prostorije, a to je sam početak 5. stoljeća. Novac je pronađen u kanalu 603 u P31. Međutim, nalaz iz hodnika sjeverno od P31, koji prilazi prostoriji 30, pomiče dataciju kompleksa u 6. stoljeće. Uz zid 555A pronađen je novac Justinijana I. (527. – 565.). To je jedan od tri bizantska primjerka pronađena na lokalitetu i ukazuje na najkasnije periode korištenja objekata. Drugi novac (vidi kat. br. 79) ovog vladara je pronađen u urušenju prostorije 24 nad slojem

former gymnasium (secondary school) building that is now home to the Archaeological Museum of Istria. The building had two levels connected by a set of stairs carved into the bedrock. Eight rooms of varying dimensions were identified, some of which had a lime floor, while others were decorated with black and white mosaic pavement. Identified along with the mosaics were traces of plastering and fresco painting of walls and bases of stone columns. The building was used over an extended period of time, as is evidenced by partition walls and by the recovered numismatic finds (Petešić 2017). Ten numismatic specimens were found across the whole of the site, dated to the period from the 1st to the 4th c. This is a very good indicator of continuity in the use of this building over several centuries. The earliest specimen is a coin minted at some point between 34 and 37 CE under the emperor Tiberius celebrating the memory of the emperor Augustus, while the latest struck coin was a centenionalis minted under the emperor Constantius II between 324 and 328 CE. The use of the building in the course of the 2nd and 3rd centuries is attested by coins minted for two empresses, Faustina I and Julia Mamaea.

THE LATE ANTIQUE PERIOD BUILDING (SMALL ROMAN THEATRE AMI EAST/WEST)

The area that yielded the greatest wealth of numismatic finds is that facing the façade of the Archaeological Museum of Istria building, near the east line of the city wall. In all, seventeen rooms covering 173 m² were investigated. Discussed here are only the investigated rooms, as it is posited that the entire complex was much larger. The analysis of the recovered artefacts identified these as most likely late antique period residential units, in which the oldest rooms are those designated P25, P30, P31 and P31A (Petešić, 2020). Clear evidence of the partitioning of rooms is found in the cases of rooms P30 and P31, which are intersected by multiple walls and one eight-metre-long canal. Particularly noteworthy is wall SU 666 in room P31; coins minted under Licinius I (see cat. no. 19) and Marcus Aurelius (see cat. no. 8) were recovered from its fill, layer 634. Accordingly, we can conclude that wall SU 666 was buried after 313 CE, when this Licinius nummus type was minted. Various numismatic finds were recovered in the strata that covered the structure of room P31 that point to the likely use of this room from the 2nd through to the 5th c. The layer above the occupational surface with hearth contained a posthumous coin for Faustina II minted at the order of the emperor Marcus Aurelius (see cat. no. 9), a coin minted



Sl. 3 Pogled na kasnoantički stambeni objekt s označenim zidovima i prostorijama (fotografija: Dario Maršanić).

Fig. 3 View of the late antique period residential building with indicated walls and rooms (photo: Dario Maršanić).

600, zajedno s novcem Aleksandra Severa (vidi kat. br. 12). P24 je od prostorije P26 bila odvojena zidom SJ 451D, a sa sjeverne strane zatvarao ju je zid SJ 451G. Prostorija je bila bogata pokretnim arheološkim materijalima, od keramike do češljeva i različitih metalnih predmeta. Nalazi se datiraju u razdoblje od 4. do 6. stoljeća (Petešić 2020). U samim zidovima vidljivi su kanelirani polustupovi koji su kao spolije umetnuti u zidove prostorije. U istoj prostoriji pronađen je novac cara Komoda (180.-192.) (vidi kat. br. 11), u SJ 718 ispod podnice. Južno od prostorije 24 nalazi se P26 – prostorija većih dimenzija s ognjištem i vapnenačkom žbukom u kojoj je također pronađeno više numizmatičkih nalaza. Opet dominiraju vladari 4. stoljeća, a najčešći su kovovi Konstancija II. U prostoriji je ostao vidljiv dio zida 555D koji je djelomično presijecao prostoriju i bila je omeđena dvama velikim zidovima SJ 186 i SJ 451D. Tu opet nalazimo različite ulomke tere sigilate i kasnoantičke keramike. U istočnom dijelu kompleksa pronađeni su zidovi 524 i 437, koji tvore kanal u kojem je pronađen još jedan novac cara Konstancija II. Zahvaljujući tom nalazu, 2. pol. 4. st. određujemo kao donju granicu nastanka prostorije (Petešić 2020).

under Severus Alexander (see cat. no. 13), and a coin of one of Constantine's heirs. Layer 628 was particularly rich in finds of the coins of the rulers of Constantine's dynasty, i.e., the rulers of the 4th c. Among the most recent finds is a coin of the emperor Honorius (see cat. no. 50) which puts the final phase of the use of the room early in the 5th c. The coin was found in canal 603 in room P31. The find in a corridor to the north of P31, which runs to room P30, however, shifts the dating of the complex into the 6th c. A coin minted under Justinian I (527-565 CE) was found alongside wall 555A. This is one of three Byzantine coins found at the site and points to the most recent period of the building's use. Another coin (see cat. no. 79) minted under this ruler was found in the collapse layer of room P24 above layer 600, together with a coin of Severus Alexander (see cat. no. 12). Room P24 was divided from room P26 by wall SU 451D, and enclosed to the north side by wall SU 451G. This room yielded a wealth of artefacts, ranging from pottery to combs and various metal objects. The finds are dated to the 4th to 6th c. period (Petešić 2020). Comprising the masonry structure we see fluted engaged columns used as spolia in the walls of this room. A coin minted under the emperor Commodus (180-192 CE) (see cat. no. 11) was also found in this room, in SU 718 beneath the floor. To the south of room P24 is P26, a room of larger dimensions with a hearth and lime plaster in which a number of numismatic finds were also made. Here again the rulers of the 4th c. predominate, with the most frequent strikes being those made under Constantius II. A part of wall 555D remained visible in the room, which it partially intersected, with the room bordered by two larger walls, SU 186 and SU 451D. Here too we see various sherds of terra sigillata and late antique pottery. Walls 524 and 437 were identified in the eastern part of the complex and form a canal in which a coin minted under the emperor Constantius II was found. This find puts the *terminus ante quem* for the creation of this room in the second half of the 4th c. (Petešić 2020).

NUMISMATIC FINDS

The investigation of these archaeological sites has yielded a wealth of numismatic finds. In all 81 coins were recovered, predominant among which are finds from the late antique period, more precisely the 4th c. In the sample of 80 specimens for which the denomination could be determined, as much as 70% of the recovered material are Ae3 and Ae4 coins. Recovered along with the imperial coinage were three examples of Byzantine coinage struck under the emperor Justinian I. Of the 81 coins in all we

NUMIZMATIČKI NALAZI

Istraživanje ovih arheoloških lokaliteta rezultiralo je bogatim numizmatičkim nalazima. Ukupno je pronađen čak 81 komad novca, među kojima dominiraju nalazi iz vremena kasne antike, točnije 4. stoljeća. Na uzorku od 80 primjeraka za koje se mogla odrediti nominala, čak 70 % pronađenog materijala čine primjerci novca Ae3 i Ae4. Osim carskog novca, pronađena su tri primjerka bizantskog novca cara Justinijana I. Od ukupno 81 komada novca, za 39 primjeraka bilo je moguće odrediti cara za vrijeme kojeg je iskovan. Kod 16 primjeraka bilo je moguće odrediti dinastiju, ali ne i samog vladara za kojeg je novac kovan, dok je ostatak novca bio u potpunosti nečitljiv. Kod čitljivih primjeraka prepoznate su oznake devet različitih kovnica, među kojima je najzastupljenija *Roma*, i to s čak 16 primjeraka, a slijede *Aquileia* s 4 i *Siscia* s 3 primjerka. Iako među numizmatičkim nalazima prevladavaju kovanice iz 4. stoljeća, ne smijemo zanemariti ni novac iz razdoblja ranog Carstva. Tu nalazimo nekoliko aseva (*as*) i sestercija (*sestertius*), koji nam potvrđuju kontinuitet života na ovom području i ukazuju na korištenje pronađenih struktura kroz duže razdoblje. Najstariji datirani primjerak je novac cara Augusta iz razdoblja između 27. g. pr. Kr. i 14. godine, a najraniji je *decanummius* cara Justinijana I. iz 2. polovice 6. stoljeća (Trbojević 2020, 17).

Među pronađenim kovanicama prepoznajemo različite nominale, tj. valute. Razlikujemo čak 12 nominala, koje su korištene u razdoblju od 1. pa sve do 6. stoljeća (vidi dijagram 3). Na uzorku od 80 primjeraka, kako je već rečeno, najzastupljeniji je novac Ae3 i Ae4. Riječ je o novcu od neplemenitih metala, različitih dimenzija. Ae3 je manji brončani novac koji je uveden 348. godine i zamijenio je centenionalis, a novac njegove polovične vrijednosti Ae4 uveden je 379. godine (Kos 1998, 254). Kada govorimo o brojkama, u Malom rimskom kazalištu - AMI zapad i istok/zapad pronađeno je 13 primjeraka novca Ae3 te 35 primjeraka novca Ae4. Osim toga, na lokalitetu je pronađena veća količina starijih nominala kao što su asevi (*as*) (10 komada) i sesterciji (*sestertius*) (6 komada), koji su korišteni sve do 3. stoljeća (Kos 1998, 317). Dominacija aseva i sestercija na ovom lokalitetu odgovara i generalnoj zastupljenosti ovih nominala u cijeloj Istri u razdoblju 1. i 2. stoljeća. Naime, uzmemo li u obzir ukupnu količinu brončanih i mjedenih numizmatičkih nalaza s istarskog poluotoka, vidljivo je da se asevi ističu sa svojih 61,2 % zastupljenosti, a odmah iza njih nalazimo sestercije s 12,1 % zastupljenosti (Miškec 2017, 450). Po težini, prikazima i kvaliteti kova, asevi s ovog lokaliteta spadaju pretežno u rano carsko razdoblje. Najmlađi primjerak asa na ovom

were able to determine the emperor under whom they were minted in 39 cases. For 16 coins we were able to identify the dynasty, but not the actual ruler under whom the coins were struck, while the remainder of the coins were entirely illegible. Among the legible specimens we see the marks of nine different mints, among which Rome is the most frequent, with 16 coins, followed by Aquileia with four coins and Siscia with three. Although 4th c. coins are dominant among the numismatic finds, we should not disregard the coins from the early imperial period. Among these we see a number of asses and sestertii that confirm the continuity of human occupation in this area and point to the use of the identified structures over an extended time frame. The earliest dated specimen is a coin struck under the emperor Augustus in the period from 27 BCE to 14 CE, while the latest is a decanummius of the emperor Justinian I from the second half of the 6th c. (Trbojević 2020, 17).

We see a number of denominations, i.e., currencies, among the recovered coins. A differentiation is made among twelve denominations used in the period from the 1st to 6th c. (see diagram 3). As has already been noted Ae3 and Ae4 coins are the most numerous among the sample of 80 specimens. These are coins struck in base metals in various dimensions. The Ae3 is a small bronze coin introduced in 348 and replacing the centenionalis, while the Ae4 of half its value was introduced in 379 (Kos 1998, 254). In terms of the actual quantities, 13 Ae3 coins and 35 Ae4 coins were recovered at the Small Roman Theatre AMI West and AMI East/West zones. Also recovered at the site was a significant number of older denominations, such as the *as* (10 coins) and the *sestertius* (6 coins), which were used up to the 3rd c. (Kos 1998, 317). The predominance of asses and sestertii at the site is consistent with the overall representation of these denominations across all of Istria in the 1st and 2nd c. period. If we take into consideration the total quantity of bronze and brass numismatic finds made on the Istrian peninsula, we see that asses stand out at 61.2% of the total, followed by sestertii at 12.1% (Miškec 2017, 450). In terms of their weights, depictions, and the quality of the coinage the asses from this site are for the most part from the early imperial period. The most recent *as* from this site is a coin with the image of Faustina I dated to 141 CE, while the latest *sestertius* was struck under Severus Alexander in 231 CE. The next denomination in terms of its representation is the centenionalis (6 coins). This is a bronze coin minted in the period from 317 to 348 CE, after which it was demonetised (Kos 1998, 66). The centenionalis replaced the nummus of the tetrarchy, of which only two were found here. Notwithstanding, these

lokalitetu je novac s prikazom Faustine I., koji se datira u 141. godinu, a najmlađi primjerak sestercija je kov Aleksandra Severa iz 231. godine. Sljedeća nominala po zastupljenosti je centenional (*centenionalis*) (6 komada). Riječ je o brončanom novcu koji se kovao u razdoblju od 317. do 348. godine, nakon čega je demonetiziran (Kos 1998, 66). Centenional je zapravo zamijenio tetrarhijske nume (*nummus*), kojih je ovdje pronađeno samo dva komada. Unatoč tome, ta dva numma su nam izuzetno važna jer je *nummus* Licinija I. iz SJ 634 jedan od najljepših i najbolje očuvanih primjeraka s ovog lokaliteta. Iz razdoblja 3. stoljeća pronađena su dva antoninijana (*antoninianus*). Jedan primjerak je posthumni kov za cara Klaudija II. (vidi kat. br. 15), a drugi antoninijan prikazuje caricu 2. pol. 3. stoljeća. Iako su antoninijani, u trenutku kada ih car Karakala 215. godine daje u optjecaj, bili isključivo srebrni novac, loša ekonomska situacija u Carstvu uzrokovala je pad njihove težine i opadanje čistoće srebra. U doba cara Klaudija Gotskog (268. – 270. g.) antoninijani postaju bakreni novac, što potvrđuju i primjerci s ovog lokaliteta (Estiot 2004, 39–48). Kao jedini srebrnjak s ovog lokaliteta izdvajamo denar (*denarius*) cara Marka Aurelija iz 172. godine (vidi kat. br. 8). Najmlađi primjerci s lokaliteta su bizantski *pentanummium* i *decanummi* te svi prikazuju cara Justinijana I.

Od ukupnog broja numizmatičkih nalaza, za 39 primjeraka bilo je moguće odrediti vladara za vrijeme kojeg je novac kovan. Među njima 36 kovanica pripisuje se vladarima Rimskog Carstva, a tri primjerka vladaru iz bizantskog perioda. Dijagram 1 prikazuje zastupljenost novca po različitim vladarima od 1. do 6. stoljeća. Kronološki gledano, najstariji primjerak određenog novca je as cara Tiberija s prikazom cara Augusta. Novac se datira u 34. – 37. godinu, a pronađen je u SJ 194 u već spomenutom zapadnom dijelu lokaliteta na kojem se nalazio antički stambeni objekt, tj. gradska vila. Nastavkom istraživanja antičke vile 2018. godine pronađeni su kovovi cara Tita (79. – 81. g.), Domicijana (81. – 96. g.) i Faustine I. (138. – 140. g.). Iako je vrlo oštećen i nečitljiv, na ovom području je pronađen i novac koji se po vidljivim karakteristikama atribuiru caru Augustu i datira u razdoblje između 27. g. pr. Kr. i 14. godine, što nudi mogućnost ranije datacije ovog objekta.

Najstariji novac iz kasnoantičkih objekata na istočnom dijelu lokaliteta je novac cara Klaudija s prikazom Germanika iz 42. godine, izuzmemo li sličan primjerak nečitkog Augustovog novca kao i u slučaju zapadnog objekta. Posthumni prikazi Germanika vrlo su učestali u doba julijevsko-klaudijevske dinastije. Kao jedan od najpoznatijih rimskih vojskovođa koji se proslavio

two nummi are exceptionally important, as the nummus of Licinius I from SU 634 is one of the finest and best-preserved coins from this site. Two 3rd c. antoniniani were recovered. One is a posthumous strike for the emperor Claudius II (see cat. no. 15), while the other antoninianus bears the likeness of an empress of the second half of the 3rd c. Although the antoninianus was an exclusively silver coin when it was put into circulation in 215 CE by the emperor Caracalla, the deterioration of the economic situation in the empire resulted in a drop in its weight and a reduction in silver purity. Under the emperor Claudius II Gothicus (268–270 CE) the antoninianus became a copper coin, as is again confirmed by the coins recovered at this site (Estiot 2004, 39–48). Notable as the only silver coin from this site is a denarius of the emperor Marcus Aurelius minted in 172 CE (see cat. no. 8). The latest coins from the site are a Byzantine pentanummium and two decanummi all with the image of the emperor Justinian I.

Among all the recovered numismatic finds we were able to identify the ruler under whom 39 of the coins were minted. Among these 36 are attributed to rulers of the Roman empire, and three to rulers of the Byzantine period. Diagram 1 shows the representation of coins by the various rulers from the 1st to 6th c. In terms of the chronology, the earliest attributed coin is an as of the emperor Tiberius depicting the emperor Augustus. The coin is dated to 34 to 37 CE and was found in SU 194 in the above-mentioned western part of the site where the antique period residential building, i.e., urban villa was located. Further investigation of the antique period villa in 2018 yielded the find of coins minted under the emperors Titus (79–81 CE), Domitian (81–96 CE), and a coin minted for Faustina I (138–140 CE). A coin was found in this area that, although very damaged and illegible, is attributed by the portraiture characteristics to the emperor Augustus and dated to the period from 27 BCE to 14 CE, which may indicate an earlier dating of this building.

If we do not take into consideration a similar example of an illegible Augustan coin at the western building then the earliest coin from the late antique period building in the eastern part of the site is a coin of the emperor Claudius depicting Germanicus from the year 42 CE. Posthumous depictions of Germanicus are very frequent in the period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. As one of the most renowned Roman military commanders, who distinguished himself in the wars against the German tribes, he was celebrated with depictions on gold (the aureus), silver (the denarius) and bronze coins (the as and the dupondius) minted under the emperors Caligula,

u ratovima protiv Germana, zaslužio je mjesto na zlatnicima (*aureus*), srebrnjacima (*denarius*) i brončanim kovanicama (*as* i *dupondius*) careva Kaligule, Klaudija i Tita (Jamušakov 2006a, 26). Najprepoznatljivija karakteristika brončanog novca tog doba je veliko SC (*senatus consulto*), koje se učestalo javlja u središtu polja reversa (Metcalf 2012, 339). Oznaku senatskog odobrenja za kov vidimo i na ovom primjerku Klaudijevog novca. Novac cara Klaudija, zajedno s novcem Marka Aurelija (tri primjerka), Komoda (jedan primjerak) i Aleksandra Severa (dva primjerka) ukazuju nam na postojanje ovih objekata i njihovo korištenje već i u 1. stoljeću, a intenzivno i tijekom 2. stoljeća. Pronađen je novac cara Maksencija i Licinija, a najveći broj kovanica pripada Konstantinovoj dinastiji. Pronađena su dva primjerka novca s prikazom cara Konstantina I. (306. – 337. g.) te čak 8 primjeraka s prikazom cara Konstancija II. Jasno je da je vladar čiji se kovovi najčešće pojavljuju na lokalitetu Konstancije II., s čak 21 % zastupljenosti. Kao sin Konstantina I., godine 324. postaje cezarom, a nakon njegove smrti 337. augustom (Jamušakov 2006b, 110). Sukladno tome i novac kuje u dva perioda: od 324. do 337. godine kao cezar, a nakon toga kao vrhovni vladar, august. Svi primjerci s lokaliteta na području istok/zapad spadaju u augustovske kovove nakon smrti Konstantina I. Jedino je primjerak sa zapadnog dijela lokaliteta, gdje se nalazio antički stambeni objekt, iz razdoblja Konstancijeve vladavine kao cezara (vidi kat. br. 18). Slijedi Valentinijanova dinastija s primjercima novca Valentinijana I. (tri primjerka) i Valentinijana II. (jedan primjerak) te cara Valenta (jedan primjerak). Osim toga, na lokalitetu je pronađen po jedan primjerak Gracijanovog i Honorijevog novca (Trbojević 2020, 19).

Od bizantskih vladara javlja se samo novac cara Justinijana I. i to čak tri komada. To je nalaz koji nam daje potvrdu o postojanju ovih struktura i kroz 6. stoljeće. No, osim potvrde o korištenju objekata, ne nužno uz istu funkciju, bizantski novac bitan je faktor i za tumačenje političke i vojne situacije Carstva za vrijeme vladavine Justinijana I. te njegove rekonkviste Italije (Mimica 1997, 109).

U cilju lakše kontrole težine novca i pravilnog rada kovnica, na novcu se od sredine trećeg stoljeća u egzergu počinju pojavljivati oznake kovnica (Zander 1959, 58). Analizom kovanica s lokaliteta oko zgrade Arheološkog muzeja Istre utvrđeno je da čak 16 primjeraka, od ukupno 32 kovanice koje možemo identificirati, pripada kovnici grada Rima. Rimska kovnica počinje s radom već 280. g. pr. Kr. i postaje glavnom kovnicom Carstva. Iako na početku Carstva kuje samo zlatnike i srebrnjake, ubrzo počinje i s emisijama brončanog novca (Kos 1998, 308).

Claudius, and Titus (Jamušakov 2006a, 26). The most easily identified characteristic of the bronze coins of the period are the large letters SC (*senatus consulto*), which frequently appear at the centre of the reverse field (Metcalf 2012, 339). The mark of the senate's approval of an issue of coins is also seen on this example of a Claudian coin. Coins of the emperor Claudius and those of Marcus Aurelius (three coins), Commodus (one coin), and Severus Alexander (two coins) point to the existence of these buildings and their use as early as the 1st c., and intensively in the 2nd c. Coins of the emperors Maxentius and Licinius were found, while the greatest number of these coins are attributable to the Constantinian dynasty. Two coins were found with the image of the emperor Constantine I (306–337 CE) and eight with that of the emperor Constantius II. Accounting for 21% of the total Constantius II is clearly the ruler whose coinage most often appears at this site. Son to Constantine I, he was made Caesar in 324 CE and proclaimed Augustus in 337 CE following his father's death (Jamušakov 2006b, 110). Accordingly, he minted coins in two periods: from 324 to 337 CE as Caesar, and thereupon as the supreme ruler, i.e., as Augustus. All of the coins from the East/West area of the site are from his period as Augustus after the death of Constantine I. Only the coin from the western part of the site, the location of the antique period residential building, is from the period of Constantius's rule as Caesar (see cat. no. 18). This is followed by the Valentinian dynasty with specimens of coins minted under Valentinian I (three coins), Valentinian II (one coin), and Valens (one coin). Also found at the site are a coin minted under Gratian and one under Honorius (Trbojević 2020, 19).

Of the rulers of Byzantium, we see only the coins of the emperor Justinian I, represented by three specimens. This find confirms the existence of these structures in the 6th c. Besides confirming the use of the buildings—not necessarily in the same function—the Byzantine coins are a key factor in interpreting the political and military situation in the empire during the reign of Justinian I and his reconquest of Italy (Mimica 1997, 109).

From the mid-3rd c. we begin to see the appearance of mintmarks in the exergue, a measure aimed at facilitating the control of coin weight and the proper operation of mints (Zander 1959, 58). The analysis of the coins recovered from the site around the Archaeological Museum of Istria building has found that 16 of the 32 coins we were able to identify were struck at the mint in Rome. The mint in Rome was founded in 280 BCE and became the chief mint of the empire. Although it struck only gold and silver coins at the beginning of the

Ako pogledamo novac s lokaliteta „Malo rimsko kazalište - AMI zapad i AMI istok/zapad“, primjećujemo da iz kovnice u Rimu proizlaze primjerci iz ranijeg Carstva, dok se kod kasnijih primjeraka počinju javljati kovovi drugih carskih i provincijalnih kovnica, s jasno označenim oznakama kovnice u egzergu. Ipak, među kovovima prvog stoljeća nalazimo i primjer Domicijanovog asa kovanog u balkanskoj kovnici u Trakiji. Vrlo zanimljiv provincijalni kov koji je proizašao iz flavijejske kovnice na istoku ističe se latinskim legendama i detaljno oblikovanim prikazom cara na aversu te božice Cerere na reversu (Burnett, Amandry, Carradice 1999, 87-91).

Iz kovnice u Akvileji potekla su četiri primjerka s ovog lokaliteta. To je vrlo bitna kovnica, s obzirom da je riječ o središtu desete italske regije (*Regio X Venetia et Histria*) kojoj od osnutka pripada i Pula (Starac 1999, 57). Na temelju podataka iznesenih u „Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Kroatien, Abteilung XVIII Istrien“ jasno je da kovnica *Aquileia* dominira među nalazima novca Ae3 i Ae4 na području Pule (Miškec 2002, 107-223). Stoga se može pretpostaviti da je primjeraka iz te kovnice bilo puno više i na ovom lokalitetu, ali to je nemoguće iščitati jer je velika količina primjeraka loše očuvana i izlizana. Kovanje novca u Akvileji počinje krajem 3. stoljeća, a uz kraće prekide 330-ih, djeluje sve do 425. godine (Kos 1998, 36). Primjerci novca iz akvilejske kovnice na lokalitetu su Maksencijev novac, novac Konstantina I. s oznakom AQP i novac Valentinijana II. s oznakom SMAQS. Među imperijalnim kovnicama ističe se ona u Sisciji, današnjem Sisku. Kao i kod Akvileje, riječ o kovnici čiji je novac vrlo učestao na području Pule i njezine okolice u razdoblju kasne antike (Miškec 2002, 107-223). Kovnica je otvorena 262. godine za vrijeme vladavine cara Galijena i nastavila je rad sve do 5. stoljeća (Kos 1998, 323). Od primjeraka s lokaliteta imamo sisačke kovove novca Konstancija II., Licinija I. i Gracijana. Kovnice koje su zastupljene u manjoj mjeri, s jednim ili dvama primjercima, bile su Nikomedija, Kizik, Salona i Tesalonika. Nalazi novca s tim kovničkim oznakama možda najbolje govore o širini optjecaja rimskog novca, trgovini i povezanosti Pule s ostatkom Carstva. Kovnica Nikomedija, u današnjoj Turskoj, počinje s kovanjem 294. godine, približno u isto vrijeme kada i kovnica u Akvileji. Iduća kovnica je *Cyzicus*, u ovom slučaju s ranijom oznakom SMK?. Kovnicu je obilježio dugi period rada. Otvorena je već u doba cara Klaudija, a nastavlja raditi kao bizantinska kovnica sve do 629. godine (Kos 1998, 245, 72). Iz makedonske kovnice *Thessalonica* imamo samo jedan primjerak novca Valentinijana I.

imperial period, it soon also began issuing bronze coins (Kos 1998, 308).

If we examine the coins from the Small Roman Theatre AMI West and AMI East/West site we see that early imperial coins were struck at the mint in Rome, while among the later coinage we begin to see the strikes of other imperial and provincial mints, with mintmarks clearly indicated in the exergue. We do, however, also see a Domitian as from a Balkan mint in Thrace among the coins struck in the 1st c. This very interesting provincial coin from a Flavian mint in the east is notable by its Latin legend and the detailing showing the image of the emperor on the obverse, and of the female deity Ceres on the reverse (Burnett, Amandry, Carradice 1999, 87-91).

From the mint at Aquileia we have four coins from this site. This was a key mint as Aquileia was the hub of the tenth Italic region (*Regio X Venetia et Histria*), which Pula was a part of from its founding (Starac 1999, 57). Based on the data presented in *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Kroatien, Abteilung XVIII Istrien* it is clear that the mint in Aquileia is predominant among the finds of Ae3 and Ae4 coins in Pula (Miškec 2002, 107-223). We can, thus, posit that there were many more coins struck at this mint at this site, which we cannot, however, read from the coins as a great many are poorly preserved and worn. The minting of coins in Aquileia began late in the 3rd c. and, with short interruptions in the 330's CE, continued through to 425 CE (Kos 1998, 36). Examples of coins issued from the Aquileian mint at this site are a coin of Maxentius, a coin of Constantine I with the mark AQP, and a coin of Valentinian II with the mark SMAQS. Notable among the imperial mints is the one at Siscia, modern day Sisak. As with Aquileia, this was a mint whose issues are very prevalent in Pula and its environs in the late antique period (Miškec 2002, 107-223). This mint was founded in 262 CE during the reign of the emperor Gallienus and continued operation through to the 5th c. (Kos 1998, 323). Among the coins recovered at this site struck at the mint in Siscia we have coins of Constantius II, Licinius I, and Gratian. The less represented mints, with a single or two examples, were those in Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Salona, and Thessalonica. Finds of coins with these mintmarks are perhaps most telling of the breadth of the circulation of Roman money and commerce, and of the connections Pula had with the rest of the empire. The Nicomedia mint, in present-day Türkiye (Turkey), began minting operations in 294 CE, at about the same time as the mint in Aquileia. The next mint is the one in Cyzicus, in this case possibly with the earlier mark SMK. This mint had a long period of

BIZANTSKA KOVNICA U SALONI

Posebno zanimljivi su kovovi cara Justinijana I. To su primjeri bizantskog novca, među kojima je jedan pentanumij kovan u Konstantinopolu, najznačajnijoj bizantskoj kovnici, dok su druga dva dekanumiji iz Salone (Sayles 1998, 6). Salonitanska kovnica je otvorena znatno nakon ostalih spomenutih. Svoje djelovanje započinje vjerojatno oko 474. godine, kada u njoj svoj novac kuje car Nepot (Kos 1998, 312). Povijest kovanja bizantskog novca u Saloni započinje s carem Justinijanom I., koji tijekom svojih osvajačkih pohoda prema Italiji osvaja Salonu i počinje kovati novac u već postojećim kovnicama radi financiranja vojske, odnosno financiranja daljnjeg ratovanja u Italiji. Salonitanski kovovi specifični su po modelaciji likova na aversu, manjoj težini i promjeru, lošijoj leguri te po odsustvu oznake kovnice na reversu (Bakota 1974, 13–20).

Iako danas još nema konsenzusa da su ovakvi tipovi kovanica proizašli iz kovnice u Saloni, opredijelit ćemo se za struju koju je pokrenuo numizmatičar Srećko Bakota, a podržali bitni stručnjaci kao što su Grierson, Bellinger i Hahn. Bakota svoju teoriju bazira na velikoj količini numizmatičkih nalaza koji su pronađeni na području Salone i po svojim karakteristikama ne pripadaju niti jednoj već poznatoj kovnici. Stoga se baš Salone, grad koji je već imao aktivnu kovnicu u rimsko doba, nameće kao najvjerojatniji kandidat za bizantsku kovnicu. Uzmemo li u obzir ratna zbivanja, znamo da je Salona nakon 552./555., tj. nakon vojnih pohoda protiv Ostrogota koje je predvodio Narzes, sigurno bizantska. Tada se u Saloni pokreće kovanje velike količine novca radi financiranja vojske, a Bakota tu tezu potkrepljuje činjenicom da se ovaj tip kovanica nalazi samo uz pravac kretanja vojske prema Italiji te je najučestaliji u okolici same Salone (Bakota 1974, 13–20). Na tom se pravcu našla i Istra, stoga su ovi nalazi izuzetno bitni.

Međutim, Elena Baldi iznosi novu teoriju o porijeklu ovog tipa novca. Po njezinoj teoriji, ovaj novac je proizvod kovnice u Ravenni. Baldi ističe slične stilske karakteristike salonitanskih kovova s kovovima iz kovnice u Ravenni. Iako je najveća količina ovog novca pronađena na području Hrvatske, Baldi napominje da nova istraživanja, kao npr. ona na lokalitetu Classe, rezultiraju sve brojnijim nalazima novca ovoga tipa na području Italije. Novac s lokaliteta Classe, čak 91 komad, pronađen je u dijelovima religijskog centra i trgovačkih zona, što navodi Baldi na odbacivanje teorije o putujućoj kovnici i na pretpostavku da se taj novac kovao u Ravenni nakon 540. godine (Baldi 2018, 974).

operation. It was founded during the reign of the emperor Claudius and continued operations as a Byzantine mint through to the year 629 (Kos 1998, 245, 72). From the Macedonian mint at Thessalonica we have a single coin of Valentinian I.

THE BYZANTINE MINT IN SALONA

Particularly noteworthy are the coins struck under the emperor Justinian I. These are examples of Byzantine money, among which we see a pentanummium struck in Constantinople, the chief Byzantine mint, while the other two are decanummii from Salona (Sayles 1998, 6). The mint in Salona was founded significantly later than the other mentioned mints. It was likely founded around 474 CE, when the emperor Nepos minted his coins there (Kos 1998, 312). The history of the minting of Byzantine coinage in Salona begins with the emperor Justinian I, who captured Salona while advancing towards Italy and began minting money in existing mints to finance the army, i.e., his continued military campaigns in Italy. Salonitan strikes are specific in terms of the modelling of the image on the reverse, lower weight and diameter, poorer alloys, and by the absence of a mintmark on the reverse (Bakota 1974, 13–20).

Although there is currently still no consensus as to whether these coin types were issued from the mint in Salona, we will take the position proposed by numismatist Srećko Bakota and supported by eminent specialists such as Grierson, Bellinger, and Hahn. Bakota bases his theory on the great number of numismatic finds recovered in Salona the characteristics of which are not attributable to any of the other known mints. Salona, thus, a city that already had an active mint in the Roman period, stands out as the most likely candidate to serve as a Byzantine mint. If we bear in mind the ongoing fighting, we know that Salona was certainly in Byzantine hands after 552/555 CE, i.e., after the campaigns against the Ostrogoths led by Narses. This saw the minting in Salona of a great quantity of money to finance the army; Bakota supports this hypothesis by pointing out that this type of coin is found only along the route of the army towards Italy and that it is most frequent in the environs of Salona itself (Bakota 1974, 13–20). Istria was on this route and these finds are thus very significant.

Elena Baldi, for her part, has proposed a novel theory on the origin of this type of coin. According to the hypothesis she has advanced this coin was the product of the mint in Ravenna. Baldi highlights the similar stylistic characteristics of the Salonitan strikes to those from the

Treba naglasiti da je u okolici Salone i na području Hrvatske do danas pronađeno 306 primjeraka ovog tipa novca, dok je u sjevernoj Italiji i Ravenni broj primjeraka Justinijanovih folisa 130. Unatoč tome, treba uzeti u obzir okolnosti pronalaska novčanih nalaza. U Italiji su gotovo svi nalazi pronađeni u netaknutim slojevima, dok u Hrvatskoj dominiraju skupni nalazi u ostavama. Takva količina novca pohranjenog na istome mjestu može se dovesti u vezu s blizinom kovnice. Također, kovnica u Saloni pogodnija je za takve emisije uzmemo li u obzir političku situaciju tog vremena. Kovanje novca u Saloni omogućilo bi lakše financiranje vojske koja se kretala u smjeru Italije. S druge strane, kovnica u Ravenni tek 539. godine pada pod vlast Bizanta, a s kovanjem pravog bizantskog novca započinje 542. godine. Prethodnih sto godina kovnica je bila pod upravom istočnogotskih vladara, koji su nerijetko kovali novac u ime bizantskih careva (Kos 1998, 306). Kretanje i napredovanje vojske prema Ravenni omogućilo bi cirkulaciju salonitanskog novca i na području Italije te same Ravenne.

Pronalazak salonitanskih kovova važan je doprinos proučavanju povijesti Istre u 6. stoljeću, pogotovo za razdoblje bizantskih osvajanja na ovome području. Dosad je objavljeno šest takvih primjeraka koji su pronađeni na području Istre. Pet komada donosi Robert Matijašić u svom radu „Zbirka bizantskog novca Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli“. Ta je zbirka većim dijelom prikupljena u razdoblju do 1947., nakon čega je dio prenesen u Italiju i vraćen tek 1961. godine, ali bez pripadajuće dokumentacije. Stoga iako znamo da je novac pronađen na području Istre, ne možemo sa sigurnošću definirati mjesto nalaska pojedinih nalaza (Matijašić 1983, 217). Kada govorimo o salonitanskim kovovima, autor donosi pet polu folisa (20 numma) tipa MIB I 250 (Matijašić 1983, 224, br. 23-27). Isti primjerci kasnije su objavljeni i u radu Alenke Miškec „Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Kroatien, Abteilung XVIII Istrien“ (Miškec 2002, 330). Još jedan dekanumij pojavljuje se u knjizi Bože Mimice te pokazuje jasne karakteristike salonitanskog novca (Mimica 1997, 104). U numizmatičkoj zbirci Arheološkog muzeja Istre čuvaju se još tri neobjavljena primjerka novca iz Salone. Riječ je o jednom dekanumiju nepoznate provenijencije te dva polu folisa tipa MIB I 250. Jedan je pronađen u Sorni kod Poreča, a drugi tijekom recentnih istraživanja Malog rimskog kazališta u Puli, koji se nalazi u neposrednoj blizini lokaliteta koji je obrađen u ovome radu.

mint in Ravenna. Although the greatest quantity of these coins was found in Croatia, Baldi points out that recent investigations, like those at the Classe site, have resulted in a growing number of finds of this coin type in Italy. The 91 coins recovered at the Classe site were found in parts of the religious centre and commercial zones, which has prompted Baldi to reject the theory of a traveling mint and to adopt the hypothesis that this money was minted in Ravenna after 540 CE (Baldi 2018, 974).

It should be noted that 306 specimens of this coin type have been found to date in the environs of Salona and other parts of Croatia, while 130 follis minted under Justinian have been found in Ravenna and other parts of the north of Italy. The circumstances of the finds of coins should, however, also be taken into account. In Italy almost all of the finds were recovered from intact strata, while in Croatia hoards predominate. Such a quantity of money stored in one place can be associated with the proximity of a mint. Further, the mint in Salona was more suitable for these monetary emissions if we bear in mind the political landscape of the period. Minting coins in Salona would have facilitated the financing of an army moving towards Italy. On the other hand, the mint in Ravenna would only fall under Byzantine control in 539 CE, and started minting proper Byzantine coins in 542 CE. Over the preceding one hundred years the mint had been under the administration of Ostrogoth rulers, who often minted money in the name of Byzantine emperors (Kos 1998, 306). The movement and advancement of the army towards Ravenna would have provided for the circulation of Salonitan coins in this city and other parts of Italy.

The find of coins minted in Salona is an important contribution to the study of Istria's history in the 6th c., especially for the period that saw Byzantine acquisitions in this area. To date six such coins found in Istria have been published. Five were covered by Robert Matijašić in his paper on *The Collection of Byzantine Coins in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula*. Most of this collection was created in the period up to 1947, after which a part of the collection was removed to Italy to be finally returned in 1961 but without the accompanying documentation. Thus, although we do know that the coins were found in Istria, we cannot confidently identify the site of the individual finds (Matijašić 1983, 217). With regard to the coins minted in Salona the author presents five half-folles (the half-follis being equivalent to 20 nummi) of the MIB I 250 type (Matijašić 1983, 224, nos. 23-27). The same coins were again published in Alenka Miškec's paper *Die Fundmünzen der römischen*

ZAKLJUČAK

Zahvaljujući velikom broju numizmatičkih nalaza s lokaliteta „Malo rimsko kazalište AMI zapad i AMI istok/zapad“, dobivene su vrijedne informacije o vremenu nastanka antičkih struktura u neposrednoj okolini današnjeg Arheološkog muzeja Istre. Zajedno s drugim arheološkim materijalom, numizmatički nalazi kronološki određuju kulturne slojeve u kojima su pronađeni i donose nam vrijedne podatke o vremenu korištenja ovih antičkih objekata. S obzirom da je istraživanje provedeno u nekoliko faza, lokalitet je podijeljen na više lokacija, a analizom numizmatičkih i ostalih arheoloških nalaza dobivene su relevantne informacije o antičkoj gradskoj stambenoj kući na zapadu lokaliteta i kasnoantičkim stambenim objektima ispred zgrade Arheološkog muzeja Istre. Od ukupno 81 primjerka, samo je manji dio numizmatičkih nalaza (12,34 %) pronađen na zapadnom dijelu lokaliteta. Riječ je pretežno o novcu iz razdoblja 1. i 2. stoljeća, iako je pronađen i jedan primjerak novca iz vremena vladavine Konstancija II. kao cezara. To je ujedno i potvrda o postojanju i korištenju ovog stambenog objekta sigurno do kraja drugog stoljeća, ako ne i kasnije.

Ipak, najveća količina novca pronađena je na području istočnih kasnoantičkih objekata. Unutar prostorija pronađeno je 78 primjeraka rimskog carskog novca i tri primjerka bizantskog novca Justinijana I. Većina kovova pripada razdoblju 4. stoljeća (čak 70 %). Tu dominiraju nominale Ae3 i Ae4, a najučestaliji su kovovi cara Konstancija II. Među primjercima dominiraju kovovi kovnice Roma, no treba uzeti u obzir da je čak 49 komada nečitljivo te nisu bile vidljive oznake kovnica. Bez obzira na stupanj oštećenja, novac se ipak može svrstati u razdoblje kasne antike, točnije u razdoblje između 2. pol. 4. i 1. pol. 5. st. Ostale kovnice po zastupljenosti su Siscia i Akvileja, što nije iznenađujuće s obzirom da je Akvileja bila središte desete italske regije *Venetia et Histria*. Primjerci ostalih kovnica, kao npr. Kizik, Tesalonika, kovnica u Trakiji i Konstantinopol, ukazuju nam na veliku mobilnost unutar Carstva i učestalu cirkulaciju novca. Tu se ponajprije misli na cirkulaciju koju pokreću konstantna kretanja vojske i razvoj bogatih trgovačkih putova. Posebno zanimljivi su primjerci bizantskog novca Justinijana I., primarno jer je riječ o jedinim bizantskim kovovima s ovog lokaliteta, a zatim i zbog problematike podrijetla tog novca. Iako je vjerojatno riječ o salonitanskim kovovima, nameće se i teorija kovnice u Ravenni. To su najraniji primjerci s lokaliteta i potvrđuju nam postojanje i korištenje tih kasnoantičkih objekata još u 6. stoljeću. Analizom numizmatičkih nalaza iz Pule vidljivo je postupno opadanje vrijednosti i kvalitete novca, što jasno ukazuje

Zeit in Kroatien, Abteilung XVIII Istrien (Miškec 2002, 330). A further decanummium appears in a book penned by Božo Mimica exhibiting clear characteristic of Salonitan coins (Mimica 1997, 104). The numismatic collection of the Archaeological Museum of Istria holds a further three unpublished coins from Salona. These are one decanummium of unknown provenience, and two half-folles of the MIB I 250 type. One was found at Sorna near Poreč, and the other in the course of recent investigation of the Small Roman Theatre in Pula, in the immediate vicinity of the site discussed in this paper.

CONCLUSION

The significant number of numismatic finds recovered at the Small Roman Theatre AMI West and AMI East/West site has provided us with valuable data concerning the time of the creation of the antique period structures in the immediate vicinity of the present-day Archaeological Museum of Istria building. Together with the other archaeological material the numismatic finds chronologically identify the cultural strata in which they were found and provide us with valuable data on the period of the use of these antique period buildings. As the investigation was performed in multiple phases the site has been divided into several zones, and the analysis of the numismatic and other archaeological finds has provided relevant data on the antique period urban residential house in the west of the site, and the late antique residential buildings facing the building of the Archaeological Museum of Istria. Of the total of 81 coins, only a small part of the numismatic finds (12.34%) were found in the west part of the site. These are primarily coins of the 1st and 2nd c. period, but include one coin from the period of the rule of Constantius II as Caesar. This also constitutes confident confirmation of the existence and use of this residential building to the end of the 2nd c., perhaps even later.

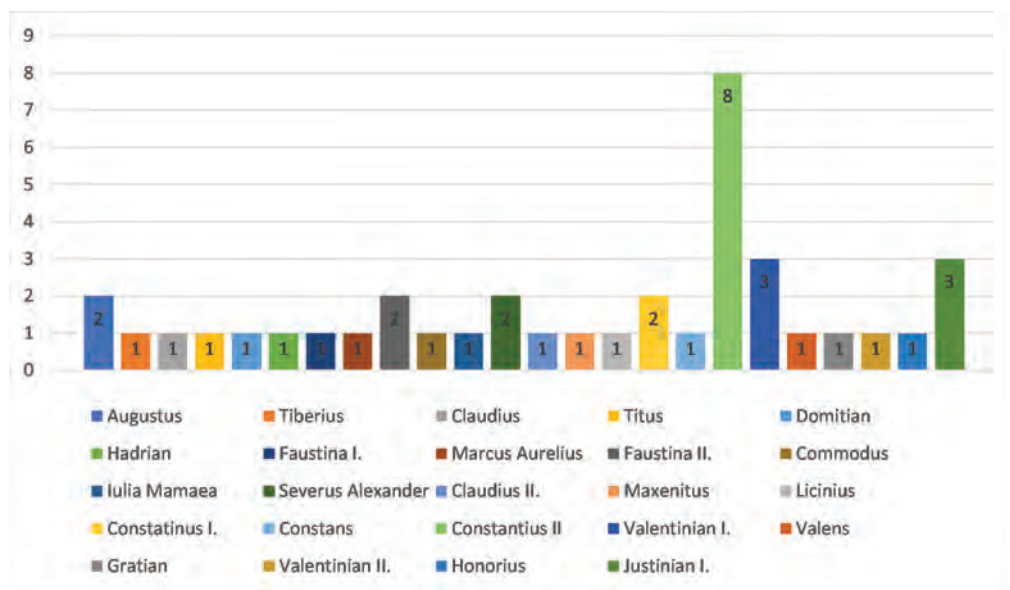
The greatest quantity of coins was, however, found in the area of the eastern late antique buildings. Seventy-eight Roman imperial period and three Byzantine coins minted under Justinian I were found in these rooms. Most (70%) were from the 4th c. period. Here the Ae3 and Ae4 denominations are predominant, with the most frequent being coins minted under the emperor Constantius II. The most prevalent source mint is Rome, but we should bear in mind that 49 coins are illegible, with no visible mintmark. Irrespective of the level of damage, these coins can be dated to the late antique period, more precisely to the period from the second half of the 4th to

na financijsku krizu koje je zahvatila cijelo Carstvo. To najbolje vidimo na primjercima antoninijana, čija čistoća i kvaliteta postupno slabi, ali i na općoj dekadenciji kvalitete materijala i težine novca u kasnijim stoljećima. Različite novčane reforme koje su provodili carevi rezultirale su pojavom novih tipova novca i nominala. Na lokalitetu najčešće nalazimo tip FEL TEMP REPARATIO, koji je rezultat reforme cara Konstancija II. i cara Konstansa, a vrlo učestali je i tip GLORIA ROMANORUM.

Zajedno s drugim pokretnim i nepokretnim arheološkim materijalima, numizmatički nalazi pokazali su se od neprocjenjive važnosti za interpretaciju objekata koji su se smjestili uz same gradske zidine antičke Pule, a ujedno nam pružaju cjelovitu sliku o vremenu nastanka, razvoju i postupnom napuštanju struktura.

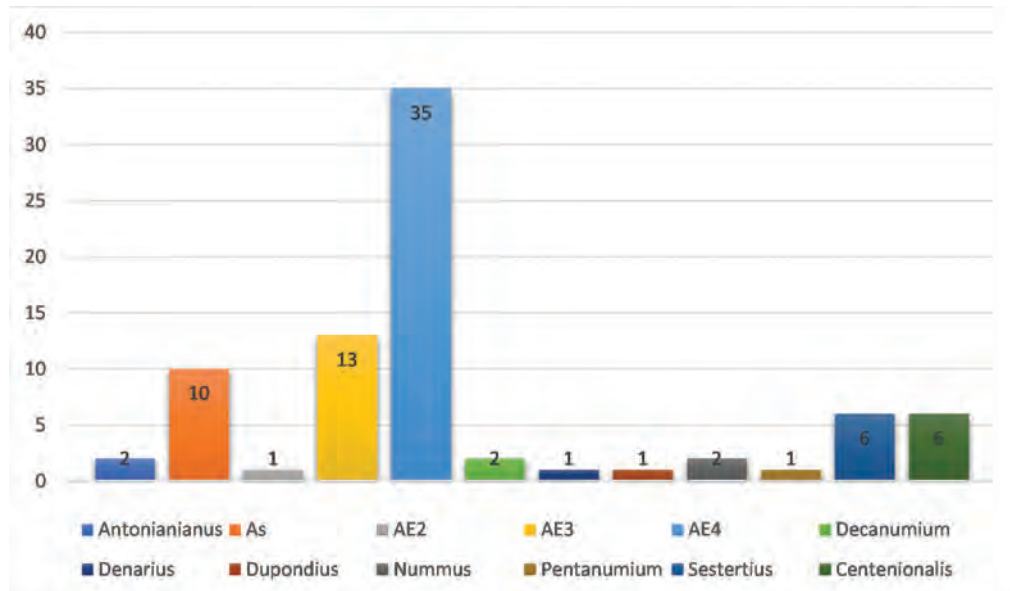
the first half of the 5th c. Other frequently represented mints are Siscia and Aquileia, which is not unexpected given that Aquileia was the hub of the tenth Italic region Venetia et Histria. Coins from other mints, e.g., Cyzicus, Thessalonica, and the mints in Thrace and Constantinople, point to the high level of mobility within the empire and the frequent circulation of money. This pertains above all to the circulation engendered by the constant movement of armies and the development of vigorous commercial routes. Especially noteworthy are examples of the Byzantine coinage of Justinian I, primarily because these are the only Byzantine coins recovered at the site, but also in light of the debate concerning the origin of this money. And while these coins were likely struck at the mint in Salona, there is also the proposed theory of their origin from the mint in Ravenna. These are the most recent coins from the site and confirm the existence and use of these late antique buildings into the 6th c. The analysis of the numismatic finds from Pula also shows the gradual drop in the value and quality of the coinage, clearly pointing to the financial crisis that gripped the empire as a whole. This is most evident in the case of the antoninianus coins, the purity and quality of which gradually declined, but also from the overall degeneration in the quality of materials and weights of coins in the later centuries. The various monetary reforms implemented by the emperors resulted in the introduction of new coin types and denominations. At this site we most often see the FEL TEMP REPARATIO type, the result of the reforms of the emperors Constantius II and Constans, with the GLORIA ROMANORUM type also being very frequent.

Together with the other archaeological artefacts and features the numismatic finds have proven to be of inestimable importance in the interpretation of the buildings situated next to the city wall of antique period Pula, and also present us with an integral picture of the time of creation, the development, and the eventual gradual abandonment of these structures.



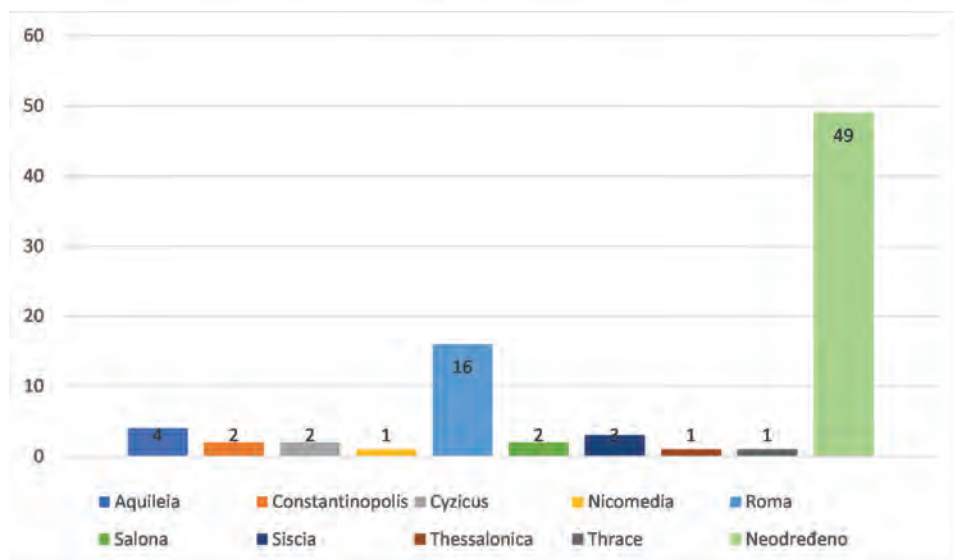
Dijagram 1 Zastupljenost prema rimskim i bizantskim carevima (na uzorku od 39 primjeraka).

Diagram 1 The representation of coins by Roman and Byzantine emperors (sample size: 39 coins).



Dijagram 2 Zastupljenost prema nominali (na uzorku od 80 primjeraka).

Diagram 2 Representation by denomination (sample size: 80 coins).



Dijagram 3 Zastupljenost prema rimskim i bizantskim kovnicama (na uzorku od 81 primjerka).

Diagram 3 Representation by Roman and Byzantine mints (sample size: 81 coins).

KATALOG

RIMSKI CARSKI NOVAC

1. NS-1**August (Augustus) (27. g. pr. Kr. - 14. g.)**

As, 8,89 g, 26,6 x 25,9 mm

Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv**Rv:** SC u polju, nečitljiv

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD 2018., SJ 365, PN 21

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 27. g. pr. Kr. - 14. g.

Literatura: RIC I²?**2. NS-2****August (Augustus) (27. g. pr. Kr. - 14. g.)**

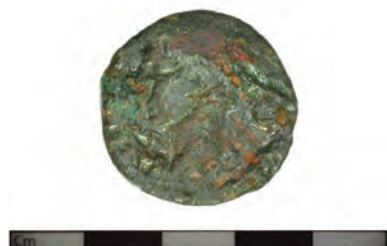
As, 11,34 g, 26,4 x 26,2 mm, 11h

Av: Glava ulijevo, nečitljiv**Rv:** SC, nečitljiv

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 469, PN 21

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 27. g. pr. Kr. - 14. g.

Literatura: RIC I²?**3. N-1298****Tiberije (Tiberius) (14. - 37. g.) (komemorativni novac za Augusta)**

As, 9,69 g, 26,5 x 27,3 mm, 12h

Av: Glava sa zrakastom krunom ulijevo, točkasto obrubljen, **DIVVS AVGVST[VS P]ATER****Rv:** Orao raširenih krila na globusu, glava udesno, točkasto obrubljen, **S-C** u polju
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD 2017., SJ 194, PN 35
Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 34. - 37. g.

Literatura: RIC I² 82**CATALOGUE**

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS

1. NS-1**Augustus (27 BCE-14 CE)**

As, 8.89 g, 26.6 × 25.9 mm

Obv: Head right, illegible**Rev:** SC (in field), illegible

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West 2018, SU 365, SF 21

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 27 BCE-14 CE

Reference: RIC I²?**2. NS-2****Augustus (27 BCE-14 CE)**

As, 11.34 g, 26.4 × 26.2 mm, 11h

Obv: Head left, illegible**Rev:** SC, illegible

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2018, SU 469, SF 21

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 27 BCE-14 CE

Reference: RIC I²?**3. N-1298****Tiberius (14-37 CE) (commemorative, for Augustus)**

As, 9.69 g, 26.5 × 27.3 mm, 12h

Obv: Radiate head left, dotted border, **DIVVS AVGVST[VS P]ATER****Rev:** Eagle with spread wings on globe, head right, dotted border, **S-C** (in field)

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West 2017, SU 194, SF 35

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 34-37 CE

Reference: RIC I² 82

**4. N-1299****Klaudije I. (Claudius I.) (41. - 54. g.) (za Germanika)**

As, 10,16 g, 27,0 x 27,6 mm, 6h

Av: Glava udesno,**GERMANICVS CAE[SAR] TI
AVG F DIVI AVG N****Rv:** SC u polju centrirano, [TI
CLAV]DIVS C[AESAR AVG
GER] M P M TR P IMP P P
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 610,
PN 5Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 50. - 54. g.

Literatura: RIC I² 106**4. N-1299****Claudius (41-54 CE) (for Germanicus)**

As, 10.16 g, 27.0 × 27.6 mm, 6h

Obv: Head right,**GERMANICVS CAE[SAR] TI
AVG F DIVI AVG N****Rev:** SC (in field, centred), [TI
CLAV]DIVS C[AESAR AVG
GER] M P M TR P IMP P P
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 610, SF 5Mint: *Roma*

Date: 50-54 CE

Reference: RIC I² 106**5. N-1300****Tit (Titus) (79. - 81. g.)**

As, 8,66 g, 25,9 x 27,4 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s lovorovim vijencemulijevo, točkasto obrubljen, [IMP
T] CAES VESP AVG P M TR P
COS VIII**Rv:** Spes ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži
cvijet, a lijevom podiže draperiju,
S-C u poljuPULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD 2018., SJ 336, PN 13Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 80. - 81. g.

Literatura: RIC II-1 238

5. N-1300**Titus (79-81 CE)**

As, 8.66 g, 25.9 × 27.4 mm, 6h

Obv: Laureate head left, dottedborder, [IMP T] CAES VESP
AVG P M TR P COS VIII**Rev:** Spes left, flower in right hand,
left raising drapery, S-C (in field)Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West 2018, SU 336, SF 13Mint: *Roma*

Date: 80-81 CE

Reference: RIC II-1 238

**6. NS-14****Hadrijan (Hadrianus) (117. - 138. g.)**

As, 9,17 g, 24,5 x 26,2 mm, 3h

Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv**Rv:** Galija udesno, SC ispod?,
nečitljivPULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 592,
PN 64Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 125. - 127. g.

Literatura: RIC II.3² 820-821**6. NS-14****Hadrian (Hadrianus) (117-138 CE)**

As, 9.17 g, 24.5 × 26.2 mm, 3h

Obv: Head right, illegible**Rev:** Galley right, SC below?,
illegiblePula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 592, SF 64Mint: *Roma*

Date: 125-127 CE

Reference: RIC II.3² 820-821

**7. N-1302**

Antonin Pio (Antoninus Pius) (138. - 161. g.) (Diva Faustina I.)

As, 8,51 g, 26,6 x 27,8 mm, 12h

Av: Žensko poprsje udesno, kosa skupljena u pundu na vrhu glave, draperija na ramenima, **DIVA FAV - S[TINA]**

Rv: Junona ulijevo, desna ruka je podignuta, a u lijevoj drži skeptar, točkasto obrubljen, **A[VGVS]TA PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD 2018., SJ 317, PN 3**

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 141. g.

Literatura: RIC III 1177

7. N-1302

Antoninus Pius (138-161 CE) (Diva Faustina I)

As, 8.51 g, 26.6 × 27.8 mm, 12h

Obv: Female bust right, hair drawn up and coiled on top in bun, drapery on shoulders, **DIVA FAV - S[TINA]**

Rev: Juno left, right hand raised, sceptre in left hand, dotted border, **A[VGVS]TA**

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West 2018, SU 317, SF 3

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 141 CE

Reference: RIC III 1177

**8. N-1305**

Marko Aurelije (Marcus Aurelius) (161. - 180. g.)

Denarius, 3,20 g, 18,8 x 18,2 mm, 1h

Av: Bradata glava s lovorovim vijencem udesno, točkasto obrubljen, **[M ANTONINVS] - AVG TRP XXVII**

Rv: Merkur ulijevo, na glavi nosi petasus, u desnoj ruci drži pateru, a u lijevoj kaducej, **[RE]LIG AVG [IMP] VI COS [III]**

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 640, PN 43

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 172. - 173. g.

Literatura: RIC III 285A

8. N-1305

Marcus Aurelius (161-180 CE)

Denarius, 3.20 g, 18.8 × 18.2 mm, 1h

Obv: Laureate bearded head right, dotted border, **[M ANTONINVS] - AVG TRP XXVII**

Rev: Mercury left, wearing petasos on head, patera in right hand, caduceus in left hand, **[RE]LIG AVG [IMP] VI COS [III]**

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 640, SF 43

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 172-173 CE

Reference: RIC III 285A

**9. N-1304**

Marko Aurelije (Marcus Aurelius) (161. - 180. g.) (Faustina II. (161. - 175. g.))

Sestertius, 24,58 g, 33,1 x 33,2 mm, 11h

Av: Žensko poprsje udesno, kosa skupljena u nisku pundu, draperija na ramenima, dvostruki točkasti obrub, **FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA**

Rv: Laetitia ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži vijenac, u lijevoj skeptar, **S-C** u polju, točkasto obrubljen,

9. N-1304

Marcus Aurelius (161-180 CE) (Faustina II (161-175 CE))

Sestertius, 24.58 g, 33.1 × 33.2 mm, 11h

Obv: Female bust right, hair coiled in low bun, drapery on shoulders, double dotted border, **FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA**

Rev: Laetitia left, wreath in right hand, sceptre in left hand, **S-C** (in field), dotted border, **[LA]ET[IT] I[A]**



[LA]ET[IT]I[A]
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 633, PN
 42
 Kovnica: *Roma*
 Datacija: 161. - 176. g.
 Literatura: RIC III 1654

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 633, SF 42
 Mint: *Roma*
 Date: 161-176 CE
 Reference: RIC III 1654



10. N-1303
Marko Aurelije (Marcus Aurelius) (161. - 180. g.) (Faustina II. (Faustina II) (161. - 175. g.))

Sestertius, 26,35 g, 32,7 x 31,4 mm, 12h

Av: Žensko poprsje udesno, kosa skupljena u nisku punđu, draperija na ramenima, točkasto obrubljen, **FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA**

Rv: Tron (pulvinar) s visećom draperijom na kojemu su bebe Komod i Antonin, **S-C** u polju, **[SAECVLI FELI]CI[T]**

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615,
 PN 16

Kovnica: *Roma*
 Datacija: 161. - 176. g.
 Literatura: RIC III 1665

10. N-1303
Marcus Aurelius (161-180 CE) (Faustina II (161-175 CE))

Sestertius, 26.35 g, 32.7 × 31.4 mm, 12h

Obv: Female bust right, hair coiled in low bun, drapery on shoulders, dotted border, **FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA**

Rev: Throne (pulvinar), draped, on which are the infants Commodus and Antoninus, **S-C** (in field), **[SAECVLI FELI]CI[T]**

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 16

Mint: *Roma*
 Date: 161-176 CE
 Reference: RIC III 1665



11. N-1306
Komod (Commodus) (180. - 192. g.)

Sestertius, 24,7 g, 29,6 x 27,2 mm, 6h

Av: Bradata glava s lovorovim vijencem udesno, točkasto obrubljen, **L A[EL AVR]EL CO - MM A[VG P FE]L**

Rv: Fortuna ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži kaducej, a u lijevoj cornucopiju, **S-C** u polju, **PM TRP XVII IM[P VI]II COS [V] II [P P]**

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 718,
 PN 81

Kovnica: *Roma*
 Datacija: 192. g.
 Literatura: RIC III 609

11. N-1306
Commodus (180-192 CE)

Sestertius, 24.7 g, 29.6 × 27.2 mm, 6h

Obv: Laureate bearded head right, dotted border, **L A[EL AVR]EL CO - MM A[VG P FE]L**

Rev: Fortuna left, caduceus in right hand, cornucopia in left hand, **S-C** (in field), **PM TRP XVII IM[P VI]II COS [V] II [P P]**

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 718, SF 81

Mint: *Roma*
 Date: 192 CE
 Reference: RIC III 609



**12. N-1309****Aleksandar Sever (Severus Alexander) (222. - 235. g.)**

Sestertius, 17,85 g, 29,9 x 29,3 mm, 11h

Av: Glava s lovorovim vijencem udesno, draperija preko lijevog ramena, točkasto obrubljen, **[IM]P SEV ALE - [XANDER AV]G**

Rv: Annona ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži klipove kukuruza iznad modiusa, a u lijevoj sidro, **S-C** u polju, točkasto obrubljen, **ANNONA AVGVSTI PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 600, PN 72**

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 222. - 231. g

Literatura: RIC IV 549b

12. N-1309**Severus Alexander (222-235 CE)**

Sestertius, 17.85 g, 29.9 × 29.3 mm, 11h

Obv: Laureate head right, drapery on left shoulder, dotted border, **[IM]P SEV ALE - [XANDER AV]G**

Rev: Annona left, ears of grain in right hand over a modius, anchor in left hand, **S-C** (in field), dotted border, **ANNONA AVGVSTI Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 600, SF 72**

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 222-231 CE

Reference: RIC IV 549b

**13. N-1307****Aleksandar Sever (Severus Alexander) (222. - 235. g.)**

Dupondius, 9,06 g, 24,8 x 26,0, 12h

Av: Glava sa zrakastom krunom udesno, točkasto obrubljen, **IMP SEV ALE - XANDER AV[G]**

Rv: Car ulijevo sa skeptom u lijevoj ruci, **S-C** u polju, točkasto obrubljen, **RESTITVTOR MON PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 633, PN 55**

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 222. - 231. g.

Literatura: RIC IV 601

13. N-1307**Severus Alexander (222-235 CE)**

Dupondius, 9.06 g, 24.8 × 26.0, 12h

Obv: Radiate head right, dotted border, **IMP SEV ALE - XANDER AV[G]**

Rev: Emperor left, sceptre in left hand, **S-C** (in field), dotted border, **RESTITVTOR MON**

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 633, SF 55

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 222-231 CE

Reference: RIC IV 601

**14. N-1308****Aleksandar Sever (Severus Alexander) (222. - 235. g.) (Julija Mameja (Iulia Mamaea))**

Sestertius, 17,03 g, 30,2 x 30,4 mm, 12h

Av: Poprsje žene s melonen frizurinom udesno, draperija na ramenima, **IVLI[A MAMA - E] AAVGV[S][TA]**

Rv: Felicitas ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži kaducej, lijevim laktom je

14. N-1308**Severus Alexander (222-235 CE) (Iulia Mamaea)**

Sestertius, 17.03 g, 30.2 × 30.4 mm, 12h

Obv: Female bust right, with melon coiffure, drapery on shoulders, **IVLI[A MAMA - E] AAVGV[S][TA]**

Rev: Felicitas left, caduceus in right hand, leaning with left elbow on column, **S-C** (in field), **[FEL]**



naslonjena na stup, **S-C** u polju,
[FEL]ICI[TAS PVBLI]CA
PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD 2017., SJ 68, PN 10
Kovnica: *Roma*
Datacija: 222. – 235. g.
Literatura: RIC IV 676

ICI[TAS PVBLI]CA

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West 2017, SU 68, SF 10
Mint: *Roma*
Date: 222-235 CE
Reference: RIC IV 676

**15. NS-16**
Klaudije II. (Claudius II.) (268. – 270. g)

Antoninianus, 1,83 g, 17,5 x 19,0 mm

Av: Bradata glava sa zrakastom krunom udesno, **[? CLA] VDIVS[?]**

Rv: nečitljiv

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623, PN 31

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 268. – 270. g.

Literatura: RIC VI.1 ?

15. NS-16**Claudius II Gothicus (268-270 CE)**

Antoninianus, 1,83 g, 17,5 × 19,0 mm

Obv: Radiate bearded head right, **[? CLA]VDIVS[?]**

Rev: illegible

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 31
Mint: ?

Date: 268-270 CE

Reference: RIC VI.1 ?

**16. N-1311****Maksencije (Maxentius) (306. – 312.)**

Nummus, 5,12 g, 25,5 x 23,1 mm, 12h

Av: Bradata glava s lovorovim vijencem udesno, točkasto obrubljen, **IMP C MAXENTIVS P F AVG**

Rv: Roma sjedi u heksastilnom hramu ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži globus koji predaje caru (lijevo), a u drugoj koplje; između njih je zarobljenik, u zabatu je vučica s Romulom i Remom, Viktorije s vijencem su akroteriji, točkasto obrubljen, **CONSERV - VRB S[VAE]**

Ex: [A]Q?

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 547, PN 20

Kovnica: *Aquileia*

Datacija: 307. g.

Literatura: RIC VI 113

16. N-1311**Maxentius (306-312 CE)**

Nummus, 5,12 g, 25,5 × 23,1 mm, 12h

Obv: Laureate bearded head right, dotted border, **IMP C MAXENTIVS P F AVG**

Rev: Roma seated left within hexastyle temple, presenting globe in right hand to the emperor (left), spear in her other hand; between them a captive, she-wolf with Romulus and Remus in pediment, Victories with wreath as acroteria, dotted border, **CONSERV - VRB S[VAE]**

Ex: [A]Q?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2018, SU 547, SF 20

Mint: *Aquileia*

Date: 307 CE

Reference: RIC VI 113



**17. N-1313****Konstantin I. (Constantinus I.) (306. - 337. g.)**

Centenionalis, 1,50 g, 17,0 x 16,6 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s dijademom od rozeta udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, **CONSTAN[TI - NVS MAX AVG]**

Rv: Dva vojnika u vojnoj odori s kopljima, flankiraju dva vojna standarda, točkasto obrubljen, **[GLOR] - IA [EXERC]-ITVS**

Ex: AQP $\underline{+}$

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625, PN 45

Kovnica: *Aquileia*

Datacija: 334. - 335. g.

Literatura: RICVII 124

17. N-1313**Constantine I (Constantinus I) (306-337 CE)**

Centenionalis, 1.50 g, 17.0 × 16.6 mm, 12h

Obv: Rosette-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, **CONSTAN[TI - NVS MAX AVG]**

Rev: Two soldiers with spears, flanking two standards, dotted border, **[GLOR] - IA [EXERC]-ITVS**

Ex: AQP $\underline{+}$

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 45

Mint: *Aquileia*

Date: 334-335 CE

Reference: RICVII 124

**18. N-1314****Konstantin I. (Constantinus I) (306. - 337. g.)**

Centenionalis, 1,70 g, 16,0 x 16,1 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s dijademom od rozeta udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, **CONSTANTI - NVS M[AX AVG]**

Rv: Dva vojnika u vojnoj odori s kopljima, flankiraju jedan vojni standard, točkasto obrubljen, **GLOR - IA EXE[RC]-ITVS**

Ex: SMNΔ

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615, PN 17

Kovnica: *Nicomedia*

Datacija: 336. - 337. g.

Literatura: RICVII 199

18. N-1314**Constantine I (Constantinus I) (306-337 CE)**

Centenionalis, 1.70 g, 16.0 × 16.1 mm, 6h

Obv: Rosette-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, **CONSTANTI - NVS M[AX AVG]**

Rev: Two soldiers with spears, flanking a standard, dotted border, **GLOR - IA EXE[RC]-ITVS**

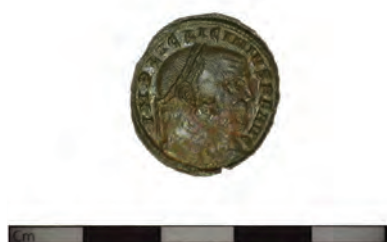
Ex: SMNΔ

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 17

Mint: *Nicomedia*

Date: 336-337 CE

Reference: RICVII 199

**19. N-1312****Licinije I. (Licinius I.) (308. - 324. g.)**

Nummus, 2,70 g, 20,1 x 21,6 mm, 6h

Av: Bradata glava s lovorovim vijencem udesno, točkasto

19. N-1312**Licinius I (308-324 CE)**

Nummus, 2.70 g, 20.1 × 21.6 mm, 6h

Obv: Laureate bearded head right, dotted border, **IMP LIC LICINIVS P F AVG**



obrubljen, **IMP LIC LICINIUS P F AVG**

Rv: Jupiter ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži Viktoriju na globusu, a u lijevoj skeptar, ispred nogu je orao s vijencem u kljunu, točkasto obrubljen, **IOVI CON - SERVATORI**

Ex: SIS __I

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 634, PN 40

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 313. -315. g.

Literatura: RIC VII 8

Rev: Jupiter left, in right hand holds Victory on a globe, sceptre in left hand, eagle with wreath in beak at feet, dotted border, **IOVI CON - SERVATORI**

Ex: SIS __I

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 634, SF 40

Mint: *Siscia*

Date: 313-315 CE

Reference: RIC VII 8



20. N-1316

Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) (337. - 361. g.)

Centenionalis, 2,84 g, 19,1 x 18,6 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s lovorovim vijencem ulijevo, poprse s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, **[FL I]VL [CONSTA] - NTIVS NOB C**

Rv: Ulaz u vojni logor s dva tornja između kojih je zvijezda, nema vrata, točkasto obrubljen, **[PROV] IDEN - TIAE CAESS**

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD 2017., SJ 72, PN 25

Kovnica: *Cyzicus*

Datacija: 324 - 329. g.

Literatura: RIC VII 27, 38 ili 48

20. N-1316

Constantius II (337-361 CE)

Centenionalis, 2.84 g, 19.1 × 18.6 mm, 6h

Obv: Laureate, cuirassed and draped bust left, dotted border, **[FL I]VL [CONSTA] - NTIVS NOB C**

Rev: Campgate with two turrets, star between, no doors, dotted border, **[PROV] IDEN - TIAE CAESS**

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West 2017, SU 72, SF 25

Mint: *Cyzicus*

Date: 324-329 CE

Reference: RIC VII 27, 38 or 48



21. N-1325

Konstantin I. (Constantinus I.) ili sinovi

Centenionalis, 1,05 g, 15,8 x 14,9 mm, 11h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprse s oklopom i draperijom

Rv: Dva vojnika u vojnoj odori s kopljima, flankiraju jedan vojni standard, točkasto obrubljen, **[GL] OR - [IA EX]ER[C-ITVS]**

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI

21. N-1325

Constantine I (Constantinus I) or his sons

Centenionalis, 1.05 g, 15.8 × 14.9 mm, 11h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right

Rev: Two soldiers with spears, flanking a standard, dotted border, **[GL]OR - [IA EX]ER[C-ITVS]**

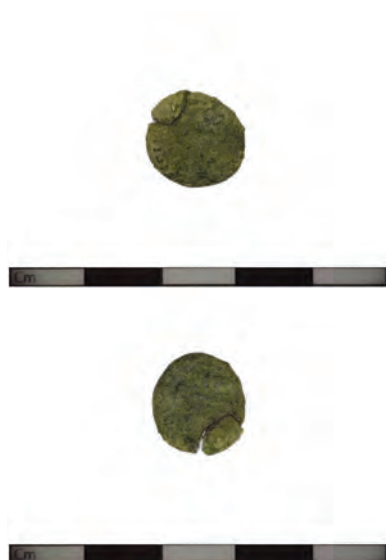
Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 30

Mint: ?

ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623, PN 30
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 335. - 341. g.
Literatura: RIC ?

Date: 335-341 CE
Reference: RIC ?



22. NS-20
Konstantin I. (Constantinus I.)
ili sinovi

Centenionalis, 1,22 g, 12,7 x 12,2 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom

Rv: Dva vojnika u vojnoj odori s kopljima, flankiraju jedan vojni standard, točkasto obrubljen,

[GLOR - IA EXERC-ITVS]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 633,
PN 54

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 335. - 341. g.

Literatura: RIC VII ?

22. NS-20
Constantine I (Constantinus I)
or his sons

Centenionalis, 1.22 g, 12.7 × 12.2 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right

Rev: Two soldiers with spears, flanking a standard, dotted border,

[GLOR - IA EXERC-ITVS]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 633, SF 54

Mint: ?

Date: 335-341 CE

Reference: RIC VII ?



23. NS-32
Konstancije II. (Constantius II.)
ili Konstans (Constans)

Centenionalis, 1,09 g, 13,0 x 11,4 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, nečitljiv

Rv: Dvije Viktorije jedna prema drugoj s podignutim vijencima, palmina grančica u sredini,

[VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615,
PN 14

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 341. - 348. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII ?

23. NS-32
Constantius II or Constans
Centenionalis, 1.09 g, 13.0 × 11.4 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, illegible

Rev: Two Victories facing with raised wreaths, palm branch at centre, **[VICTORIAE DD**

AVGGQ NN]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 14

Mint: ?

Date: 341-348 CE

Reference: RIC VIII ?

**24. N-1318****Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) (337. - 361. g.)**

Ae3, 2,65 g, 18,9 x 19,4 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, **[D N] CONS[TAN]-TIV[S P] F AVG**

Rv: Car ulijevo na pramcu galije, u desnoj ruci drži feniksa, a u lijevoj labarum, iza njega je Viktorija, točkasto obrubljen, **FEL TEMP - REPARATIO**

Ex: ÎSISγ

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615, PN 10

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 348. - 350. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 237

24. N-1318**Constantius II (337-361 CE)**

Ae3, 2.65 g, 18.9 × 19.4 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, **[D N] CONS[TAN]-TIV[S P] F AVG**

Rev: Emperor left at prow of galley, holding phoenix in right hand, labarum in left hand, behind him Victory, dotted border, **FEL TEMP - REPARATIO**

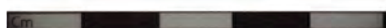
Ex: ÎSISγ

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 10

Mint: *Siscia*

Date: 348-350 CE

Reference: RIC VIII 237

**25. NS-1321****Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) (337. - 361. g.)**

Ae3, 2,63 g, 17,9 x 19,1 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, **[D] N CON[STAN]N - TIVS P F AVG**

Rv: Vojnik probada palog konjanika, **[FEL TEMP - REPARATIO] (?)**

Ex: ? * ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615, PN 9

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 352. - 355. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII 276

25. NS-1321**Constantius II (337-361 CE)**

Ae3, 2.63 g, 17.9 × 19.1 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, **[D] N CON[STAN]N - TIVS P F AVG**

Rev: Soldier spearing fallen horseman, **[FEL TEMP - REPARATIO] (?)**

Ex: ? * ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 9

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 352-355 CE

Reference: RIC VIII 276

**26. N-1319****Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) (337. - 361. g.)**

Ae3, 2,26 g, 16,3 x 16,8 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, **D N CON[STAN]N - TIVS [P F AVG]**

Rv: Vojnik probada palog konjanika, **[FEL TEMP**

26. N-1319**Constantius II (337-361 CE)**

Ae3, 2.26 g, 16.3 × 16.8 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, **D N CON[STAN]N - TIVS [P F AVG]**

Rev: Soldier spearing fallen horseman, **[FEL TEMP REPARATIO] (?)**

**REPARATIO] (?)**

Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 621,
 PN 22
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 348. - 361. g.
 Literatura: RICVIII ?

Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 621, SF 22
 Mint: ?
 Date: 348-361 CE
 Reference: RICVIII ?



27. N-1320
Konstancije II. (Constantius II.)
(337. - 361. g.)

Ae3, 1,92 g, 16,0 x 14,9 mm, 5h
Av: Glava s perl dijademom
 udesno, popršje s oklopom i
 draperijom, [D N CONSTAN -
 TIVS P F AVG]
Rv: Vojnik probada palog
 konjanika, [FEL T]EMP -
[REPARATIO] (?)
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623,
 PN 26
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 348. - 361. g.
 Literatura: RICVIII ?

27. N-1320
Constantius II (337-361 CE)
Ae3, 1,92 g, 16.0 × 14.9 mm, 5h
Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed
 and draped bust right, [D N
 CONSTAN - TIVS P F AVG]
Rev: Soldier spearing fallen
 horseman, [FEL T]EMP -
[REPARATIO] (?)



Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 26
 Mint: ?
 Date: 348-361 CE
 Reference: RICVIII ?



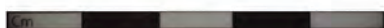
28. N-1551
Konstancije II. (Constantius II.)
 ili **Konstans (Constans)**
Ae3, 1,05 g, 15,8 x 14,9 mm, 11h
Av: Glava s perl dijademom
 udesno, popršje s oklopom i
 draperijom
Rv: Vojnik probada palog
 konjanika, [FEL TEMP
REPARATIO] (2)

Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 600,
 PN 73
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 348. - 361. g.
 Literatura: RICVIII ?

28. N-1551
Constantius II or Constans
Ae3, 1,05 g, 15.8 × 14.9 mm, 11h
Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed
 and draped bust right
Rev: Soldier spearing fallen
 horseman, [FEL TEMP
REPARATIO] (2)



Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 600, SF 73
 Mint: ?
 Date: 348-361 CE
 Reference: RICVIII ?



29. NS-21
Konstancije II. (Constantius
II.), Konstans (Constans),
Konstancije Gal (Constantius
Gallus) ili Julijan (Iulianus)
Ae3, 1,95 g, 15,7 x 15,9 mm

29. NS-21
Constantius II, Constans,
Constantius Gallus or Iulianus
Ae3, 1,95 g, 15.7 × 15.9 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: Soldier spearing fallen



Av: nečitljiv
Rv: Vojnik probada palog konjanika, [FEL TEMP REPARATIO (?)]
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 409, PN 5
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 348. - 361. g.
 Literatura: RIC VIII ?

horseman, [FEL TEMP REPARATIO (?)]
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2018, SU 409, SF 5
 Mint: ?
 Date: 348-361 CE
 Reference: RIC VIII ?



30. NS-48
Konstancije II. (Constantius II.), Konstans (Constans), Konstancije Gal (Constantius Gallus) ili Julijan (Iulianus)
Ae3, 2,01 g, 16,9 x 16,4 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: Vojnik probada palog konjanika, [FEL TEMP - REPARATIO (?)]
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623, PN 29
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 348. - 361. g.
 Literatura: RIC VIII ?

30. NS-48
Constantius II, Constans, Constantius Gallus or Iulianus
Ae3, 2,01 g, 16,9 x 16,4 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: Soldier spearing fallen horseman, [FEL TEMP - REPARATIO (?)]
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 29
 Mint: ?
 Date: 348-361 CE
 Reference: RIC VIII ?



31. N-1324
Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) (337. - 361. g.)
Ae4, 2,09 g, 16,8 x 15,9 mm, 12h
Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, **D N CONS[TAN - T]IVS P F]AVG**
Rv: Car ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži globus, a u lijevoj koplje, [SPES REIPVBLICE]
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 529, PN 16
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 355. - 361. g.
 Literatura: RIC VIII ?

31. N-1324
Constantius II (337-361 CE)
Ae4, 2,09 g, 16,8 x 15,9 mm, 12h
Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, **D N CONS[TAN - T]IVS P F]AVG**
Rev: Emperor left, globe in right hand, spear in left hand, [SPES REIPVBLICE]
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2018, SU 529, SF 16
 Mint: ?
 Date: 355-361 CE
 Reference: RIC VIII ?

**32. N-1322****Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) (337. - 361. g.)***Ae4*, 1,28 g, 15,6 x 17,1 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, [D N CONSTAN - T]IVS P F AV[G]

Rv: Car ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži globus, a u lijevoj koplje, točkasto obrubljen, [SPES REIPVBLICE]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615, PN 12

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 355. - 361. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII ?

32. N-1322**Constantius II (337-361 CE)***Ae4*, 1,28 g, 15.6 × 17.1 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, [D N CONSTAN - T]IVS P F AV[G]

Rev: Emperor left, globe in right hand, spear in left hand, dotted border, [SPES REIPVBLICE]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 12
Mint: ?

Date: 355-361 CE

Reference: RIC VIII ?

**33. N-1323****Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) (337. - 361. g.)***Ae4*, 1,92 g, 16,4 x 15,0 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, D N CONS[TAN - T]IVS [P F A]V[G]

Rv: Car ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži globus, a u lijevoj koplje, točkasto obrubljen, SPES REI[PVBLICE]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 610, PN 7

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 355. - 361. g.

Literatura: RIC VIII ?

33. N-1323**Constantius II (337-361 CE)***Ae4*, 1,92 g, 16.4 × 15.0 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, D N CONS[TAN - T]IVS [P F A]V[G]

Rev: Emperor left, globe in right hand, spear in left hand, dotted border, SPES REI[PVBLICE]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 610, SF 7
Mint: ?

Date: 355-361 CE

Reference: RIC VIII ?

**34. NS-43****Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) ili Julijan (Iulianus)***Ae4*, 1,85 g, 13,9 x 13,3 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, nečitljiv

Rv: Car ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži globus, a u lijevoj koplje, [SPES REIPVBLICE]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI

34. NS-43**Constantius II or Iulianus***Ae4*, 1,85 g, 13.9 × 13.3 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, illegible

Rev: Emperor left, globe in right hand, spear in left hand, [SPES REIPVBLICE]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 11
Mint: ?



ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615, PN 11
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 355. - 361. g.
Literatura: RIC VIII ?

Date: 355-361 CE
Reference: RIC VIII ?



35. N-1315
Konstans (Constans) (337. - 350. g.)
Centenionalis, 1,66 g, 17,0 x 15,9 mm, 6h
Av: Glava s lovorovim vijencem i dijademom od rozeta udesno, poprse s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, [CO]NSTAN - [S P F AVG]
Rv: Dvije Viktorije jedna prema drugoj s podignutim vijencima, točkasto obrubljen, [VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]
Ex: A
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 615, PN 13
Kovnica: *Aquileia*
Datacija: 341. - 348. g.
Literatura: RIC VIII 81

35. N-1315
Constans (337-350 CE)
Centenionalis, 1.66 g, 17.0 × 15.9 mm, 6h
Obv: Laureate, rosette-diademed cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, [CO]NSTAN - [S P F AVG]
Rev: Two Victories facing with raised wreaths, dotted border, [VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN]
Ex: A
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 615, SF 13
Mint: *Aquileia*
Date: 341-348 CE
Reference: RIC VIII 81



36. N-1317
Konstancije II. (Constantius II.) ili Konstans (Constans) (337. - 350./ 338. - 353. g.)
Centenionalis, 1,35 g, 13,5 x 14,8 mm, 12h
Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, [DN] CONST[AN...]
Rv: VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX, u lovorovom vijencu
Ex: [SM]K ?
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 409, PN 6
Kovnica: *Cyzicus*
Datacija: 341. - 348. g.
Literatura: RIC VIII 48 ili 51

36. N-1317
Constantius II or Constans (337-350/338-353 CE)
Centenionalis, 1.35 g, 13.5 × 14.8 mm, 12h
Obv: Pearl-diademed head right, [DN] CONST[AN...]
Rev: VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX, in laurel wreath
Ex: [SM]K ?
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2018, SU 409, SF 6
Mint: *Cyzicus*
Date: 341-348 CE
Reference: RIC VIII 48 or 51



**37. N-1330**

Valentinijan I. (Valentinianus I.) (364. - 375. g.)

Ae3, 2,28 g, 17,4 x 16,7 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, **D N VALENTIN[I - ANVS P F AVG]**

Rv: Viktorija ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži vijenac, a u lijevoj palminu grančicu, točkasto obrubljen, **[SE) CVRITA]S - RE[IPUBLICAE]**

Ex: ? D

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 610, PN 6

Kovnica: *Aquileia* ili *Siscia*

Datacija: 367. - 375. g.

Literatura: RIC IX 9a v(a) (Aq) ili RIC IX 15a xi (Sis)

37. N-1330

Valentinian I (Valentinianus I) (364-375 CE)

Ae3, 2,28 g, 17,4 × 16,7 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, **D N VALENTIN[I - ANVS P F AVG]**

Rev: Victory left, wreath in right hand, palm branch in left hand, dotted border, **[SE) CVRITA]S - RE[IPUBLICAE]**

Ex: ? D

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 610, SF 6

Mint: *Aquileia* or *Siscia*

Date: 367-375 CE

Reference: RIC IX 9a v(a) (Aq) or RIC IX 15a xi (Sis)

**38. N-1331**

Valentinijan I. (Valentinianus I.) (364. - 375. g.)

Ae3, 2,74 g, 18,7 x 17,8 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, **D N VALENTINI - AN[VS P F A]VG**

Rv: Car udesno s labarumom u lijevoj ruci, za sobom vuče zarobljenika, A ili B u desnom polju, točkasto obrubljen, **[GLO]RIA RO - [MANORVM]**

Ex: ? .

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623, PN 27

Kovnica: *Thessalonica*

Datacija: 367. - 375. g.

Literatura: RIC IX 26a

38. N-1331

Valentinian I (Valentinianus I) (364-375 CE)

Ae3, 2,74 g, 18,7 × 17,8 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, **D N VALENTINI - AN[VS P F A]VG**

Rev: Emperor right dragging captive, labarum in left hand, A or B in right field, dotted border, **[GLO]RIA RO - [MANORVM]**

Ex: ? .

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 27

Mint: *Thessalonica*

Date: 367-375 CE

Reference: RIC IX 26a

**39. N-1332**

Valentinijan I. (Valentinianus I.) (364. - 375. g.)

Ae3, 1,92 g, 15,9 x 17,8 mm, 11h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, **[D N VALEN]TIN[I - ANVS]S [P F AVG]**

Rv: Viktorija ulijevo, u desnoj ruci

39. N-1332

Valentinian I (Valentinianus I) (364-375 CE)

Ae3, 1,92 g, 15,9 × 17,8 mm, 11h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, **[D N VALEN]TIN[I - ANVS]S [P F AVG]**

Rev: Victory left, wreath in



drži vijenac, a u lijevoj palminu grančicu, [SECVRITAS - RE] IP[VBLICAE]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 626, PN 36

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 364. - 375. g.

Literatura: RIC IX ?

right hand, palm branch in left hand, [SECVRITAS - RE] IP[VBLICAE]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 626, SF 36

Mint: ?

Date: 364-375 CE

Reference: RIC IX ?



40. N-1333

Valent (Valens) (364. - 378. g.)

Ae3, 1,95 g, 18,9 x 19,0 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, **D N VALEN - S P [F] AVG**

Rv: Viktorija ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži vijenac, a u lijevoj palminu grančicu, točkasto obrubljen, **[SECVRI]TAS - REIPVBLICAE**

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 626, PN 37

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 364. - 378. g.

Literatura: RIC IX ?

40. N-1333

Valens (364-378 CE)

Ae3, 1.95 g, 18.9 × 19.0 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, **D N VALEN - S P [F] AVG**

Rev: Victory left, wreath in right hand, palm branch in left hand, dotted border, **[SECVRI]TAS - REIPVBLICAE**

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 626, SF 37

Mint: ?

Date: 364-378 CE

Reference: RIC IX ?



41. N-1334

Gracijan (Gratianus) (367. - 383. g.)

Ae3, 2,50 g, 16,7 x 17,1 mm, 12h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, **D N GR[ATIAN]VS P F AVG**

Rv: Car udesno s labarumom u lijevoj ruci, za sobom vuče zarobljenika, točkasto obrubljen, **[GLORIA RO - MA]NORVM**

Ex: [Γ]SISC S * / D

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 613, PN 8

Kovnica: *Siscia*

Datacija: 367. - 375. g.

Literatura: RIC IX 14c tip xiv

41. N-1334

Gratian (Gratianus) (367-383 CE)

Ae3, 2.50 g, 16.7 × 17.1 mm, 12h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, **D N GR[ATIAN]VS P F AVG**

Rev: Emperor right dragging captive, labarum in left hand, dotted border, **[GLORIA RO - MA]NORVM**

Ex: [Γ]SISC S * / D

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 613, SF 8

Mint: *Siscia*

Date: 367-375 CE

Reference: RIC IX 14c tip xiv



**42. N-1335**

Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.) (375. - 392. g.)

Ae2, 6,41 g, 23,0 x 21,4 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, točkasto obrubljen, **D N VALENTIN[IANV]S IVN P F AVG**

Rv: Car ulijevo, u lijevoj ruci drži Viktoriju, a desnu pruža prema klečećoj ženskoj figuri, **REPARATIO-REIPVB**

Ex: SMAQS

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 620, PN 21

Kovnica: *Aquileia*

Datacija: 378. - 383. g.

Literatura: RIC IX 30b 3

42. N-1335

Valentinian II (Valentinianus II) (375-392 CE)

Ae2, 6.41 g, 23.0 × 21.4 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, dotted border, **D N VALENTIN[IANV]S IVN P F AVG**

Rev: Emperor left, holding Victory in left hand, right extended towards kneeling female figure, **REPARATIO-REIPVB**

Ex: SMAQS

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 620, SF 21

Mint: *Aquileia*

Date: 378-383 CE

Reference: RIC IX 30b 3

**43. N-1336**

Valentinijan I. (Valentinianus I.), Valent (Valens), Gracijan (Gratianus), Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.), Teodozije I. (Theodosius I.) ili Arkadije (Arcadius)

Ae3, 12,34 g, 15,8 x 14,5 mm, 11h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom

Rv: Car udesno s labarumom u lijevoj ruci, za sobom vuče zarobljenika, **[GLORIA ROMANORVM]**

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 626, PN 35

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 364. - 388. g.

Literatura: RIC IX ?

43. N-1336

Valentinian I (Valentinianus I), Valens, Gratian (Gratianus), Valentinian II (Valentinianus II), Theodosius I, or Arcadius

Ae3, 12.34 g, 15.8 × 14.5 mm, 11h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right

Rev: Emperor right dragging captive, labarum in left hand, **[GLORIA ROMANORVM]**

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 626, SF 35

Mint: ?

Date: 364-388 CE

Reference: RIC IX ?

**44. NS-22**

Valentinijan I. (Valentinianus I.), Valent (Valens), Gracijan (Gratianus), Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.), Teodozije I. (Theodosius I.) ili Arkadije (Arcadius)

44. NS-22

Valentinian I (Valentinianus I), Valens, Gratian (Gratianus), Valentinian II (Valentinianus II), Theodosius I, or Arcadius

Ae3, 1,74 g, 14,1 x 15,2 mm

Obv: illegible



Ae3, 1,74 g, 14,1 x 15,2 mm

Av: nečitljiv

Rv: Car udesno s labarumom u lijevoj ruci, za sobom vuče zarobljenika, [GLORIA ROMANORVM]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 428, PN 7

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 364. - 388. g.

Literatura: RIC IX ?

Rev: Emperor right dragging captive, labarum in left hand, [GLORIA ROMANORVM]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2018, SU 428, SF 7

Mint: ?

Date: 364-388 CE

Reference: RIC IX ?



45. N-1329

Valentinijan I. (Valentinianus I.), Valent (Valens), Gracijan (Gratianus) ili Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.)

Ae3, 2,32 g, 16,4 x 18,7 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprje s oklopom i draperijom

Rv: Viktorija ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži vijenac, a u lijevoj palminu grančicu, točkasto obrubljen, [SECVRITA]S - REIPVBLI[CAE]

Ex: [C]ONS?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 610, PN 4

Kovnica: *Constantinopolis*

Datacija: 364. - 378. g.

Literatura: RIC IX ?

45. N-1329

Valentinian I (Valentinianus I), Valent, Gratian (Gratianus), or Valentinian II (Valentinianus II)

Ae3, 2,32 g, 16.4 x 18.7 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right

Rev: Victory left, wreath in right hand, palm branch in left hand, dotted border, [SECVRITA]S - REIPVBLI[CAE]

Ex: [C]ONS?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 610, SF 4

Mint: *Constantinopolis*

Date: 364-378 CE

Reference: RIC IX ?



46. NS-29

Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.), Teodozije I. (Theodosius I.) ili Arkadije (Arcadius)

Ae4, 0,94 g, 11,3 x 12,2 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprje s oklopom i draperijom, nečitljiv, DN[?]

Rv: Dvije Viktorije jedna prema drugoj s podignutim vijencima, [VICT]O[RIA AVG[GG?]]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623, PN 24

46. NS-29

Valentinian II (Valentinianus II), Theodosius I, or Arcadius

Ae4, 0.94 g, 11.3 x 12.2 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, illegible, DN[?]

Rev: Two Victories facing with raised wreaths, [VICT]O[RIA AVG[GG?]]

Ex: ?

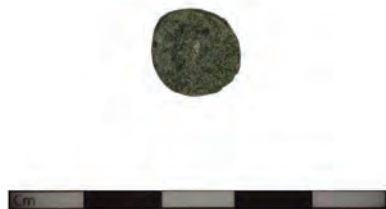
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 24

Mint: *Aquileia* or *Roma*

Date: 383-388 CE

Kovnica: *Aquileia* ili *Roma*
 Datacija: 383. – 388. g.
 Literatura: RIC IX ?

Reference: RIC IX ?



47. NS-26

Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.), Teodozije I. (Theodosius I.) ili Arkadije (Arcadius)
Ae4, 1,38 g, 11,8 x 12,1 mm
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: Viktorija ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži vijenac, a u lijevoj palminu grančicu, **[VICTORIA AVGGG]**; tip *Victoria Auggg, Viktorija I.*
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 542, PN 18
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 388. – 392. g.
 Literatura: RIC IX ?

47. NS-26

Valentinian II (Valentinianus II), Theodosius I, or Arcadius
Ae4, 1,38 g, 11.8 × 12.1 mm
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: Victory left, wreath in right hand, palm branch in left hand, **[VICTORIA AVGGG]**; *Victoria Auggg, Victory I. type*
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2018, SU 542, SF 18
 Mint: ?
 Date: 388-392 CE
 Reference: RIC IX ?



48. NS-27

Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.), Teodozije I. (Theodosius I.) ili Arkadije (Arcadius)
Ae4, 1,45 g, 13,5 x 14,1 mm, 6h
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: Viktorija ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži vijenac, a u lijevoj palminu grančicu
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623, PN 23
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 388. – 392. g.
 Literatura: RIC IX ?

48. NS-27

Valentinian II (Valentinianus II), Theodosius I, or Arcadius
Ae4, 1,45 g, 13.5 × 14.1 mm, 6h
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: Victory left, wreath in right hand, palm branch in left hand
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 23
 Mint: ?
 Date: 388-392 CE
 Reference: RIC IX ?



49. NS-31

Valentinijan II. (Valentinianus II.), Teodozije I. (Theodosius I.), Arkadije (Arcadius) ili Honorije (Honorius)
Ae4, 0,7 g, 10,6 x 11,2 mm, 12h
Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, nečitljiv
Rv: Viktorija ulijevo s trofejom preko ramena, za sobom vuče zarobljenika, **[SALVS**

49. NS-31

Valentinian II (Valentinianus II), Theodosius I, Arcadius, or Honorius
Ae4, 0,7 g, 10.6 × 11.2 mm, 12h
Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, illegible
Rev: Victory left, trophy over shoulder, dragging captive, **[SALVS REIPUBLICAE]**
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI

**REIPUBLICAE]**

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 622,
PN 19

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 388. – 403. g.

Literatura: RIC ?

West/East 2019, SU 622, SF 19

Mint: ?

Date: 388–403 CE

Reference: RIC ?

**50. N-1337****Honorije (Honorius) (395. –
423. g.)***Ae3*, 2,46 g, 13,9 x 17,4 mm, 7h**Av:** Glava s perl dijademom
udesno, poprsje s oklopom i
draperijom, **[D N HONORI-V]S
P F A[VG]****Rv:** Car flankiran s dva
zarobljenika, drži ruke iznad njih,
[GLOR]IA [RO - MANORVM]

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 643,
PN 44Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 408. – 423. g.

Literatura: RIC X 1355

50. N-1337**Honorius (395–423 CE)***Ae3*, 2,46 g, 13,9 × 17,4 mm, 7h**Obv:** Pearl-diademed, cuirassed
and draped bust right, **[D N
HONORI-V]S P F A[VG]**
Rev: Emperor flanked by two
captives, hands held above them,
[GLOR]IA [RO - MANORVM]

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 643, SF 44Mint: *Roma*

Date: 408–423 CE

Reference: RIC X 1355

**51. NS-42****Teodozije II. (Theodosius
II.) ili Valentinijan III.
(Valentinianus III.)***Ae4*, 1,06 g, 12,3 x 13,0 mm**Av:** nečitljiv**Rv:** Križ u vijencu

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 610,
PN 68

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 425. – 435. g.

Literatura: RIC X ?

51. NS-42**Theodosius II or Valentinian III
(Valentinianus III)***Ae4*, 1,06 g, 12,3 × 13,0 mm**Obv:** illegible**Rev:** Cross within wreath

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 610, SF 68

Mint: ?

Date: 425–435 CE

Reference: RIC X ?

**52. NS-12****Neodređen***As*, 9,94 g, 24,7 x 23,6 mm**Av:** nečitljiv**Rv:** nečitljivPULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD 2018., SJ 332, PN 17Kovnica: *Roma***52. NS-12****Undetermined***As*, 9,94 g, 24,7 × 23,6 mm**Obv:** illegible**Rev:** illegiblePula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West 2018, SU 332, SF 17Mint: *Roma*



Datacija: 1. – 2. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

Date: 1st–2nd c. CE
Reference: RIC ?



53. NS-13
Neodređen

As, 5,58 g, 18,9 x 12,5 mm

Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv

Rv: nečitljiv

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD 2017., SJ 189, PN 33

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 1. – 2. st.

Literatura: RIC ?

53. NS-13

Undetermined

As, 5.58 g, 18.9 × 12.5 mm,

Obv: Head right, illegible

Rev: illegible

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI

West 2017, SU 189, SF 33

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 1st–2nd c. CE

Reference: RIC ?



54. NS-15
Neodređen

Sestertius, 16,08 g, 28,0 x 27,7 mm

Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv

Rv: nečitljiv

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 716,
PN 80

Kovnica: *Roma*

Datacija: 1. – 2. st.

Literatura: RIC ?

54. NS-15

Undetermined

Sestertius, 16.08 g, 28.0 × 27.7 mm

Obv: Head right, illegible

Rev: illegible

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI

West/East 2019, SU 716, SF 80

Mint: *Roma*

Date: 1st–2nd c. CE

Reference: RIC ?



55. NS-19
Neodređen

Antoninianus, 2,09 g, 21,5 x 19,5
mm, 11h

Av: Ženska glava udesno, nečitljiv

Rv: Stojeća figura ulijevo, u desnoj
ruci drži pateru, točkasto obrubljen,
nečitljiv

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 631A,
PN 39

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 2. pol. 3. st.

Literatura: RIC ?

55. NS-19

Undetermined

Antoninianus, 2.09 g, 21.5 × 19.5
mm, 11h

Obv: Female head right, illegible

Rev: Standing figure left, patera in
right hand, dotted border, illegible

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI

West/East 2019, SU 631A, SF 39

Mint: ?

Date: 3rd c. CE (2nd half)

Reference: RIC ?



**56. NS-89****Neodređen**

Ae4, 1,30 g, 11,8 x 12,5 mm

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, nečitljiv

Rv: Stojeća figura ulijevo, nečitljiv

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 633, PN 58

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st.

Literatura: RIC ?

56. NS-89**Undetermined**

Ae4, 1.30 g, 11.8 × 12.5 mm

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, illegible

Rev: Standing figure left, illegible

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 633, SF 58

Mint: ?

Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)

Reference: RIC ?

**57. NS-33****Neodređen**

Ae4, 0,88 g, 9,9 x 11,2 mm

Av: nečitljiv

Rv: nečitljiv

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625, PN 41

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.

Literatura: RIC ?

57. NS-33**Undetermined**

Ae4, 0.88 g, 9.9 × 11.2 mm

Obv: illegible

Rev: illegible

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 41

Mint: ?

Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.

CE (1st half)

Reference: RIC ?

**58. NS-35****Neodređen**

Ae4, 1,03 g, 11,6 x 12,1 mm

Av: nečitljiv

Rv: nečitljiv

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD 2018., SJ 336, PN 12

Kovnica: ?

Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.

Literatura: RIC ?

58. NS-35**Undetermined**

Ae4, 1.03 g, 11.6 × 12.1 mm

Obv: illegible

Rev: illegible

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West 2018, SU 336, SF 12

Mint: ?

Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.

CE (1st half)

Reference: RIC ?

**59. NS-36****Neodređen**

Ae4, 2,55 g, 15,4 x 13,8 mm

Av: nečitljiv

Rv: nečitljiv

Ex: ?

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 460, PN 10

59. NS-36**Undetermined**

Ae4, 2.55 g, 15.4 × 13.8 mm

Obv: illegible

Rev: illegible

Ex: ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2018, SU 460, SF 10

Mint: ?

Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
 Literatura: RIC ?

Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
 CE (1st half)
 Reference: RIC ?



60. NS-39
Neodređen
Ae4, 2,07 g, 14,5 x 15,5 mm
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?

60. NS-39
Undetermined
Ae4, 2,07 g, 14,5 × 15,5 mm
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?



PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2018., SJ 545,
 PN 19
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
 Literatura: RIC ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2018, SU 545, SF 19
 Mint: ?
 Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
 CE (1st half)
 Reference: RIC ?



61. NS-40
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,32 g, 08,25 x 09,6 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?

61. NS-40
Undetermined
Ae4, 0,32 g, 08,25 × 09,6 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?



PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 550,
 PN 2
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
 Literatura: RIC ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 550, SF 2
 Mint: ?
 Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
 CE (1st half)
 Reference: RIC ?



62. NS-45
Neodređen
Ae4, 1,78 g, 14,8 x 16,1 mm
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?

62. NS-45
Undetermined
Ae4, 1,78 g, 14,8 × 16,1 mm
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?



PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 623,
 PN 25
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
 Literatura: RIC ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 623, SF 25
 Mint: ?
 Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
 CE (1st half)
 Reference: RIC ?



63. NS-49
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,97 g, 13,7 x 12,6 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625,

63. NS-49
Undetermined
Ae4, 0,97 g, 13,7 × 12,6 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 48



PN 48
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. -1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



64. NS-50
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,94 g, 11,5 x 10,4 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625,
PN 46
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

64. NS-50
Undetermined
Ae4, 0.94 g, 11.5 × 10.4 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 46
Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



65. NS-79
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,6 g, 9,0 x 9,4 mm
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625,
PN 38
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

65. NS-79
Undetermined
Ae4, 0.6 g, 9.0 × 9.4 mm
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 38
Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



66. NS-80
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,43 g, 10,5 mm
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625,
PN 34
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

66. NS-80
Undetermined
Ae4, 0.43 g, 10.5 mm
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 34
Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



67. NS-81
Neodređen
Ae4, 1,10 g, 12,6 x 13,0 mm, 12h
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?

67. NS-81
Undetermined
Ae4, 1.10 g, 12.6 × 13.0 mm, 12h
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?



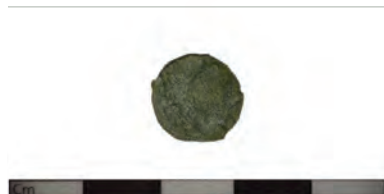
PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625,
PN 33
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. – 1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 33
Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)–5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



68. NS-83
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,39 g, 10,7 x 12,5 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625,
PN 32
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. – 1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

68. NS-83
Undetermined
Ae4, 0.39 g, 10.7 × 12.5 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 32
Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)–5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



69. NS-84
Neodređen
Ae4, 1,06 g, 12,0 x 12,9 mm
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 626,
PN 70
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. – 1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

69. NS-84
Undetermined
Ae4, 1.06 g, 12.0 × 12.9 mm
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 626, SF 70
Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)–5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



70. NS-85
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,63 g, 8,3 x 9,3 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
PULA, MALI TEATAR – AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 628,
PN 50
Kovnica: ?
Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. – 1. pol. 5. st.
Literatura: RIC ?

70. NS-85
Undetermined
Ae4, 0.63 g, 8.3 × 9.3 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 628, SF 50
Mint: ?
Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)–5th c.
CE (1st half)
Reference: RIC ?



71. NS-86
Neodređen
Ae4, 1,09 g, 10,2 x 10,9 mm
Av: Glava udesno, nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv

71. NS-86
Undetermined
Ae4, 1.09 g, 10.2 × 10.9 mm
Obv: Head right, illegible
Rev: illegible

| | | |
|--|---|---|
|   | <p>Ex: ? PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 628, PN 53 Kovnica: ? Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st. Literatura: RIC ?</p> | <p>Ex: ? Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 628, SF 53 Mint: ? Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c. CE (1st half) Reference: RIC ?</p> |
|     | <p>72. NS-87 Neodređen <i>Ae4</i>, 0,60 g, 10,1 x 9,6 mm Av: nečitljiv Rv: nečitljiv Ex: ? PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 628, PN 52 Kovnica: ? Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st. Literatura: RIC ?</p> | <p>72. NS-87 Undetermined <i>Ae4</i>, 0.60 g, 10.1 × 9.6 mm Obv: illegible Rev: illegible Ex: ? Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 628, SF 52 Mint: ? Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c. CE (1st half) Reference: RIC ?</p> |
|     | <p>73. NS-88 Neodređen <i>Ae4</i>, 0,59 g, 10,8 x 12,9 mm Av: nečitljiv Rv: nečitljiv Ex: ? PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 633, PN 62 Kovnica: ? Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st. Literatura: RIC ?</p> | <p>73. NS-88 Undetermined <i>Ae4</i>, 0.59 g, 10.8 × 12.9 mm Obv: illegible Rev: illegible Ex: ? Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 633, SF 62 Mint: ? Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c. CE (1st half) Reference: RIC ?</p> |
|     | <p>74. NS-90 Neodređen <i>Ae4</i>, 0,32 g, 11,2 x 9,9 mm Av: nečitljiv Rv: Stojeća figura ulijevo, nečitljiv Ex: ? PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 633, PN 57 Kovnica: ? Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. Literatura: RIC ?</p> | <p>74. NS-90 Undetermined <i>Ae4</i>, 0.32 g, 11.2 × 9.9 mm Obv: illegible Rev: Standing figure left, illegible Ex: ? Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI West/East 2019, SU 633, SF 57 Mint: ? Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half) Reference: RIC ?</p> |
|   | <p>75. NS-92 Neodređen <i>Ae4</i>, 0,32 g, 9,7 x 9,9 mm Av: nečitljiv</p> | <p>75. NS-92 Undetermined <i>Ae4</i>, 0.32 g, 9.7 × 9.9 mm Obv: illegible</p> |



Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 652,
 PN 59
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
 Literatura: RIC ?

Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 652, SF 59
 Mint: ?
 Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
 CE (1st half)
 Reference: RIC ?



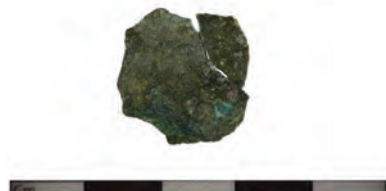
76. NS-93
Neodređen
Ae4, 0,22 g, 8,6 x 9,3 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
Ex: ?
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 625,
 PN 49
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: 2. pol. 4. st. - 1. pol. 5. st.
 Literatura: RIC ?

76. NS-93
Undetermined
Ae4, 0,22 g, 8.6 × 9.3 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: illegible
Ex: ?
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 625, SF 49
 Mint: ?
 Date: 4th c. CE (2nd half)-5th c.
 CE (1st half)
 Reference: RIC ?



77. NS-91
Neodređen
neodređeno, 1,24 g, 19,5 x 14,9 mm
Av: nečitljiv
Rv: nečitljiv
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
 ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 633,
 PN 56
 Kovnica: ?
 Datacija: neodređeno
 Literatura: RIC ?

77. NS-91
Undetermined
undetermined, 1,24 g, 19.5 × 14.9
 mm
Obv: illegible
Rev: illegible
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
 West/East 2019, SU 633, SF 56
 Mint: ?
 Date: undetermined
 Reference: RIC ?



RIMSKI PROVINCIJALNI NOVAC

ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS



78. N-1301
Domician (Domitianus) (81. - 96. g.)
As, 10,66 g, 26,2 x 26,1 mm, 6h
Av: Glava s lovorovim vijencem udesno, točkasto obrubljen, **IMP D CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VII**
Rv: Cerera ulijevo, u desnoj ruci drži klip kukuruza, a u lijevoj dugu baklju, **S-C** u polju, točkasto obrubljen, **CERES AVGVST**
 PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI

78. N-1301
Domitian (Domitianus) (81-96 CE)
As, 10.66 g, 26.2 × 26.1 mm, 6h
Obv: Laureate head right, dotted border, **IMP D CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VII**
Rev: Ceres left, ear of grain in right hand, a long torch in her left hand, **S-C** (in field), dotted border, **CERES AVGVST**
 Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI



ZAPAD 2018., SJ 353, PN 19
Kovnica: Trakija, balkanska kovnica
Datacija: 81. g.
Literatura: RIC II-1 834, RPC II 529

West 2018, SU 353, SF 19
Mint: Thrace, Balkan mint
Date: 81 CE
Reference: RIC II-1 834, RPC II 529

BIZANTSKI NOVAC

79. N-1338

Justinijan I. (Iustinianus I.)
(527. - 565. g.)

Pentanummium, 2,05 g, 13,6 x 13,2 mm, 6h

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, linearni obrub, **D N IV[STINIANVS P P AVG]**

Rv: Epsilon u sredini, križ desno, linearno obrubljen.

PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 600, PN 75

Kovnica: *Constantinopolis*

Datacija: 538. - 542. g.

Literatura: SB 170a, MIB 103a

BYZANTINE COINS

79. N-1338

Justinian I (Iustinianus I) (527-565 CE)

Pentanummium, 2.05 g, 13.6 × 13.2 mm, 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, linear border, **D N IV[STINIANVS P P AVG]**
Rev: Epsilon at centre, cross right, linear border

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 600, SF 75

Mint: *Constantinopolis*

Date: 538-542 CE

Reference: SB 170a, MIB 103a



80. N-1339

Justinijan I. (Iustinianus I.)
(527. - 565. g.)

Decanummium, 1,68 g, 12,5 x 12,6 mm

Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom i draperijom, **[D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG]**

Rv: **I** u sredini, linearni obrub
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 589, PN 3

Kovnica: *Salona*

Datacija: 552. - 555. g.

Literatura: SB 332, DOC 361

80. N-1339

Justinian I (Iustinianus I) (527-565 CE)

Decanummium, 1.68 g, 12.5 × 12.6 mm

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed and draped bust right, **[D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG]**
Rev: **I** at centre, linear border

Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 589, SF 3

Mint: *Salona*

Date: 552-555 CE

Reference: SB 332, DOC 361



81. N-1340

Justinijan I. (Iustinianus I.)
(527. - 565. g.)

Decanummium, 2,58 g, 13,9 x 13,4 mm, 1 ili 6h

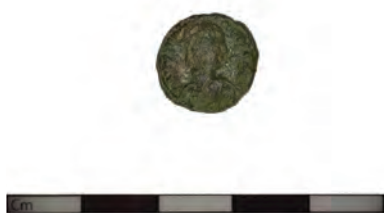
Av: Glava s perl dijademom udesno, poprsje s oklopom

81. N-1340

Justinian I (Iustinianus I) (527-565 CE)

Decanummium, 2.58 g, 13.9 × 13.4 mm, 1 or 6h

Obv: Pearl-diademed, cuirassed





i draperijom, [D N
IVSTINIANVS P P AVG]
Rv: I u sredini, linearni obrub
PULA, MALI TEATAR - AMI
ZAPAD/ISTOK 2019., SJ 621,
PN 18
Kovnica: *Salona*
Datacija: 552. - 555. g.
Literatura: SB 332, DOC 361

and draped bust right, [D N
IVSTINIANVS P P AVG]
Rev: I at centre, linear border
Pula, Small Roman Theatre AMI
West/East 2019, SU 621, SF 18
Mint: *Salona*
Date: 552-555 CE
Reference: SB 332, DOC 361

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